



2021 SDGs MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FORUM





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01



Executive Summary

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015 was a pivotal moment in articulating a new collective vision for development. The 2030 Agenda – a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership – sets a vision for reducing poverty, achieving sustainable development, and leaving no one behind. At its core is the integrated and indivisible set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, which balance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social, and environmental.

The SDGs are ambitious, transformative as well as inter-connected and are to be implemented collectively. They are further integrated and indivisible and their achievement calls for working in partnership, intensifying efforts to share prosperity, empowering people's livelihoods and ensuring peace and protection of the planet for sustainable development.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Kenya has achieved significant milestones in the areas of poverty reduction, education, health, urban and rural electrification, gender equality, provision of clean water and sanitation, combating climate change and ensuring sustainable cities and human settlements. This was attained because of several policy initiatives undertaken by the Government to enhance SDGs implementation. However, since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, progress in various sectors of the economy has slowed down.

Even before the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, accomplishing the SDGs by 2030 was a challenge. Constrained public resources and lack of bankable SDGs projects meant many developing countries could not mobilize the resources required to implement SDGs. Progress in SDGs implementation has also been hindered by the complexity of applying SDGs indicators and frameworks at the project level.

COVID-19 has clearly highlighted the pressing need for accelerated efforts to plan and mobilize resources for the SDGs. On the other hand, the Pandemic also offers a new opportunity for countries to mainstream SDGs into their recovery plans to build resilience to future crises. To achieve the 2030 Agenda, countries need to get the economic incentives right and make sure NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND.

For the 2030 Agenda to be realized there is also a need for transformation towards an inclusive green economy. This requires identification of key priorities and opportunities in realization of an inclusive green economy. This also necessitates critical analysis and dialogue on the current use of policy instruments and gaps in a transition to a greener and inclusive economies.

In recognition of this critical role played by the various stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs, the State Department for Planning through the SDGs Coordination Directorate in collaboration with SDGs Kenya Forum, UNDP, UNRC, Council of Governors, Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, University of Nairobi and KEPSA organised an annual National SDGs Multi-Stakeholders Forum.

Objectives

- The main objectives of the Conference were;
- To create a permanent and multi-disciplinary knowledge network of experts and practitioners to exchange knowledge, experience, ideas, and expectations around the challenges with SDGs
- Open debate among various stakeholders on solutions for a sustainable development to transform our society
- Create awareness on SDGs
- Provide guidance and evidence to navigate the impact of COVID-19 and accelerate the implementation of the SDGs
- Motivate stakeholders to champion work on SDGs
- Come up with solutions to key challenges affecting SDGs implementation in Kenya





Opening Remarks: Hon. (AMB) Ukur Yatani - Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning

The main objective of the Conference was to come up with short-term, mid-term and long-term strategies, necessary to overcome the impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic and put the Country back on track to achieving the SDGs. Since adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Kenya has recorded progress in some goals, with some however lagging behind.

To mitigate the adverse socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and build back better, the National and County Governments in collaboration with various stakeholders, came up with several policies and strategies. These included the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP), COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS), County COVID-19 Social Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy, and the 2021/22 Budget Policy Statement.

The State Department for Planning, in collaboration with various stakeholders, developed guidelines for identification, documentation and sharing of SDGs good practices. The Guidelines aim to make selected practices systematically available to other stakeholders in SDGs process to avoid reinventing the wheel. These Guidelines will support annual documentation and sharing of SDGs good practices among different stakeholders, hence accelerating implementation of SDGs in the Decade of Action

The private sector Decade of Action was launched in June 2021 to foster multi-stakeholder engagement as recommended during 2020's forum. This will enable businesses to provide an extraordinary boost in realizing the SDGs through innovation, investment, a mass customer base, and a global labor force.

To boost SDGs financing, the Government embraced innovative forms of financing programmes and projects, that included green climate financing mechanisms and digital finance. Alternative forms of development financing such as south-south, triangular cooperation, and public private partnerships have been explored towards realization of the SDGs.

To accelerate the implementation of the lagging SDGs targets, it is imperative to develop innovative strategies, create an enabling environment as well as promote open dialogue and engagements with various key stakeholders.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH





Ms. Mary Mwiti , Chief Executive Officer- Council of Governors

For SDGs to be realized by 2030, we need to create a strong commitment to partnership and cooperation at global, regional, national, and local level. With 9 years remaining for the lapse of the period of implementation, progress being made is not adequate.

Localization of the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya requires aligning and enhancing institutional arrangements in counties, given that County Governments perform key functions that link the global goals with local communities. SDGs Agenda in County governments is an integral component of the Performance Management Framework and SDGs mainstreaming is measured as one of the key components of performance contracting.

County Governments have also institutionalized SDGs coordination through the appointment of County SDGs Champions and set up of County SDGs Units, which supports the preparation of County SDGs Progress Report. To facilitate mainstreaming, tracking, and reporting on the progress of SDGs implementation, the CoG in partnership with other stakeholders undertakes continuous capacity building of County Officers.

Localization of the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya requires aligning and enhancing institutional arrangements in counties, given that County Governments perform key functions that link the global goals with local communities





Mr. Walid Badawi- Resident Representative, UNDP

The Human Development Index has for the first time declined due to the COVID-19 pandemic since measurement of human development began in 1990. UNDP, therefore, supported the Country in development of the National COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy and the County Level Socio-Economic Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy. The strategy identifies measures to be undertaken in key sectors to Build Forward Better. Using the three strategic directions of change (structural transformation, leaving no one behind and building resilience), UNDP seeks to ensure reduction in poverty and inequalities, improvement of governance in public institutions, build resilience to shocks, enhance environmental sustainability and use of renewable and clean energy and achieve gender parity in Kenya as part of its next Country Programme.

UNDP has been supporting the domestication of the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) as recommended by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. Using its convening role, global foresight and value proposition, the UN System in Kenya seeks to support the design and implementation of strategic interventions, capacity building, leveraging partnerships and resources, advocacy, social mobilization, brokering knowledge and catalytic innovations especially in digitization of social services. The UN system will also support both the National and County Governments in strengthening Intergovernmental Cooperation and increasing the efficiency of service delivery in the COVID-19 era.

