

Vision 2030's Medium Term Plan as a Framework for Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

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FOREWORD

In 2010, the UN General Assembly mandated the UN Secretary General to initiate a process of creating a global development framework that would succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 when the time-frame of the goals would reach its end. This directive came after ten years of a continuous implementation process of the MDGs, which are espoused in the UN Millennium Declaration of September 2000.

The MDGs were a set of 8 goals with 21 targets and 60 indicators. Among others, they aimed at: cutting world poverty by half; education for all children; promoting gender equality; radically reducing child and maternal mortality; reversing HIV/AIDS pandemic and other diseases; protecting the environment; and building fair international partnerships for development – all by 2015.

Irrespective of their shortcomings, the MDGs achieved a lot. Hundreds of millions of people across the world were lifted out of poverty. Millions of children enrolled in schools; child and maternal deaths reduced significantly and HIV/AIDS was brought under manageable control through affordable and improved access to antiretroviral drugs. Even then, a lot more work on all the MDGs areas still needs to be done.

The Post-2015 Development Agenda process, as this effort was known, was billed as far more engaging, inclusive and consultative compared to the process by which the MDGs were developed and later adopted. It tapped into the ideas of people from all walks of life including ordinary citizens, the academia, governments, UN agencies, the civil society, international development agencies and regional bodies among many others.

The process provided opportunity for reviewing previous global development commitments and processes including the Earth Summit of 1992 in Rio on Environment and Development, the Millennium Declaration of 2000 and other international covenants that could better inform creation of a balanced, practical and more agreeable global development framework.

Following many and rigorous consultations on Post-2015 Agenda including publishing of numerous reports and accounts on the consultations, there was near global consensus by late 2014 that the next set of goals after the MDGs would be referred to as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In July 2015 an international Conference dubbed Financing for Development, which also contemplated this new framework, was held in Addis Ababa to seek ways of financing global development. When the UN General Assembly later convened in New York in September 2015, it adopted the new framework now called Agenda 2030; therein also confirming the SDGs. The SDGs, like the MDGs, have a 15-year time frame from the year of adoption to 2030.

Whilst they build on the MDGs, the SDGs are more in number, 17 of them; with even more targets, 169. Besides, they propose more radical measures to address the world's socioeconomic and environmental challenges. That includes eliminating poverty in all its forms; ending maternal and child mortality; ending gender inequalities; building sustainable cities and communities, reversing environmental degradation, achieving education for all, reducing inequalities, peace, justice and strong institutions among others.

To achieve the set targets of these ambitious goals in 15 years, the onus is on every country to create an enabling national environment that can facilitate effective implementation of the SDGs. It was in recognition of this necessity that the civil society organisations in Kenya formed the SDGs Kenya Forum as a platform that generating ideas to accelerate effective implementation of the SDGs, facilitating partnerships as well as keeping track on the pace of the implementation in the country.

In January 2016, the SDGs Kenya Forum, while still at its formative stages, commissioned the study of this report with the intention of assessing the policy environment within which the SDGs shall be implemented in the country. In particular, the study aimed at establishing the extent to which the SDGs align with the goals of Kenya's main development blueprint, known as Vision 2030. The assumption behind this study is that unless the SDGs are first well aligned with the goals of Vision 2030, they stand

dismal chance of being implemented effectively.

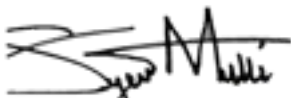
Similarly, the study makes an assessment on the extent of alignment of the goals of the African Union's Agenda 2063 adopted by AU Member States in 2013, Kenya included. This is the continent's 50-year development plan. In both cases, the study establishes findings on the extent of alignment or otherwise between the three frameworks. On that strength, it also makes considerable suggestions.

Further, the study assesses some key policy processes deployed by the government of Kenya in determining development priorities and how allocation of resources to the identified priorities is undertaken. Based on these, it again makes key observations, comments and provides recommendations.

The ideas contained in this report are for sharing with members of the SDGs Kenya Forum; ministries and agencies of the government of Kenya; development foundations; development partners; scholars and

any other party interested in the SDGs in particular and development in general. The report shall especially be useful when engaging in discussions about the baseline for implementation of the SDGs in Kenya.

