

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE PRESIDENCY

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REPORT FOR KENYA



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	OPENING STATEMENT	III
2.0	SUMMARY	1
3.0	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	3
4.0	METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REVIEW	6
5.0	POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT	8
5.1	CREATING OWNERSHIP OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	8
5.2	INCORPORATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS	8
5.3	INTEGRATION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSIONS.....	10
5.4	GOALS AND TARGETS	11
Goal 1:	<i>End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere</i>	<i>11</i>
Goal 2:	<i>End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture</i>	<i>13</i>
Goal 3:	<i>Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all Ages</i>	<i>14</i>
Goal 4:	<i>Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all</i> <i>17</i>	<i>17</i>
Goal 5:	<i>Achieve Gender Equality and empower all Women and Girls.....</i>	<i>19</i>
Goal 6:	<i>Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for all</i>	<i>22</i>
Goal 7:	<i>Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for all</i>	<i>23</i>
Goal 8:	<i>Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and</i> <i>Decent Work for all.....</i>	<i>24</i>
Goal 9:	<i>Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation</i> <i>26</i>	<i>26</i>
Goal 10:	<i>Reduce Inequalities within and among countries</i>	<i>28</i>
Goal 11:	<i>Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe Resilient and</i>	<i>29</i>
Sustainable	<i>29</i>	<i>29</i>
Goal 12:	<i>Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</i>	<i>30</i>
Goal 13:	<i>Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts.....</i>	<i>31</i>
Goal 14:	<i>Conserve and sustainably use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development</i>	<i>32</i>
Goal 15:	<i>Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests,</i> <i>Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss</i>	<i>34</i>
Goal 16:	<i>Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for all and</i> <i>Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at all levels</i>	<i>35</i>
Goal 17:	<i>Strengthen Means of Implementation and Revitalize the Global</i>	<i>37</i>
Partnership for Sustainable Development.....		37
5.5	INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS	38
6.0	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION	41
7.0	NEXT STEPS.....	42
8.0	CONCLUSION	43
	ANNEX I: SDG INDICATOR FRAMEWORK FOR KENYA	44
	ANNEX II: SDG AT A GLANCE	45

1.0 Opening Statement

Kenya has been a committed and loyal member of the United Nations. Its Capital, Nairobi is the global headquarters of UNEP/Habitat and continues to be a leading Diplomatic Centre both in Africa and the World. The country was at the forefront of the Millennium Campaign that sought debt forgiveness for developing countries at the dawn of the new millennium. After the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) the country was one of the 10 selected countries that was selected by the UN Secretary General to act as a reference for best practices. During the MDGS period the country undertook a needs assessment and costing study to determine the resource requirement for the successful attainment of the goals. It studiously prepared biennial MDGs Status reports until 2016 when it produced the End Term Review of the MDGs. In the same period, the country created excellent collaboration networks among development stakeholders and especially the Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector. The MDGs era has helped the country to open a new front of development cooperation where development stakeholders share a common guide and outlook.

Towards the end of 2013 the country began to prepare for the next global development framework after the MDGs. It carried out nationwide consultations among stakeholders culminating in the Kenya National Common Position on the Post 2015 Agenda. The Common position was shared at the regional and continental level and formed a working document for the African Common Position. Therefore Kenya finds the SDGs more consultative than the previous development framework. The Sustainable Development Goals are more comprehensive, ambitious and with a wide reach to encompass the developed world. The SDGs are truly global goals and have assisted humanity to share in a common and collective undertaking.

Since the adoption of the SDGs, Kenya has managed to make some strides to place the country on a firm path of implementation. Firstly, the country developed an elaborate Road Map to guide the implementation of the SDGs goals and targets in the country. The Road Map offers a programmatic guide for all development stakeholders for the next three years. Secondly, we finalized the MDGs End Term Report as a way to provide a transition mechanism from MDGS to the SDGs. This was further to enable the country carry over the lessons learnt and best practices and also build on the gains of the MDGs period. Thirdly, the country held a national official launch of the SDGs where all development actors came together to begin the process of domesticating the SDGs agenda. In addition to the launch, the country also mapped out all SDGs targets and indicators and assigned to the responsible development actors. Fourthly, the Kenyan Cabinet endorsed a Cabinet Memo, which directed all Government Ministries, Department and Agencies to Mainstream the SDGs into policy, planning, budgeting as well as monitoring and evaluation systems and processes. Finally the country is set to upgrade the SDGs Coordination unit to a Secretariat with more capacities and capabilities in order to tackle the expanded framework of the agenda 2030.

Going by the above measure, Kenya will continue to support the cause of the SDGs by ensuring ***No one is left behind*** in development while ensuring all endeavors place the people and planet at the epicenter of development. The country commits to continue to build a just, cohesive and peaceful society. The country recognizes the need for equality and equity within and among nations in order to have a fairer world. Kenya subscribes to the philosophy of

peaceful cooperation and peaceful coexistence among nations. It also recommits itself to the United Nations charter and will spare no effort in its quest to attain all SDGs goals and targets as a way to improve the condition of all its people.

DRAFT

2.0 Summary

The preparation of this Voluntary Review Report was coordinated by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, which is mandated to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Kenya. The SDGs Secretariat, within the Ministry of Devolution and Planning was the focal point and was supported by the SDGs Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC), comprising of officers from key government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs), United Nations Agencies, Civil Society and the Private Sector. The report benefited from internal reviews from the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and subjected to stakeholder validation.

The 2030 Agenda finds Kenya at an advantage point as it builds on the lessons learnt and foundations laid by the MDGs. Further to this, the agenda was adopted while Kenya has been implementing its long-term economic blueprint for accelerating transformation of the country into a rapidly industrialized middle-income nation by the year 2030. A closer look indicates that the Kenya Vision 2030 is well aligned to the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving the SDGs. The time frame of the Vision coincides with the timeframe for the SDGs. **To hit the road running**, the country developed the SDGs road map which spells out how stakeholder engagement, awareness creation, resource mobilization, capacity building, domestication and localization should be carried out.

Towards domestication and of localization SDGs, Kenya has mapped-out 128 indicators mutually agreed between government and Non-State Actors whose data can be available within the short run and work is going on to increase the number of indicators within the next five years. The indicators will be used to track and report on the process and progress of the implementation, and are the basis of this review. Baseline data for most of the indicators lie between 2009 and 2014, depending on the frequency of data collection. However, inadequate baseline data on some of the indicators has proved a challenge in measuring progress on implementation of the SDGs.

From January 2016, Kenya has realized several milestones towards ending hunger and poverty in all its forms, improving health outcomes and well-being of her citizens, gender equality, improving interconnectivity within the country and protection of life below water. Poverty level in Kenya is currently 45.2 percent although several poverty alleviation initiatives are being undertaken and the rate is likely to have dropped when the next estimation is conducted.

Ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing for all at all ages is one of the targets that form part of the unfinished business of the MDGs. The three key indicators, Maternal Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Neonatal Mortality Rate have remained off target although new innovative initiatives such as Beyond Zero campaign and the new equipment leasing strategy are expected to increase the capabilities of public hospitals to reduce the rates of mortality.

The acreage under Government forest plantation expanded slightly while the total mineral output increased by 9.5 per cent in 2016. On building resilient infrastructure to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, passenger and freight volumes have continued to increase since 2014. Likewise the proportion of population covered by mobile network has continued to increase and is among the highest in the developing world.

During the MDGs implementation period, a number of institutional structures were put in place. In light of the achievements the MDGs Implementation unit transitioned to the SDGs Coordination Unit. However the expanded scope of SDGs will require the upgrade of the Unit into a fully-fledged Secretariat. Other lessons learnt from MDGs implementation have shown that strong partnerships and collaboration amongst stakeholders are critical in the successful implementation of the SDGs. Given the universality of the SDGs all relevant stakeholders will be involved in the implementation of the SDGs at the national and county levels in Kenya. One important step that we have undertaken is the mapping of all relevant stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the SDGs. This has proved important in translating 17 SDGs into action. Technical assistance to the NSO and National Statistical System on imputation of indicators and sharing of methodologies involved, including adoption of small area technology will be paramount. Further to this, there is need to share, between international and national statistics agencies, on the indicators where methodology is still non-existent (Tier 111).

In conclusion, building on the gains of the MDGs period, the lessons learnt and the experience gained over the time, there is renewed confidence among stakeholders and citizens on the preparedness of the country to tackle the SDGs. The overwhelming interest by the Private Sector has given a shot in the arm to the SDGs campaign and put the country firmly on track to attain the targets and the indicators.

3.0 Introduction and Background

In September 2015, at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Sustainable Development Summit, member states adopted 17 SDGs and 169 targets. These SDGs redefine international development cooperation for the next 15 years, beginning 1st January 2016. The SDGs are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect for national policies and priorities. They build on the lessons learnt and foundations laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new and emerging development challenges.

The SDGs and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their inter-linkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

Kenya being a member of the United Nations participated in the SDGs processes at national, regional and global levels including during the adoption of the SDGs agenda. Since adoption of the Agenda 2030, the Kenya Government and its non-state actors and development partners have committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the agenda.

The agenda was adopted when Kenya was already implementing its long term Economic blueprint for accelerating transformation of the country into a rapidly industrialized middle income nation by the year 2030. The Vision embraces the three dimensions of sustainable development. The Vision comprises of three key pillars; Economic, Social and Political.

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve and sustain an average economic growth rate of 10 percent per annum until 2030. The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The Political Pillar aims to realize a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law, and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society.

The Pillars are anchored on enablers and macro or the foundations. The enablers consist of Infrastructure; Information and Communications Technology (ICT); Science, Technology and Innovation (STI); Land Reforms; Public Sector Reforms; Labour and Employment; National Values and Ethics; Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE); Security; Peace Building and Conflict Resolution.

The Vision 2030 will be realized through successive 5 year medium term plans, each with its defined goals. The Vision outlines flagship projects in each sector. To enhance value addition and move the economy along the value chain, as outlined in the Vision 2030, Kenya is focusing on the following seven key sectors with potential to deliver 10% economic growth per annum: Tourism; Agriculture (Agro-processing); Wholesale & Retail trade; Manufacturing; IT enabled services/Business Process Outsourcing; Financial Services and Oil, Gas & Mineral resources. For social development and to meet the basic needs of its people it is investing in the people of Kenya by *undertaking transformation in 6 key social sectors*: Education and Training; Health; Water and Sanitation; Environment; Housing and Urbanization; Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups while Political Pillar is focussed on Moving to the Future as one Nation.

To start the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya, it was found necessary to establish the extent to which the SDGs converge with Kenya's own development objectives as set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 and therefore identify which SDGs that are relevant to Kenya's development context. This was done by mapping each of the 17 goals with Vision 2030 within the second Medium Term Plan. The mapping indicates that the Kenya Vision 2030 is well aligned to the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving both Vision 2030 and SDGs and is indeed a progressive process with goals and milestones that will be achieved over time.

However, it was found necessary to undertake a detailed analysis to assess whether there are gaps between the two regarding goals that are relevant to Kenya and identify ways of addressing those gaps as well as identifying the SDGs that are our priorities so that they are included in the next Medium Term Plan (MTP 111) and the second County Integrated Development Plans. Kenya has therefore undertaken a gaps analysis. It is important to note that the SDGs are also linked to Africa's Agenda 2063.

The time-frame of the Vision coincides with the timeframe for the SDGs. This is an opportunity for Kenya as progress towards the national priorities as spelt out in the Vision could be matched with progress towards the SDGs. As a way forward, Kenya has aligned itself to the global development agenda. It is notable that there is already a commitment to sustainable development in Kenya from various stakeholders which makes this alignment relatively easier. For success, the country will go beyond the current sectoral approach to development and follow an integrated approach, and also ensure that local-national linkages are harmonized to ensure that the SDGs are operationalized at all levels.

The outcome document of the United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda (paragraph 79) encourages member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous people, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities". The objectives of these reviews are to facilitate the sharing of experiences, successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda; strengthen policies and institutions of governments; and mobilize multi-stakeholder support and partnerships for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

These reviews provide an opportunity for countries to assess the progress they have made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals within their jurisdiction for purpose of continued policy planning and implementation. In so doing, countries will be in a position to better understand the problems and shortcomings encountered in the realization of agenda 2030.

Kenya has volunteered to participate in the 2017 High Level Political Forum and make a Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in order to share Kenya's experience in the implementation of the SDGs two years after adoption. The objectives of this review are; to review progress and status on SDGs indicators; highlight experiences in implementing sustainable development strategies or related strategies; explore measures in place or planned for each of the SDGs; Identify areas where international (including regional cooperation) is

called for in the implementation and tracking of SDGS; highlight Progress and initiatives related to eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity; Identify best practices, lessons learned, emerging issues and areas that would need support in the implementation of the SDGs; identify challenges and actions being undertaken to address the gaps and challenges.

The report has addressed the main components of the Secretary-General's proposed voluntary common reporting guidelines while at the same time adapting them according to our national preferences and to the early stage of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

DRAFT

4.0 Methodology and Process for Preparation of the Review

The coordination of the review was done by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning which is mandated to coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Kenya. The SDGs Secretariat, within the Ministry of Devolution was the focal point and was supported by an Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC), comprising of officers from key government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs).