The UN in Kenya has embarked on a consultative process with government and other stakeholders, to develop the next United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSCDF). The Framework will replace the current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and will translate the vision of the Country into the UN development system's efforts to make it more agile and equipped to achieve the transformative results that UN Member States are demanding. It will incorporate the findings of the evaluation of the UNDAF (2018- 2022), the development challenges identified in the Common Country Analysis, a detailed Leave No One Behind analysis and will be aligned with Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium-Term Plan and other national development priorities.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF): Monica Asuna- Director of Planning, The National Treasury and Planning

The INFF is a system of policies and institutional structures that the Government has put in place to mobilize financing for national development objectives. Kenya is one of the pilot countries that committed to undertake an INFF assessment in 2020. The initial step in the INFF process was to develop a multi-agency oversight committee composed of state and non-state actors.

INFF is meant to help the Government develop and deliver an integrated, results-oriented and aligned approach to mobilize and effectively utilize all resources – both public and private in the economy. However, before the process could move on a Development Finance Assessment (DFA) had to be developed with the report presented to the Oversight Committee on 10th December 2021. The Key Dimensions of the DFA Analytical Framework include Assessment and diagnostics, Financing Strategy, Monitoring and review, and Government and Coordination.

Some of the next steps include: -

- Financing dialogues which will lead to development of a financing strategy
- Consultants to finalize DFA report, develop notes and financing dialogue questions
- Appoint the INFF Steering Committee
- Constitution of a technical committee and Focal point
- Co-opt other members to the Oversight Committee as may be necessary
- Drafting of a Cabinet Memo to apprise the Cabinet and get high level approval and good will
- Draw up clear milestones and timelines



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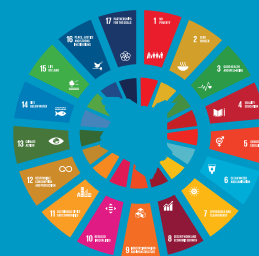
Global experiences & strategies to address the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on SDGs: Mr. Bheki Bhembe - Economic Advisor, UNDP

The African region was least affected by COVID-19 cases as opposed to the rest of the world with about 6 million people infected by December 2021 in comparison to 100 million in the Americas. The pandemic has led to over 5 million deaths globally with those vaccinated globally accounting for about 38 percent of the global population. The COVID-19 pandemic effects varied from immediate causes called first order effects to the more longer-term effects referred to as third order effects.

At the global level the United Nations developed the UN Framework for immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 which outlined 5 key Strategies namely: -

- Health First through protecting health services and systems during the pandemic.
- Protecting people through provision of social protection and basic services.
- Economic Response and Recovery to protect jobs, small businesses, and informal sector workers.
- Macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration.
- Social cohesion and community resilience.

COVID-19 has provided an opportunity to build back better, reset the development agenda among all stakeholders and cemented the importance of Social Safety Nets and Universal Health Insurance. Response to COVID-19 affords the URGENCY to bridge the digital divide and foster digital connectivity for all people. One of the effective responses is to ensure inclusive growth and development to create better jobs, advance gender equality and tackle growing inequities. There is a need for GLOBAL EFFORT to ensure equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and treatments, to SLOW down further mutations of the COVID-19 Virus and enable people in ALL regions to reactivate their economic and social livelihoods again.





Global & Regional experiences and lessons learnt: The People's SDGs Scorecard: Florence Syevuo, SDGs Kenya Forum

The "People's Scorecard" is a model developed by a coalition of civil society groups active on SDGs globally, to score progress on each SDG in their countries. The score card was used to enable comparative analysis at the fifth anniversary of the SDGs' adoption, to assess SDGs progress in 20 selected countries.

A summary of the key issues from the 2017 and 2020 Voluntary National Reports (VNRs) developed by Kenya showed an improvement in 2020 and CSOs contributed to all SDGs except Goal 9. About 65 per cent of CSOs were working at National level while 35 per cent were engaged at the County level. Most CSOs contributed through advocacy, capacity building and training on SDGs as well as providing direct services. The score card had eight ranking areas from a score range of 1 to 5 (Nothing Existent to Successful Implementation).

One of the key principles of SDGs is Leaving No One Behind. Corruption and lack of disaggregated data are some of the setbacks in the implementation of SDGs. There is a need to translate 2030 Agenda materials into local languages for ease of understanding by communities at grassroots levels.

Private Sector strategies, experiences, and opportunities in fast tracking the SDGs in the COVID-19 Era

“Corruption and lack of disaggregated data are some of the setbacks in the implementation of SDGs

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Private Sector strategies, experiences, and opportunities in fast tracking the SDGs in the COVID-19 Era



Survey shows that the private sector was adversely affected by the pandemic with sectors like manufacturing, tourism and hospitality, transport, and air travel taking major hits. Thus, the pandemic came with some challenges as well as opportunities for the private sector. Darlberg

To ensure SDGs were achieved better during the pandemic, Darlberg accelerated its partnerships across board i.e., public sector, private sector, and philanthropy. It worked with KEPSA to facilitate acquisition of more vaccines in Kenya, as well as with a group of private companies to provide sanitizers, disinfectants etc. without any profit margin, in an initiative called Safe Hands Kenya. Darlberg also worked on the AJIRA digital program, which is an initiative of the Government of Kenya (Ministry of ICT), implemented in partnership with KEPSA with funding from Rockefeller Foundation. The aim of the program was to connect young people to digital work, mentorship, and training. This however all changed with the advent of the pandemic. Some of the lessons learnt during this period include ability to change quickly, change in the delivery method to access the youth i.e., had to migrate to online, technology and ICT cannot solve every problem e.g., inability to access internet or digital devices. Some opportunities came with the pandemic, and these included new sectors emerged, access to work by the previously excluded vulnerable groups like the persons living with disability and increase in innovation by the youth.





Safaricom

In the ICT front companies like Safaricom stepped in to fill the gap brought about by the pandemic. Thus, they zero rated some low value cash transfers, increased cash payment through mobile money, created COVID-19 emergency lines managed by customer service teams, increased connectivity, provided platforms for businesses to continue running and created COVID-19 awareness to the public. Thus, Safaricom realized an increase in business and MPESA transactions as most people and companies moved their operations online.



UN Global Compact

Organizations like UN Global Compact fought to ensure that private businesses adopted a principles-based approach in doing business during the pandemic. Thus, they inspired, guided, and supported companies to do business responsibly and act for a more sustainable future. They provided practical guidelines on how to translate the principles into practical actions to respond to the pandemic. Some of the specifics included;

Developed guidelines for all signatory companies to pay special attention to SMEs i.e., respond with compassion and flexibility in dealing with SMEs within their supply chains.