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank Local Development Research Institute (LDRI) who carried out the study and prepared this report. Importantly, the study would not have been possible without financial facilitation by World Wide Fund (WWF). In equal measure, I appreciate FEMNET who facilitated a key stakeholders meeting on sharing of the findings of the study through full financing of the event held on 4th March 2016 at Panafric Hotel in Nairobi under the banner of the SDGs Kenya Forum, during this occasion the Forum itself was also officially launched. Lastly, I would like to thank all the members of the SDGs Kenya Forum for the support and commitment to ensure the study was effectively finalized.



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Acronyms

AU	African Union
CEC	County Executive Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
E-ProMIS	Electronic Project Management Information System
EAC	East African Community
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
REC	Regional Economic Communities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals



Executive Summary

Vision 2030 is Kenya's long-term vision and plan. It is implemented through a series of 5-year medium-term plans (MTP) at the national level with county governments implementing County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP), which are aligned to the national MTP. The Vision 2030 First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 (MTPI) succeeded the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, 2003-2007, as the National Medium Term Plan. Kenya is currently implementing the second Medium Term Plan.

In September 2015, Kenya joined other UN Member States during the UN General Assembly where, among others, the Members adopted the successor framework to the MDGs popularly known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Prior to the General Assembly, Kenya had been actively involved locally and internationally in the process that culminated to adoption of the SDGs.

In a separate and related process, Kenya has also been an active participant in the African Union's Agenda 2063 process which is the continent's blueprint for development for the next 50 years beginning from 2013 to 2063. This Agenda contains specific goals which each African country is committed to domesticate, localise and implement and achieve.

Implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 frameworks will require Kenya to adjust its existing development frameworks to respond to the requirements of the two international ones.


In order to provide stakeholders with insights on implementation of the SDGs as well as Agenda 2063, WWF Regional Office for Africa under the auspices of the SDG Kenya Forum commissioned a study of the three frameworks. The objectives of this study were to develop & share an analysis of the Vision 2030 vis-à-vis the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 and to provide stakeholders with recommendations that can inform the implementation and monitoring processes for the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 at both nation and sub-national level.

The study examined the MTP framework to see how goals and targets within the SDGs and Agenda 2063 could be incorporated in MTPIII. In assessing how the targets would fit into the current MTP framework it became apparent that 15 targets across both the SDGs and Agenda 2063 would not easily find a place within the existing MTP sectors. These targets seemed to be cross cutting or address aspects that had not been anticipated. They include targets related to multilateral partnerships and agreements such as Target 1 in Priority 2 of Goal 19 in Agenda 2063 on inauguration of the African Global Partnership Platform, Target 17.16 of the SDGs on enhancing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development and Target 1 of Priority 1 under Goal 9 of Agenda 2063 on establishment of the African Monetary Union.

Targets related to development assistance, regional integration and immigration were also difficult to place within the MTP sectors.

A number of recommendations are therefore made, which include among others;

1. Alignment of MTP and the MTEF should be accelerated to ensure the two frameworks do not appear isolated in design or in process. The MTEF is the financing mechanism for projects and programs in the MTP and is therefore a vital means of implementation domestically for Vision 2030.
2. With regional integration a key foreign policy agenda for the country, it is necessary to include within the Political Pillar a sector on International Relations under which these and other regional integration related issues can be domiciled.
3. To facilitate better coordination within government in support of MTP development as well as the MTEF, the sector working groups should be reconstituted as a single **Sustainable Development Open Working Group** through which experts aggregate input on the MTP during its formulation as well as provide input to the formulation of the MTEF which is in effect a core part of the MTPs means of implementation. At present these are developed in separate processes and use different



sector descriptions. This may contribute to efforts to harmonize MTP and MTEF sectors and indicators as well as link policies, planning and budgeting more tightly. This group could be co-chaired by the National Treasury and Ministry of Devolution with its membership drawn from the various MDAs, civil society, think tanks, academia and private sector. The sector working groups would be reconstituted as committees of the open working group. Formation of similar working groups in the counties to support the development, implementation and review of the CIDP may also be beneficial.

4. The Parliamentary Caucus on the MDGs should transition to a **Parliamentary Committee on Sustainable Development** to support legislative interventions in support of the sustainable development agenda and oversight of the implementation of the goal framework. Similar committees should be formed within the County Assemblies to ensure County Integrated Development Plans respond to the goals and targets of Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. The oversight and legislative role played by the assemblies would contribute to the checks and balances needed to ensure the executive remains committed to the agenda while also ensuring any legislation needed to safeguard growth is passed.

