REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SDGs KENYA FORUM
For Sustainable Development

KENYA PARLIAMENTARY
CAUCUS ON SDGS
AND BUSINESS

NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) DIALOGUE

REPORT

MULTISTAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN KENYA

A WORKSHOP HELD AT SIMBA LODGE, NAIVASHA

5th – 6th DECEMBER 2018

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INTRODUCTION

In the period preceding adoption of the Agenda 2030 by the UN Member States at their General Assembly in September 2015, Kenya had actively participated in the process. In earlier years of the Post 2015 process in the country, especially between 2011 and 2012, different actors interested in the process in the country including the government, civil society, the private sector, academia, and other groups had tried to pursue the process as individual entities with little regard to what the other was doing about the same process.

Towards the end of 2013, the different actors considered the value of a shared approach to participating in the Post-2015 Process for the creation of a universally acceptable global development framework. This was happening at the tail end of the predecessor global development agenda known as the UN Millennium Declaration adopted in September 2000 by the UN Member States and which also espoused the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set for achievement by 2015 by each country.

By the beginning of 2014, and throughout to September 2015 when Agenda 2030 was officially adopted, the various stakeholders in Kenya involved in the Post-2015 process had strongly embraced a shared approach regarding the new global development framework. They held many joint and robust consultative forums and debates at all levels of governance in Kenya that engaged people from all cadres. Such events facilitated vibrant debates to ensure views that cut across all sections of society were captured. It was on the basis of those widely collected views that Kenya finally prepared a national report for input to the Post-2015 Process, and which culminated to adoption by the UN General Assembly of Agenda 2030 in September 2015. It is within Agenda 2030 that the SDGs, a set of 17 time-bound and achievable goals with clear targets and indicators, are contained.

Since adoption of Agenda 2030, the various stakeholders in Kenya previously involved in the Post-2015 have maintained interest in sustaining the shared approach in the implementation of Agenda 2030/SDGs. The government has made great strides in this regard by setting up SDGs implementation structure for the goals. It has also maintained the spirit of consulting other stakeholders on SDGs. The Civil society has too maintained the spirit of a shared approach and in March 2016 created a forum called the SDGs Kenya Forum in effort to have diverse and interested stakeholders come together for continued approach to the new development framework. In their own ways, the Private sector in Kenya and the academia too have been trying to find better way of coordinating with other stakeholders in the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya.

The need to have a well-structured engagement approach in the implementation of the SDGs for multi-stakeholders has remained central to the different stakeholders in Kenya. It was against the background of shared interest in a common implementation approach in the SDGs by different development players that a Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum for the Implementation of the SDGs was organised in Naivasha on 5-6 December 2018. The meeting attracted the participation of representatives from different government ministries and agencies; Council of Governors; civil society, the private sector and UNDP among other interested groups.

The event workshop was held with joint planning and support from the Ministry for Planning and National Treasury; VSO, SDGs Kenya Forum, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Plan International, OXFAM, Sightsavers, UNDP and the Council of Governors.

BACKGROUND TO THE WORKSHOP, OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Mr. George Awalla - VSO

The workshop was part of an ongoing process on the SDGs in Kenya that brings together a wide range of stakeholders for debate and exchange of ideas on an effective national and an all-inclusive and participatory process on the implementation of the SDGs in the country. In the period preceding adoption of the SDGs (Post-2015 Process), Kenya took a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach in the process. It is on that basis that the effort to adopt a multi-stakeholder approach has been maintained even after adoption of the Agenda 2030/SDGs in September 2015 by the UN Member States.

Within government side, the SDGs process involves many stakeholders including, SDGs Unit, MDAs, Council of Governors, Members of Parliament (Parliamentary Caucus on the SDGs & Business). On the non-state actors side, the process involves CSOs/CBOS, National and International Development Partners, Academia, Private Sector as well as media among others.

It was in line with the above that the multi-stakeholder workshop in Naivasha was organised with two key objectives:

1. To facilitate a multi stakeholder approach in finalising on the SDGs Engagement/ Implementation Strategy; and
2. To forge the next steps on activating a functional SDGs Engagement/implementation Strategy.

In pursuit of the above objectives, the workshop was geared towards the three main outcomes below:

1. Inputs provided and draft SDGs multi-stakeholders Implementation Strategy 2019-2020 finalised
2. Clear roles and responsibilities among the different stakeholders stipulated
3. A National Activity Framework in line with the SDGs implementation Strategy developed.

To realize the set objectives and the outlined outcomes, the workshop needed to ponder, debate and delve into finding answers to some questions on issues such as What Kenya need to do to attain the SDGs; How to work together on SDGs delivery; How to ensure the SDGs are aligned to Medium Term Plan III (MTP III); SDGs alignment with Vision 2030, Big 4 Agenda; Short and long term pursuits under the SDGs; Issues of coherence and effective implementation of the SDGs at the two tiers of government; Reporting mechanisms on the SDGs to citizens and UN level; Accountability to citizens by government, CSOs, private sector and other development actors.

If questions to these issues would find good answers, then a clear engagement strategy would be necessary to have in place first in order to ensure a diversity of stakeholders are involved and actively engaged in the SDGs implementation process. It is in search of such a strategy that in March 2018, the SDGs Forum jointly with Ministry of Planning, VSO, FES, Plan International and other CSOs organised a workshop in Machakos in effort to develop a multi-stakeholder engagement platform.

The Workshop in Naivasha builds on the discussions and outcomes of a previous similar meeting held earlier in March in Machakos. This second workshop I Naivasha was made possible with support from Plan International, Sight Savers, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), OXFAM, Ministry of National Treasury and Planning, Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs, UNDP, and SDGs Kenya Forum.

OFFICIAL OPENING REMARKS

Parliamentarians

The workshop was attended by three Members of Parliament all of whom are members of the Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business. They were Hon. Esther Passaris; Hon. Martha Wangari and Hon. Dr. Gideon Ochonga who contributed to the debate through their opening remarks.

The MPs shared the view on the importance of implementation of the SDGs as achievement of the goals would positively transform lives of people especially eradication of poverty. There needs to be great effort on awareness creation on the SDGs among the citizens as not many people including parliamentarians are familiar with the SDGs. In line with this effort, Hon Passaris sited her own effort where everything she posts to her social media accounts always tags on the SDGs.

It would be important to try and have SDGs contact person in every ministry or government agency who should coordinate implementation of the SDGs both within the agencies across to other agencies. For effective implementation, SDGs need to be mainstreamed in all key government development processes and not be treated as a separate development agenda. Their achievement also calls for synergy between and among different actors within and without the government.

The Chair of Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, Hon. Dr. Gideon Ochonga, making his opening remarks

Though Kenya has expressed some degree of seriousness by having Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs, elsewhere countries that regard the SDGs as an important development agenda have already put in place SDGs House Committees. Whilst Caucuses are a step forward, their establishment and work is driven more by passion and individual interest of their members as opposed to established House Committees which are formally created by parliament to conduct official business. Further, membership to Caucuses in parliament is voluntary while in House Committees it is by appointment. Kenya therefore needs to consider the idea of a standing House Committee on the SDGs.

Even without a Standing Committee, the Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business is working to ensure implementation of the SDGs in the country. It is making effort on development of a strategy on engagements on the SDGs implementation. Once ready, the strategy would give the Caucus more guidance in addressing issues such as the endemic and widespread disconnect in Kenya in all tiers of government between planning for development and the actual implementation of the plans. Despite the recent devolution under the new constitution that was thought would address this challenge, little has happened to eliminate the challenge even in the historically marginalized regions of the country.

Dr. Julius Muia – Principal Secretary, Ministry of National Treasury and Planning

One commendable thing about the SDGs process in Kenya has been the sustained active involvement of Members of Parliament along time since adoption of Agenda 2030 in September 2015.

Like Vision 2030 and the Big 4 Agendas, the SDGs are important to the country's development. It is in this regard that a framework for effective implementation of the SDGs is necessary at this stage. A carefully thought out, local, unique and effective implementation strategy for the SDGs would not only be beneficial to Kenya but could also be used as a model for other countries trying to implement the SDGs for their people.

Today the government has done much to ensure wide citizen and other stakeholder engagement in general development processes which contrasts sharply with the way it was before and especially in colonial times when development for people was determined for them without their slightest participation. Today, stakeholder engagement applies at all stages beginning from planning to implementation.

The various development agendas adopted by government including the Big 4 Agendas complement one another and are not in conflict. All the 4 Agendas align to specific SDGs and therefore planning to implement the agendas in essence translates to direct implementation of specific SDGs,

If the SDGs will have to be achieved, there would be need to come up with new and innovative means of accelerating pace towards their achievement as opposed to deploying the usual methods. It is for this reason that the Naivasha workshop should strive towards coming up with new, credible, functional, and transforming ideas for the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya.

It is such a shame for the country that so many years after independence in 1963 the country is still talking about the same challenges of poverty, disease and illiteracy which were outlined as the biggest challenges to development at the time. By now the country should have shifted gear and began talking about wealth creation instead. The country has sufficient skills that it needs to develop. Countries in other regions of the world have managed to transform themselves into developed states without any natural resources but simply relying on their skilled professionals.