The review covered all the 17 SDGs and drew heavily from inputs prepared by different stakeholders, based on their relevant goals and targets. These inputs focused on specific areas as guided by the SDGs Secretariat but not limited to;

- i. The extent of ownership creation on the SDGs;
- ii. The extent with which Kenya's planning frameworks have incorporated the SDGs;
- iii. The level of inclusion of economic, social and environmental dimensions in SDGs implementation;
- iv. Progress and status on SDGs targets and indicators;
- v. Best practices, lessons learned and emerging issues;
- vi. Challenges facing the country in implementing the SDGs; and
- vii. Any other relevant information relating to SDGs

Recognizing the critical role played by the stakeholders in the SDGs process, the review was highly consultative involving government Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs); county governments; development partners; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); academia; and the private sector in order to increase ownership in the process. This involved the engagement of representatives from these stakeholders and integration of their inputs to form the Voluntary National Report (VNR) for Kenya.

The first critical step involved the preparation of key timelines and deliverables towards the VNR. This was followed by the preparation of data/information collection templates/tools, targeting specific stakeholders based on goals, targets and their relevance to each stakeholders. The preparation of the tools drew heavily from the Voluntary Common Reporting Guidelines, as contained in the Secretary General's Report.

The tools were then shared with stakeholders with a deadline on submission. It should be noted that the entry point for the private sector, CSOs, county governments, was their umbrella bodies for ownership and ease of follow-up. This included Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), SDGs Forum and the Council of Governors (CoG). The umbrella bodies were expected to hold consultations with their members, receive inputs and consolidate them into a report.

A drafting team comprising of the SDGs Secretariat, Inter Agency Technical Committee, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), United Nations Country Sector working Team on SDGs, representatives from the civil society, drafted the VNR for Kenya by consolidating inputs from various stakeholders.

The report benefited from internal reviews from the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, before stakeholder validation, whose comments were incorporated to form the final report.

The following limitations were identified during review process;

- i. Absence of baseline data for some of the indicators affected monitoring their progress; and
- ii. Inadequate capacity on SDGs implementation, monitoring and reporting affected the adequacy of stakeholder submissions.

DRAFT

5.0 Policy and Enabling Environment

5.1 Creating Ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals

From 2013 the country began the Post 2015 Development Agenda, which involved extensive consultations at mainly the sub national level. The government of Kenya engaged the Civil Society, The Private Sector and the Faith Based Organization as well as other interest groups to begin to shape the next agenda after the MDGs era. This culminated into a Kenyan Position on the Post 2015, which was presented to both the African Union and the United Nations.

By September 2015 the country began to develop a road map that would guide all development stakeholders on the planning and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs Road Map provides a wholesome guide for the implementation of goals and targets for all stakeholders led by the government. The road map covers stakeholder engagement, advocacy and awareness creation, localization and domestication, Capacity building, Resource mobilization and tracking and reporting on progress

The leadership of the country also demonstrated firm commitment to sustainable development through the adoption of a Cabinet Memorandum on SDGs. The Memo directs all government Ministries, Department and Agencies to mainstream SDGS into their policy, planning and budgeting processes.

The national official launch of the SDGs process drew participants from all stakeholders including those from the National and devolved units. The Kenya SDGs Forum that brings together the Civil Society Organization co-convened the launch that was well attended by all development stakeholders.

In addition, the country has mapped out 128 indicators mutually agreed between government and all Non State actors whose data can be available within the short run and work is going on to increase the number of indicators within the next five years. The indicators will be used to track and report on the process and progress of the implementation.

Finally the devolved governments have undergone capacity building programmes on SDGS and have been guided on how to create an institutional framework to mainstream the SDGs in to their development framework. The Council of Governors is also involved in capacity building of SDGs at the devolved level in collaboration with the National Government.

5.2 Incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals in National Frameworks

The Vision 2030 is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment. Whereas the country prepared the Vision 2030 by 2008, it was anchored on sustainable development of the country. The third generation MTP is expected to be completed by early 2018 after the completion of the ongoing election process.

The first MTP was implemented between 2008 and 2012 and the second MTP is has been implemented in the period 2013 to 2017. The third and fourth MTPs will be implemented 2018 to 2022 and 2023 to 2028, respectively. The medium Term Plans identify priority projects and programmes to be implemented in the next five years as incorporating new and emerging issues. When Kenya embarked on the preparation of the MTP11, the Post 2015 Agenda was still under deliberation and the next goals far from being finalized. However, the consultations that were held brought on board some of the SDGs issues that were captured in MTP 11 2013-2017 as they were already a priority for the country at the time.

By the time the SDGs were adopted MTP 11 was at its third year of implementation. This Plan is scheduled to end this year and preparations are underway. Some of the emerging issues already identified to be taken on board are the regional and international commitments that should ensure the mainstreaming of the SDGs and Africa Agenda 2063. The Medium Term Plans are prepared through consultative processes which help in ownership and awareness creation and involve the following; County consultation forums; Sector Working Groups- consist of Ministries, Departments, Agencies, development partners, academia, women , youth, People With Disabilities, Media, private sector, CSOs; National Consultation Forum.

The Kenya Constitution provides citizens with the right to participate in the decision-making process and further directs the national and county legislatures respectively to "facilitate public participation" in their work. Therefore the preparation of the development plans and all the strategies are guided by the Constitution and are required to be participatory by involving all stakeholders. The constitution has also clearly earmarked functions of both the National and County Governments. The National Government through consultations with the Council of Governors prepares and disseminates the guidelines for the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which county government should follow to ensure policy and developmental coherence. The CIDPs mirror the priorities of the MTPs at the county level and hence some of the SDGs have also been mainstreamed at the county level through the first CIDPs that cascaded the priorities of the MTP 11 at the county level. County governments are now tackling SDGs targets at the grass root level hence more targeted interventions and strategies. These are expected to fast track the achievement of all the targets as well as reduce or eliminate existing regional disparities.

One of the most effective tools in public sector delivery has been the use of Performance Contracting. Following the recent review of the performance contracting framework for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) all public institutions are expected to mainstream SDGs into their plans, programmes and policies and consequently reporting to the Ministry of Devolution and Planning on progress of SDGs implementation. In the same vein the second generation Revenue Allocation Formula was reviewed to prioritize the Poverty Index among resource sharing criteria. Again the Equalization Fund further allocates more public resources to counties with high poverty indices as a way to fast track the reduction of poverty that is critical to the attainment of the SDGs.

Other stakeholders have also integrated SDGs in their core business/mandate including leading private sector companies and Civil Society Organizations'. The private sector in Kenya is fairly well developed by Sub Saharan and regional standards and therefore has a huge potential of the realization of the global goals due to its influence on Government policy. Private sector has taken a keen interest on the implementation of the goals in the country. The

United Nations Country Team has further embarked on integrating its programmes into national priorities under the framework of delivering as One (DAO).

However, despite all the targets interventions and planned activities targeting the County Governments, the mainstreaming of SDGs in policy, planning and budgeting and programmes is likely to face some challenges due to lack of cooperation competition existing between the County and National Governments. Some these include;

- i. Inadequate linkages/coordination between the County and National governments;
- ii. High political turnover/ change of regimes;
- iii. Coordination between development partners; and
- iv. Bureaucracies in communication and information dissemination.

5.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions

The Kenya Vision 2030 Vision comprises of three key pillars; Economic, Social and Political. Within the Economic Pillar, Kenya aims to increase annual GDP growth rates to 10% and to maintain that average till 2030. The attainment of the 10% requires macro-economic stability as well as focus on key sectors namely 1) tourism; 2) value addition in agriculture; 3) wholesaling and retail; 4) manufacturing; 5) Business Process Offshoring, 6) augmentation of financial services are expected to be the drivers of economic growth and 7) Oil, Gas and Minerals.

Under the Social Pillar, Kenya's journey towards prosperity also involves the building of a just and cohesive society, enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. This quest is the basis for transformation in eight key social sectors; Education and Training; Health; Water and Sanitation; the Environment; Housing and Urbanization; as well as in Gender, Youth Sports and Culture, Equity and Poverty Reduction. It also makes special provisions for Kenyans with various disabilities and previously marginalized communities. These policies (and those in the Economic Pillar) will be founded on all-round adoption of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as an implementation tool.

The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 launched in March 2017 provides a framework to optimize the utilization of the national territory by reorganizing and adjusting the way land is used to achieve overall efficiency and sustainability. The strategy allocates land to different activities rationally by putting into consideration the land capacities and potentials and by addressing concerns arising from the need to protect and conserve the environment. To underscore the great importance of the Environmental considerations, implementation of projects and programmes can only be undertaken after Environmental Impact Assessment has been undertaken and results shared and validated. There are programmes to ensure protection and conservation of water sources and ecosystems.

The Equalization Fund, which was created to correct the disadvantage of the marginalized areas, has ensured that regions with more development challenges receive more public resources as a way to move towards equality and equality. Similarly the provision of free primary school education and tuition free secondary school as well the expansion of Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) institutions to the village level, the Government of Kenya endeavors to ensure that children and pupils from poor background attain a decent education and life skills that equip them to compete with those from privileged backgrounds.

Although Kenya focuses on growing its economy at 10% and above annually in order to climb towards a developed country status, the benefits of economic growth have not been inclusive hence the need to provide enabling support to those who can work and develop mechanisms for supporting the vulnerable through social protection. In an attempt to address the anomaly and ensure that no one is left behind, the Government has been and will continue to implement a number of social protection (SP) programmes including Hunger and Safety Net Programme, Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, UWEZO (Ability) Fund, Procurement Preferences and Reservations (30 per cent affirmative action policy for women, youth and persons with disabilities in public procurement), National Youth Services Capacity Building Initiatives and the Kenya Youth Empowerment Project (KYEP).

5.4 Goals and Targets

Goal 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere

Status of Targets and Indicators

- 1.2.1 The proportion of population living below the national poverty line in 2014 was 45.2 (Total). This constituted 50.5 (Rural) and 33.5 (Urban).
- 1.2.2 The proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions was 45, 19 and 56 for children less than 18 years, urban less than 18 years and Rural less than 18 years.
- 1.5.1 The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people was 1 in 2014 and increased to 2 in 2015 before declining to 1 in 2016.
- 1.5.3 Kenya has developed a National Disaster Reduction Strategy and Policy, and National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies.
- 1.a.1 In 2016/2017 Financial year the government allocated Kshs 68.7 Billion (Usd 65Million) about 4.4% Per cent of total revenues for direct poverty reduction programmes ¹
- 1.a.2 Proportion of total government allocation on education, health and social protection for 2016/2017 Financial year was 23.1 Per cent of total revenues ²

Strategies and Programmes

Youth Empowerment Programme is a government intervention to improve the well-being of young people in Kenya. . The re-engineering of the National Youth Service is specifically to entrepreneurial skills as well improve employability of the youth and women. The programme has helped in inculcating the culture of patriotism, service, volunteerism, civic competence and

¹ KSh.34.5 billion for National Government Constituency Fund ♦ KSh.2.1 billion for Affirmative Action for Social Development for Women Representatives ¹⁵ ♦ KSh.6 billion for the Equalization Fund ♦ KSh.7.9 billion is for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC); ♦ KSh.7.3 billion for elder persons; ♦ KSh.1.2 billion for those with severe disability ♦ KSh.0.9 billion for National Development Fund for persons with disability; ♦ KSh.0.4 billion for street families rehabilitation ♦ KSh.0.4 billion for Children Welfare Society ♦ KSh.0.4 billion for Presidential Secondary School Bursary Scheme ♦ KSh.6.0 billion for Resettling the IDPs and Restorative Justice KSh.0.6 billion Youth Enterprise Development Fund ♦ KSh.0.7 billion Youth Employment and Enterprise (Uwezo Fund) ♦ KSh.0.9 billion Women Enterprise Fund

² Kshs 102 billion for teachers' salaries and remuneration ♦ KSh.32 billion for Free Day Secondary Education ♦ KSh.14 billion for Free Primary Education ♦ KSh.4.5 billion for recruitment and promotion of teachers ♦ KSh.2.8 billion for House Allowance Phase II (Teachers) ♦ KSh.2.5 billion for Technical Training Institutes ¹⁴ ♦ KSh.0.4 billion for Sanitary towels for girls in school ♦ KSh.2.6 billion School Feeding Programme (Including Donor) ♦ KSh.3.2 billion for Subsidy to KNEC for examinations fee waiver ♦ KSh.9.1 billion for Higher Education Loans Board ♦ KSh.57.8 billion for University Education ♦ KSh.4.3 billion is for Free Maternal Healthcare ♦ KSh.4.5 billion for Lease of medical equipment (Managed Equipment Services) ♦ KSh.3.5 billion for Kenya Medical Training Centers ♦ KSh.8.7 billion for Kenyatta National Hospital ♦ KSh.5.8 billion for Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital ♦ KSh.1.7 billion for Kenya Medical Research Institute ♦ KSh.3.0 billion for Doctors/Clinical Officers/Nurses internship programme ♦ KSh.0.6 billion National Aids Council ♦ KSh.0.9 billion for Free Primary HealthCare (Removal of 10-20 Policy) ♦ KSh.0.7 billion for Slum Clinics Upgrading Programme (Portable Clinics) ♦ KSh.0.5 billion for Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (Elderly & Disabled) ♦ KSh.1.3 billion for rollout of universal health coverage

social cohesion, not only amongst the trainees, but also with other young people within their communities.