- Mobilized the private sector to contribute financially and in kind to the Private Sector Fund
- Called for accountability in management of the resources mobilized
- Encouraged the private sector to put human rights at the centre of any business response and recognize the way women were disproportionately affected by the pandemic
- Teamed up with local CSOs in Kenya to demand for accountability and justice to the people by the Government on the misuse of COVID-19 public funds.
- Developed the Accelerator programmes designed to train companies on mainstreaming SDGs within their operations, business culture and strategies.
- Harvested the voice of the global business leadership to discuss their challenges, opportunities and new ideas coming from the crisis.





Kenya Healthcare Federation

The healthcare sector was heavily impacted by the pandemic resulting in loss of lives and livelihoods. Vast gaps in healthcare products and services were brought forth. Partnerships were created between the Government and the private sector to collaborate their efforts. The private health care sector has the technical capability to handle the crisis. The pandemic also led to increased innovation in healthcare, increased medical call lines/centers, expansion of major hospitals and partnerships with Government in data collection, vaccine purchases and healthcare financing.



Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)

The manufacturing sector enjoyed a sales boost as there was an increase in the demand for products like masks and sanitizers. This was an indication that the Kenyan economy could be self-sufficient in providing certain products. Job opportunities, innovations, technology use, market access and local sourcing of raw materials from local manufacturers increased. KAM also partnered with manufacturers in Denmark to ensure the private sector can report on SDGs.



Let's Go Travel

Even though the tourism sector was severely affected by the pandemic, companies like Let's go Travel focused their attention on the 3 "Ps" of sustainability i.e., people, planet, and profits. They promoted protection, conservation and sustainability of the community livelihoods and the environment. The narrative was also changed by shifting focus from international tourism to domestic tourism. Conservation of the environment kicked off, with development of new products like electric vehicles in the park and moving away from diesel powered engines to electric engines.





Lawyers Hub Kenya

The Lawyers Hub is a Law Tech Platform that provides a nexus between law and technology and uses technology and innovation to improve access to justice and the business of law.



Strategies

Strategies that can be adopted for private sector to accelerate SDGs during the pandemic include; integrating SDGs in workplace, introducing the entrepreneurship visa, increase data sharing, capacity building, production of products that support SDGs, align with global opportunities, data protection as well as focus on crucial policy gaps.





03



Ensuring an inclusive recovery: Enhancing social protection and access to essential services to ensure no one is left behind

Is Kenya allocating enough resources to social protection?

The Government of Kenya provides only 0.3% of its GDP to social protection which is too little compared to the needs available. Given the limited fiscal budget there is a need to reprioritize allocations to focus on areas with the most vulnerable, spend the little available resources efficiently (efficiency gains) and effectively target the intended recipients.

Of the identified vulnerable groups (women and children, persons with disabilities and youth) left behind persons with disability emerge at the top of the list. To ensure persons with disabilities are not left behind there is a need to map out their locations and understand their disability types and needs. One way of rapidly mapping out persons with disabilities is to use the Washington group of questions technique. A detailed assessment of the issues affecting persons with disabilities revealed several challenges, i.e., health access, food security, fallback mechanisms especially during extreme weather times, outdated policies and coping strategies like access to skills. So, to ensure persons with disabilities are not left behind the Government and its partners need to review and develop new policies that are pro persons with disabilities, invest in their space, understand how to work with them, political space representation and direct inclusion in key processes like VNR reporting.

Another vulnerable group greatly affected by COVID-19 is women especially those working in informal sectors. Hence there is a need to develop strategies that ensure women economic empowerment is achieved. Some of the strategic interventions for women in informal sector include; inclusive recovery strategy by injecting funds into chamas and women businesses (tremendous growth observed), inclusive digitization to ensure no woman is left behind, support livelihoods and women empowerment which promote financial independence in women, prioritizing programming and investing in sectors that are responsive to the needs of women and girls. Care work triples the burden on women and therefore there is a need for response to look at the care work economy. To help women recover better from the pandemic partnerships with the private sector needs to be explored. The Government recovery strategies around the stimulus package offered for economic recovery have gaps in reaching women in the informal sector, largely due to the unregistered and micro nature of the businesses. Thus, some policies need to be revised.

The State Department for Social Protection assists vulnerable households to cushion them from the effects of the pandemic through monthly cash transfers i.e., 763 000 older persons, 294 000 orphans and vulnerable children, 34 000 persons with disabilities receive KShs 2000 every month to cushion them from extreme poverty. To ensure vulnerable people achieve their educational needs the State Department also provides bursaries under the Presidential Bursary Scheme. In the year 2020-2021 the State Department supported 22 200 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).

Is Kenya adequately covering people that need to be protected?

The number of people covered by the National Safety Net Programme i.e., 1.4 million is only 10% of the people who need protection in Kenya. Currently there are about 16 - 17 million people who need protection so 15 million people have no protection at all. Further disaggregation of data shows that 13 million children are poor and need protection, 12 million children have no protection at all meaning only 12% of the children are covered by social protection. Thus, in the whole country only 10% of the people are protected with 90% being unprotected. In monetary terms, 500 billion Kenyan shillings/ year is required to adequately protect families which is nearly all of Kenya's current development budget. Of the funds allocated to social protection, the Kenyan Government provides only 10% to the programmes, with development partners providing 90%, which is unsustainable. Evidence shows that the returns of investing in social protection are high, thus \$1 yields \$10 in return. Thus, one way to fast track the growth of the Kenyan economy is to invest more in social protection.



County experiences in addressing the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic crisis: Gaps and opportunities



Status of SDGs implementation; are we on track?

County governments in Kenya have institutionalized SDGs coordination through the Directors of Planning and Economic affairs. The SDGs agenda is an integral component of the Performance Management Framework, and SDGs mainstreaming is measured as one of the key components of performance contracting. County governments have mainstreamed SDGs in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and have developed monitoring and evaluation frameworks to support tracking of implementation of the goals.

In most counties the COVID-19 pandemic threw implementation of SDGs off track as it affected the budgeting and planning process. Focus and resources were shifted from day-to-day programmes to COVID-19 initiatives resulting in seeking of supplementary budgets to finance scale up of SDGs implementation.

In counties like **Taita Taveta**, progress in SDGs implementation has been noted, with SDGs 1-6 being implemented well, and SDGs 9, 11, 13, 16, 17 being at 64% implementation. The County strengthened their institutions by putting interventions and best practices to sustain implementation of programmes. They also strengthened partnerships with the National Government, CoG, donors, and other counties to get technical capacity, financing, and cooperation. The Monitoring & Evaluation (M & E) departments were also strengthened by adequately financing them, training staff, and creating awareness. Taita Taveta was one of the first counties to operationalize the Electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System, and access to the system will indicate the status of all projects being implemented. At the department level there are SDGs focal point persons who have been trained in the use of the system to generate reports as and when needed.