Kenya today is in the league of middle lower income countries. By 2022, the economy is projected to grow at 7% and the economy is forecast to contribute 15% of the GDP by the same year. Further, by 2030 the country is projected to be a middle upper income country which makes it important today to engage the kind of gear aligned to these situations and expectations.

It is important that in the process to implement the SDGs, every part of the society should feel engaged. This is better referred to as the shared value approach. Every citizen should feel that whatever they are economically engaged in is contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. A unique and effective multi-stakeholder engagement framework for accelerated implementation of the SDGs was the high expectation of the Naivasha workshop.

LIVE BROADCAST SESSION ON NTV: A PANEL DISCUSSION ON KENYA'S MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE STATUS OF SDGS IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND REVIEW

As part of the effort to popularize the discourse on the SDGs including understanding and appreciation by a wide cross-section of Kenyans, the workshop organised a session on panel discussion on the goals with live coverage on NTV channel which has wide audience nationally. The live broadcast lasted for 1 hour and 20 minutes. The panelists included Dr. Julius Muia, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of State for Planning and National Treasury, Hon. Esther Passaris, Women Representative for Nairobi County, Professor Gituro Wainaina from the University of Nairobi's School of Business, Ms Florence Syevuo from the SDGs Kenya Forum and Mr. Stephen from the UN Global Combat.

A veteran and popular news anchor, Mr. Dennis Okari, moderated the session. He floated a range of discussion subjects revolving around the SDGs as relate to development for general discussion by the panelists and in some cases directed some specific topics to specific panelists for response. There was also an opportunity for the workshop participants to ask questions directly to the panelists during the live broadcast.

The Panel discussion (L-R): Mr. Dennis Okari of NTV, Dr Julius Muia-PS Planning, Ms Esther Passaris-Nairobi Women's Rep, Prof. Gituro Wainaina-University of Nairobi, Ms Florence Syevuo-SDGs Forum and Mr. Stephen from the UN Global Combat

The panelists delved into explaining the importance of the SDGs as an important national development agenda that deserves awareness by all stakeholders for wide and effective participation. It seeks to

positively transform citizens life at all levels which is all the more it needs a multi-stakeholder approach to implementation. The SDGs also are a successor to another equally important global development agenda, MDGs, which by the time its 15-year time-frame ended in 2015; most goals had not been achieved and were carried over into Agenda 2030 which espouses the SDGs. The key word to note in the SDGs is the word sustainable as it relates to lasting and positive impact on the lives of the people. The goals also imply comprehensive development that touches wide issues for all the people.

As an agenda agreed and set at the highest global level by the community of nations, the SDGs provide a chance for all stakeholders in any country to come together and address shared development challenges. For a start however, it would be important to present the goals in the simplest language that people can easily relate to. Even within the business community, SDGs are important as the health of business in any country is highly dependent on the wellbeing of its people. Additionally, the interrelatedness between and among different sectors in society calls for shared approach to addressing development issues. This includes the implementation of the SDGs where the private sector should also be a key stakeholder too.

Government and the stakeholders in the SDGs

Even before the SDGs, the idea of a multi-stakeholder approach to development has been central to the government's own strategy on development. With the SDGs now in place, the approach remains key to successful implementation and achievement of the goals within provided time-frame. This also applies to the Big 4 Agenda, Vision 2030 and other national or international development commitments made by the government.

As a shared effort, the country needs good and innovative ideas to attract development partners both locally and internationally. Where government or its structures demonstrate seriousness in development work, it most likely will attract different partners willing to help. A good example is in Makueni County which has come up with a good number of life transforming programs for its residents and which in return are attracting different development partners willing to support.

Despite its claims on embracing wide stakeholder engagement, the government needs to do a lot more especially in areas that tackle the challenges of poverty and inequalities. Resources need to be fairly distributed across the country and even more importantly be seen to be put into intended and worthy development causes. Close to this, challenges of corruption and wastage need to be tackled to allow accelerated pace in development and achievement of the SDGs in particular.

The SDGs and other national and county government agendas

As the SDGs are a national commitment made at the global level, the national government should try and peg resource allocation at all levels to the goals. For this to happen there is need for enhanced conversation at all levels on the SDGs for increased awareness. Further, there is need to maintain regular and formal reporting on the SDGs especially at the national level and possibly at the county level as a way of gauging progress towards their achievement. Such reports should even possibly be discussed in parliament to keep the National Assembly not only informed but also actively involved in the SDGs process. This is partly the reason why a formal House Committee on the SDGs would be important as it would provide stronger basis to hold the government accountable in the implementation and tracking the progress on the SDGs.

Private sector involvement

It is in the interest of the private businesses to have SDGs achieved in a country as that also means improved economic wellbeing of the country and its people. No business can succeed in a society that is failing as business prosperity is highly dependent on economic stability of the society. The SDGs therefore are important to businesses, viewed from this point and participation of the private sector as among the key stakeholders in the SDGs implementation process becomes necessary.

The private sector has been struggling to keep pace with global commitments that enhance human rights in especially labour relations. Whilst there are many entities in private sector trying to be compliant to these commitments, there is still lack of a critical mass among them as majority of businesses still lag behind or even reluctant to adopt such agreed upon frameworks, especially as relate to human rights.

To achieve vibrant development engagements among different stakeholders, an enabling environment in a country is of basic importance. To support achievement of enabling environment, there should be close and harmonious cooperation among the various arms of government and especially the executive and the legislature.

Improving public transport in cities

To achieve an efficient transport system in cities, it calls for good planning that recognizes the growing nature of population in cities and urban places as well as on existence of various demographic segments with different needs within the population. A big challenge to achieving this as is the case in other aspects of development is the challenge of corruption that diverts development resources from the government to selfish individual ends.

To realize general development, the government needs to adopt friendly approaches that encourage people to actively participate in legal economic activities as opposed to harsh and repulsive strategies that keep away many from engaging in constructive and legal economic activities. High and unjustifiable taxation regimes that hurt economic initiatives of the poor are a good example.

The President's directive on 30% increase to education budget

Whilst the focus the government is showing in education is commendable, education funding that promises to create jobs for a country like Kenya should give more attention to higher and university level education. Well funded universities can generate income to the government as they can supply skilled labour demanded by the job market. As a country we have a challenge of conspicuous consumption where resources are instead put where there is little to no possibility of any returns.

Big 4 Agenda Vs other national agendas

At face value, it may appear as if the government has shifted focus from other development agendas to the Big 4 Agendas. This is not true as the Big 4 development agendas are well aligned to the SDGs, Vision 2030, AU Agenda 2063. Whilst Big 4 Agenda seem set to fast-track some dimensions of development, equal premium is still maintained on all the other development commitments by the government.

As the government makes effort towards prosperity of its people, it is important to realize that family planning is important for achievement of these agendas including the SDGs. It might not be possible to talk of development where the growth of economy is slower than the growth rate of its population.

Kenya is faced with a situation where its economic growth lags behind the national birth rates. In a situation as this one, no meaningful or sustainable development can be realized.

Despite the many and various competing government development priorities, it is still possible for the government to consider some SDGs as top in the list for consideration especially the ones which touch on basic needs. SDGs 1 to 5 for example touch on issues that are so basic and need not wait for some other agendas to be implemented before they can be given attention.

Youth Agenda

There is need to harness the huge development potential for the country that presents itself in the large proportion of youthful population. Left unchecked, the growing population of the unemployed youth is a ticking time-bomb that is waiting to explode. It is therefore urgent and important to move away from declarations about youth that do not mean much regarding transformative actions that improve the youth lot. The country owes it to its youth to build a more stable future.

In Kenya, there are various funds intended for supporting development of different groups e.g. Youth Fund, Women's Fund, etc. These funds may be consolidated and put under one authority that is in close touch with the people such a Women's representative for more effective disbursement and utilization instead of spreading their management across different authorities.

PROGRESS AND OVERVIEW OF THE SDGS IMPLEMENTATION IN KENYA

The meeting was taken through different perspectives on the progress that the country has made so for in the implementation of the SDGs. Different speakers shared experiences on the basis of the sectors they represent including the government, civil society and the Council of governors. The experiences are briefly highlighted below:

Ministry for Planning and National Treasury - Special Programs Department/SDGs Unit – Mr. Stephen Odhiambo

Since adoption of Agenda 2030 by UN Member States in September 2015, Kenya has taken 5 major steps towards implementations of the SDGs spearheaded by the National Government. They are:

1. National launch of SDGs process in Kenya was held on 14th September, 2016
2. Approval of the SDGs processes by Cabinet Memo in October 2016
3. Fundraising for SDGs implementation has since been incorporated in the MTEF Budget Framework at 2 tiers of Governance structure since 2016/17
4. Kenya prepared a 3- year SDGs Transition Strategy – Roadmap in 2016 that is expected to end in 2018
5. In July 2017,the **1st National Volunteer Report (VNR)** and Kenya's Transition Strategy/Road Map on SDGs were presented at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) held in New York

By the end of 2018, there is need to rethink way forward since the mentioned 3-year SDGs Transitions Strategy (Roadmap) shall be coming to an end.