The recent mining and mineral policy reserve 10 per cent goes to community, 20 per cent to County Government and 70 per cent to National Government. Also adoption of the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2016 on National Slum Upgrading and Prevention Policy that provides for legal and institutional framework for effective slum upgrading and prevention initiatives on a sustainable basis.

Free maternity services in all public hospitals is a program intended to ease the burden on the poor and vulnerable and also provide a tax cut to them.

Procurement reservation and preference of at least 30 per cent of all public sector goods and services for youth, women and PWD empowerment programmes

Efforts by non-state actors include provision of ready market to small holder farmers in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands areas who grow sorghum and millet in Kenya. The target is to enroll 12,000 sorghum farmers to increase production from 18,000 metric tonnes to 30,000 metric tonnes, in 2017. Since inception, 32,000 farmers have enrolled into the programme.

The 'Soil to Pan' philosophy programme has been championing the transformation of Agriculture to Agribusiness. It has put in place measures for a full value chain that enhances income and economic growth to the more than 20,000 farmers who have a guaranteed market for their produce.

A private sector mobile payment solution has enabled about 2,000 Kenyan farmers to be connected with all the critical points of the marketplace. The initiative encourages farmer to grow sorghum and millet to meet their household needs, and thereafter, sell the surplus to increase their household income. 32,000 farmers have been enrolled into the programme from Kitui, Tharaka, Embu, Kilifi, Siaya, and Kisumu Counties.

Challenges

1. Inadequate investments that would translate to huge job creation.
2. Rural and urban dimensions of poverty
3. Regional disparities within the country and regions
4. Socio cultural practices that impede re-orientation of production systems

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 2.1.2 The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) was at 33.4 percent in 2014.
- 2.2.1 The 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 stood at 26 percent (29.7 – Male and 22.3 - Female).
- 2.2.2 1) The prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting) stands at 4 percent (4.4 – Male and 3.7 - Female), 2014.
- 2) The prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (overweight) stands at 4.1 percent (4.7 – Male and 3.5 - Female).
- 3) The percentage of children under 5 who were stunted has declined to 26 from 35 while for those who were wasted reduced to 4 from 7 (KDHS 2014).
- 2.a.1 The share of agricultural in total public expenditure as a ration of share of agriculture in GDP, measured using the Agricultural Orientation Index (AOI), was 0.09 percent in 2014 and 0.05 percent in 2015. This means that expenditure in agriculture declined in 2015.
- 2.c.1 The indicator of food price anomalies was 5.66% in 2014 before decreasing to 3.5% in 2016.

Programmes and Projects

Small holder agricultural inputs subsidy programmes, agricultural and strengthening of the cooperatives movement are geared towards increasing small holder production and productivity

The National Irrigation Board plans to increase the farmlands under irrigation from the current 425,000 acres to 1 Million acres within the next three years. This is expected to boost agricultural production as well as provide on and off farm jobs for many people.

Livestock production plays a major role in food security especially for the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands. The subsector is periodically affected by drought hence the government has been implementing the livestock off-take programme through acquisition of livestock to cushion famers from vagaries of weather.

The Government provided relief food to drought affected regions in the entire country, as well as strengthened the institutional capacity of the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) to build resilience of the poor and vulnerable communities.

Under the review period, the Government revamped and restructured the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI) by amalgamating all agriculture and livestock related research institutes³ to form the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO). This is expected to diversify seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species.

A good number of major corporations in Kenya have contributed towards this goal. An example is the provision of micronutrient powder (MNP) to children aged 6-59 months. So far, the initiative has reached around 22,500 school children. Other private sector initiatives include the peer-to-peer service that helps farmers share information via SMS on market and how to improve their agriculture productivity.

Challenges

- i. The adverse effects of climate change leading to severe droughts, crop diseases and pests resulting in lower agricultural productivity;
- ii. Inappropriate agronomic methods and practices;
- iii. High population growth rates exerting pressure onto the limited productive arable land leading to land fragmentation into unviable farming units. This has led to declining trends in agricultural productivity and food insecurity.
- iv. Emergence and re-emergence of both crop and livestock diseases and pests exacerbated as well as cross-border livestock diseases;
- v. Inadequate marketing strategies and systems for agricultural products; and
- vi. Low uptake and adoption of modern technology, especially in the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sector.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all Ages

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio is 362 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.1.2 The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 61.8 Percent.
- 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate is 52 per 1000 live births.
- 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality is 22 per 1000 live births.
- 3.3.1 The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected is 240.
- 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population was 90 in 2015.
- 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population is 225.
- 3.6.6 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population was 11 in 2014 before increasing to 12 in 2015 and declining to 11 in 2016.

³

merged with KARI, Coffee Research Foundation, Tea Research Foundation and the Kenya Sugar Research Foundation and has oversight of 18 research institutes

- 3.7.1 The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods stands at 70.7 percent.
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group is 96.
- 3.8.2 The number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population is 103 percent.
- 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older is 11.6 percent (19.1 – Male and 4.5 - Female).
- 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution per 100,000 population is 21 doctors and 165 nurses as at 2014 and increased to 23 doctors and 230 nurses in 2016.

Programmes and Projects

Comprehensive and Expanded Immunization programme that includes pneumococcal vaccine for children to cover emerging diseases and ailments has led to a reduction in Infant and Child Mortality. Exclusive breast feeding campaigns and introduction of supplemental foods is geared towards reducing mortality rates even further

Mass distribution of Long Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito nets in addition to case management of Malaria has reduced the incidence of Malaria especially among Lake Region communities.

The increase on the proportions of birth assisted by skilled health providers during delivery, health facilities deliveries and post natal care are also cited as factors that lowered both Child and Infant Mortality.

Health insurance subsidy programme (HISP), is an initiative aimed at contributing to better quality of life, poverty alleviation and human development through meeting population health needs; removal of financial barriers to health care and reduce incidences of catastrophic health expenditures that will be realized by Consolidating and expanding social health subsidy mechanisms with view of achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC). This project targets about 21,530 households of which 17,612 households have been registered to access health services from the hospital of their choice.

The Managed Equipment Service has allowed Medical facilities to acquire vital hard ware as a way to improve access to comprehensive Kenya Essential Package for Health (KEPH) services by different constituents of Kenya’s population. Specifically, the project is set to contribute towards acquisition of the requisite infrastructure and equipment to about 100 current level 4 county hospitals to the accepted norms and standards. Further these facilities will enable them to provide a wide range of comprehensive health care services and provide prompt diagnosis of non- communicable conditions.

Upgrading of health facilities in slum areas to increase access of slum dwellers to vital health care services. The project involves use of mobile devices to reach deep into the slum areas.

The private sector contribution towards improving health care outcomes include a KEPSA/UNICEF project aimed at improving maternal and infant nutrition through sensitizing members of the private sector on the need to promote exclusive breastfeeding for

children by providing working mothers with a conducive working environment as well as providing breaks for them to breastfeed their children. The project encourages businesses to create mother and baby friendly spaces which includes the creation of a lactation station for lactating mothers.

The Beyond Zero Campaign is an Initiative by H.E. First Lady, Mrs. Margaret Kenyatta which seeks to accelerate economic and social development in Kenya through the health facet. The achievements of the campaign include delivery of mobile clinics to all county referral hospitals in the country. By bringing health delivery closer to Kenya's citizens, the mobile clinics have been able to treat mothers and children who would otherwise have been obliged to walk miles to seek treatment.

Reproductive Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Project is a six county initiative that focusses on improving maternal and newborn outcomes in six high burden maternal mortality counties in Kenya⁴. The select counties contribute about 50% of maternal deaths nationally. In those counties, a total of 507 additional health care facilities received Managed NH equipment and are now providing Emergency Obstetric and New born care (EmONC) services in the seven counties.

Challenges

1. Skewed distribution of skilled health workers with some areas of the country facing significant gaps while others have optimum/surplus numbers.
2. Health financing and purchasing of health care services still has a serious implication on access and quality of health care.
3. Childbirth related conditions continue to pose significant challenges, especially inadequacy of emergency services for delivery, under-utilization of existing antenatal services and inadequate skills and competences of health workers in this area.
4. Communicable diseases still account for the highest proportion of disease burden in the sector.
5. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) also persist in exerting pressure to the health system. Despite the awareness on the risk factors of NCDs, there has been no significant change on the lifestyle amongst the general population. Cancer, hypertension, heart disease and diabetes are rising and emerging as major health problems. Cancer alone is estimated to cause 21,000 deaths annually.
6. Injuries from road traffic accidents contribute 50-70% of bed occupancy in hospitals.
7. Childbirth related conditions continue to pose significant challenges, especially inadequacy of emergency services for delivery, under-utilization of existing antenatal services and inadequate skills and competences of health workers in this area.
8. There are several areas where data availability is limited. These include neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), cancer and outbreak diseases.

⁴ Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, Marsabit, Isiolo, Lamu, and Migori counties

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) stood at 70.2 percent in 2014 before increasing to 74.6 in 2015 and to 74.9 in 2016.
- 4.3.1a The enrolment at Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) stood at 147,821 (75,105 – Male and 49,454 - Female) before increasing to 153,314 (79,846 – Male and 52,927- Female) in 2015 and to 202,556 (91,209 – Male and 74,432 - Female) in 2016.
- 4.3.1b Adult education enrollment was 330,340 (113,552 – Male and 216,788 - Female) in 2014 before decreasing to 306,228 (102,076 – Male and 204,152- Female) in 2015 and to 271,769 (85,575 – Male and 186,194 - Female) in 2016, while the parity indices (female/male) stood at 0.97 (2014).
- 4.5.1 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) at primary school level improved from 0.96 to 0.97, in favour of girls.
- 4.6.1 Percentage of total population achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional both literacy and numeracy skills was 89.1 percent (87.8 – Women and 92.4 - Male).
- The percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency for those between 15-49 years was 87.8 for female and 92.4 for male as at 2014.
4. a.1 The percentage of schools with access to electricity is 43.8 percent for primary schools and 75.3 percent for secondary schools (2014).
4. b.1 The percentage of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training was 84.1 percent for pre-primary, and increased to 86.7 in 2015 and to 88.2 in 2016. In primary and secondary schools, the percentage has remained at 100 percent since 2014.

Strategies and Programmes

The Government is implementing the Digital Literacy Programme (ICT Integration in Primary Education). The main aim of the programme is the integration of ICT into teaching and learning for pupils in primary schools. The components of this project include: improvement of ICT infrastructure; development of digital content; capacity building of teachers and implementers; and procurement of ICT devices.

Inclusion of ECDE into the primary school education programme led to the number of trained ECDE teachers increasing by 9.8 per cent 2013 to 2015 in tandem with the sharp increase in the number of children attending early learning centers.

Continued implementation of the Free Primary Education (FPE) programme contributed to an increase in primary school education enrolment over the years. The level of enrolment in primary schools increased from 9.86 million in 2013 to 10.1 million in 2015. The GER declined by 1.4 percentage points from 105 per cent in 2013 to 103.6 per cent in 2015. The GER was attributed to enrolment of over-age and under-age pupils in primary schools. Comparison between the NER at national level and in the regions revealed some disparities especially in ASALs. Despite an increase in NER from 43.5 per cent in 2013 to 44 per cent, the MTP target of 55 per cent was not met. The Pupil Completion Rate (PCR) increased from 78 per cent in 2013 to 82.7 per cent in 2015, while the Primary to Secondary Transition Rate increased from 76.8 per cent in 2013 to 82.3 per cent in 2015.

The Government also enforced the re-entry policy to address dropout cases of young mothers who conceived while in school. In addition, sanitary towels programme was introduced to enhance girls' participation in the learning. Funds from the Secondary Bursary Scheme assisted selected secondary school students to meet other education expenses not catered for by Free Day Secondary Education. Further, the provision of ASAL and Pockets of Poverty Grants was undertaken. The total number of public secondary school teachers increased from 65,494 in 2013 to 85,438 in 2015.

Towards enhancing inclusivity, Special Needs Education is being provided at special schools, integrated schools and special units attached to regular schools. Currently enrolment stands at 102, 749. Since January 2016, 184 special boarding schools (167 primary schools, 8 secondary schools and 6 technical /vocational institutions) received capitation grants.

The total enrolment in TVET institutions rose by 4.7 per cent and the increase is partly attributed to expansion of TVET institutions. Total enrolment in national polytechnics and technical universities declined by 5.0 per cent during the last five (5) years. However, there was a 17.4 per cent increase in the enrolment of females while males decreased by 18.6 per cent. Further, the number of students enrolled in Technical and Vocational Colleges increased from 50,864 to 55,308. Due to the expansion of youth polytechnics in the counties, enrolment increased by 5.1 per cent during the review period.

Kenya has experienced rapid increase in the demand for higher education. Over time this has inspired considerable expansion of university education in the country, necessitating transformations in the system itself. The number of public universities increased from 8 in 2012 to 23 in 2015.