5. MTPIII programs / projects that address reduction of inequality should have explicit language to this effect and include referencing to the targets in the SDGs and Agenda 2063 on the same in order to improve visibility of these efforts and make monitoring and follow-up easier.

6. Although the implementation matrices may not contain every activity government undertakes in pursuit of Vision 2030, strategic decisions related to debt restructuring, ODA contribution to budget or private sector involvement in financing for development may require explicit programs or projects. Determining which sector these belong to beforehand would be important to prevent ambiguity or misallocation both of which would adversely affect reporting on the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Agenda 2063.

7. The taxonomy of sectors, goals and targets should be revised in MTPIII to provide unique numbering for goals and targets. This would make it easier for those implementing programs or analyzing implementation to identify goals and targets while also address the invisibility challenge that plagues the MTP / Vision 2030 framework in regard to the projects/programs being implemented to address targets.


8. The targets within the MTPII framework as well as its predecessor, MTPI, are difficult to isolate. Language in the narrative sections of the report makes reference to sector or program-wide targets, which in some instances do not exist in the implementation matrices. MTPIII should incorporate sector-level targets whose achievement every program in that sector should be explicitly contributing towards.

9. To improve visibility of interventions being implemented by government to address specific Vision 2030 goals and targets as well as SDG and Agenda 2063 goals and targets, additional columns should be added to the implementation matrices in order to include references to the respective targets in the three frameworks.

10. Targets/expected outcomes within MTPIII should contain, as much as possible, explicit, measurable and time bound targets to allow M&E as well as sector experts and development partners to establish where the gaps exist and the extent to which interventions are needed. This would also make it possible to establish to what extent the country's level of ambition places it on a trajectory to meet the targets set in the global or continental agenda.

Going forward we propose the following priority actions be considered by all stakeholders

1. Formation of the proposed multi-stakeholder open working group to begin working towards an updated design of the MTP framework should be expedited in order for their outputs to be ready once the mid-term review of MTPII is complete and focus shifts to development of content for MTPIII.



2. Agenda 2030 includes not just the 17 Sustainable Goals but the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Outcome of COP21 on climate change. Implementation of this is part of the broader agenda but they were not covered in this exercise. This represents an area of future work in the short term in order for the country to holistically integrate these into the next medium term plan.

3. The mid-term review for MTPII presents an opportunity for stakeholders to understand how it is being implemented in practice and what would need to change in MTPIII for Kenya to make greater strides towards Vision 2030. Participation in this review by non-state actors would provide an opportunity for more informed engagement as the MTPIII process begins.

From our review we did not identify any requirement for processes to support implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Kenya. It is clear that the existing processes to develop a 3rd Medium Term Plan and those to develop the next generation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) would be adequate in getting the job done.



About the Study

At the June 2015 AU Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Johannesburg, South Africa, a decision was adopted calling on governments to begin domestication of Agenda 2063 through the adoption of the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan. A few months later at the September 2015 UN General Assembly, Heads of State agreed to resolution A/RES/70/1 making way for domestication of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 frameworks may require Kenya to adjust its existing development framework to respond to the requirements of the two international ones. Whilst it is expected that some of the goals and aspirations in both the SDGs and Agenda 2063 exist in one form or another in Vision 2030, the extent to which this is true has not been clear. It was therefore necessary to conduct a study to establish the areas in which Vision 2030 is aligned with Agenda 2063 and the SDGs as well as areas in which there are gaps or misalignments. This will be important in informing the development of the 3rd generation Medium Term Plan and any institutional changes required to deliver on the agenda including financing, review and follow up.

In order to provide the Government and non-state actors with evidence-based insights that inform advocacy and implementation of the SDGs as well as Agenda 2063, WWF Regional Office for Africa and FEMNET under the auspices of the SDG Kenya Forum commissioned a study of the three development frameworks. This report provides an analysis of the areas in which the country's planning framework requires adjustments in order to accommodate implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

Objectives

The objectives of this analysis study were to:

- Develop & share a gap analysis of the Vision 2030 vis-à-vis the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063, to show the extent of alignment and potential challenges that could be encountered during domestication.
- Provide stakeholders with recommendations that can inform the implementation and

monitoring processes for the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 at both nation and sub-national level highlighting key questions for consideration going forward, institutional changes, M&E and stakeholder engagement.