Council of Governors (CoG) - Mr. Ken Oluoch

The Council of Governors was established by an Act of parliament in 2012 (Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012). Since the SDGs came into existence in 2015, the CoG has taken the following steps towards their implementation:

- Establishment of Citizens engagement unit at the Secretariat
- Support to county governments to develop public participation policies
- Establishment of SDGs Unit
- Appointment of SDGs champions
- Community of practice platform through Maarifa centre
- Devolution sensitization weeks
- Annual devolution conferences
- County SDGs coordination frameworks drawing representation of all stakeholders
- County gender round tables

SDGs Kenya Forum – Ms Jennifer Kaberi/Mr. Muchiri Nyaggah

Key actions undertaken so far by the CSOs/Forum include:

1. Research and Dissemination – In March 2016 an analysis of the Medium Plan Framework was conducted to gauge its extent of alignment with the SDGs, Vision 2030 and AU Agenda 2063.
2. Several analyses on SDGs 5 have been carried out by the Forum.

SDGs Monitoring and Reporting – SDGs Kenya Forum convened members to produce a CSOs Voluntary National Report (VNR) that was incorporated into the National 2017 VNR Report.

Citizen Dialogues

1. The Forum organised dialogue events dubbed *Leave No One Behind* in the counties of Kakamega, Machakos, Kajiado, Meru and Nakuru for increased public awareness and effective participation
2. The Forum also produced documentaries on *Leave No One Behind*
3. Phase II of these events commenced in October 2018 targeting the counties of Taita Taveta, Siaya, Nairobi, Busia and Makueni.

Multi-stakeholder Engagement: A Framework for Implementing the SDG's From Machakos consultative Workshop – Dr Rose Oluoch

The first workshop seeking to establish a multi-stakeholder framework on SDGs implementation in Kenya was held in Machakos in March 2018. Its key objectives were as below:

1. To update participants on the Progress made so far in the SDGs Process
2. To build capacity of participants in multi stakeholder SDGs implementation Kenya
3. To prepare SDGs Stakeholder Engagement Framework

Its key outcomes were:

a. A consensus on the value of having in place a strategy to guide engagements in the SDGs Implementation in Kenya
b. Consensus that it was not practically possible to develop a strategy in one sitting as time was limited and also that more stakeholders needed to be further consulted.
c. A multi-stakeholder engagement matrix with recommendations
d. A workshop report with details on the all the above.

Besides the mentioned structure in (c.) above, the workshop also made other recommendations on the nature of collaborations at the following levels: international, Regional, National and County for stakeholder consideration in future related discussions. It was in regard to the need for further deliberations on the nature of work, relations and terms of engagement for the proposed multi-stakeholder forum that the follow up Naivasha workshop was organised.

STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTATION – GROUP BREAKOUT SESSION

Prof Gituro Wainaina, University of Nairobi

Recent researches on inequality continue indicating that there is high incidence of inequality in the country as well as poverty. In both situations, it is higher in the rural than in urban areas even though the same data shows that both incidences have been decreasing minimally with time.

In response to the above situation, there is need to put more focus on wealth creation through pro-poor and inclusive growth (simple shared value approach). An outcome of this effort would be an Accelerated Implementation Strategy. To achieve this there would be need to ask some key questions and provide practical answers too.

As a way of finding a shared mechanism of pursuing the shared objectives on the Multi-stakeholder Forum, the workshop adopted group discussions approach. The discussions were guided by guided questions and happened in two different sessions. The first session discussed the set of questions below:

Q1. Provide input into development of a coherent and effective acceleration (implementation) strategy

- **What do we need to do within SDGs to attain success?**
- **How do we rally on delivery of SDGs?**
- **How do we ensure alignment to MTP3, Vision 2030, Big 4 Agenda and Agenda 2063 etc?**

Q2. Discuss reporting/tracking mechanisms

(i) How do we know that we are on track?

(ii) Did we deliver?

Q3. Discuss mechanism for holding ourselves accountable - clear mechanisms for citizen accountability

UNDERSTANDING OF THE SDGs ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Mr. George Awalla, VSO

A joint framework is a structured approach that ensures that different groups are brought together to discuss and forge common understanding on an issue for shared actions. This ensures that all the involved stakeholders have a buy-in into all activities and provide support for implementation of agreed upon actions. Where differences among the various groups involved may arise, there would be an agreed way of addressing them through dialoguing for even better understanding among partners for continued effort on the shared agenda.

The essence of the SDGs multi-stakeholder framework is to ensure that as many stakeholders as possible are involved in the effort to implement and achieve the SDGs in Kenya within the set time-frame.

Some of the challenges that may come up in this process multi-stakeholder process may involve shortage of needed resources for implementation of activities. The challenge posed by insecurity in different parts of the country may affect the implementation of the SDGs. There is also the challenge of ensuring all goals are treated with equal importance and minimising the risk of giving more focus to just some while neglecting the others. Close to this challenge is the incidence of fragmented effort among development actors working towards achievement of the SDGs even within the SDGs Multi-stakeholder Forum when it begins its operations. The diversity of interests by members in a multi-stakeholder forum

may threaten the shared agenda and need to be managed with good balance so that each stakeholder feels a sense of belonging and has space to articulate what they consider important for attention.

The Multi-stakeholder Forum on the implementation of the SDGs should be guided by elements that are central to Agenda 2030/SDGs which are **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace** and **Partnerships (5Ps)**. The next group discussions were organised along these five elements and sought to find answers on how the Kenya SDGs Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs needs to organise itself to coordinate effectively and deliver on its shared objectives. To this end therefore, the discussions in each group tried to seek answers to the following questions:

- Who are the most important actors/stakeholders?
- How do we build consensus and understanding? What type of stakeholder? And what are their needs?
- What mechanisms for accountability are needed - among the stakeholders–to hold government, corporates, CSOs, common people?
- What structures will be needed for effective leadership and steer of stakeholders?
- How will communications flow among the stakeholders?
- How will the process of engagement look like and at what levels? Degree of participation? Is it shared decision-making? Are we consulting them? Or just informing them –

PROPOSALS FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND PLENARY

A range of suggestions based on the two sets of questions came out of the group discussions. The groups expressed a diversity of views regarding the Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum especially on constitution of its membership; What its core business should be; where its work should be taking place; when its activities should happen; how it should conduct its business; its leadership; its organisational structure; among other useful ideas.

Even with the diversity of ideas and suggestions from the different group proposals, there was consensus that the purpose of the Forum should be to ensure that as many and as diverse stakeholders who share in the common interest of accelerated implementation of SDGs in Kenya should be welcome to the Forum for their contribution. The group proposals are annexed at the end of this report for further reference. Some consolidated proposals from the groups are as briefly highlighted below:

Membership to the Forum

Nearly all groups considered diversity in membership to the Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum important so that it ensured inclusivity and allowed among others citizen groups; special interest groups; government; civil society; academia; private sector, the media; Faith Based Organisations; locally based International Development Agencies and generally interested development partners.

Main needs of the citizens

Most groups pointed out that the most pressing needs among the citizens and around which the effort the Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum should concentrate as of key importance to its SDGs work should include: infrastructure; education; health; water; food; employment; means of livelihood; security; freedom of expression and governance.

Needs of the Government and CSOs

Groups considered Revenue/resources; policies and an active citizenry in SDGs processes as of interest to the government. The groups considered the following as some of the most important concerns to CSOs' work: political goodwill; social justice and inclusion especially of the usually marginalized groups of people (the elderly; people with disabilities, etc); peaceful coexistence; access to information/data; and media freedom for advocacy.

Needs of the academia the Private sector and the Media

The following were noted as key needs within this sector: resources; economy-relevant curriculum; integrity if students and institution; access to data and information; action based research; work towards integration and inclusion for people with disability; better management of resources.

The groups pointed to the following as some of the key needs of the private sector: conducive business environment (policies; structures; human resources; and partnerships). For media, the groups observed the following as the needs within the sector: freedom as stipulated in the constitution; and access to information interest to the public.

Needs of the Faith-based Organisation

Groups noted the following as concerns for this category of stakeholders: inclusion; social; justice; and freedom of worship.

Building consensus and understanding

For the Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum to be able to do the work expected of it; there should be consensus and shared understanding among its members on issues of common interest. To achieve this, the groups proposed the need for conducting mapping of the stakeholders who shall constitute the Forum; identify what they share in common; and be holding forums and dialogues among themselves and also in the interest of public awareness and participation on issues advanced by the Forum.

Mechanism for Accountability

To enhance accountability within the Forum, the groups proposed to give priority to activities that foster integrity and openness within the Forum. Such activities include public participation, integrated reporting/frequent monitoring and evaluation and media engagement.

Organisational structure and its leadership

Groups proposed structured operation of the Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum and clear leadership for effective performance of work expected of it and achievement of its objectives. In this regard, the groups recommended creation of technical working group; terms of reference for its engagement; annual meetings to track status of implementation backed by clear guidelines even policies.

Communication within the Forum

To ensure that there is continuous, sustainable and effective communication among the stakeholders and targeted audiences, the groups proposed the following as considerable channels to achieve that objective: vernacular radio stations; policy briefs for government; organised public gatherings; websites; social media (e.g. twitter, face book); public participation forums; communication strategy.