Private sector contribution towards this goal is the internet for Schools programme which provides FREE 3G Internet for Schools to both primary and secondary across Kenya. Through the project, 322 schools have been connected, impacting the lives of over 200,000 students in 33 counties out of the 47 counties in Kenya. The provision of more than 100 schools with tablet devices that will capture data about students and the facilities. From the information acquired, leaders will have a better understanding of current progress and challenges as well as be able to offer recommendations for improvement.

Challenges

- i. High cost of sustaining the financing of Free Primary Education (FPE) and free tuition education for secondary education;
- ii. Overcrowding in schools in general and in classrooms, especially in areas with high population densities, e.g., the urban slums;
- iii. Perennial droughts in most parts of the country coupled with the resultant hunger e.g. in the ASAL regions it exacerbates the already high rates of school dropouts of children;
- iv. Existing regional disparities which continue to negatively impact on the country's commitment to attain education for all and universal primary education.

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and empower all Women and Girls

Status of Targets and Indicators

- 5.1.1 The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created the National Gender and Equality Commission whose mandate is to promote gender equality and freedom from discrimination.
- 5.2.1a Various policy and legal frameworks have been developed/enacted to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination. E.g. No one gender can occupy representation positions in the Kenyan Parliament.
- 5.2.1 The 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 stood at 32.4 percent. About 11.5 per cent of women aged 15-49 had experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the previous 12 months. In 55 per cent of sexual violence cases against women, perpetrators were current partners and 28% were former partners
- 5.2.2 The 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 was 22.7% in 2014. Among the never-married women, aged 15 years or older, who have ever experienced sexual violence, 44% of the perpetrators were strangers, followed by friends or acquaintances (14%), current or former boyfriend (8.2%), family friend (6.9%), teachers (5.8%), father/step-father (4.7%), among others.
- 5.3.1 The proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 was 22.9%.
- 5.3.2 The proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting was 21% in 2014⁵.
- 5.5.1 The proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments was 19.8% in the National Assembly, 26.9% in the Senate, 19.2% as deputy governors and 34.2% in the 47 County Assemblies

⁵ However, some communities have higher FGM prevalence rate (Kenya-Somali 94%, Samburu 86%, Kisii 84% and Maasai 78%).

5.5.2 The proportion of women in managerial positions has been increasing since 2014 as shown in the table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Women in Decision Making Positions

	2014				2016			
	F	M	Total	%	F	M	Total	%
<i>Categories</i>								
Cabinet Secretaries	6	12	18	33.3	5	15	20	25.0
Principal Secretaries	7	19	26	26.9	15	26	41	36.6
Diplomatic Corps	15	48	63	23.8	18	46	64	28.1
County Commissioners	18	29	47	38.3	18	29	47	38.3
Sub-County Commissioners	32	262	294	10.9	40	255	295	13.6
Deputy Secretaries	58	137	195	29.7	66	149	215	30.7
Supreme Court Judges	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
Court of Appeal Judge	9	21	30	30.0	7	18	25	28
High Court Judge	37	60	97	38.1	37	59	96	38.5
Magistrates	219	239	458	47.8	216	222	438	49.3
Kadhis	0	35	35	0.0	0	56	56	0.0
Chiefs	101	2489	2590	3.9	126	2464	2590	4.9
Assistant Chiefs	473	5413	5886	8.0	489	5397	5886	8.3
Practicing Lawyers	2581	4193	6774	38.1	2738	4347	7085	38.7

5.6.1 The proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care was 38.6% in 2014. There was a marked increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 46 percent in 2008-09 to 58 percent.

5.6.2 On laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15- 49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, Kenya has developed eight (8) policies.

5.a.2 The Kenya Constitution and Kenya Laws protect women inheritance of their father's and or spouse's land and the laws over ride customary laws and considerations.

5. b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone was 74% in 2014.

5.c.1 The National Gender and Equality Commission is mandated to track and publicize allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.

Strategies and Programmes

Kenya has been producing gender datasheet to guide Policy formulation and planning. Status of women report 2015 which provides information on the status of women across various sectors has also been developed. Further, the Government is undertaking capacity building on gender statistics for Statistical officers, planning officers and gender officers both at National and

County levels to enhance collection, collation and analysis of sex disaggregated data. Tracking of Budgetary allocation towards women empowerment endeavors including women enterprise.

Several laws⁶ have been developed that demonstrate the commitment by the Government of Kenya in promoting sexual and reproductive health rights of its citizens include the Children's Act 2001, the Sexual Offences Act 2006, and the Prohibition of FGM Act 2011. The reproductive healthcare bill is expected to provide legal framework protection and advancement of reproductive and health rights for the women.

Kenya has GBV Helpline 1195 that supports GBV survivors to break the silence and quickly access GBV services including referral through the line after violation. It is a 24 hour toll-free hotline that responds to sexual and gender based violence in Kenya. The goal of GBV hotline and the call up centre is to involve community members and survivors in the fight against sexual violence, FGM and other forms of violence that is meted on women and children by ensuring early reporting of all the cases within the recommended 72 hour window period. The endeavor is also to ensure that all other forms of violence are brought to an end by bringing in a platform that will enable community members to speak freely about the issues affecting them to enable concerned organization's to find solutions for survivors faced with Sexual and Gender Based Violence

The Government is implementing various affirmative action programmes for empowerment of women, Youth and PWDs. These include: Women Enterprise Fund, UWEZO Fund, National Government Affirmative Action Fund and the Youth Enterprise Fund.

Kenya is implementing the Access to Government Procurement Opportunity (AGPO) which reserves 30% of all public procurement to women, youth and persons with disabilities. This is implemented at both the National and County Government.

Representation of women in various leadership and political levels is still below the Constitutional provision of not more than 2/3rd in elective and appointive position. To improve on this, Kenya is undertaking an aggressive capacity building programme targeting the 2017 election women aspirants and leaders both at National and County level. The Country is also in process of enacting a law to implement the not more than 2/3rd gender principle in the Constitution. Further, a strategy for the empowerment of women to enhance their participation in elective bodies has also been prepared.

Challenges

- i. Harmful and prohibitive socio-cultural traditional practices and beliefs such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) in some communities;
- ii. High level of unawareness on Gender Based Violence in community, persisting cultural practices and social norms on GBV thus significantly impairing prevention of GBV; and

6

Others include National Human Rights Policy and Action Plan; National Equality Policy; National land policy; Kenya National Action Plan for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1925 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security; Draft National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy; The Marriage Act (2014); The Matrimonial Properties Act (2013); The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (2015); Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act (2011); The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011); The Land Act (2016); The Land Registration Act (2012); Climate Change Act (2016); The Community Land Act (2016); The Political Parties Act (2011); Sexual Offences (Medical Treatment) Regulations (2012); and the Sexual Offences Rules of Court (2014).

- iii. Continued existence of gender inequalities with regard to access and control of resources, economic opportunities, political as well as power, e.g., underrepresentation of women in socio-economic, political leadership.

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

Status of Targets and Indicators

- 6.1.1 The percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services stands at 66.9 percent as at 2014.
- 6.2.1 The percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services is 24.7 percent (2014), those with a hand - washing facility with soap and water is 16.7 percent (2014).

Strategies and Programmes

Construction and expansion of water supply schemes in urban and rural areas has added a 3.3 million people to access clean and safe drinking and this is being rolled over to bring another six million people in the next 5 years

Water harvesting and recycling promotion is being encouraged especially for the urban and peri-urban dweller whose per capita water usage is very high.

Devolution of water provision services to the county government has also assisted in the decentralization of water management and hence more efficiency and effectiveness.

From the private sector, the water of Life Programme has invested in 78 different water and sanitation projects in Kenya, impacting over 3 million people. The programme is dedicated to devising new approaches that will solve water-related challenges locally and sustainably manage water use within our business.

The implementation of the “Citizen Field Engineer” project in Nairobi, an initiative that uses sensors to monitor water quality and supply which enables community residents to govern, maintain, and repair the physical infrastructure for water delivery is a best practice. In exchange for their monitoring, residents receive mobile credits, thereby providing a financial incentive to continue with their water management.

Challenges

- i. Weak data collection and management practice in some of the water sector institutions and in the counties limits the availability and accuracy of data;
- ii. Insufficient institutional, human, financial and technological capacity continues to hamper adequate development in the water resources sector;

- iii. Climate change affects water resources. It impacts on the quality, quantity, timing, form and intensity of precipitation lead to decreased water resources available for water supply, food production and social economic services.
- iv. The investment in water supply and sewerage is not coping with population growth and the demand for services;
- v. Administrative challenges in the implementation of multi-purpose water projects between counties and national government;
- vi. Water pollution: Contamination of water resources leads to reduced water available for use. Cleaning water of low quality requires a high amount of energy which increases the cost of delivering water.

Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for all

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 7.1.1 The percentage of population with access to electricity stood at 36 percent.
- 7.1.2 The percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology was 11.9 percent in 2014.
- 7.2.1 The renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption stood at 12.4 Percent in 2014 before decreasing slightly to 11.8 percent in 2016.
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP), measured in tons of oil equivalent per USD was 0.000106 in 2014 and 0.00014 in 2016.

Strategies and Programmes

Kenya is building the largest wind farm in Africa, the Lake Turkana Wind Power Consortium (LTWP). It aims to provide 300 MW of low-cost electrical power. Once operational, it will allow the country to eliminate its thermal generating plants, saving Kshs. 15.6 billion (US \$180 million) per year on imported fuel.

Geothermal power has the potential to provide reliable, cost-competitive, base load power with a small carbon footprint, and reduces vulnerability to climate by diversifying power supply away from hydropower, which currently provides the majority of Kenya's electricity. Kenya currently has 636 MW of installed geothermal capacity and aims to have 5,530 MW of geothermal power or 26% of total capacity by 2030. This will make it Kenya's largest source of electricity clean energy by 2030. Geothermal power plants have a prominent place in Kenya's overarching development plans.

The private sector contribution to this goal includes the Mkopa product that aims at enabling off-grid communities to leap from using unreliable non-renewable energy to affordable and sustainable practices, without the process of excessive polluting in between.

Others include the development of a Carbon Action Plan, with the aim of increasing the use of energy from renewable sources with dedicated projects (photovoltaic power plants, cogeneration plant powered by vegetable oil, biomass plant for steam generation, supply of electricity from wind power).

The Energizing Development Kenya County Programme has supported over 1.5 million households to invest in improved cook stoves and 120,000 households to access small solar systems for lighting and basic electricity services.

The Climate Care Programme is managing a loan programme that has distributed ethanol cook stoves in informal settlements (Kibera) and improved charcoal Jikos. Stove testing facilities have been established at the University of Nairobi and the Kenya Industrial Research Institute

Challenges

- i. The high cost and long lead time in the development of energy generation projects; and
- ii. Poor road network in some regions making it difficult to transport materials to site

Goal 8: Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for all

Status of Targets and Indicators

- 8.1.1 The country's economic growth rate has been gradual ranging from 5.7% in 2015 to 5.8% in 2016.
- 8.2.1 The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is at 3.12% while the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person was -0.55% in 2014 and increased to 0.33 in 2016.
- 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment was 83.2 (Not disaggregated by sex)
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities. The total was 9.7 (while for Males and females were 9.9 and 9.4 respectively).
- 8.7.1 Proportion of working children aged 5-17 years was 34.5
- 8.8.2 The number of bargained and ratified Collective Bargaining Agreements in 2016 was 298
- 8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP accounts for 0.7%
- 8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs was 3.03% while the tourism jobs growth rate was 1.75

Strategies and Programmes

The Kenya Vision 2030 envisions an economy growing at 10% annually with certain key flagship projects that are expected to create many decent jobs and lead to growth of micro, small and medium size enterprises.

The Ministry of Education initiated a programme to construct Technical Institutes in every constituency to bolster the capacity of the existing ones and ensure that the number of youth with skills is increased and enhance employability.

The Government continues to expand social cash transfers to additional households as part of its National Safety Net Program for Results. The country has strong laws prohibiting child labour and has a vibrant Child Labour Division which monitors enforcement and coordinates activities to eliminate child labour. The judiciary has a specialized Children's Court that listen to cases involving abuse of children in Kenya.

The freedom of association and labour laws including industrial actions are recognized and entrenched in the Kenya Supreme law.

The Banking Act 2016 is the culmination of numerous attempts to ensure increase in access and affordability of credit from financial institutions. At present, interest rates are capped at about 14% for all formal bank loans. On the same vain the treasury directed all importers of goods to purchase maritime insurance from local insurance company as a way to increase growth of local insurance companies.

Kenya being a leading tourism destination in Africa is a great promoter of ecotourism in all its leading tourism destinations and further endeavors to ensure communities as both stakeholders and beneficiaries of proceeds from tourism.

A good number of major corporations in Kenya have adopted and are domesticating the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, adopted by UN Human Rights Council in 2011 which have become a benchmark for their policies and programmes related to workplace and human rights. The Kenya Private Sector Alliance is also spearheading the Sustainable Inclusive Business (SIB) which has assisted businesses to measure and report on sustainability with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals. It also brings knowledge, networks, studies, publications, trainings and expertise together and makes them accessible for the business community. There is an emerging trend among the business community to engage in economic activities that have a social and environmental consideration as it deals with an enlightened public.