In **Marsabit County**, focus has been on social protection given

the high poverty index. Thus, effort was increased to address the vulnerable groups left behind and affected by poverty, by developing a social policy. The County implemented several programmes, reallocated projects and programmes funds, equipped healthcare facilities to fight COVID-19 (established ICU beds, improved health structures and hired more staff) and developed gender and climate change policies. Given that the County gets affected by periodic droughts due to climate change, the county developed the Climate Change and Adaptation Act where 2% of development fund budget was to be allocated to climate change. Partnerships were also developed with partners to develop lasting solutions to the effects of climate change. The County also contributed to the VNRs and did midterm review of the SDGs.

To strengthen partnerships with other stakeholders in a bid to accelerate implementation of SDGs, Counties like Busia firstly strengthened their own resources revenues, mapped whole county revenue streams, and identified other streams of finance that had potential and yet to be explored. This resulted in an increase of about 150 million Kenyan shillings to the County revenue basket and increased funds available for SDGs implementation. Busia county also improved the ease of starting and doing business, partnered with the private sector to invest in SDGs bankable projects, and invested in the clean energy and fishing industry. The County also partnered with development partners to improve access to finance for women in trade, strengthened human rights watch to track abuse of COVID-19 rules enforcement and reduced corruption by accounting for resources received from development partners.

Performance management in public service is essential to streamline delivery of services. Busia county is one of the counties



implementing Performance management and this goes hand in hand with M & E to drive improvement in service delivery. Performance management helps to identify gaps in service delivery, indicate relevance of projects being implemented, efficient use and accountability of resources.

In terms of tracking and reporting data to assess progress Embu County developed a unit in charge of statistics, data collection and research. The unit works closely with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and development partners, researchers and CSOs to enhance data collection, verification, and dissemination. To take advantage of the opportunities brought forth because of the pandemic the County also set up an Oxygen plant which is generating a lot of revenue.

Kakamega County was also not spared from the harsh effects of COVID-19. The effects led to massive reallocation of funds to healthcare, water, and sanitation. The County also doubled its budget to 900 million shillings to finance farm inputs and used labor-based road construction to create employment to the youth and vulnerable. To promote the hotel industry, the County mandated all meetings to be held locally in Kakamega unless otherwise advised by the Governor. The County also provided tax reliefs to businesses to ensure their continuity. To tap into the opportunities brought forth by COVID-19, Kakamega county encouraged farmers to produce more sorghum and millet to take advantage of the vacuum left by the collapse of the sugar industry. They also increased dairy farming, partnered with development partners to boost horticulture, and increased production of fresh local traditional vegetables.

Promoting Inclusive Green Economy to accelerate implementation of SDGs in the Decade of Action

Why should Kenya care about low carbon development emissions and not stay with the status core?

If Kenya is to achieve the 2030 Agenda, it needs to play its part in reducing carbon emissions as well as reversing climate change and not repeat past development mistakes. Urbanization has resulted in increased waste management problems that are damaging the environment. Hence, there is a need to reengineer old mindsets that were used to develop economies in the past.

Why care about renewable green energy?

Basically, Green Economy means decarbonizing our systems, being socially inclusive and resource efficient. Evidence shows that Africa has close to 759 million people with no access to energy and close to 1.2 billion people with no access to clean cooking energy. Africa is endowed with renewable energy yet in our industries 86% of energy used comes from fossil fuel. Statistics also show that Africa has the potential to supply the entire world with renewable energy only if the right resources are used to tap into what is already available. So, one of the reasons Kenya should care about renewable energy is because we are not on track in achieving SDGs 7 and 13. There is a need to invest more resources towards renewable energy if SDGs are to be accelerated during the Decade of Action.

Given that Kenya committed to reducing greenhouse emissions by 32% by 2030, innovative strategies need to be developed. One way Kenya can do this is by adopting the indigenous ways of living. For a long time, focus on economic growth has disregarded the impacts growth has on nature. Thus, there is a need to integrate traditional ways of living to modern science and technology. Organizations like ILEPA have encouraged intergenerational dialogue between the elderly and youth to discuss indigenous knowledge with relation to climate change.

How do we marry economic growth and efficient use of resources?

Economic growth is important to Kenya, but it should not be achieved at the expense of the environment. Current urbanization has led to sustainable waste management challenges for most counties as space is running out for dumpsites. Thus, circular economies need to be embraced by developing products that can be recycled and reused. At personal levels households can adopt the mentality of reusing resources and thus reduce waste. Other sectors like transport, construction and manufacturing also need to embrace efficient use of resources to reduce pressure on the environment. A change in mindset would see waste as an opportunity to create employment

by recycling and reusing.

Access to energy is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas. In some cases, energy is in excess in urban areas while in rural areas women and girls still spend hours looking for firewood for cooking. Thus, the rural people are being left behind and not being included in the 2030 Agenda development process.

When the Government is embarking on infrastructural development projects, participation and engagement of all stakeholders is key, especially local communities that bear the full brunt of the effects of some of the projects. In creating awareness on the green economy, there is need to ensure no one is left behind especially the local rural communities. The County governments are key to achieving this Agenda given their direct link with communities.

In Kenya some efforts and progress have been made in greening the economy, for example the banning of charcoal production in some counties like Kitui. This, however, is a challenge as this was a source of income for some and alternatives were not provided for the poor who use charcoal as a source of energy. Alternatives sources of energy need to be explored, with more resources channeled to renewable energy and greening economies.

Given that energy is interlinked with all the other SDGs, all stakeholders must play their role by channeling more resources to renewable energy.



GREEN ECONOMY



Post Generation Equality Forum: Gender Statistics as key enabler in achieving gender equality

Inclusion of SDG 5 in the development agenda, recognizes the intrinsic value of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the context of a human rights-based and equality-based approach. Gender equality is the biggest transformer and enabler for achieving sustainable development.

Generation Equality Forum is an international platform that seeks to accelerate implementation of the gender equality commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA) of 1995. It aims to achieve transformative change on gender equality at all levels. It was convened by UN Women and co-hosted by Mexico and France. The post Generation Equality Forum actioned to scale up implementation and financing of evidence driven prevention strategies on Gender- Based Violence (GBV) against women and girls in national policies by 2026. It committed to introduce a module on GBV in the 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, develop a GBV management and information system by 2022 and invest USD 1 million annually for GBV research and innovation.