CLOSING REMARKS AND WAY FORWARD

Ms Sarah Muui – Ministry of State for Planning and National Treasury

After the deliberations and ideas expressed by participants, including speeches, panel discussions, presentations, group assignments and plenary contributions at the meeting during the one and a half days, there was consensus among all the participants that a multi-stakeholder engagement framework on the implementation of the SDGs is important for the country as it would add impetus to the effort the country is making towards achievement of the goals. In this regard therefore, the participants agreed that such a forum shall exist and be known as the **Kenya Multi-stakeholder Engagement Forum for the Implementation of the SDGs.**

The participants also agreed that more work needed to be done beyond this workshop to operationalise the Forum as soon as possible. To this end, the participants agreed on the following action points:

- A small committee be formed to work on a draft engagement strategy whose work shall inform the next step towards operationalisation of the multi-stakeholder forum.
- The working group shall base its work on the ideas, group proposals, presentations, speeches and plenary suggestions expressed at the Naivasha Workshop. Consistent with this, the Workshop Report would be important to support that work.
- The small working group should have at least about a month or so to work on and complete the framework so that by the 6th of February 2019 the proposed draft strategy should be ready for sharing with the stakeholders.
- The Forum needs to have co-chairs drawn from CSOs, Private sector and the government. In sectors that have various centres of governance as the private sector, there is need to have letters from such advising on their representation at the Multi-stakeholder Forum to ensure harmony.
- A secretariat shall be set up under the co-chairs to undertake day-to-day work on what is needed to operationalise decisions of the Forum
- Reporting on the progress on the SDGs shall be undertaken regularly within manageable frequencies. The first progress report for Kenya was prepared in 2017 which also doubled up as the country's Voluntary National Report (VNR) on the SDGs.
- After every two years we shall be preparing our national progress report as a country and it may also serve as VNR if it coincides with the VNR four year period of reporting. There are guidelines issued by the UN on reporting which are detailed and expressive enough on how the report should be prepared and the nature of presentation including content.
- The frequency of meetings of the Forum shall be twice a year
- There is need to strengthen the already existing Interagency Technical Committee on SDGs that comprises the government, private sector, CSOs and the UN. This Committee however has not been very active on what it is supposed to be doing and it activities should be reactivated. It also needs to be beefed up with additional members who may include the **elderly, media, etc.**

Other important ideas agreed by participants going forward were that:

- Participation in SDGs process and especially during reporting should take regard of views emanating from counties including creating opportunity for counties to participate so that the process does not seem exclusive to national level and detached from the grassroots.
- As we think about sectoral participation, there is need also to think of special interest groups from a wide cross-section and especially those most vulnerable as the elderly, children and people with disabilities.

- Mobilisation of resources for activities of the Forum needs to be thought a lot deeper. In the meantime stakeholders may continue supporting Forum budgets for agreed activities on voluntary basis as has been the case so far.

CONCLUSION

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning and the government, Ms Sarah Muui expressed deep appreciation to the organizers of the meeting, its financiers and the participants for active participation. She encouraged continuation of this spirit going forward in the interest of the country and achievement of the SDGs and general development. Similar sentiments were expressed by Ms Florence Syevuo, the leader of SDGs Kenya Forum, on behalf of the non-state actors.

ANNEXES

1. List of Participants

No.	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	John Anampiu	NCPD
2.	Rolex Kirui	State Department for Irrigation & Water
3.	Ruth Wekesah	Min. of Land, Housing & Urban Dev.
4.	William Komu	Min. of PSC, Youth and Gender
5.	Evelyn Anupi	Min. of Education, Science & Technology
6.	Rodgers Oscar Achieng	MODP (M&E)
7.	Dr. Patrick Mwanyumba	MOALF&I (SDL)
8.	Nicholas Ambundo	Ministry of Infrastructure
9.	Timothy G.	ME&P
10.	Anthony Mugane	MENR&RDA
11.	Joseph Katumo	State Department For Fisheries
12.	Joseph Gichimu	Ministry of Health
13.	Joseph Mwangi	MoICT
14.	Peninnah Njung'e	National Treasury
15.	Hannah. Kiarie	State Department for Industrialization
16.	Kelvin Gitaru	State Department for Planning
17.	Dominic Kurgat	State Department for Planning
18.	Stephen Odhiambo	State Department for Planning
19.	Sarah Muui	State Department for Planning
20.	Benson Kimani	State Department for Planning
21.	Michael Mwangi	State Department for Planning
22.	Samuel Kimote	State Department for Planning
23.	James Mungai	State Department for Planning
24.	Richard N. Chege	State Department for Planning
25.	Mary Njenga	State Department for Planning
26.	Jacqueline Adyang	State Department for Planning
27.	Loena Wanjiku	State Department for Planning
28.	Silas Muyera	National Treasury
29.	Muhammed Chuti	National Treasury
30.	Florence Musyoki	State Department for Planning
31.	Duncan Kimeu	State Department for Planning
32.	Margaret Wambui	State Department for Planning
33.	Samwe Pesi	State Department for Planning
34.	Fatuma Ali	State Department for Planning
35.	Joel Kanchori	State Department for Planning
36.	Alphaxad Omwenga	State Department for Environment
37.	Julia Kibor	State Department for Agriculture

38.	Rose Oluoch	SDGs Kenya Forum
39.	Florence Syevuo	SDGs Kenya Forum
40.	Angela Kagucia	SDGs Kenya Forum
41.	Amina Yusuf	United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK)
42.	George Awalla	VSO
43.	Martin Mubisi	Oxfam
44.	Muchiri Nyaggah	LRDI
45.	Benedict Mutethya	Sight Savers
46.	Sadiki Riwani	Citizen Network for Rural Development Kenya
47.	Donatus Lili	The Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd
48.	Jane Anyango	Polycom Development
49.	Naftali Ruttoh	Saferworld, KANCO
50.	Alphonce Mollo	PACJA
51.	Josphine Kinyanjui	PATH
52.	Vivienne Kigondu	FES
53.	Christoph Mohr	FES
54.	Roselyn Njino	KBA
55.	Jennifer Kaberia	African Institute for Children Studies Children Agenda
56.	Kavengo Matundu	SDG Kenya Forum
57.	Michael A. Asudi	Organization of African Youth
58.	Roseline Kihumba	HelpAge
59.	Stephen Wainaina	Global Compact Kenya
60.	Monipher Musasa	AWF
61.	Diana Sifuna	The Youth Agenda
62.	Christine Ajulu	HENNET
63.	Samson Kanai	Safaricom Foundation
64.	Nganga	GROOTS
65.	Hon. Esther Passaris	Nairobi County Women's Representative Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business
66.	Paul Okumu	Africa Platform
67.	Brenda Oliwa	Africa Platform
68.	Lennah Kanyangi	AMREF
69.	Lucy Espila	Caritas Kenya
70.	Mark Irura	
71.	Henry Odhiambo	Development Initiatives
72.	Kenya Chamber of Commerce	
73.	Hon. Dr Gideon Ochonga	Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business
74.	Hon. Martha Wangari	MP, Giligil/Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business
75.	Prof. Gituro Wanaina	UON
76.	Pro. Joseph Nyanoti	USIU
77.	Rose Oluoch	SDGs Kenya Forum

79.	Angela Kagucia	SDGs Kenya Forum
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114.	Pro. Joseph Nyanoti	USIU

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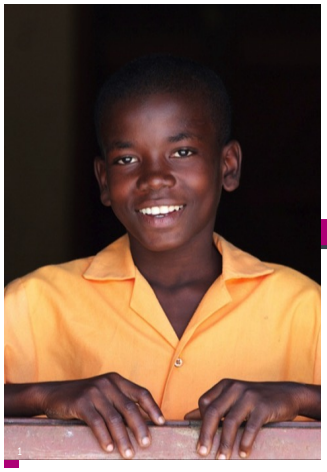
2. Presentations

a.



SDGs KENYA FORUM
For Sustainable Development

VSO

IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG'S IN KENYA WORKSHOP

George Awalla – Co Chair SDGs Kenya Forum

Naivasha December 5th 2018

VSO

Background of Workshop

- The Workshop brings together key National and County stakeholders to exchange inputs and ideas for a shared SDGs National vision in an inclusive and open debate.
- National Treasury & Planning, SDGs Focal Persons in the different MDAs, Council of Governors, Members of Parliament-Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs & Business,
- CSOs-CBOs, National and international, Development Partners, Academia, Private Sector, Media.

The overall goal is to ensure Kenya delivers achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 as one

Specific objectives

1. Facilitate a multi stakeholder approach in finalising on the SDGs Engagement / Implementation Strategy; and
2. Forge the next steps on activating a functional SDGs Engagement/implementation Strategy.

Expected Outcome

1. Provide input and finalise the draft SDGs multi-stakeholders Implementation Strategy 2019-2020
2. Stipulate clear roles and responsibilities among the different stakeholders
3. Develop a National Activity Framework in line with the SDGs implementation Strategy.

Some critical questions we need to answer?

- What does Kenya need to do within the SDGs to attain success?
- How do we all rally on delivery of the SDGs as a united force?
- How do we ensure alignment -MTP3, V 2030, Big Four Agenda?
- What in the SDGs needs to be achieved immediately? Next 2yrs
- How do we ensure that there is coherent and effective implementation of SDGs at both county and national levels?
- How do we follow up, review and report to others esp the citizens, UN
- How do we establish clear mechanisms for citizen accountability – get to hold government, corporates, civil society and others to account?