Approach and Methodology

In order to achieve the objectives of this project, a desktop review was conducted which included:

- Vision 2030's implementation framework, in particular MTPII
- Agenda 2063 First 10-year Implementation Plan
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Selected County Integrated Development Plans

The analysis the goals and targets contained in MTPII as well as those in Agenda 2063's First 10 Year Plan and Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Selected CIDPs were also examined in order to identify ways in which sub-national governments can best implement Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. As the targets in Vision 2030 expire in 18 months, establishing alignment as initially conceptualised at the start of the project became unnecessary. The focus then shifted to examining the frameworks and not the appropriateness of the content within Vision 2030's implementation framework in implementation of the 2030 Agenda or Agenda 2063.

Conceptual Model

Vision 2030 and its medium term plan is the primary implementing tool for development planning in Kenya. Our conceptual model, as seen in Annex, therefore places Vision 2030 at the center with inputs from the other frameworks informing the medium term plans & other processes going forward. Various elements of Vision 2030 would therefore contain within them references that connect them to whichever goal they respond to.

SDGs, Agenda 2063 and Vision 2030's MTP

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Framework

One of the main outcomes of the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) was the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs build upon the eight anti-poverty Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that the world committed to achieving by 2015.

The SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs did, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. While the MDGs provided a focal point for governments to create a framework for developing policies and aid programs to end poverty and improve the lives of poor people, they were too narrow and seemed designed to be implemented by the global south with oversight from the global north.

With 2030 as the target date, this new development agenda applies to all countries, promotes peaceful and inclusive societies, creates better jobs and tackles the environmental challenges of our time—particularly climate change. The Sustainable Development Goals must finish the job that the Millennium Development Goals started, and leave no one behind. The 17 Sustainable Development

Goals agreed to by UN member states in September 2015 came into effect on January 1st, 2016. Within the goals are 169 targets and a large number of indicators that will be critical in monitoring, review and follow-up as we measure progress towards achievement of the goals over the next 15 years. The Sustainable Development Goals will be implemented through the existing planning framework at the core of which is Vision 2030's Medium Term Plans.

Agenda 2063 Framework

In the period between 1963-2013 Africa focused on achieving decolonization, the struggle against apartheid and attainment of political independence for the continent. However, as the continent entered a new age with the celebration of the OAU/ AU Golden Jubilee in 2013, a renewed focus on attaining the pan African vision became necessary. The continent re-dedicated herself to the attainment of An integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena. Through the 50th Solemn Declaration adopted by the African Union Heads of State and Government at the May 2013 21st Ordinary session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia the continent set out eight areas that would be the core pillars for driving progress over the next 50 years.



Source: United Nations

Agenda 2063's First Ten Year Plan Goals

Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All

Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

Goal 3: Healthy and well nourished citizens

Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production

Goal 6: Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities

Goal 8: United Africa (Federal or Confederate)

Goal 9: Key Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions established and functional

Goal 10: World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa

Goal 11: Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched

Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels

Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are Preserved

Goal 14: A Stable and Peaceful Africa

Goal 15: A Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture

Goal 16: African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent

Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life

Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Goal 19: Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence

Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development

In order to make the solemn declaration a reality and within the context of the AU Vision, the Golden Jubilee Summit of the Union directed the African Union Commission (AUC), supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), to prepare a continental 50-year agenda through a people-driven process outlining the Africa We Want. This agenda is Agenda 2063, a shared strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa. After the adoption of the Agenda 2063 Framework Document by the Summit in January 2015 as the basis for Africa's long term socio-economic and integrative transformation, it directed the AUC to prepare The First Ten Year Plan for Agenda 2063 (2013 – 2023) to guide implementation across the continent.

The plan contains 20 goals, 40 priority areas and 174 targets including specific goals and targets on regional integration, movement of people and implementation of existing normative frameworks on the continent. The goals and priority areas can be found in Table 1 below.

Vision 2030's Medium Term Plan Framework

Vision 2030 is Kenya's long term vision whose goal is to "create a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030, that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life for all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment". It is implemented through a series of 5-year medium term plans through which initiatives, programs and projects to realize the vision are implemented. It is anchored on three pillars; Economic, Social and Political with a cross-cutting pillar for enablers allowing it to address infrastructure, ICT, Energy and other cross-cutting sectors.

Vision 2030's First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 (MTPI) succeeded the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation, 2003-2007, as the national Medium Term Plan. Within its first year, it incorporated interventions underscored in the report of The National Accord Implementation Committee on the National Reconciliation and Emergency Social & Economic Recovery Strategy and those in the One-year Economic and Social Recovery Plan produced to address immediate

issues arising from the 2007 post election crisis.