Challenges

1. Although the country envisions an annual growth rate of 10% annually, it has been affected by constrained global trade aggravated by subdued investments at the global level due to rising policy uncertainties. In Africa, lower commodity prices and a depressed global environment, which also have also affected individual countries.
2. The effects of climate change and the continuing drought and unfavourable weather have affected agriculture and agro based industries as well as the manufacturing sector.

In addition, tourism share of GDP hasn't risen as expected due to effects of transnational crimes and global terrorism.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 9.1.1 The proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road was estimated at 30% translating to 13.2 million people as at 2015.
- 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (000 tonnes) performed as follows: Railway freight increased from 1509 in 2014 to 1575 in 2015 before decreasing to 1429 in 2016; Air freight decreased from 279.9 to 263.6 in 2015 then to 250 in 2016; Water freight increased from 24875 to 26732 in 2015 and to 27364 in 2016; Passenger numbers (000 No.) were as follows: Railway decreased from 3845 to 2359 in 2015 and then to 2186 in 2016; Air increased from 8882 to 8993 in 2015 and to 10043 in 2016.
- 9.2.1 The manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP was estimated at 10.3 percent in 2014 but declined to 9.4 percent in 2015 and to 9.2 percent in 2016. Manufacturing value added per capita stood at 0.013 in 2014 and increased to 0.014 in 2016.
- 9.2.2 The people employed in the manufacturing sector as a percentage of total employment was estimated at 11.9 percent in 2015 before decreasing slightly to 11.8 percent in 2016.
- 9.5.1 Research and Development expenditure as a proportion of GDP was 0.48 percent in 2014
- 9.5.2 There were 100 researchers (in full-time equivalent) per 1 million inhabitants.
- 9.c.1 The proportion of population covered by mobile network, by technology was 94 (mobile penetration) in 2015 and increased slightly to 95 percent in 2016.

Strategies and Programmes

In Aviation, Kenya continued the expansion and modernization of aviation facilities. These include: The completion of Kenya Civil Aviation Authority Headquarter building at JKIA; Upgrading of Air Navigation Systems (communication and navigation aids); purchase of 3D Air Traffic Control Training Simulator at the East Africa School of Aviation (EASA); ongoing upgrade of Isiolo and Manda airports; and the development and improvement of airstrips including Homabay, Lodwar, Kitale, Embu, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Suneka, Voi and Tseikuru. Further, works on the taxiways and apron at Kisumu International Airport were completed.

Kenya endeavors to improve port efficiency by implementation of the Electronic Single Window System and the operationalization of the 24-hour port operations. The Kenya Tradenet System, an electronic single window system, has been launched. The System allows clients to lodge port clearance documents electronically through the System to the multiple

government agencies involved in clearing cargo at the comfort of their offices. The System seamlessly integrates with the Integrated Customs Management System (iCMS) and Real Time Monitoring System (RTMS) which automates the One Stop Border Post (OSBP) processes for efficient and faster clearance of cargo at Kenyan Borders. The System reduces delays and lowers the costs of clearing goods at the Port and Kenyan borders. Kenya has also initiated improvement of maritime facilities including dredging and widening of Mombasa Port and development of container Berth No 19; Establishment of a maritime and shipping affairs state department.

Construction of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) phase I covering 500 kms (Mombasa – Nairobi) is 98% complete and is scheduled for operationalization in June 2017. The SGR system is slated to reduce the travel time between the two destinations from 12 to 4 hours and the cost of doing business in the region using rail is 40% cheaper than road transport. Construction of SGR phase 2 (Nairobi – Naivasha) is also in progress. To reduce traffic congestion within Nairobi, the Government has embarked on improvement of rail transport including upgrading of Commuter Rail System; construction of railway station at Syokimau and Imara Daima;

To enhance connectivity, trade and security in South Sudan and Ethiopia, Kenya is currently developing the northern trade route. The Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor Project is the largest integrated transformative infrastructure project in Africa. The Project aims at opening up northern Kenya and providing a reliable transport corridor to Ethiopia, South Sudan and to some extent Uganda. The Project includes a sea port, oil refinery and oil terminal at Lamu; a road and a standard gauge railway network to South Sudan and Ethiopia; a crude oil pipeline from Hoima in Uganda through Lokichar to Lamu; and a refined oil pipeline to South Sudan and Ethiopia. The Project also includes international airports at Lamu, Isiolo and Lokichogio; and resort cities at Lamu at Manda Bay, Isiolo and on the shores of Lake Turkana. Special Economic Zones are planned on both sides of, and ICT and electric power infrastructure along, the 500m wide corridor. The components of the Project are being implemented through PPP arrangements. Work has commenced at the Lamu port, the road network and ICT infrastructure.

In manufacturing sector, the Government has initiated efforts to enhance growth of SMEs through infrastructure development and financial support. During the period, Kenya established the first leather park in Machakos County which aims at creating 35,000 jobs and generate USD 250million to the GDP. In addition, the devolution of the industrial development function to county governments has greatly enhanced opportunities for increased industrial growth at the county level e.g. the establishment of cottage industries in dairy, horticultural and agricultural products.

To increase the number of R&D workers and R&D spending as a proportion of the GDP, Kenya has put a number of measures in place. The enactment of the ST&I Act of 2013 has created three agencies namely: The National Commission for Science Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), the Kenya National Innovation Agency (KENIA) and the National Research Fund (NRF) to streamline and enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the National System of Innovation (NSI) through clearly defined functions for each agency. KENIA is charged with managing the NSI to enhance linkages within the system among the government, academia and industry while the National Research Fund is charged with funding national research both in terms of supporting the performance of R&D in all sectors of the economy as

well as providing infrastructure support to Universities and research institutions to upgrade their technological capabilities and enhance performance of R&D.

Migration from analogue transmission to digital transmission: The freeing up of valuable portions of the TV broadcast spectrum that emanated from the successful completion of the digital migration facilitated significant growth of digital TV stations from 36 in 2014 to 66 in 2016. This has benefited the consumers through more options, better sound and picture quality.

The Ministry of Education, State Department of University Education in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has been undertaking regular measurement of Research and Experimental Development (R&D) and Innovation indicators since 2009 under the African Union NEPAD-led African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII) Initiative. Under the ASTII initiative, R&D and Innovation indicators surveys are carried out biennially and triennially respectively. Thus, three national R&D indicators surveys have been carried out in 2009/2010, 2013/2014, and 2015/2016 while innovation surveys in 2012/2013 and 2015/2016.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate funding for maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of new infrastructure;
- ii. Inadequate human resource capacity and equipment in the aviation sector;
- iii. High cost of road construction;
- iv. High land acquisition costs and encroachment of road and railway reserves;
- v. Rapid urbanization resulting in increased traffic volume, high cost/delays in relocation of utilities and services along and across road reserves; and
- vi. Huge capital outlay required to construct standard gauge railway line and commuter rail services, inadequate trained engineers.

Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities within and among countries

Status of Targets and Indicator

10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers consists of about 31.1 percent (2014) and decreased to 28.8 per cent (2016).

10.7.2 Kenya has produced a Migration Profile and a draft Migration Policy is ready.

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development (in Kshs. millions), by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) was 28,117 in 2014 and increased to 51,470 in 2016.

Strategies and Programmes

The completion of the Kenya External Resources Policy has provided adequate guidelines for the cooperation with development partners hence the possibility on increased external resources into the Country.

Kenya, under the Intergovernmental Authority for Development Regional Migration Policy Framework has established and operationalized the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCMM). The NCMM is a platform for all government ministries, state departments and agencies to address migration related challenges in the country. In addition the Border Control Unit is expected to be institutionalized within the next five years and hence combine Customs and Immigration.

A number of private sector companies are providing income generating ventures such as direct farming contracts to youths and women groups. Others have highly resourced scholarship programmes that target needy and bright students for higher education. In the financial sector some companies have increased access to credit for example a small-scale diary farmer receiving a loan facility using his animals as collateral that are securitized through an insurance policy.

Challenges

1. Kenya as a developing country still encounters resource constraints in its desire to expand its social protection transfers.
2. The country has neighbors who have been unstable for a long time leading to a illegal immigration as well as trafficking in persons and illegal fire arms which pose perpetual security concern in the country.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 11.1.1 The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing stood at 7.9 percent in 2014.
- 11.4.1 The total expenditure (public and private) per capita (in Kshs.) spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) stood at 0.01.
- 11.5.1 The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people was 1 in 2014 before increasing to 2 in 2015 and then decreasing to 1 in 2016.
- 11.6.1 The proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities was 44 percent in 2014.

Strategies and Programmes

Some measures taken to ensure sustainable cities and communities include formulation and legislation of various policies and laws as follows: adoption of the National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy and National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies in 2016, the

National Environment policy of 2013, enactment of Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 amongst others. The policy and legal framework is aimed at improving the sustainability of cities and urban settlements in line with the aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030

The Government developed the National Solid Waste Management Strategy in 2015 as part of the efforts to promote environmental sustainability in our cities and other urban settlements. Other interventions include enhanced implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017 through mainstreaming climate change into development of port facilities, roads, railways and bridges to account for rising sea levels and the increased occurrence of extreme weather events and flooding. The establishment of mass transit system for the Greater Nairobi in the form of bus rapid transit corridors, development of the Standard Gauge Rail is among low carbon transport options which will shift significant amount of freight from road to rail, improve passenger and freight vehicle efficiency.

The Government made an investment of Kshs. 7.6 billion in 2016 in street lighting in all major towns in Kenya including all county headquarters. The programme is aimed at increasing security in major towns as well as creating employment opportunities and facilitate the realization of a 24-hr economy in these towns, urban and trading centres within the country. For ease of sustainability of the programme, the national government has implemented a 61.3 percent tariff reduction in charges to county government. In addition, CCTVs cameras have been installed in Nairobi and Mombasa to help towards enhancing security and prevent crime. Similar projects are planned for implementation in other cities like Kisumu and Nakuru and Eldoret.

The private sector towards making cities and communities sustainable the construction of more than 20,000 houses for both government and non-government employees through public private partnership model, commenced in October 2016. The government is expected to provide land.

In addition, the ongoing construction of 20,000 house units for the police under the annuity financing model. This is part of the government's four-year infrastructure development project aimed at alleviating the acute housing crisis facing the National Police Service (NPS).

Challenges

- i. High population growth rate;
- ii. Rapid urbanization; and
- iii. High cost of financing housing development, amongst others.

Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

Strategies and Programmes

In order to enhance efficiency in the use of natural resources and energy, the industrial sector has embraced cleaner production technologies through technical assistance by the Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre. The Centre has built capacity of industries in improving efficiency in the status of production systems/equipment in order to reduce wastage of raw materials and energy aimed at minimizing waste generation at source.

The country has also pioneered the Green Economy Strategy initiatives that aim to support development efforts towards addressing key challenges such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, environmental degradation, climate change and variability, infrastructure gaps and food insecurity. A green growth path results in faster growth, a cleaner environment and high productivity.

The enactment of Mining Act 2016 and the development of 14 regulations necessary to operationalize this Act are in their final stages. In addition the Mining Policy 2016 has put sustainable mining at the core of all extractive industries.

The private sector in Kenya is also championing sustainable consumption and production under the SWITCH Africa Green Project. Several companies have mainstreamed use of biodegradable materials in their production and consumption. On the other hand responsible consumption especially of habit-forming goods such as alcohol is being championed by the very same producers.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate physical and social infrastructure in slums and informal settlements;
- ii. Rapid urbanization;
- iii. Rapid population growth;
- iv. Proliferation of informal settlements.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

13.1.1 Kenya has developed the National Disaster Reduction Strategy and Policy and National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies.

13.1.2 The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people was 1 in 2014 before increasing to 2 in 2015 and then decreasing to 1 in 2016.

Projects and Programmes

Efforts that have been put in place by the Government on Strategies for disaster risk reduction (DRR) include: Establishment of National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) which is created through the Enactment of the National Drought Management Authority Act, 2016.

The Climate Change Act 2016 establishes the Climate Change Council which comprises stakeholders from National Government, County Governments, The Private Sector, Civil Society, Communities and Academia. The Act highlights the climate change response measures and actions, the roles of each of the stakeholders in mitigating effects of Climate change and how to engage the public. Kenya also ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change which took effect on January 27 2017. Key elements in the agreement are mitigation on how to reduce the impact of climate change, transparency and global stock-taking. Governments come together every five years to set more ambitious targets, as guided by scientific evidence. Other goals are adapting to climate change, loss and damage, role of cities, regions and local

authorities in fighting climate change, as well as financial climate funding support to developing countries.

The Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 provides for the conservation and management of public, community and private forests and, areas of forest land that require special protection. Forest play a critical role as Co2 sink as well as building resilience to climate change.

The East Africa Community (EAC) Polythene Materials Control Bill, 2016 which proposes a total ban of plastic bags in the EAC countries. Kenya has already placed a total BAN on plastic bags with effect from August 2017.

The Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016 provides for the conservation and management of public, community and private forests and areas of forest land that require special protection.