Implementation strategy needed

- It is my desire that we leave here with a clear strategy for implementation of the SDGs.
- In March in Machakos we agreed that it was imperative to have a jointly agreed multi-stakeholder engagement & implementation framework

We may also have to think critically about:

- The Politics of implementation of the framework?
- The Economies of implementation? Resourcing and Tech Support?
- The Competition in implementation? – seeking glory at all costs?
- How do we deliver as one?

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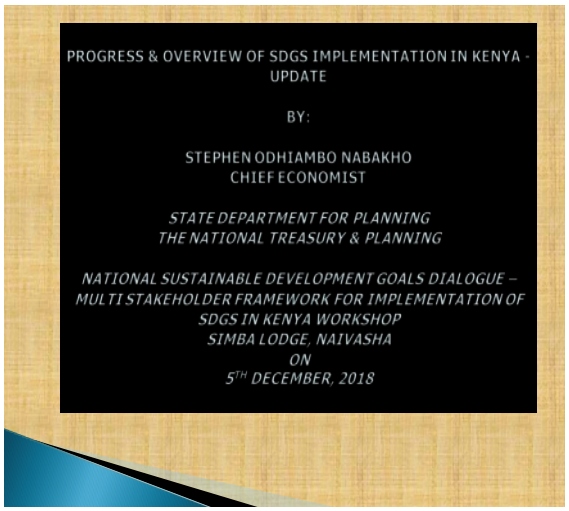
Big thanks to the sponsors of workshop

- Plan international
- Sight savers,
- Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
- Oxfam
- Ministry of National Treasury and Planning
- Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs
- UNDP
- SDGs Kenya Forum

b.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF SDGS

The UN in September 2015came up with Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development.

1. The SDGs Comprise a set of 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators that countries worldwide have committed to achieve by the year 2030.
2. The framework of the SDGs is broad and integrates the **economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development on the basis of Good Governance.**

Historical Background of SDGs cont..

The SDGs take into consideration the principle of ***"leaving no one behind"***

- Characteristics of the SDGs include:
  a. Universality
  b. Comprehensiveness

- The SDGs Goals and targets are expected to guide the world's global development cooperation over the remaining years TOWARDS 2030 in areas of: **People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace & Partnerships –**
- **The 2030 Agenda places People, the Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership at the epicentre of their development and calls for meaningful and active participation of all people/stakeholders at all stages, from the SDGs integration into national strategies, to implementation, and national monitoring and review.**

CONTEXT OF SDGS PROGRESS IN KENYA

On 25th September, 2015 UN member states attending their Annual General Meeting adopted the SDGs. Since then 5 major steps have been taken up in Kenya Spearheaded by the National Government;

1. National launch of SDGs process in Kenya was held on 14th September, 2016 at Moi Sports Complex Kasarani
2. Approval of the SDGs processes by Cabinet Memo in October 2016
3. Fundraising for SDGs implementation has since been incorporated in the MTEF Budget Framework at 2 tiers of Governance structure since 2016/17
4. Kenya prepared a 3- year SDGs Transition Strategy – Roadmap in 2016 that is expected to end in 2018
5. In July 2017,the 1st National Volunteer Report (VNR) and Kenya's Transition Strategy/Road Map on SDGs were presented at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) held in New York.

SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE ALBEIT THE SLOW PACE ON LOCALIZATION OF THE SDGS AGENDA IN KENYA

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THE ROADMAP

- To ensure effective transition from MDGs to SDGs, the SDGs Road Map was prepared **which is a 3-year transition strategy**. The Road Map contains 7 thematic areas namely:

1. Mapping of key stakeholders and establishing partnerships
2. Advocacy and sensitization on the SDGs
3. Domestication/localization of the SDGs into policy and planning frameworks has been done at 2 tiers of Governance
4. Resource mobilization for the Post 2015 Agenda started in 2016/17 and has been ongoing
5. Institutional Framework at the national level was defined and the Counties are in the process of establishing **SDGs Coordination Frameworks after we successfully trained 47 County SDGs Champions; Wajir & Kilifi are established and consolidating efforts to operate fully under the guidance of COG & SDP**
6. Tracking and Reporting of SDGS Progress is ongoing, and,
7. Capacity Building has been limited and is ongoing

KEY OBSERVATIONS ON SDGS FOR KENYA

1. 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 Kenya to easily mirror its National Development Plans/programmes with those of the SDGs.
2. In addition, the timing of the SDGs also coincided with the completion of the Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey 2016 and provided a perfect baseline.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

1. 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 Non-State actors to work harder than in the past.
2. Devolution was designed to take services closer to the people and offers a new fit for development for Kenya and more effective service delivery channels for development.

c.

Multistakeholders Engagement
A Framework for Implementing the SDG's
From Machakos Consultative Workshop
to
Naivasha Stakeholders Forum

'As we embark on this great collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind. Recognising that the dignity of the human person is fundamental, we wish to see the Goals and targets met for all nations and peoples and for all segments of society. And we will endeavour to reach the furthest behind first' (UNGA Resolution, 2015)

ODI #SDC2017 #LeaveNoOneBehind @ODIdev 2

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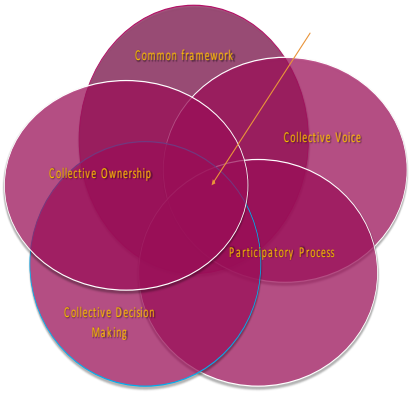
What is a multi-stakeholders engagement process?

- Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Processes is a structured process that ensures participation on a specific issue. Its aim is to ensure participation, accountability and transparency, and to develop partnerships and networks amongst different stakeholders.
- It also server as a mechanism for providing mutually acceptable solutions and win-win situations. The inclusive and participatory nature of the processes promotes a greater sense of ownership over its outcomes, and consequently, strengthens its sustainability. MSEPs also stimulate transparent and inclusive decision making, strengthened stakeholder networks, accountability, and a sense of ownership by all the stakeholders.

What Makes a Multi-stakeholder engagement Work? Five Intersecting Principles



CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

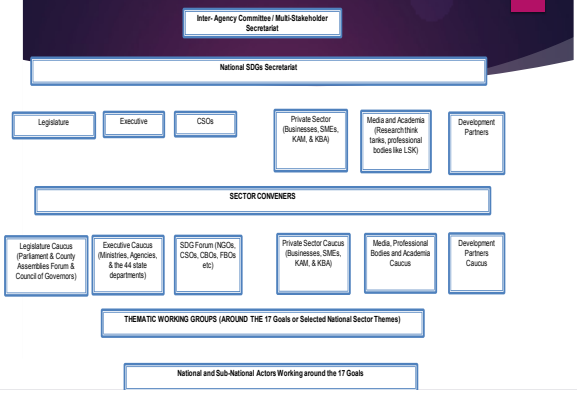
The Machakos workshop had three main objectives

- To update participants on the Progress made so far in the SDGs Process
- To build capacity of participants in multi stakeholder SDGs implementation Kenya
- To prepare SDGs Stakeholder Engagement Framework

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

- The meeting deliberated and agreed on the value of having in place a strategy that should be able to guide engagements in the SDGs Implementation in Kenya
- The meeting agreed that it was not practically possible to develop a strategy in one sitting as time was a limited and more stakeholders needed to be further consulted.
- The Main output of the Meeting was the development of a multi-stakeholder engagement matrix with recommendations

KENYA SDGs MULTI-STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRUCTURE



Recommendations for the Engagement Structure

- **Inter-Agency Committee** – An advisory committee Currently chaired by the CS-Planning. Committee consists of the different government ministries, private sector and the CSO's. Needs to be strengthened by having co-chairs and support from the other stakeholders
- **National Multi-stakeholder secretariat strengthening** - Should be made up of multi-stakeholders led by SDG unit. Quarterly meetings for status updates and then annual reporting mechanism, biannual reporting, same as government (showcase, an event)
- **Sector convenors** - Other groups such as media and academia should start having a focus on SDG
- **Thematic working groups** - How do we structure the thematic groups? Through existing structures (Vision 2030, Big 4 or 17 Goals?)

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Recommendations for the Engagement Structure

National

- National Biannual SDG Reports
- Information sharing strategy
- Implementation strategy
- Joint Capacity Building strategy for all levels of the framework.
- Commitment of the structure partners have a MOU
- Joint fundraising strategy
- Research and data

Recommendations for the Engagement Structure

County:

- Capture Citizens participation and perceptions
- Annual County plan on what activities the county will do
- County level structures on thematic groups
- Learning at regional level

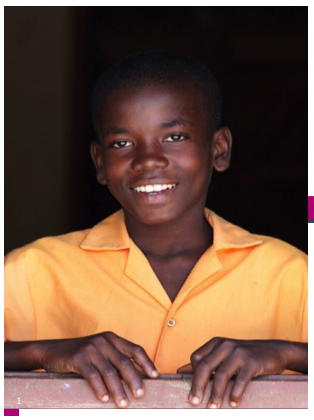
Multi-stakeholders Structure Questions

- How do we ensure the multi-stakeholder structure fits within existing national structures?
- How do we ensure that the multi-stakeholder structure takes advantage of existing SDGs Platforms such as FFD; Climate Finance; etc?
- How do we ensure the structure is aligned with Vision 2030; Big 4 Agenda and the national budget cycle?