By 2008 Kenya was still grappling with high unemployment, high levels of poverty and inequality in development and income distribution. The policies, programs and projects included in MTPI therefore emphasised policies that addressed these. Together with these, achievement of a higher rate of economic growth, improvements in provision of quality services for Kenyans, improvement/modernisation of the country's infrastructure and achieving long overdue structural transformation all formed core objectives of MTPI.

The theme of the Second Medium Term Plan (MTPII) is "Transforming Kenya: Pathway To Devolution, Socio-Economic Development, Equity And National "Unity". It endeavours to steer the economy onto a growth path to achieve an average 10 per cent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate per annum by 2017, including meeting the other goals and targets outlined under the social and political pillars of the Kenya Vision 2030. It prioritizes policies, programs and projects to reduce poverty and inequality including meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets.

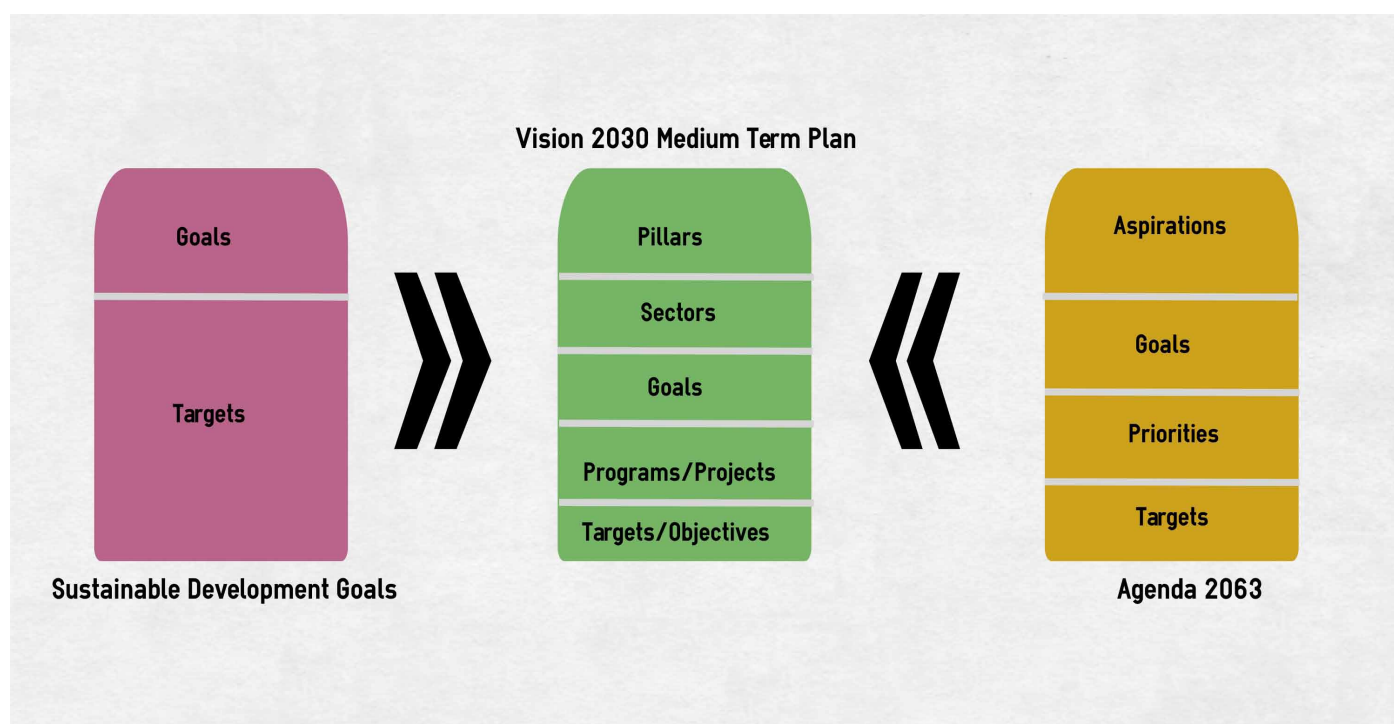
Like MTPI, MTPII's implementation retains the same


sectors used in MTPI under the four pillars but extends them to include Disaster Risk Reduction, National Values & Ethics and the extractives industries.