Gender statistics are key enablers because they;

- Provide information and assess effects on the potential impacts of existing policies and interventions on women and men.
- Provide evidence for the development of policies, legislation, programmes, and projects
- Provide evidence and monitor progress on the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness for both women and men
- Evaluate and track the specific contribution of women to development
- Make gender inequalities visible
- Contribute to increasing citizens' and decision-makers' awareness on gender inequalities that may encourage them to take action

- Sustain learning processes for policymakers and stakeholders
- Depict the conditions of women, men, girls, and boys
- Contribute to closing persistent gender gaps and correct gender biases
- Describe changes in society from a gender equality perspective in time and space
- Prevent adoption of policies that perpetuate gender biases and inequalities.

The global SDGs indicators play a vital role in the drive for timely and reliable data. This is the foundation of the 2030 Agenda's accountability mechanism. They serve in measuring progress of the SDGs, and effectively prompt countries to take action to achieve the SDGs targets. There are 231 SDGs indicators and not all are applicable in the Kenyan context. The SDGs Gender factsheet was produced by KNBS with support from UN Women, to provide precise information to national stakeholders to tackle the main constraints faced in reporting SDGs indicators, thus raising the reporting rates, and ultimately contributing to furthering the achievement of the SDGs in Kenya. It also provides a snapshot of the main characteristics of some of the 131 indicators reported by Kenya.

The Government and partners like UN Women are working together, through KNBS to generate, disseminate and use national data, as well as integrate SDGs indicators into the national monitoring frameworks. The data and information contained in the fact sheet is drawn from censuses, national surveys, and administrative data.

Kenya has made strides in increasing collection of statistics on gender. Organizations like GROOTS, Kenya have taken part in ensuring that the data products generated by KNBS, and citizens are put to action. Data is important only if it is





consumed by various users and put into action either in programming, advocacy, or analysis. To ensure data reaches various users, GROOTS used the data products produced to socialize journalists and CSOs on data sources and increase demand for gender statistics. With the support of UN WOMEN, GROOTS also targeted Gender Directors at county levels through training and sensitization on available data statistics. GROOTS has a gender dashboard that simplifies data by use of visuals to educate grassroots women who need simplified data for use in public participation forums. National statistics and citizens generated data is used to do the visuals. Reforming and transforming consumption and production systems to arrest climate change and reduce waste: Faith Ngige, KEPSA

SDG 12 looks at responsible consumption and production in the economy. It focuses on efficient use of resources, chemical and waste management, reduce, recycle, and reuse, sustainability reporting and procurement. The linear economy (take-make-dispose) is the business-as-usual approach to growth which leads to great economic losses and negative externalities.

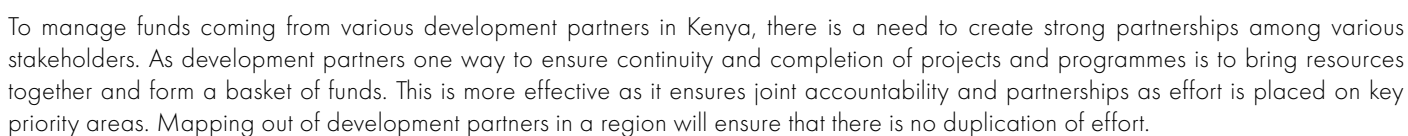
In reforming production and consumption systems, a shift to efficient use of natural resources is important given that planet stocks are limited. These reforms can be done through the extended producer responsibility. This transforms the production system and obligates the producer to be responsible for the products and packaging throughout the product life cycle.

The private sector has a key role to play in the implementation of SDG 12. Some of the measures taken by private sector include;

- Development of policy and legal frameworks e.g., Sustainable Waste Management Policy, Sustainable Waste Management Bill, Wastewater Policy and Green Public Procurement Framework.
- Reduction of pollutants by design
- Closing material loops: First Circular economy Zone in Kenya
- Recycling and organic waste processing
- Producer Responsibility Organization
- Reporting using the GRI model

To transition to a Green and Circular Economy, public private collaboration is needed. The Government must create an enabling policy framework to attract long term green financing. The private sector needs to invest in green investment and green jobs, capacity building, research and development and market transition. Global cooperation is also key with cross border and transboundary collaboration.





The Media Council of Kenya has partnerships with academic institutions for capacity building of journalists on various issues. They also have partnerships with the judicial institutions to ensure the security of journalists given that their human rights are threatened from time to time. In terms of reporting on SDGs the media does not have access to correct information and statistics hence leading to media criticism by the public. Thus, there is a need to create partnerships with institutions who have the data, information, and statistics to ensure informed reporting. To train journalists on SDGs the media partnered with UNESCO to offer capacity building on how to report on SDGs. Also, for the media to perform its mandate of entertaining, informing, and sensitizing the public, they need a conducive safe environment to work in. Protection of rights and privileges of journalists is important as this contributes to the attainment of SDG 16.

To fund SDGs at county level there is need to build strong partnerships at all levels of governance. There is also a need to build stronger partnerships with the communities by involving them in the development process to ensure they own the process given that they are the beneficiaries. Partnerships in capacity building, leadership, finance, and trade are also important especially during this pandemic period.

To finance development, the Government can shift from foreign borrowing to domestic borrowing through partnerships with the private sector. Given the high levels of debt the Government needs to devise new ways of financing implementation of SDGs. Leadership is important to give direction towards accelerating SDGs implementation.

Mental Health Today; Fungua Roho Campaign

Fungua Roho is a campaign initiative by the Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, aimed at amplifying political voices for Quality Mental Health in Kenya, and encouraging people to be open and reach out for support.

1 out of 4 people in Kenya have mental health problems in addition to another 75 % who have no access to mental health. The levels of suicide are high among the youth with many people finding it hard to open up due to stigma. These levels were also exacerbated by the pandemic. Thus, there is a need to increase sensitization and resources channeled towards mental health, remove stigma, break silence, and increase personnel with expertise on mental health. This is also an area which needs a lot of partnerships given that mental health is an area left behind in the development agenda.

It is against this that the mental health info pack was officially launched by Hon. Fatima H. Toufik, Member of Parliament from Tanzania and Imelda Achieng, CEO - Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business and is expected to be cascaded to the Subnational level.



Long and medium term economic and fiscal policies and measures to mitigate social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic: Boaz Munga, KIPPRA

COVID-19 resulted in sectoral and economy wide effects specifically on the aggregate economy (growth & employment), health and education, poverty and inequality, labour, social protection transport, accommodation, and ICT.