The Government is in the process of integrating climate change into the curriculum for primary and secondary levels of education. This is geared towards taking advantage of the current education curriculum review that is being undertaken by the Kenya Institute of Curriculums Development (KICD). Climate change will be mainstreamed in the current subjects and topics and not as a standalone topic. The Kenya School of Government has also developed a climate change curriculum and training manual that will be used to build capacity of both government and private sector on climate change mitigation, adaptation and finance

From the private sector, an incubation programme that supports the development and deployment of technologies that help communities to either mitigate against or adapt to climate change has been implemented. So far, 138 enterprises have been incubated, 52 of which are now businesses that came in as ideas, and created 1,163 jobs through these businesses. In addition drought resistant varieties of seeds are being provided to various farmers and producers.

Ecotourism Kenya is involved in Climate Change issues primarily through the Ecorating Certification Scheme, a voluntary scheme that covers accommodation facilities and basically advocates for the sustainable use of resources to reduce negative impacts on the environment and to use the dwindling resources in a more equitable manner.

Challenges

- i. Lack of reliable and adequate data climate issues
- ii. Lack of baseline data to measure the progress on implementation of the SDGs in the environment sector.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

14.4.1 The proportion of fish stocks (in tonnes) within biologically sustainable levels decreased from 168,413 in 2014 to 144,325 in 2015 and further to 128,645 in 2016.

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas was 10% in 2014.

Strategies and Programmes

Government efforts to protect the forest which are the major water towers resulted into increased water volumes especially in the rift valley lakes leading to increase in fish stocks especially in Lake Naivasha

The marine capture fishery is composed of coastal and near shore artisanal, semi-industrial and offshore industrial fisheries. Artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries are exploited by the coastal local communities while the industrial fisheries are exploited by foreign fishing companies. The inshore waters which are fishing grounds for artisanal fishermen are over-exploited and degraded, while great potential exists in the exploitation of the Kenyan Exclusive Economic Zone.

On fish production infrastructure, three mini fish processing and cold storage facilities have been established and handed over. The mini fish processing and cold storage facilities provide diverse services including cold storage, value addition and marketing of farmed fish. Ten aquaculture products marketing outlets have been established in collaboration with private fish vendors in Kisii, Kakamega, Nakuru, Kajiado, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Meru, Embu and Tharaka Nithi counties.

The establishment of a fish quality laboratory is expected to facilitate the capacity to conduct the full spectrum of fish tests required to access the European and other high quality markets.

Promotion of local deep sea companies through joint ventures, reflagging of foreign fishing vessels and chartered fishing vessels is one of the country's strategies in developing the EEZ. Towards this end, a deep sea fishing fleet development plan for a total of 73 deep sea fishing vessels (55 long-liners and 18 purse-seiners) have been developed and lodged with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission.

To facilitate the landing of the catch by the deep sea fishing vessels on the Kenyan soil, the Government has identified three berths designated for the fish port under the Lamu Port Southern Sudan - Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) corridor Flagship Project.

In 2016, the Government enacted Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016 and also continued to enforce controls for exploitation of fisheries resources. The Act provides for the conservation, management and development of fisheries and other aquatic resources and seeks to enhance the livelihood of communities that depend on fishing. The Act gives guidance on importation and exportation of fish and fish products, fish quality and safety.

Challenges

- i. Lack of baseline data on marine life and environment management;
- ii. Evasive and alien species that threaten indigenous species by way of predation, alteration of habitat or disruption of ecosystem processes. The prevention, control and elimination of these species is a big challenge in environmental management efforts;
- iii. Inadequate resources.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

15.1.1 The proportion of forest area in the total land area was 5.96 percent in 2015.

Strategies and Programmes

The Government enacted the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 to guide the sustainable exploitation of forest resources. In addition, a number of initiatives were undertaken, and include: Natural forest conservation through rehabilitation of 600,000 ha of the five major water towers was realized. Tree planting was carried out on 403,034 ha of farms and dry lands. In addition, 21,031.6 ha of industrial forest plantations and 40,987 ha of commercial forest woodlots were established during the period. Further, 150,000 ha of farm and private commercial forestry and 2,649 ha of nature based enterprises (non-wood forest products) were established to increase forest cover.

In forestry research and development, six high value on-farm tree species were identified; four new commercial tree products were produced and seasonal tree species were distributed to all counties. Green Schools and Commercial Tree Growing for a Green Economy programme was established. The Bamboo Development and Commercialization Strategy (2014-2017), Green Economy Assessment Report and Sustainable Environmental and Restoration Programme were launched.

Several initiatives were further undertaken to reclaim the degraded land. Among the initiatives include: Reclamation of the 50,000 ha was undertaken by county governments. A total of 1,331 ha. of degraded land was reclaimed in Turkana, West Pokot and Garissa counties. As a result of the construction of 3,700 water conservation and harvesting structures, an additional 5,200ha were reclaimed during the period under review.

The private sector contribution towards this goal includes a programme that encourages and enables schools to participate in environmental activities by developing small forests and woodlots within their compounds for multiple benefits.

The National Museums of Kenya, the Kenya Wildlife Services and the Kenya Forest Services and other partner organizations are working towards improving biodiversity outcomes in the region. Two notable success stories involve the endangered Shimba Hills Reed Frog (*Hyperolius rubrovermiculatus*) and a leguminous tree species, *Gigasiphon macrosiphon*.

Review of regulations on EMCA Act, Forest conservation and Management 2016 and, Wildlife Conservation and Management 2016 sets the best implementation methodology. Development of eighteen wildlife regulations forms a long term solution to benefit sharing and corridors ownership.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate institutional capacities;
- ii. Lack of participatory coordination frameworks in land and forestry management which allow joint planning, monitoring and reporting by key stakeholders,
- iii. Insufficient funding;
- iv. Illegal logging, charcoal burning and opening up of lands for farming;
- v. Low sewerage coverage and insufficient treatment of effluent; and
- vi. Natural calamities and resource based conflicts.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 16.1.1 The number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population was 6 by 2014. In 2016, the total number of homicide cases stood at 2,751.
- 16.1.3 By 2014, the proportion of population subjected to physical violence was 16.5%, psychological or sexual violence was 5.3%, annually.
- 16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population stood at 55.9% in 2014 and increased to 60.5% in 2016.
- 16.4.2 The proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments was 392 in 2014 and declined to 331 in 2015. In 2016, total firearms recovered stood at 444 while the number of rounds of ammunition of recovered and surrendered were 4,711.
- 16.9.1 The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age was 66.9% (68 - < 2 Yrs and 66.2 - 2-4 Yrs) in 2014.

Strategies and Programmes

As part of adopting and implementing constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information, Kenya is implementing the 2010 Constitution. According to Article 35 of the constitution, every citizen has the right of access to information held by the State and by another person and required for the exercise or protection of any right or fundamental freedom. The country also adopted the Paris Principles and formed Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission which are independent national human rights institutions, enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya.

The Government continued to implement various institutional reforms to improve Governance in 2016. The reforms included: vetting of police officers, installation of a national secure communication network and surveillance system for the National Police Service (NPS) in Nairobi and Mombasa, and introduction of a 'Roadmap Toolkit' to guide training of police officers. During the same period, additional armored vehicles as well as transport trucks were procured to enhance capacity of the police to respond to emerging security threats.

The country has made progress in promotion of peace nationally, regionally and internationally by establishing institutional bodies like National Cohesion and Integration Commission

(NCIC), Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission, Kenya National Gender and Equality Commission. Regionally, Kenya has participated in various peace keeping missions like Somalia Peace Keeping Missions. In August 2016, Kenya passed Access to Information (ATI) legislation aimed at fostering transparency in government and underlines the Government's willingness to enhance citizen engagement, transparency and accountability.

The Government has also put mechanisms to foster peace among warring communities through initiatives like joint Cultural Festivals, signed treaties on cultural exchange programmes with 51 countries hosting Kenya Missions. The treaties focus on promotion of cultural tourism, peace and human understanding among others. Kenya is the chair of Inter-Country Quality Nodes on peace education in Africa.

Kenya seeks to establish effective peace and conflict structures throughout the country. During the review period, Kenya implemented a number of initiatives to achieve this goal which include: Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on Peace building and Conflict Management in Kenya. It was adopted by the National Assembly in August 2015; Peace structures have been set up at all levels within government and communities to coordinate peace building and conflict management initiatives, develop and implement intervention strategies; Engagement with the political leadership has been sustained to seek their support in the peace agenda; Both National and County governments are supporting the implementation of the KNAP on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace building and Security through engendering peace processes.

To promote partnerships and mutual cooperation, Kenya is participating in cross-border meetings and other tripartite arrangements such as EAC, IGAD/CEWARN and bilateral, cross-border peace dialogues are held regularly e.g. between Kenya and Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, Kenya and South Sudan to address conflict issues. The Government with the support of development partners is implementing peace dividend projects to support peace initiatives geared towards weaning communities from violence and enabling them uses their energies in building peace.

The private sector initiated a peace campaign project meant to foster peaceful coexistence and peace for economic growth and prosperity in the country. This initiative is spearheaded by Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) bringing together the Private Sector, Civil Society, Religious Leaders, Political Leaders, Student Leaders and Governments.

The Mkenya Daima initiative is designed to have positive impact on peace in the country especially during and after elections. This ensure immediate positives impact on economic growth of the country as businesses are not interrupted every time there is an election.

Challenges

- i. Local, regional and international terrorism threats;
- ii. Inadequate resources;
- iii. High number of refugees due to regional conflicts;
- iv. Radicalization of the youth;
- v. Cyber-crime; and
- vi. Youth unemployment breeding crime.
- vii. Transnational and trans-border crime and networks.

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

Status of Targets and Indicator

- 17.1.1 The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP was 23.4% in 2016.
- 17.1.2 The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes was 60.7% in 2016.
- 17.3.2 The volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP accounted for 2.47% in 2016.
- 17.4.1 The debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services stood contributed 7.5% in 2016.
- 17.6.2 Fixed internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants was 64.9% in 2016.
- 17.8.1 The proportion of individuals using the Internet stood at 86.7% in 2016.
- 17.11.1 Kenya's share of global exports (in Kshs. millions) contributed to 578,067 in 2016.
- 17.18.2 The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the official Statistical Office for Kenya. It is anchored into law through an Act of Parliament and is in the process of amending the Statistics Act, 2006.
- 17.18.3 The KNBS has developed and is implementing a five-year strategic plan.
- 17.19.2 Kenya conducted her last Housing and Population Census in 2009, and the total population was 38,412,088. The next census is scheduled for 2019. As at 2014, Kenya recorded 70.2% birth registrations and 45.8% death registrations.

Strategies and Programmes

In order to address procurement bottlenecks and build capacity both at national and county governments, the Government has enacted the Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2015. At the county, three core Modules of IFMIS have been rolled out and include Plan to Budget, Procure to pay and, E-Business Suite. Key achievements include development and automation of the Kenya Supplier Portal; training of end users in the County Governments on P2P module; training of suppliers across the 47 Counties on Kenya Supplier Portal.

The strategy to also roll out National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) and fast-tracking implementation of electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-promis) to provide a non-stop information portal where information is easily and readily available.

The policy priority of the Kenya Government is to strengthen the National Statistical System to support planning, and monitoring and evaluation of government policies and programmes. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is therefore, expected to generate official statistics that are comprehensive, reliable, timely and disaggregated up to the county level. Towards this end, the Bureau has established offices in each of the 47 counties to coordinate statistical capacity building programmes at the county level and ensure that international standards are applied in the production and dissemination of county statistics.

Kenya has over the recent years undertaken multiple reforms to enhance the trade and international cooperation. This is also well reflected in the Kenya Vision 2030 which recognizes the central role played by the global trade to Kenya. These reforms include: enhancing

wholesale hubs retail markets among others; exploration of new markets to enhance Kenya trade portfolio. Kenya is on record in leading calls for the eliminations of non-tariff trade barriers which act as key hurdles in the growth of exports from developing countries.

Kenya has also hosted a number of international conventions aimed at strengthening global partnerships such as the second High Level Political Forum (HLFM2), Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development(TICAD) IV conference, the United Nations Conference on Trade And Development 14 conference, the regional consultations on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa's Agenda 2063 amongst others. Kenya, through her Permanent Representative to the UN, also co-chaired the process on the open, inclusive, and transparent consultations on the post-2015 Development Agenda that came up with the SDGs.

Private Sector contribution to the SDGs includes an innovative weather-based index insurance product that covers farmer's input in the event of drought or excessive rainfall. This public-private sector initiative collects rainfall data, processes the information and administers payments through a mobile platform.

Challenges

1. The global Multilateral trading system is skewed in favour of the developed world
2. Tariff and Non-tariff barriers to international trade still exist.
3. Economic growth rate is NOT adequate relative to the Population growth rate

5.5 Institutional Mechanisms

The successful implementation of the SDGs hinges upon a robust institutional framework with distinct but complimentary roles, responsibilities and accountability mechanisms. The selection of institutions, mandates and relationships that are tasked with coordinating, planning, implementing and monitoring actions towards the SDGs and ensuring a strong institutional framework will be critical. The increased coverage of the SDGs including new sectors and specifying the means of implementation requires new modes of institutional collaboration.