Vision 2030's broad nature provides an umbrella under which the Sustainable Development Goals can be implemented along with the other agreements that form Agenda 2030. Through the Medium Term Plans, the country articulates its priority areas, goals and targets and creates the implementation framework through which SDG goals and targets find their way into the nation's agenda. Vision 2030 is unlikely to change in order to accommodate any specific requirements of Agenda 2063, the SDGs or broader Agenda 2030 agenda. However, the MTP provides an entry point through which specific emerging issues and commitments can be catered for. Any gaps would therefore exist in the design of the third MTP or the specific priorities selected for implementation within the five-year period it covers.

Differences in the Frameworks

All three frameworks have at their core ending poverty, inequality and improving the quality of life for people. The main differences can be attributed





to the origin of the frameworks.

The Sustainable Development Goals are part of Agenda 2030 which was adopted by UN member states at the September 2015 summit in New York. It originated from UN processes and consultations and aims to be universal and ambitious. It therefore contains strong references to aspects of sustainable development such as climate change and sustainable production and consumption that are not as amplified in Agenda 2063 or Vision 2030's last two MTPs.

Agenda 2063 emerged from the 50th Solemn Declaration of the African Union adopted by Heads of State and Government at the AU Summit. It is framed around the AU vision and therefore pays within the first 10 Year Plan considerable attention to regional integration issues which are comparatively minimal in the last MTPs and Agenda 2030.

Vision 2030 is a national long term development plan focused on moving the country to middle income and new industrializing country status. It is therefore more inward looking than the others making little mention of aspects of inequality between countries or placing a premium on regional integration in the same way that Agenda 2063 does.

These differences present opportunities for the country through each framework allowing the next MTP to propel the country towards achieving growth by investing in areas that may not have been prioritized otherwise. For instance, regional

integration provides opportunities for increased trade and tourism and can contribute to Kenya's ambition to achieve 10% GDP growth per annum, much higher than the SDG target of 7% set for countries, especially least developed countries.

There are also structural differences in the three.

- Vision 2030 is organised along 4 pillars with 23 sectors within which are programs and targets
- Agenda 2063 is organised along 7 aspirations with 20 goals and 40 priority areas from which 174 targets are derived.
- The Sustainable Development Goals are organised along the 17 goals from which 169 targets are derived.

There are differences in the accountability structures and reporting due to the origin of the agendas with Agenda 2063's and the Agenda 2030 structures still emerging at the time of this paper.

Incorporating all goals from Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030's SDGs presents some challenges as a single goal in one framework is represented in multiple areas within the other.



The Medium Term Plan Framework

The goals and targets of MTPII predate Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. They come to an end in 2017 with the development of the next MTP starting in 2016. Consequently, a goal-by-goal analysis of MTPII versus Agenda 2063 or the SDGs may not be effective in informing their implementation in MTPIII. This paper therefore focuses on the structure of the MTP and how it may need to evolve in order to accommodate elements of these international agreements in our implementation of Vision 2030.

Our analysis identified 31 goals and more than 330 targets across 23 sectors in MTPII that are designed to move the country towards achievement of Vision 2030. However, unlike the SDGs and Agenda 2063, a dedicated matrix to communicate these was not developed making it difficult to find them and consequently track progress towards them.

With the development of MTPI, efforts were taken to integrate the MDGs through programs and projects being implemented to address them. A few of the MDGs were mainstreamed into development planning and were therefore not implemented through dedicated projects. Gender equality and reducing inequality are examples of these. During the MTPI period, the Social Pillar included a sector on Equity and Wealth Creation Opportunities whose goal was to create “Equal Socio-Economic Opportunities and Poverty Reduction”. The Objectives under this goal were;

- To reduce poverty incidence
- To reduce regional, income and gender disparities.

This explicit provision for programs to address poverty and inequality, including assigning a specific sector within the framework, are missing from MTPII. However, it is clear from examining the plan more closely that the intentions remained and addressing these issues may have been mainstreamed in MTPII rather than containing them within a specific sector.

With the SDGs and Agenda 2063 providing us with benchmarks for development goal frameworks, it becomes apparent that Vision 2030's MTPs have been designed in such a way as to result in significant

invisibility of the core development goals contained within them. It is necessary in MTPIII to provide a separate explicit articulation of the goals and targets for each sector in order to bring coherence to the implementation matrices, especially in regard to what specific targets the projects or programs contribute.

What remains a significant challenge in MTPII, more so than in its predecessor, is the poor visibility of the high level objectives to be achieved within the 5-year period covered by the plan. For instance, with gender, poverty reduction and reducing inequality apparently mainstreamed it becomes extremely difficult to identify the specific objectives and targets to be met and the programs being implemented to address them.