Some of the macro effects of COVID-19 include, reduced labour productivity, export commodities and in tourism, reduction in GDP accompanied by a depreciation of the Kenya Shilling (KShs), a reduction of domestic investment and an increase in government deficit by KShs 17.2 billion, 11% reduction in employment and decrease in real income (by 7.9% and 6.8% for rural and urban households respectively)

In the education sector the pandemic resulted in closure of learning institutions and widening gap in access to quality education and promotion of e-learning programmes. However, only 20-22 % of pupils had access to virtual / e-learning mostly in private schools. The pandemic also resulted in an increase in food poverty as well as the overall absolute poverty at individual levels.

Some positives were realized because of the pandemic and some of the sectors that positively gained included, ICT, construction, manufacturing (sanitizers, gels, PPEs & hand washing soaps) agriculture, and health sector as hospitals were equipped, and more medical personnel employed.

Interventions

- Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP).
- Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) – sectoral interventions in infrastructure (digital infrastructure), manufacturing (special economic zones, assembly plants, procurement reforms).
- County COVID-19 Social Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy.
- Reduction of Income Tax Rate (Pay-As-You-Earn) and Resident Income Tax (Corporation Tax) from 30% to 25%.
- Reduction of Turnover tax rate from 3% to 1% for all Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- Reduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) from 16% to 14%, effective 1st April, 2020.
- 100% tax relief for persons earning gross monthly income of up to KShs. 24,000.
- Reduced the Central Bank rate from 8.25% to 7.25% (lower interest rates while ensuring additional credit).
- Lowered the cash reserve ratio for commercial banks from 5.25% to 4.25%
- Directed banks to reconsider postponing loan classifications and provisioning of loans that were performing at the beginning of March 2020.
- Advised that person-to-person transfer of up to KShs 100 should not attract any charges.

Zero charge in transfers between mobile money wallets and bank.

Ministries and Departments were directed to settle at least KShs 13 billion of the verified pending bills to improve liquidity in the economy. Private sector was also requested to clear any outstanding payments.

Kenya Revenue Authority was directed to settle all verified VAT refund claims amounting KShs 10 billion to boost cash flow for businesses. Temporary suspension of the listing with Credit Reference Bureaus (CRB) of any person, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and corporate entities whose loan account fell overdue or in arrears, effective 1st April 2020.

Appropriation of KShs 1 billion from Universal Health Coverage to recruit additional health workers (to support the management of the COVID-19 spread).

Recruitment of intern teachers, additional classrooms, and local procurement of desks.

The Government rolled out a Public Works Programme - The National Hygiene Programme (in May 2020) targeting residents in 23 informal settlements, spread across 7 counties.

Appropriation of an additional KShs 10 billion to the elderly, orphans, and other vulnerable members of our society through cash-transfers by the Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes.

The Government was not the only agent that stepped in to intervene in the wake of the pandemic. Other agencies focused their responses on social protection as well. The various interventions had positive but low impacts on poverty due to inadequate budget allocations to social protection. Thus, the reach of programmes needs to be expanded by roping in development partners in the medium and long term. Social Protection can be redesigned to focus on labour activation i.e., getting working age individuals out of benefits and into decent work. Also, the interventions have varying effectiveness across rural vs urban, and there is also evidence of fragmentation of programmes resulting in diseconomies of scale.





Financing the implementation of the SDGs: Innovative ways of SDGs financing in the context of limited fiscal space

Role of the Development Partners in the implementation of SDGs

Globally UNCTAD estimates that \$3.9 trillion is required for investment in developing countries each year. The annual investment is about \$1.4 trillion, hence an investment gap of \$2.5 trillion. Africa's Financing gap for SDGs is estimated between US \$500 billion to US \$1.2 trillion (Over 20% of GDP) with an Annual Revenue gap of 5% to 8% of GDP medium term. Official Development Assistance growth is slower than historical average by 2020, with remittances growing but costing more than twice of SDGs target of 3%. To close the \$2.5 trillion annual investment gap to meet the SDGs financing, only 1.5% of Global Assets are required. Thus, Innovative finance is needed to accelerate the mobilization of the private sector and other actors for development. Evidence on the ground shows that what development partners give to Africa as aid is less than what they take out from Africa. So, there is a need to examine the partnerships with development partners. \$163 Billion dollars comes in as aid, \$41 Billion dollars is extracted, and \$203 Billion dollars is taken out.

In coming up with innovative ways of financing SDGs, focus can also be placed on non-financial interventions. For example, in SDG 5, policy changes by organizations like equal pay for all and gender equality in the workplace can advance progress in attaining SDGs with no financial obligations. Goals like sustainable production and consumption can easily be improved by behavior changes of both producers and consumers. With the resources that are already available, there is a need to reprioritize and channel them to sectors that have a higher multiplier effect, without even having to look for additional resources.

The Government can collect the recommended 22-30% of GDP in Taxation and Revenues and can raise more resources by improving Governance to SEAL revenue leakages arising from Corruption and Illicit financial flows. Thus, fight corruption with practical solutions.

Key Highlights from the 2021 HLPF/ UNGA: Fredrick Matwang'a, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) expressed its continued strong commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, as blueprints for a sustainable and resilient recovery. However, significant concern was expressed regarding poverty and hunger, which were on the rise after years of decline, a trend exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Forum expressed concerns regarding increasing inequalities among countries and that many developing countries, in particular countries in special situations, could be left behind on the path towards implementing the SDGs. Women, older persons, youth and children, migrants and refugees, persons with disabilities & indigenous peoples are among the most deeply affected by the pandemic.

Key highlights of the Forum

The HLPF adopted a Ministerial Declaration (E/HLPF/2021/L.2) which strongly reaffirmed the 2030 Agenda as a blueprint for sustainable recovery and the need for strong multilateralism and global solidarity to build more inclusive societies.

Member States agreed that at the center of a global recovery

was equitable, affordable access for all to safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines as well as access to concessional financing and debt relief for developing countries.

The Declaration enumerated several measures and accelerated actions that needed to be undertaken in all nine (9) SDGs under in-depth review in 2021.

There is a need to adopt people-centered and gender-responsive health and social protection systems with a focus on combating inequality and empowering vulnerable groups that have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic.

Forty-two (42) countries presented their Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) of their implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Most countries have aligned their national development plans with the 2030 Agenda, facilitating policy coherence and integration.

Climate change and the transition to a green economy were among countries' top priorities

Countries reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreement and were making efforts to reduce carbon emissions, preserve natural environments and protect biodiversity.

There is a need for universal and affordable access to the COVID-19 vaccine, adequate financing, and addressing the structural and systemic deficiencies of the international financial and trade architecture.

International support beyond ODA is critical and needs to include a mix of innovative financing from all sources, debt relief, trade support and market access measures.

Leaving no one behind in prioritizing the needs of the vulnerable population in the COVID-19 recovery period.