During the MDGs implementation, a number of institutional structures were put in place. In light of the achievements of these institutions, they will be continued and strengthened where necessary while others will be established to incorporate the broader scope of the SDGs. In particular the MDGS Project Implementation Unit was translated in to the SDGs Coordination Unit and plans are underway to upgrade the unit further to SDGs Secretariat. A Secretariat is expected to bring together various competencies required to ensure adequate coordination and implementation of the SDGs at the national and county levels with support from development partners including the UN system. The SDGs Secretariat will continue to be the focal point for coordination of SDGs in the Country.

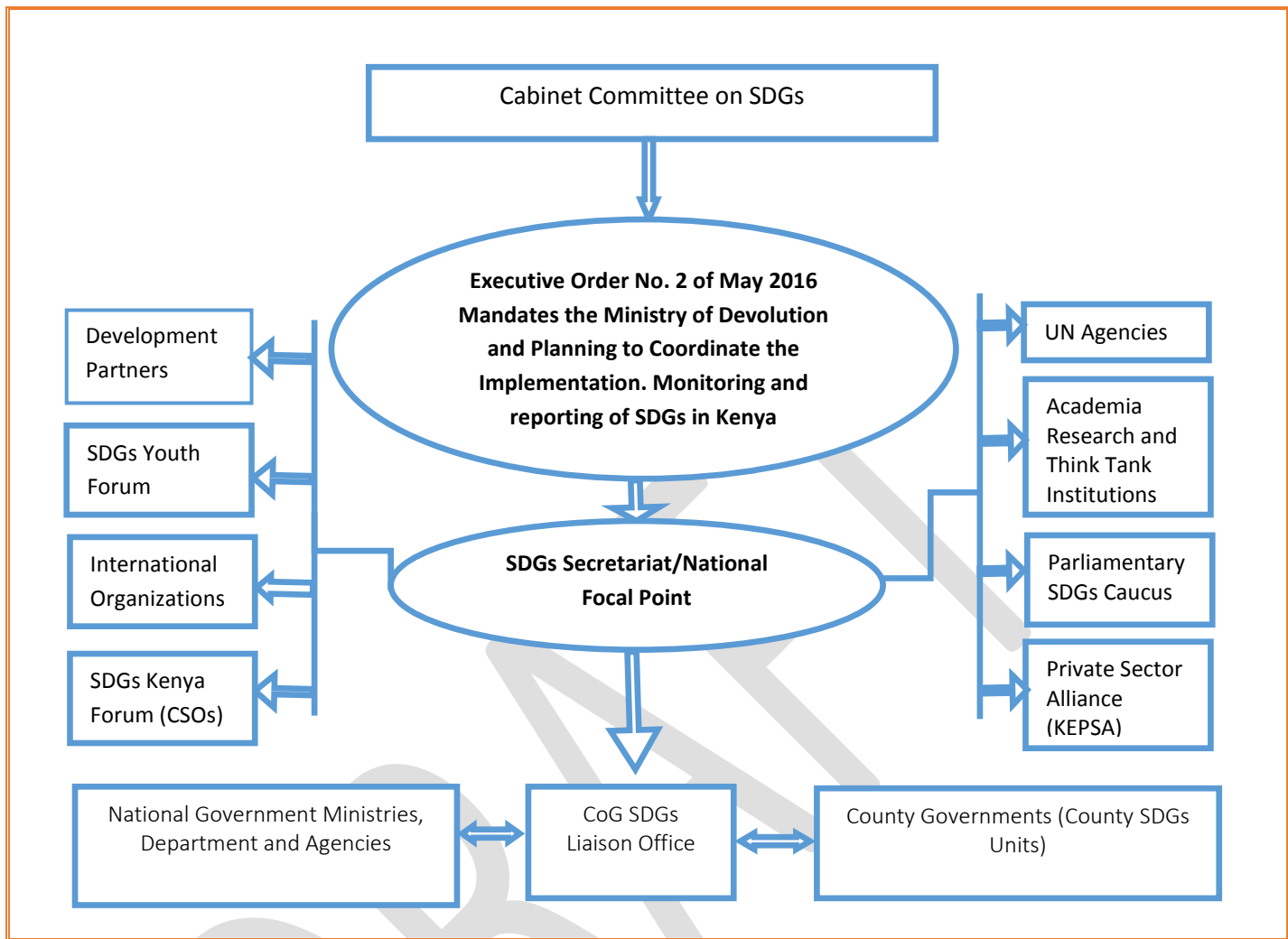


Figure 5-1: Institutional Mechanism

The Inter-Agency Technical Working Group that consists of officers from the key MDGs implementing Ministries is one of the partnerships arrangements that has been retained and strengthened. It is expected to provide strategic oversight on SDGs programme design and implementation as well as making decisions on strategic programme choices at the national level. The group is responsible for delivering specific goals and targets. This group is mandated to meet and agree on a coordinated delivery schedule of programmes and ensure effective implementation and reporting. It will also be charged with the responsibility of ensuring that various MDAs implement the SDGs and report on the implementation progress in a timely manner. It is also be used as a forum to share information where necessary.

Following the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 and the structures created thereof, the Government will take advantage of structures that exist. The Summit and the Inter-Ministerial Forum will provide critical linkage with the County Governments. Furthermore, to ensure proper coordination and implementation of the SDGs at the national and county levels and between the two levels of Governments, the county governments have facilitated established SDGs liaison Office (SLO) at the COG offices. In addition, a SDG Focal Point in each county

facilitates smooth implementation at the county level. The SLO works with SDGs Secretariat at the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (MoDP).

The private sector SDGs Forum is being planned to bring together key stakeholders such as Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) and the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU) so as to have a coordinated mechanism for the private sector.

The Civil Society Organizations are critical stakeholders in the SDGs. During the MDGs period they were organized under the Global Coalition for Action against Poverty (GCAP). They are now organized under the SDGs Kenya Forum, which is the national focal point for Non State actors to collaborate on the SDGs agenda. The forum is already active and is also incorporated into the Inter Agency Committee on the Sustainable Development Goals.

A youth caucus is in its early stages of formation and is drawing membership from the National Youth Council while a Parliamentary SDGs Caucus will be formed after the completion of the Election Period in August 2017.

DRAFT

6.0 Means of Implementation

The Constitution of Kenya that was promulgated in 2010 requires public participation in key governance and policy formulation processes. By providing for public participation, it demonstrates the need for citizens to be aware of their roles and responsibilities to enable them to participate in deciding on their destiny.

Lessons learnt from MDGs implementation indicate that it is not enough to acknowledge inability or ability to attain set targets but call for deepening dialogue, candid actions and bold steps on resource mobilization, allocation and utilization geared towards the identified initiatives. The lessons will form the foundation for the SDGs implementation if any development challenges are to be surmounted. More importantly, it has to include a renegotiation of the roles and relationships between national, county governments, between Government and Development Partners, members of legislative assemblies (national and county) and between state and non-state actors among others. Therefore, strong partnerships and collaboration amongst stakeholders is critical in the successful implementation of the SDGs. A strong collaboration will ensure creation of synergies which are necessary in implementation of the SDGs. Therefore, given the universality of the SDGs, it is critical that all relevant stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the SDGs at the national and county levels in Kenya. Therefore, one important first step that must be undertaken is the mapping of all relevant stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the SDGs. This is important for translating 17 SDGs into action.

Some of the additional resources needed to implement the 2030 Agenda, include:

- a. Recruitment of agricultural extension officers;
- b. Recruitment of more health personnel – all cadres;
- c. Construction, rehabilitation, refurbishment and equipping of health and education facilities;
- d. Recruitment of more teachers at all levels to improve on the ratio of teacher: pupil;

On capacity development needs, including for data and statistics knowledge-sharing, technology and partnerships, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is mandated by the Statistics Act 2006 to supervise and coordinate the National Statistics System (NSS). Consequently, it is crucial that technical and financial support is provided to the Bureau to effectively supervise and coordinate the NSS.

As currently constituted, the NSS will require to be expanded to incorporate non-state actors. Public-private partnerships are important especially in the SDGs era and require to be strengthened, as reiterated by the Africa Data Consensus (ADC) that recognizes that National Statistical Offices have long been the backbone of data production and management, producing official statistics and supporting data activities for evidence based decision-making. Nevertheless, monitoring the SDGs call for change in tact in our usual way of doing business and underscores the need for inclusivity of all forms of data and stakeholders.

A challenge facing the NSS is limited statistical capacity and adoption of technology and innovation. The expanded NSS will undoubtedly bring on board experts and will create the necessary synergies to trigger new data collection tools and technologies for SDG monitoring frameworks, such as earth observations and mobile telephony data. Further, this will eliminate duplication of efforts and avail additional resources for monitoring of the Goals.

In particular, specific areas of focus in strengthening statistical capacities in Kenya are:

- a) Training of Ministries, Departments and Agencies, including Counties, on basic statistics and management of information, particularly administrative data;
- b) Technical assistance to the National Statistical Office and National Statistical System on imputation of the indicators and sharing of methodologies involved, including adoption of small area technology;
- c) Knowledge sharing, between international and national statistics agencies, on the indicators where methodology is still non-existent (Tier 111);
- d) Incorporation of key stakeholders, including CSOs, in the SDGs data debate through the existing national technical statistics committees (Trade, Agriculture & Nutrition, Education, Environment, Health, Peace & Justice, SDGs, Trade, etc.). This will enhance availability, accessibility and harmonization of data produced in the country;
- e) Technical and financial support in conducting SDGs related surveys, further analysis of existing surveys and censuses (e.g. KDHS, KPHC) to derive baseline information for the SDGs;
- f) Effective coordination of big data (large/complex datasets) from non-official data sources; and
- g) Collaboration with private sector and international agencies to develop geospatial databases.

7.0 Next steps

- a. Intensified awareness creation and capacity building to position county governments as the SDGs implementers;
- b. Mainstreaming of SDGs into the third MTP (MTP III), County Integrated Development Plans and public institutions strategic plans;
- c. Review the National Statistical System (NSS) in light of the SDGs.
- d. Capacity assessment of both National and County Governments to achieve on the SDGs
- e. Incorporation of SDGs targets and indicators into performance contracting in the Public Sector.
- f. Needs assessment and costing analysis of the public sector to deliver on the SDGs
- g. Prepare and finalize an engagement framework between Government and Non State Actors on the SDGs.

8.0 Conclusion

The SDGs came at a favorable time for Kenya as the Agenda 2030 time framework overlaps with that of Kenya Vision 2030. This has enabled the country to easily mirror its National Development Plans and Programme with those of the SDGs. In addition, the timing of the SDGs also coincides with the completion of the Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey 2016. This is particularly useful as the data and information generated will provide a clear baseline for the SDGs agenda and thus more effective tracking, monitoring and evaluation of the targets and indicators.

With the Kenya Constitution 2010 and its elaborate Socio cultural rights guaranteed for the citizens, the SDGs era presents a great challenge for the Government and other Non-State development actors to work harder than in the past. However, Devolution which was designed to take services closer to the people offers a new fit for development for Kenya and more effective service delivery channels for development.

This Voluntary National Review has been conducted after Kenya has completed its transition strategy and programmes from the MDGs to the SDGs. Also, the next generation of the Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan 3 is expected to be developed during the onset of the SDGs and hence adequate linkage with proposed government agenda for the next five years. The process of review has been collaborative involving the Government, Civil Society organizations, and Private sector as well as development partners. Although data gaps exist and other vital information, stakeholders agree that the review is a demonstration of Kenya's willingness to meet its international obligations on the development front.