Consequently, if MTPIII is to follow the same design without adjustments, efforts that contribute to the specific 17 goals and 169 targets within the SDG framework will be difficult to identify. More importantly, it will not be clear what the key targets to be met within the various sectors will be possibly running the risk of stakeholders and duty bearers losing sight of the end while focused on the means.

Gaps in the MTP Framework for Implementation of the SDGs

As one would expect, the goals in the 2030 Agenda do not align with the sectors in the MTP. Therefore, in establishing the manner in which Vision 2030 would address the 17 goals and 169 targets, we examined the sectors and tried to establish which sector would address the various targets. As illustrated in the figure below, a single goal in the 2030 Agenda can be addressed by multiple pillars and sectors in Vision 2030's MTP.

While assessing how the targets in Agenda 2063 and the SDGs would fit into the current MTP framework it became apparent that some of the targets within the goals would not find a place within the existing sectors. These targets seemed to be cross cutting or address aspects that had not been anticipated. These are;

- *Goal 10, Target 10.4* Adopt policies, especially

fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

- *Goal 10 Target 10.b* Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, Small Island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- *Goal 11 Target 11.a* Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- *Goal 17 Target 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.
- *Goal 17 Target 17.17* Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Gaps in the MTP Framework for Implementation of Agenda 2063

The goals in Agenda 2063's First Ten Year Framework for Implementation, just like those in the 2030 Agenda, are in many instances addressed by multiple pillars and sectors in Vision 2030's MTP.

While within the MTP sectors it doesn't seem clear where programs or projects to address these would be located, it is seemed easier to locate appropriate sectors within the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The targets that seemed difficult to place within the MPT sectors are;

- *Goal 1, Priority 4, Target 11* - All settlements in Small Island States are linked by frequent, efficient and effective, (where appropriate) land, air and sea rapid transit systems by 2020
- *Goal 8, Priority 1, Target 1*, Free movement

of persons and goods/services within REC member states is in place

- *Goal 8, Priority 1, Target 2*, - Visa at point of entry for Africans on arrival is allowed
- *Goal 8, Priority 1, Target 3*, - Opportunities offered to REC citizens are extended to other Non REC citizens
- *Goal 9, Priority 1, Target 1* - African Monetary Union is established by 2023
- *Goal 16, Priority 1, Target 2* - An Agency for Diaspora Affairs/ Relations is in place and will be facilitating the Diaspora contributions to development
- *Goal 16, Priority 1, Target 3* - Dual Citizenship granted to the Diaspora
- *Goal 17, Priority 1, Target 3* - At least 30% of all elected officials at local, regional and national levels are Women as well as in judicial institutions
- *Goal 19, Priority 2, Target 1* - African Global Partnership Platform is inaugurated by 2016 and functional by 2017
- *Goal 19, Priority 2, Target 2* - 100% of the operational budget; 75% of the programme budget and 25% of the peace keeping budget would be funded by the AU by 2021.

The targets in both the SDG and Agenda 2063 frameworks listed above are related to regional integration, participation in multi-lateral agreements and the role of development assistance. A few like target 11.a of the SDGs and Goal 17, Priority 1, target 3 seem to possibly belong in more than one sector in the MTP.

GOALS	SDG	SECTORS (v-2030)	PILLARS (v-2030)
1	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment; Disaster risk reduction and Ending Drought Emergencies; Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups;	FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION; THE SOCIAL PILLAR
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Education and training; Disaster risk reduction and Ending Drought Emergencies; Agriculture and Rural Development	FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION; THE SOCIAL PILLAR; THE ECONOMIC PILLAR
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups; Health; Infrastructure; Environment, water and sanitation;	THE SOCIAL PILLAR; FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Education and Training;	THE SOCIAL PILLAR
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups;	THE SOCIAL PILLAR
6	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Environment, water and sanitation;	THE SOCIAL PILLAR
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Infrastructure;	FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Human resource development, labour and employment; Tourism; Financial services; Trade;	FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION; THE ECONOMIC PILLAR
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Infrastructure; Manufacturing; Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment; Science, Technology and Innovation; Information communication and technology;	FOUNDATIONS FOR NATIONAL TRANSFORMATION
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	National Values and Ethics; Governance and the Rule of Law; Population, Urbanisation and Housing; Trade; Financial Services;	THE POLITICAL PILLAR; THE SOCIAL PILLAR; THE ECONOMIC PILLAR

The tables above and below illustrate the manner in which one goal in the 2030 Agenda (above) or i Agenda 2063 (below) is addressed by multiple sectors, sometimes across pillars, in Vision 2030.