Panelists

As an organization what have you done that is unique in supporting vulnerable groups during COVID-19 pandemic?

In its response to the COVID crisis, Polycorn Development was not thematic in its response to the COVID crisis, and they responded to issues as they came. They made masks and distributed them to schools, organised teenage mums and women in business start-ups, distributed food to the vulnerable and came up with a Girls and young women Innovation Centre for girls to come up with their own ideas.

The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) carried out nationwide research on the effects of COVID-19 on human rights of vulnerable groups. According to the findings of the research the informal sectors where women and persons with disability worked were gravely affected, access to water,



**LEAVE NO ONE
BEHIND**





food security, education and health were compromised, increased unemployment, and forced house evictions, and inequality in access to online education observed resulting in the poor and learners with disability being left further behind.

UNRCO developed a response strategy that looked at impacts of COVID-19 across multiple sectors and to see how to support UN agencies, government and CSOs partners to adjust their programming to respond to the unique challenges that came with COVID-19. This led to resource mobilization and readjustment of work plans and forging of new partnerships with various partners. The organization also carried out a study through the Peace and Development team, on those left behind in Kenya in order to map out their specific needs and geographical locations.

To ensure that the children were supported during the pandemic period, African Institute for Children Studies developed a Web map through the Children Agenda Forum to map out organizations providing COVID-19/non COVID-19 services to children. They tried to bring children to the centre of development by carrying out several studies like "the effects of COVID-19 on child trafficking" as well as "SDGs and child participation in the continent". They conducted capacity building on budget cycles and tried to ensure the voice of the children was represented in championing SDGs.

Some lessons learnt in supporting institutions dealing with vulnerable groups.

- Ability to quickly adjust to sudden changes that came with the pandemic.
- Partnerships are significant in dealing with the crisis.
- Adjustment of methodologies of engagement during work.
- Development of contingency plans and risk mapping is important.
- Capacity building and coordination of various stakeholders was important.
- There is need for unlimited resources to support ever increasing needs.
- There is need to understand dynamics at grassroots level.
- Role of media in fighting the pandemic is important.
- Inclusive participation of Vulnerable groups.
- Planning and policy development should have children and vulnerable groups at the centre.
- Localization of SDGs in our small spaces.
- Needs assessment and data reporting should be prioritized.
- Focus on non-financing policy change.
- People's investment is important.

Data Availability and Reliability for Evidence Based Decision Making within the Decade of Action

Data availability refers to timeliness, punctuality, accuracy, comparability, completeness and reliability of access and use of data. It also refers to accessibility and continuity of information, encompasses existence of data sets, reports, and other presentations of various indicators.

Role of KNBS in ensuring data availability

- KNBS is mandated under the Statistics Act 2006 to plan, authorize, coordinate, and supervise all official statistical programmes undertaken within the National Statistical System (NSS).
- Establishes standards in ensuring use of best practices and methods in production and simulation of statistical information across NSS.
- It collects, compiles, analyze, abstract, and simulate statistical information.
- Maintains comprehensive reliable national socio-economic database.

- Develop and maintain sample frames for undertaking surveys.
- Provide technical advice on statistics to other state entities and stakeholders.
- Promotes coordination among producers, users, and suppliers of official statistics.
- It designates statistics produced by NSS as official statistics

Sources of Data

- Statistical sample surveys
- Censuses
- Administrative Data
- Key Surveys and Censuses that provide data for SDGs include;
- National Indicator Framework for monitoring SDGs
- Kenya Population and Housing Census
- Annual Demographic and Health Survey
- Kenya Integrated and Household Budget Survey
- Kenya Continuous Household Survey programme

Data Reliability

- Data reliability refers to consistency in results attained from a sample survey. To ensure data reliability KNBS.
- Adopts and promotes use of international statistics standards and methods
- Is developing Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework
- Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics
- Monitor and validate statistics through the Statistical Technical Working Committee
- Enhance use of modern technology in data capturing processes

Data Gaps

- KNBS addresses data gaps in statistics by; designing and carrying out surveys and censuses, promotes collaboration and partnerships among producers and users of statistics, expand and update administrative statistical information, Technical Working Committees and collaboration and partnerships with various institutions e.g., Statistics Sweden and UN Agencies.
- Data Access and Dissemination
- Data users can request for data in writing from KNBS. Data is also disseminated through publications, workshops, forums, electronic media, KNBS data portals etc.

Challenges in data collection

KNBS faces several challenges in data collection, and these include high costs of conducting surveys and censuses, inadequate staff, exit of skilled staff, census court cases and COVID-19.





The importance of data to land Governance

- To contribute to the development of Policy responses to coordinate human activities with environmental conservation - alongside suitable financial, legal, and technical support.
- Planning to facilitate cumulative impacts of future development.
- Contributions of land use and spatial planning for supporting sustainable land use and management.
- Natural resources and biodiversity protection/rehabilitation.
- Address potential resource conflicts between sectoral interests and potential uses.
- Existing secondary rights, such as right of way, access to water ponds or woods.
- Clarification regarding the responsibility for natural resource management between the state and local communities.
- Existing private, public, and common rights over natural resources, such as water, minerals, and forests.

How UN Women is producing and promoting the use of gender data to influence policy actions during the pandemic

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Goals symbolizes a roadmap for progress that is sustainable and leaves no one behind. Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to each of the 17 goals. Only by ensuring the rights of women and girls across all goals, will we get to justice and inclusion, economies that work for all, and sustaining our shared environment now and for future generations. A snapshot look at Gender vis-à-vis the 17 Goals indicates that gender discrimination in all sectors is still holding many women back, and thus holding the world back too.

Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC)

In 2019, the Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC), with support from UN Women, FAO, and the European Union, conducted and launched a baseline survey that covered 24 out of 47 counties to better understand women's access to agriculture finance through the Governments' Women Affirmative Access Window (WAAW) project, which seeks to advance more accessible credit to women farmers.

One of the results of this partnership was the revision of AFC's gender mainstreaming policy to include enabling workspaces such as lactation rooms in all AFC branches. Importantly, the survey's findings led AFC to pledge to mobilize 1 billion Kenyan Shillings (US \$10 million) to support women farmers.

County Gender Data sheets

Council of Governors in collaboration with KNBS and UN Women developed and published 10 County gender data sheets providing baseline data that can be used to track progress on gender equality at the county level. The datasheets are expected to inform gender mainstreaming strategies during the mid-term review of the CIPDs 2018-2022.