Collaboration Structure Questions

- What structure would ensure joint accountability?
- What structure would ensure Joint Implementation?
- What structure would ensure joint oversight?

d.



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For Sustainable Development

VSO

IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG'S IN KENYA WORKSHOP

George Awalla – Co Chair SDGs Kenya Forum

Naivasha December 6th 2018

VSO

Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Processes (MSEPs)

Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Processes (MSEPs) are (structured) processes that are used to ensure participation on a specific issue and are based on a set of principles, sometimes inspired by the rights-based approach to development.

A framework is what brings to life these processes

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Why a multi-stakeholders engagement framework?

- This is critical for decisions that require cooperation between many different stakeholders, where a decision made by one group alone might not be complied with by the other groups.
- Suitable for situations where dialogue between the different actors is possible and there is willingness to listen to and learn from others to reconcile different interests and reach consensus solutions

What are the challenges of developing a multi-stakeholder framework?

Deep rooted institutional problems can impede results. HR, Technical knowledge Vs change mngt.

Fragmented development context makes it difficult to plan development efforts effectively with the broad ownership of stakeholders.

Everything is important from the perspective of different actors, resulting in a long list of outputs and difficulties in connecting short term needs to longer term expectations around results.

Components of a multi stakeholder engagement framework

1. A typical framework consists of three strategic levels: attraction, integration and management of stakeholder involvement/ engagement
2. Six stages are embedded within the three levels: scene-setting, recognition of stakeholder involvement capacity, stakeholder relationship management, pursuit of achievable objectives, influencing implementation capacity and monitoring stakeholder involvement.

The 5 Ps of SDGs [grps for framework dialogue]

1. PEOPLE - End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality. SDG 1,2,3,4, 5, 6
2. PLANET - Protect our planet's natural resources and climate for future generations. SDG 7 -11
3. PROSPERITY - Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature. 6, 12 -15
4. PEACE - Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies. SDG 10, 16
5. PARTNERSHIP - Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership. SDG 17

Some critical questions we need to answer?

- Who are the most important actors/stakeholders?
- How do we build consensus and understanding? What type of stakeholder? And what are their needs?
- What mechanisms for accountability are needed - among the stakeholders–to hold government, corporates, CSOs, Wanjiku
- What structures will be needed for effective leadership and steer of stakeholders?
- How will communications flow among the stakeholders?
- How will the process of engagement look like and at what levels? Degree of participation? Is it shared decision-making? Are we consulting them? Or just informing them –

e.

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Progress and Overview of CSOs SDG's Implementation in Kenya

Jennifer Kaberi
Muchiri Nyaggah

www.sdgkenyaforum.org

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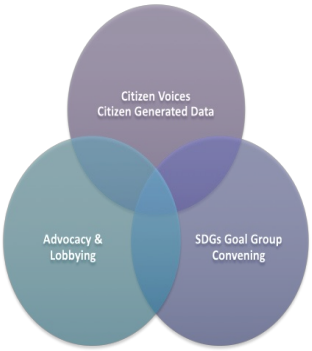
Members of the SDGs Kenya Forum comprise of ***diverse*** CSOs seeking to *contribute* to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.



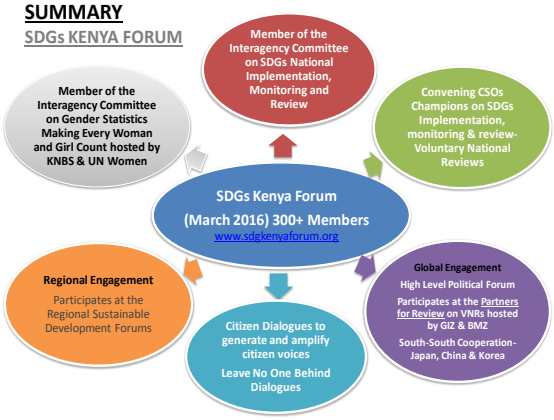
'Leave No One Behind'

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

'Leave No One Behind'

SUMMARY

SDGs KENYA FORUM



Civil Society SDGs Kenya Forum Milestones

Research & Dissemination	SDGs Monitoring & Reporting	Citizen Dialogues
• Analysis of the MTP as Framework for implementation of SDGs, Vision 2030 and AU Agenda 2063 - March 2016. • A number of analysis on SDG Goal 5	• SDGs Kenya Forum Convened Members to produce a CSOs VNR Report that was incorporated into the National 2017 VNR Report	• Organized *Leave No One Behind* County Dialogues in Kakamega, Machakos, Kajiado, Meru & Nakuru • National Dialogue – LeaveNoWomenBehind -Documentaries • Phase II of the project commenced in October 2018 target counties Taita Taveta, Siaya, Nairobi, Busia & Makueni

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#ACT4SDGs-September SDGs Anniversary

CSOs Are Key Agents for SDGs

4.5%
contribution to GDP

7.4%
Of employment

75%
in service delivery to vulnerable populations

'Leave No One Behind'

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Agenda 2063 — 50 OAU - AU — Unity, Prosperity & Peace

ACERWC

'Leave No One Behind'

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

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

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THANK YOU!
www.sdgkenyaforum.org

f.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS DIALOGUE

Strategy for Implementation

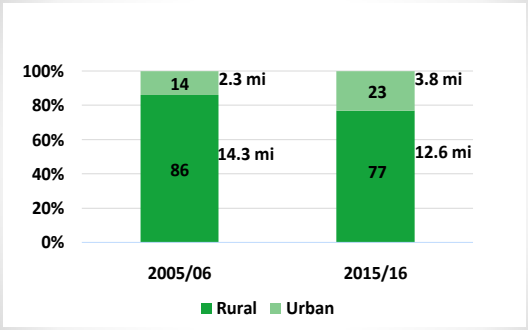
Gituro Wainaina
School of Business - University of Nairobi

December 5, 2018

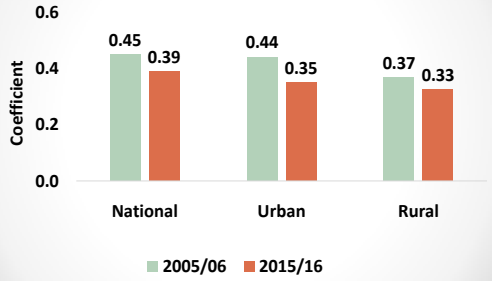
God's Work is Implementing 17 SDGs

Esther M. Passaris

Perspective



Inequality Remains High – Gini Index



So?

Business Un-Usual

Focus on wealth creation through pro-poor and inclusive growth – shared value approach

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Outcome

Acceleration (Implementation) Strategy

Output

Input into acceleration (implementation) strategy

Activities

1. Provide input into development of a coherent and effective acceleration (implementation) strategy
   - ❖ What do we need to do within SDGs to attain success?
   - ❖ How do we rally on delivery of SDGs?
   - ❖ How do we ensure alignment to MTP3, Vision 2030, Big 4 Agenda and Agenda 2063 etc?

2. Discuss reporting/tracking mechanisms
   (i) How do we know were are on track?

   (ii) Did we deliver?

3. Discuss mechanism for holding ourselves accountable - clear mechanisms for citizen accountability

Instructions

1. Group 1 discusses questions 1
2. Group 2 discusses questions 2
3. Group 3 discusses questions 3

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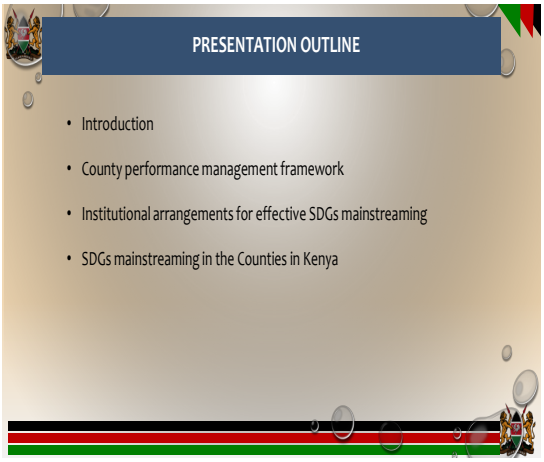
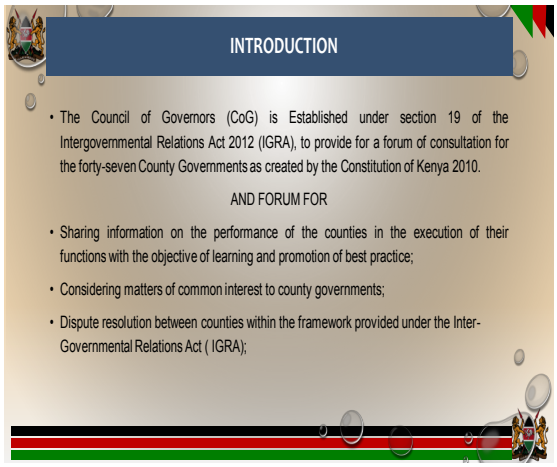
4. Have a chair and secretary

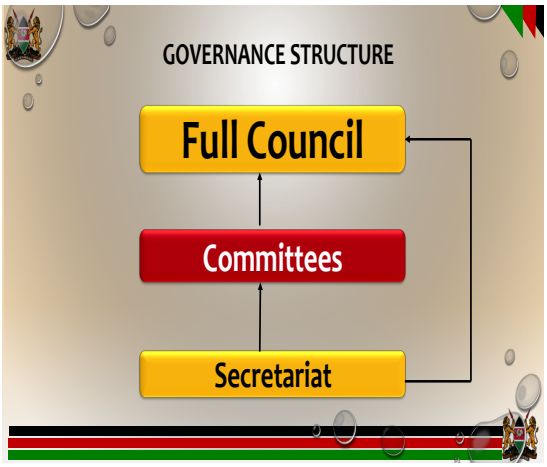
5. Do and present your input in soft

6. Presentation will be at 8:30 am tomorrow

g.