Annex I: SDG Indicator Framework for Kenya

Goal	Goal 1	Goal 2	Goal 3	Goal 4	Goal 5	Goal 6	Goal 7	Goal 8	Goal 9	Goal 10	Goal 11	Goal 12	Goal 13	Goal 14	Goal 15	Goal 16	Goal 17
No. of Indicators	8	6	16	10	13	3	4	12	7	7	7	2	4	3	8	14	12
Identified Indicators	1.2.1	2.1.1	3.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.1	6.1.1	7.1.1	8.1.1	9.1.1	10.1.1	11.1.1	12.4.1	13.1.1	14.4.1	15.1.1	16.1.1	17.1.1
	1.2.2	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.2.1	5.2.1	6.2.1	7.1.2	8.2.1	9.1.2	10.2.1	11.4.1	12.4.2	13.1.2	14.5.1	15.1.2	16.1.3	17.1.2
	1.3.1	2.2.1	3.2.1	4.2.2	5.2.2	6.b.1	7.2.1	8.3.1	9.2.1	10.4.1	11.5.1		13.1.3	14.a.1	15.3.1	16.1.4	17.3.1
	1.5.1	2.2.2	3.2.2	4.3.1	5.3.1		7.3.1	8.5.1	9.2.2	10.6.1	11.6.1		13.2.1		15.4.1	16.2.1	17.3.2
	1.5.3	2.a.1	3.3.1	4.4.1	5.3.2			8.5.2	9.5.1	10.a.1	11.a.1				15.7.1	16.2.3	17.4.1
	1.5.4	2.c.1	3.3.2	4.5.1	5.4.1			8.6.1	9.5.2	10.b.1	11.b.1				15.a.1	16.3.1	17.6.2
	1.a.1		3.3.3	4.6.1	5.5.1			8.7.1	9.c.1	10.c.1	11.b.2				15.b.1	16.3.2	17.8.1
	1.a.2		3.3.4	4.a.1	5.5.2			8.8.2							15.c.1	16.4.2	17.11.1
			3.6.1	4.b.1	5.6.1			8.9.1								16.5.1	17.12.1
			3.7.1	4.c.1	5.6.2			8.9.2								16.6.1	17.18.2
			3.7.2		5.a.2			8.10.1								16.8.1	17.18.3
			3.8.2		5.b.1			8.10.2								16.9.1	17.19.2
			3.9.2		5.c.1											16.10.2	
			3.a.1													16.a.1	
			3.b.2														
			3.c.1														

Annex II: SDG at a Glance

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Percent	45.2 (Total); 50.5 (Rural); 33.5 (Urban)	..	..	Census data used to estimate poverty using small area estimation
1	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Percent	45 (children <18 yrs); 19 (Urban, <18yrs); 56 (Rural, <18 yrs)	..	..	Refers to Children 0-17 years who are deprived in 3 or more dimensions (Education, Health, Water, Nutrition, Sanitation &). Kenya child Poverty Study (KNBS & Unicef) based on MODA-Multi-overlapping Deprivation Analysis
Same as ind. 11.5.1 and 13.1.1	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000	1	2	1	
Same as ind. 11.b.1 and 13.1.2	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		National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
				Strategies			
Same as ind. 11.b.2 and 13.1.3	1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies	Percent	100	100	100	All the 47 County Governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning which is implemented through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
1	1.a.1	Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes	Percent	2.5 (NG-CDF); 20 (Counties)	2.5 (NG-CDF); 20 (Counties)	2.5 (NG-CDF); 20 (Counties)	Equalization fund and NG-Constituency Development Fund (poverty share) used as proxies
1	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	Percent	21.2 (Total); 15.6 (Education); 2.5 (health); 2.9 (Social protection);	20.8 (Total); 15.3 (Education); 1.7 (Health); 3.7 (Social protection);	20.2 (Total); 13.7 (Education); 2.8 (Health); 3.6 (Social protection);	Expenditure on Education, Health and Social Protection as a percentage of total expenditure.
2	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Percent	33.4	..	..	The figure refers to Low food secure and chronic food insecure. Based on 20 counties.
2	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	Percent	26.0 (Total); 29.7 (Male); 22.3 (Female)	..	..	.. Data not available
2	2.2.2	a)Prevalence of malnutrition	Percent	4.0 (Total);	..	..	.. Data not available

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		(weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting)		4.4 (Male); 3.7 (Female)			
		b)Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (overweight)	Percent	4.1 (Total); 4.7 (Male); 3.5 (Female)	..	..	.. Data not available
2	2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Index	0.09	0.05	0.06	Expenditure by COFOG based on fiscal year while GDP is by calendar year
2	2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Percent	5.66	3.29	3.5	Underlying inflation
3	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Deaths per 100,000 live births	362	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percent	61.8	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Deaths per '000 live births	52	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Deaths per '000 live births	22	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	New infections per '000 population	225	173	182	Facility based disease incidence
3	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic	deaths	11	12	11	

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		injuries	per 100,000 population				
3	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Per cent	70.7	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.7.2	b). Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Births per '000 women	96	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Percent	11.6 (Total); 19.1 (Male); 4.5 (Female)	..	..	.. Data not available
3	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Per 100,000 population	21 (Doctors); 165 (Nurses)	22 (Doctors); 217 (nurses)	23 (Doctors); 230 (nurses)	
4	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Percent	70.4	74.6	74.9	Early Childhood Development (ECD) Net Enrolment Ratio (36 - 59 months)
	4.3.1	a) Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) Enrolment	Number	147,821 (Total); 75,105 (Male); 49,454 (Female);	153,314 (Total); 79,846 (Male); 52,927 (Female);	202,556 (Total); 91,209 (Male); 74,432 (Female);	Tvet
4		b) Adult education	Number	330,340 (Total); 113,552 (Male); 216,788 (Female);	306,228 (Total); 102,076 (Male); 204,152 (Female)	271,769 (Total); 85,575 (Male); 186,194 (Female);	Adult enrolment

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
4	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Ratio	1.05 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.92 (Secondary) 0.66 (Tertiary), 1.05 (University)	0.97 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.90 (Secondary) 0.66 (Tertiary), 0.97 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.95 (Secondary) 0.82 (Tertiary), 0.96 (University)	Enrolment by female/male
4	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Percent	89.1 (Total); 87.8 (Women); 92.4 (Men)	..	..	Literacy (15 - 49 years)
4	4.a.1	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Percent	43.8 (Primary); 75.3 (Secondary);	..	..	Proportion of Schools connected to Electricity.
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in- service required for	Percent	84.1 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 100 (Secondary)	86.7 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 99.8 (Secondary)	88.2 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 99.8 (Secondary)	For primary and secondary education, refers to public schools only

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		teaching at the relevant level in a given country					
5	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		Gender Development Policy, 2011	Gender Development Policy, 2011	Gender Development Policy, 2011	
5	5.2.1	a). 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 (Physical Violence)	Percent	36.9	..	..	.. Data not available
		b).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 (Sexual Violence)	Percent	13.3	..	..	.. Data not available
		c).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 (Emotional/Psychological Violence)	Percent	32.4	..	..	.. Data not available
		d).Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence	Percent	47.1	..	..	.. Data not available

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Physical or Sexual or Emotional/Psychological Violence)					
		e).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 (Physical and Sexual and Emotional/Psychological Violence)	Percent	8.5	..	..	.. Data not available
5	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	Percent	22.7	..	..	Refers to those aged 15-49 years who ever experienced sexual violence
5	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Percent	22.9	..	..	.. Data not available
5	5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Percent	21	..	..	.. Data not available
5	5.5.1	a). Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (National Assembly)	Percent	19.8 (National Assembly); 26.9 (Senators);	19.8 (National Assembly); 26.9 (Senators); 0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)	19.8 (National Assembly); 26.9 (Senators); 0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)	

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
				0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)			
5	5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Number	7 (Kenya vision 2030; Poverty Reduction strategy; SDGs; National Health Policy; National Health Sector Strategic plan; Public Service Reform strategy; Health Sector Reform	8 (The Constitution of Kenya; Kenya vision 2030; Poverty Reduction strategy; SDGs; National Health Policy; National Health Sector Strategic plan; Public Service Reform strategy; Health Sector Reform	..	.. Data not available
5	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control		Constitution 2010 Article 45 (3)	Constitution 2010 Article 45 (3)	Constitution 2010 Article 45 (3)	
5	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Percent	74 (Individuals) 86 (Households)	..	..	.. Data not available
5	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality	KSh Million	1,736.20 (WEF); 4,240.40	1,586.50 (WEF); 5,115.10 (Uwezo Fund)	2,434.10 (WEF); 5,373.90 (Uwezo Fund)	Financial Year (FY) Women Enterprise Fund

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		and women's empowerment		(Uwezo Fund)			(WEF) Economic Survey Chapter 3 Table 3.31
6	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Percent	66.9 (Households)	..	..	.. Data not available
6	6.2.1	a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	Percent	24.7 (Households)	..	..	.. Data not available
		b) Proportion of population with hand-washing facility with soap and water	Percent	16.7 (Households)	..	..	.. Data not available
7	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Percent	36.0 (Households)	..	..	.. Data not available
7	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Percent	11.9 (Cooking)	..	..	Refers to percentage of Households. 'clean' includes only Electricity (0.4) and LPG/biogas (11.5);
7	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Percent	12.4	11.8	11.8	
7	7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Tonnes of Oil equivalent per USD	0.000106	0.00014	0.00014	Total energy supply over GDP; modern energy only
8	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Percent	2.45	2.97	3.12	
8	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Percent	-0.55	-0.17	0.33	Real GDP (Constant 2009 prices). Employment excludes small scale farming and pastoralist activities.

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
8	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	Percent	82.7	82.8	83.2	
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Percent	9.7(Total) 9.9(Male) 9.4(Female)	..	..	.. Data not available
8	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	Percent, Number	34.5	..	..	.. Data not available
8	8.8.2	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Number	328 (CBAs registered)	230 (CBAs registered)	298 (CBAs registered)	
8	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	Percent	0.9	0.8	0.7	As a proportion. Accomodation & food Services Sectors
8	8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total jobs	Percent	3.09	3.07	3.03	
8	8.10.1	(a)Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Number per 100,000 adults	7 (bank branches) 12 (ATMs)	7 (bank branches) 12 (ATMs)	..	.. Data not available
9	9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	000 tonnes	1,509 (Railway freight); 279.9 (Air); 24,875 (Water)	1,575(Railway freight); 263.6 (Air); 26,732 (Water)	1,429(Railway freight); 250.0 (Air); 27,364 (Water)	
			000	3,845	2,359(Railway);	2,186(Railway);	

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
			Passenger	(Railway); 8,882 (Air)	8,993.2 (Air)	10,043.8 (Air)	
9	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Percent	10	9.4	9.2	As a proportion of GDP
			KSh/Person	0.013	0.013	0.014	Per Capita
9	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Percent	12.1	11.9	11.8	
9	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Percent	0.48	..	..	.. Data not available
9	9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Per million inhabitants	100	..	..	.. Data not available
9	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Percent	86	94	95	ES 2016 (Mobile penetration 3 yrs +)
10	10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Percent	31.3	30.2	28.8	Compensation of employee to be used as a proxy to the labour share.
10	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)	KSh Million	28,117.50	29,596.70	51,470.6*	External Grants , * (Estimate)
10	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Percent	..	..	8.47	Estimate
11	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Percent	7.9	..	..	.. Data not available
11	11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the	KSh/person	0.01	0.01	0.02	Refers to Public Expenditure on

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)					Recreation, Culture and Religion
Same as ind. 1.5.1 and 13.1.1	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number per 100,000	1	2	1	
11	11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Percent	44	..	..	Nairobi City County Only
Same as ind. 1.5.3 and 13.1.2	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		National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	
Same as ind.	11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local	Percent	100	100	100	All the 47 County Governments have

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
1.5.4 and 13.1.3		disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies					mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning which is implemented through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
Same as ind. 1.5.1 and 11.5.1	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number per 100,000	1	2	1	
Same as ind. 1.5.3 and 11.b.1	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		National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	
Same as ind. 1.5.4 and 11.b.2	13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies	Percent	100	100	100	All the 47 County Governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning which is implemented through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
13	13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	Number	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017;	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(INDC)2015; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030. in place for to implement the strategy	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(INDC)2015; The Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate Change Framework policy 2016; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030. in place for to implement the strategy	
14	14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within Biologically sustainable levels	Tonnes	168,413	144,325	128,645	Fish landed is used as a proxy
14	14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Percent	10	..	..	Study done by KMFRI in collaboration with UNEP & World Conservation Monitoring Centre
15	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Percent	5.96	5.97	5.95	
16	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Per 100,000 population	6	6	6	Homicide crimes as a proxy
16	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical,	Percent	16.3 (Physical	..	..	.. Data not available

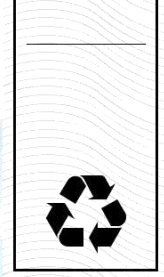
Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months		violence) 5.3 (Sexual violence)			
16	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Percent	55.9	60	60.5	
16	16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Number	392	331	444	Firearms recovered and surrendered
16	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Percent	66.9 (Total); 68.0 (< 2 yrs); 66.2 (2-4 yrs)	..	..	Definition of registration here refers to only those with a valid birth certificate. Actual registration may be higher than indicated
16	16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Number	Constitution of Kenya 2010	Constitution of Kenya 2010	Constitution of Kenya 2010.	
16	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Number	Kenya adopted this and formed Kenya National Commission for Human Rights in 2010	7	7	Baseline 2010, KNCHR. Others with a national outlook: KHRC,IMLU, IPOA, CAJ,FIDA, CRADLE
17	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Percent	19.6	18.8	23.4	
17	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget	Percent	56.9	60.4	60.7	

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
		funded by domestic taxes					
17	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Percent	2.34	2.46	2.47	Balance of payment
17	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Percent	10.3	10.8	7.5	External debt service.
17	17.6.2	Fixed internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	42.2	59.8	64.9	Wireless and fixed
17	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Percent	60.8	80.4	86.7	
17	17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	KSh mn	537,236	581,045	578,067	Values refer to Kenya's exports
17	17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Number	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics Act, 2006	Kenya's Statistics Act 2006, complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17	17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	Number	KNBS SP (GoK)	KNBS SP (GoK)	KNBS SP (GoK)	KNBS Strategic Plan 2013-2017, funded fully by Government
17	17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration	a) Year	2009 (38,412,088)	2009	2009	
			birth registration (Percent)	70.2	..	..	.. Data not available
			Death registration (Percent)	45.8	..	..	.. Data not available

Goal	INDICATOR	INDICATOR Description	UNITS	BASELINE DATA (2009-2014)	2015	2016	Remarks
)				

DRAFT

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.