The Women Empowerment Index (WEI)

In 2021 KNBS and ICF adopted recommendations on how to improve the 2022 KDHS gender related questions. Specifically, these recommendations were adopted within the Gender-Based Violence module, Women Economic Empowerment module, and Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting Module. The WEI forms a baseline for measuring women empowerment in Kenya.

The Comprehensive poverty

The Government made a first official attempt to compare multidimensional and monetary poverty across different age groups and assess to what extent they are associated. The SDGs explicitly include a target on reducing multidimensional poverty in SDG target 1.2. It refers to

reducing by half the proportion of women, men and children living in poverty in all its dimensions. This report provides the baseline against which to evaluate Kenya's progress towards this goal.

The National SDG Gender Indicators Fact sheet.

Based on the publication, 53% of the minimum set of Gender indicators (42 out of 80 SDG minimum set of Gender indicators) have been produced and published. In addition, out of the 131 indicators of Kenya SDGs National Indicators framework (2020), the gender indicators comprise 42 and out of the 42 (26 of them, which is 61.9%) have been produced and published. The fact sheet provides precise information to the KNSS on the SDGs gender related indicators data status.

SDGs implementation in Uganda and Tanzania

Tanzania: Hon. Hassan Toufik, Chairperson of the Parliamentary Standing committee on HIV/AIDS, TB and NCDs - SDGs Champion

In August 2016, a parliamentary group on SDGs was formed as a voluntary group of MPs who came together to discuss SDGs. The core objectives of the group are;

- Advice government on the importance of ratifying the conventions and international resolutions and enacting laws for implementation.
- To ensure government policies and legislation enacted in parliament are in line with international and regional objectives of SDGs.
- Advice parliament committees to involve SDGs in their daily work.
- Engage various stakeholders in debate on SDGs.
- Lobby government to allocate resources to implementation of SDGs.

As SDGs Champions in parliament the group has been involved in law making, budgeting, and ensuring representation of all stakeholders in setting policies and priorities. For better implementation of activities, the parliamentarians with support from UNA Tanzania developed a strategic plan on SDGs.





Uganda: Racheal Damba, Programme Officer, Policy and Analysis, Uganda NGO Forum

The Uganda NGO Forum amplifies the voice of CSOs as well as provides a platform for NGOs engagement in Uganda. They do this in 4 ways; CSO strengthening, policy advocacy and engagement, civic space and monitoring, sustainability resource mobilization and philanthropy for development. The Forum works in partnership with the NGO Bureau, a government body that oversees work of NGOs in Uganda. Together with the Bureau they developed an NGO Act that embodies how CSOs should look like in Uganda. To foster engagement with the Government, the Forum meets with the Ministry of Internal Affairs every quarter to discuss issues affecting NGOs and their solutions. The Forum also hosted the 2030 Agenda reference groups for CSOs on SDGs and developed a Secretariat hosted by the Office of the Prime Minister. The CSOs platform for SDGs work in 4 broad areas, and these are; creating awareness on SDGs, domestication of SDGs, Monitoring of SDGs and reporting and learning on SDGs.

The Uganda National Process under SDGs.

- Fully coordinated SDG National Forum chaired by Office of the President
- Designated Minister for SDGs

- Launched the second National SDG Roadmap aligned to the current national development plan 3
- SDGs localization manual currently being developed
- Uganda Parliamentary Forum on SDGs
- Private Sector Forum on SDGs
- Youth coalition on SDGs
- Technical working groups on SDGs

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBO) works in partnership with CSOs and the private sector to push for citizen generated data. The CSOs and private sector receive training and support to develop strategic plans on statistics from UBOS.

Uganda: Linda Asaba, UN Association, Uganda

The UN Association (UNA) Uganda also plays a major role in fostering implementation of SDGs in Uganda. UNA Uganda bridges the gap between UN, Government, and local people i.e., the young person. Some of the areas UNA focuses on include, SDGs, strengthening partnerships with young persons, peace and security, sustainable development, human rights, global citizenship and youth empowerment. They do this in various ways i.e., chapters in education institutions and teams of out of school young persons who never got opportunities to join formal learning institutions.



**UNA Uganda
bridges the gap
between UN,
Government,
and local
people**





05



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2021 Kenya SDGs Awards

In the last day of the Conference there was an SDGs Awards ceremony presided over by the Principal Secretary State Department for Planning. Key SDGs Awards nominees from identified categories were awarded based on a set criterion. The Nominees under each category were as follows:

National government category



Nominees:

- 2nd runners up: Kenya Power and Lighting Company
- 1st runners up: National Environment Management Authority
- Winner: **The Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board**

Criteria: Ministries, Departments, Agencies, and parastatals that can showcase a best practice in accelerating the implementation of the SDGs by implementing projects that have an impact at the community level.



Private Sector: Corporate Category



Nominees:

- 2nd runners up: Kenya Breweries Limited
- 1st runners up: Darlberg
- Winner : **Safaricom**

Criteria: Company that has mainstreamed SDGs in their business models and is demonstrating positive impact with economic growth, environmental and social pillars.



Private Sector: Small and Micro Enterprises Category



Nominees:

- 2nd runners up : Lawyers Tech Hub Limited
- 1st runners up : Let's Go Travel Limited
- Winner : **Sanergy Limited**

Criteria: Company that has mainstreamed SDGs in their business models and is demonstrating positive impact with economic growth, environmental and social pillars.



Civil Society Organization Category



Nominees:

- 2nd runners up: Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Clean Energy Access
- 1st runners up : African Institute for Children Studies
- Winner : **Dream Achievers Youth Organization**

Criteria : Civil Society Organization that is innovative and creative in SDGs processes, has reasonable budget allocation towards SDGs implementation, monitors, reviews, and showcases leadership in advancing SDGs.





Nominees:

2nd runners up: Catherine Ekombe Ata Nayeche FM

1st runners up : Viola Kosome, Peoples' Daily

Winner : **Timothy Otieno, KTN News.**

Criteria : Stories published, reported in line with SDGs implementation, monitoring and review in 2021 as well as mainstream and digitized media programs seeking to advance SDGs.



County Governments Category



Nominees:

- 2nd runners up: Narok County
- 1st runners up : Meru County
- Winner : **Makueni County**

Criteria: County Governments that showcased appropriate budget allocation towards various SDGs, held SDGs trainings and meetings, and formed taskforce on SDGs



Parliament Category



Nominees:

- 2nd runners up: Finance and National Planning Committee
- 1st runners up : Justice and Legal Committee National Assembly
- Winner : **Committee on Health National Assembly**

Criteria: Members of parliament who are championing for the localization and implementation of SDGs Agenda





DECADE OF ACTION

#TwendeKaziNaSDGs

Leave No Kenyan Behind