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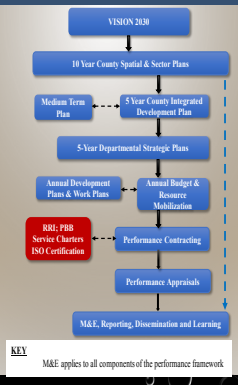
BACKGROUNG TO COUNTY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

- Through a request by the council of governors an intergovernmental performance management technical committee was convened on 14th October 2017
- The committee spearheaded a review of the existing performance management framework and a gap analysis of the seven existing policies and guidelines which informed:
- Alignment of National Performance Management Framework and the County Performance Management Framework
- Review and draft the existing policies and guidelines to operationalize the framework

COUNTY PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



GUIDELINES TO OPERATIONALIZE THE CPMF

- Guidelines for the preparation of county integrated development plan (CIDP);
- County performance contracting guidelines;
- Guidelines for the development of county integrated monitoring and evaluation system (CIMES);
- Guidelines for urban and spatial planning;
- Guidelines for staff performance appraisals and
- Guidelines for public participation.

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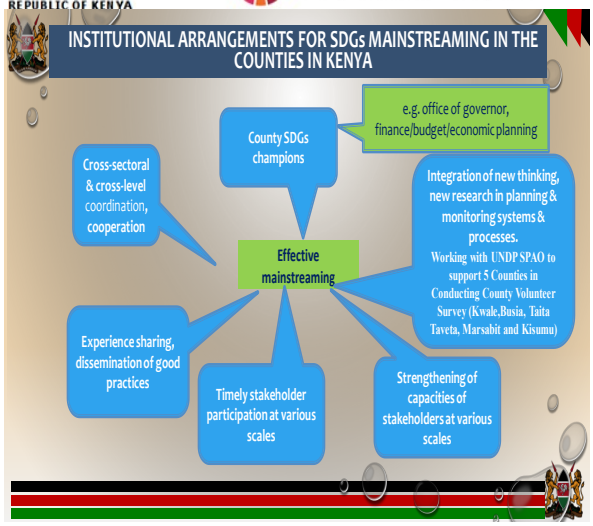
- Guidelines for public participation.

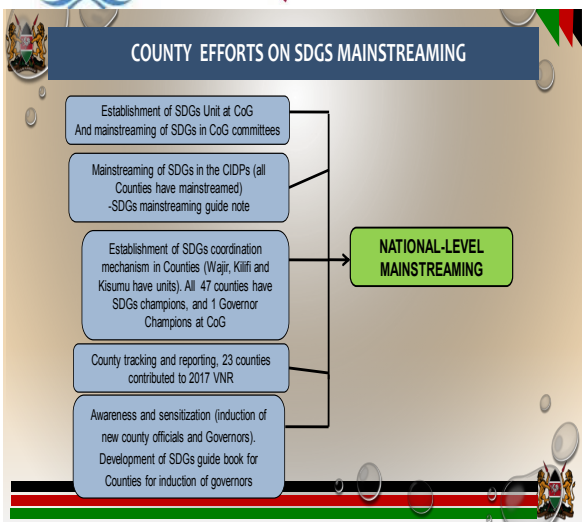
ASSIGNMENT OF WEIGHTS ACROSS PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND INDICATORS

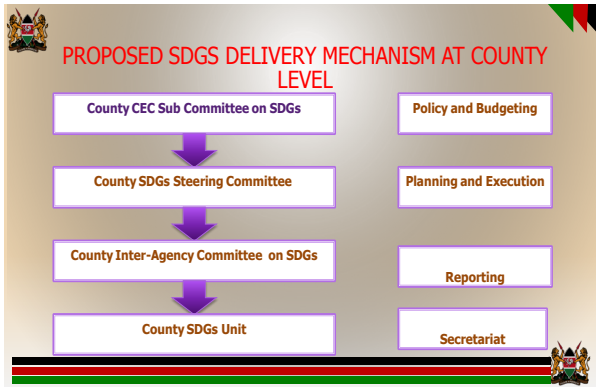
Performance Criteria	Weight (%)
Financial Stewardship and Discipline	10
Service Delivery	10
Institutional Transformation	15
Core Mandate	60
Cross-Cutting	5
Total	100

PERFORMANCE CONTRACTING MATRIX

	CRITERIA CATEGORY	UNIT OF MEASURE	WEIGHT	CURRENT STATUS FY 2017/18	TARGET FY 2018/19
D	**CORE MANDATE**				
	County Department's priority projects/ programmes ("Big Four" initiatives, Vision 2030 Flagship Projects, programmes / Projects aligned to SDGs and SPS)		50		
	Revenue Collection	Ksh.	4		
	Ease of Doing Business	%	2		100
	Compliance With Statutory Obligations	%	2		100
	Project Completion Rate	%	2		100
	Weight Sub Total		60		







3. Group Presentations

Day 1.

MULTISTAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS KENYA

GROUP 1 – NAIVASHA, KENYA

1. What do we need to do within SDGs to attain success?

- Reporting and tracking tools
- Awareness creation through e.g. local media
- Stakeholders need to share what they are doing
- Strengthen mainstreaming of SDGs
- Communication strategy for SDGs agenda is essential to different stakeholders
- Clear implementation framework
- Need to mobilize communities what SDGs are
- Prioritize on data availability, how to use data to inform policy, training on matters of data

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1. What do we need to do within SDGs to attain success? (Contn'd)

- Need to know the SDGs champions across all the counties
- Create county SDGs forum, in the spirit of leaving no one behind
- Internalize/incorporate SDGs into school's curriculum
- Need youth/children engagement strategy
- Best practices in SDGs implementation i.e. what's working
- Map out critical linkages
- Reduce on duplication
- Policy enforcement
- Mapping of key stakeholders

2) How do we rally on delivery of SDGs

- Monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs indicators
- Implement on what has been done
- Tracking and reporting on SDGs indicators
- Sensitize the public on SDGs
- Provision of IEC materials to all counties
- Capacity building
- Resource mobilization
- Need innovative financing

2) How do we rally on delivery of SDGs (Contn'd)

- Need service delivery chatters.i.e how do we commit on sdgs and also deliver
- SDGs scorecards
- Need interagency county engagement framework
- Social accountability.

Group 2.
Reporting and Tracking Mechanism

How do we know we are on track?

- Have an integrated systems that accommodates all actors
- Must be institutionalized
- Must have teeth to bite
- A comprehensive systems that accommodates all actors – clear indicators for tracking, should be credible (politically acceptable indicators from the design
- Multi-facet approach
- Real steps of monitoring – pick a goal and agree on the outcomes/output we expect in that goal (we need see change on the citizens) – outcome stated
- State the indicators – narrow into few that can give greater impact
- Settle on the baseline and if data is present or not
- Use the existing SDGs targets (annual target recommended – what we want to achieve
- Having targets we can monitor – need to agree if the monitoring will be using the administrative data or use regular structured surveys (we need to agree what we need to measuring in short terms hence need smaller targets for purpose of reporting such a case in NVR
  - 235 – Kenya prioritized 128 – look at the indicators that are already priorities by Kenya on the relevance and availability of data but level of disaggregation to meet the Target 17.18 (inclusive societies, gender, age, disability – to find who is excluded and how far they are - engagement of citizens and multi-stakeholders – Operational and indicative but not officials)
  - What is the standards for instance when measuring mortality (acceptable or to know if we are progressing)
  - Targets to be used for regular reporting using administrative data.
  - Using various data sources to track progress
  - Reliability of the data that will determine integration (how to we get that data to be included in the national system – can only be done in a monitoring and evaluation framework)
  - Challenges – obeying timeline for reporting –
  - All stakeholder to have an agreed reporting mechanism and for them to meet the standards and report (making environment conducive for reporting) (dvlpt of methodology that is acceptable especially a frame to support generalization) (lack for norms and standards for administrative and citizen generated data – need to fast tracked)
  - KNBS to push to move with new data needs (loss of life of one species) and new technology
  - Recommend it to start at county level – capacity building to collect credible standards (transition process is needed so that all stakeholders can meet international standards)
  - Not all indicators require surveys/administrative data can provide (we have already have data and can be used to undertake short term reporting)
  - Strengthen the data capture
  - Leadership should understand M and E – participatory approach and good
  - Space of big data/case studies
- Capacity to monitor undertaken and partners not to be suspicious

Reporting and Tracking Mechanism

Did we deliver?

- Propose a multi-sectoral and inter-govermental reporting systems to ensure country governments are part of reporting systems (facilitate information floor across all levels)
- Intergovernmental act – in terms of planning and monitoring and evaluation – regulations and standards (need to work together on reporting on this indicators)
- Comparing the target and delivered
- Looking at the realized and the target
- Have we achieved commitments we had set
- What are challenges
- Progress on the commitment on the engagement mechanism, policy and budget – must be documented
- How SDGs were factored in MTPs (done at the sector level) – during government normal reporting should separate achievement on SDGs
- CIDP reporting is not working – done on good will. Need ??? To compel the county government to report to national government
- Who are we reporting to – ultimately its what the citizens see ? – have accountability board (translating official reports that speaks to the citizens but does not contradict official report)
- Validation of report using citizen participation and should start at the design of the tracking so that to understand and can participate to track progress for social accountability
- Creating citizen participation in evidence generation
- Localization of SDGs to understand what SDGs is, what are the targets and how to measure the targets, to tell them what to be done and then generated data involves citizen and stakeholder participation in validation of data
- Hence facilitate their understanding on their roles and responsibilities in tracking and reporting

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Reporting and Tracking Mechanism

Notes

How do we know we are on track?

- Do we have indicators, how do we way the indicators? Eg gender, paid and unpaid labour
- Was there a baseline data (knowing what we are looking for – relate to issues citizens are facing every day? On target/indicator, where are we, capability of getting the baseline is difficult with some of the data
- Need for creativity, innovative and simple enough and get the baseline in an expensive way?
- Is this acceptable in international reporting? Must be meet official statistic standards
- What is the impact on the community - lanet building a clinic based on data they collected and shows citizen engagement for change
- Having a multisectorial reporting so that stakeholders can provide input – SGR issues – encourage multisectorial reporting
- We cant track SDGs on their own? Its across the livelihood
- What we use:

Q2.1 :- How do we know we are on track

- We need to identify Goals, Targets and Indicators that resonate with the issues at different levels.
  - These are already defined in the SDG framework (128 indicators)
  - We need to localize the SDGs
  - The indicators should be credible and politically acceptable
- We need to engage the citizens, inter-governmental, multi-sectorial agencies to understand the SDGs and indicators that will be monitored agreeing on the outcomes.
- Design and implement a comprehensive M&E framework that accommodates and demands all actors to track and report including citizens
  - Capacity building of SDG actors including citizens to collect credible data
  - Develop standards and guidelines to support stakeholders collect and analyze data that meet international standards
  - Accommodate Big Data/case studies in the M&E framework
  - Modify methodologies to embrace innovation and technology to collect non-existing datasets and improve data management

Q2.2 :- Did we deliver

- Assess the defined targets against the achieved targets to know if we have achieved the set commitments
  - The SDGs in Kenya have indicators values
  - During MTPs reporting by government agencies, they should have a separate report on SDGs achievements
  - have accountability board (translating official reports that speaks to the citizens but does not contradict official report)
- Put in place policies that demand all actors to report on the progress on the set targets
  - Progress on the commitment on the engagement mechanism, policy and budget – must be documented
  - Creation of SDG Desks at county level and sectorial levels

What are challenges

- Who are we reporting to – ultimately its what the citizens see ? –
- Validation of report using citizen participation and should start at the design of the tracking so that to understand and can participate to track progress for social accountability
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Day 2

PEOPLE GROUP

Goal 1: No Poverty

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Goal 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

Goal 4: Quality Education

Goal 5: Gender

2. How do we build consensus and understanding among the stakeholders? What type of stakeholder? And what are their needs?

Categories – CSO, Private sectors, Government, Development Partners

- Understanding priorities of stakeholders, and mandate of stakeholders
- Establish a stakeholders engagement forum
- Ensure regular engagement meetings
- Establish a coordination framework – Main and sector

3. What mechanism for accountability are needed among the stakeholders to hold government, CSO, Private sector, Wanjiku?

- Establish an accountability mechanism or structure
  - Develop a reporting mechanism
  - Coordination mechanism
  - Dialogues meetings – Review
  - Joint planning
  - Periodic reporting

4. What structure will be needed for effective leadership and steer of stakeholders?

- National interagency steering committee - Secretariat on SDG
- County interagency committee
- Sub-county/ward interagency steering committee
- Sector specific working groups

Membership – County government, private sectors, CSO/FBO, Academia and research institution

5. How will communication flow among stakeholders?

- Establish a communication strategy that recognize information flow from the highest leadership structure to the grassroots for internal and external.
- Embrace biannual reporting

6. **How will the process of engagement look like? Degree of engagement, Is it shared decision making? And just consultation or just informing them?**

- Engagement will be dependable on the level of engagement in the structure and it will involve:
  - Decision making,
  - Consultation,
  - Knowledge development as well as
  - Information sharing

People Group Members

• Ken Oluoch (Chair)	Council of Governors
• Fredrick Owuor Odinga	VSO Kenya
• Martin Mubisi	Oxfam
• William Komu	State Department for Gender Affairs
• Phares Mugo	KIPPRA
• John Anampiu	NCPD
• Everlyne Anupi	MoE
• Nicholas Ambundo	SD Infrastructure
• Lennah Kanyangi	Amref Health Africa
• Josephine Kinyanjui	PATH
• Christine Ajulu	HERAF

THANK YOU

Points to Note

- Cross sector linkages – Learning, knowledge development
- Evidence based decision making
- Community Social accountability

	SDG 7	8	9	10	11	12
Actors	-National Gvt (executive) -Citizens -CSOs -Private sector - Dvt Partners -Academia (producing exepty and research)	Gvt (executive) Private sector Academia (relevant skills and research) COTU CSO	Gvt Private Academia Citizens	Legislature CSO () NHRI	Gvt (County/National) Citizens CSOs Private sectors	Citizen Private sector
What their needs	- It is your responsibility - To ensure stability, development and prosperity of the country/county - Sustainable profitability - Better life for you and your children. - Generating new knowledge and innovation. - Meet their own objectives					
Accountability	- Self-assessment and audits. - Guidelines and standards. - Periodic Reports from different sector. - Establish institutions and platforms for holding stakeholders accountable					
Leadership	- A platform where stakeholders can come together. - Define each player role - Resource the structures. - Provide relevant framework to support the structures. - Build the capacity of structures					
Communication	- A secretariat - Monthly meetings (learning forums) - Online platforms (website) - Regular newsletter - Dissemination of reports					
Engagement	- Continuous and consultative engagement at different e.g. C.E.Os round table					

PLANET

SDG 6, 12-15

1. **Stakeholders**

- **Driver of the strategy**
  - Government (Water, forestry, Agriculture, Met Department, Ministry of industrialization, KEBs, KFS, KEPHIS, KWS, KARLO,)
  - Academia and researchers
  - Financiers
  - CSO, FBO and CBOs (WRUAs, CFAs, ..)
  - Water Services providers
  - Manufacturers
  - UN Agencies (UNEP, UNHABITAT, FAO….)
  - Private Sector
  - 4th estate (Media)
  - Regional Blocks (AU, COMESA, EACs)

- Retailers (supermarkets)
- SMEs
- Mobile Networks organizations

- **Recipients**

Citizens' Primary stakeholders

- Farmers
- Vulnerable groups including children, PLWD, Elderly, Marginalised as discussed by constitution, women and youth
- Indigenous communities such as ogiek
- Fishermen

2. Building consensus

- Map out needs of all stakeholders and their interests.
- Check on contradictions and similarities.
- Cluster along priorities
- Evidence based assigning of resources
- Establish a structure for different forums to engage on consensus building
- Establish knowledge gaps in the stakeholders
- Capacity building for stakeholders;
    - Research dissemination
    - Leverage existing commitments (national, subnational, regional, international)
- Incentives
- Use opinion leaders/champions to drive consensus building for different stakeholder groups
- Output: a consensus document

3. Accountability mechanisms

- Policies
- Laws and regulations
- Feedback mechanisms
- Government's Plans/budgets (Constitution, Vision 2030, MTP3, CIDPs, etc)
- Utilize institutional frameworks (sector specific)
- M&E improve, strengthening at sector level
- Transparency

4. Structures for effective leadership and steer of effective stakeholders

- Mirror national/county level structures
- Includes non-state actor structures which also exist.
- Holding the president accountable
- M&E improve, strengthening at sector level

5. Communication flows

- Basic education includes climate from Kindergarten.
- Media involvement

6. How will process of engagement look like?

- Bottom up
- Data and evidence based (including on if people have been consulted)
- leverage existing structures (national, subnational, sectoral, faith based)
- Peer reviews (national, regional, international)
- Inclusivity

Degree of participation

Event Supported By