Goal	Priority Area	Targets	V2030 Pillar	V2030 Sector
Goal1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	Priority Area (1): Incomes, Jobs and decent work	1. Increase 2013 per capita income by at least 30%	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		2. Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		3. Reduce Youth and Women unemployment rate by 2% per annum	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		4. Reduce underemployment rate by 50%	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		5. Reduce 2013 vulnerable unemployment rate by at least 25%	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
	Priority Area (2): Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	1. Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30%.	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		2. Reduce poverty amongst women by at least 50%	Economic	D5: Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups
		3. Improve the 2013 Gini co-efficient by at least 20%	Foundations	
		4. Reduce 2013 levels of proportion of the population who suffer from hunger by at least 80%	Foundations	B9: Disaster Risk Reduction & Ending Drought Emergencies
		5. Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	Social	D2: Health
	Priority Area (3): Social security and protection Including Persons with Disabilities	1. At least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children provided with social protection.	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		2. All persons working in the formal sector are provided with social security.	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
		3. At least 20% of the informal sector and rural labor have access to social security.	Foundations	B6: Human Resource, Labor and Employment
	Priority Area (4): Modern and Livable Habitats and Basic Quality Services	1. Reduce the 2013 national housing deficit by at least 10%	Social	D4: Population, Urbanisation and Housing
		2. Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	Social	D3: Environment, Water and Sanitation
		3. Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95%.	Social	D3: Environment, Water and Sanitation
		4. At least 5% of the national budget is allocated to water and sanitation by 2016.	Social	D3: Environment, Water and Sanitation
		5. Access to electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels.	Foundations	B1: Infrastructure
			Foundations	B2: Information and
			Foundations	

Possible Alignment Challenges

1. Alignment of MTP with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework

Although the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) was not initially included in the analysis of gaps between Vision 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, it became clear that successful implementation requires the MTEF to be aligned with MTP better. A detailed study of MTEF was not carried out, however a cursory review of it in relation to the MTP did reveal that challenges will need to be overcome to ensure all MDAs are keenly aware of their role in implementation of specific objectives of Vision 2030 and consequently their impact on the SDGs. A review of the process through which the MTEF is developed hints at the need for greater awareness and capacity building within ministries so as to empower the Sector Working Groups to develop their sector MTEFs in ways that are more tightly aligned with the MTP.

Some of the suggested actions in MTP II to implement better alignment between MTEF and MTP were

- Harmonize the definition of sectors for MTP and MTEF to improve consistency and transparency on the annual budgetary allocations compared to development priorities defined in the MTP. This will also enable development partners to align their support to MTP and the budget process. The MTP II framework uses a sector classification of 22 sectors while the MTEF uses 10.
- Develop harmonized MTP and MTEF indicators that will be used to track annual progress of set targets

Progress made in this regard is unclear although there was some reconstitution of the sectors within MTEF 2014/15 – 2016/17.

2. Regional Integration Goals

Changes that address regional integration such as those to immigration or those related to foreign policy aren't clearly covered. Although they may fall under the Political Pillar there is no sector classification that seems to address them adequately. An example is the Agenda 2063 target related

to participation in the Africa Global Partnership Platform or one that addresses financing of the African Union by member states through timely remittance of dues.

3. Inequality & Extreme Poverty

MTP II contains many projects / programs whose objectives are explicitly stated as reducing poverty. However, there are none that use the word 'inequality'. Overall, there are programs and projects whose outcomes and impact will result in reduction of poverty and reducing inequality even though the language maybe missing. Whilst the absence of explicit language may not be extremely worrisome (in view of the specific efforts that result in this as an outcome), the issue fails to get the attention of those implementing the framework and risks failing to deliver on the inequality targets in Goal 10 of the SDGs.

4. Institutional Framework for Vision 2030 in the Context of the SDGs & Agenda 2063

Currently, development of the MTEF is led by National Treasury with Ministry of Devolution and Planning co-chairing the secretariat while MTP is led by Ministry of Devolution and Planning. This results in the two ministries running parallel but related processes and potentially losing opportunities to harmonize outputs and coordinate stakeholder outreach especially since they both rely on sector working groups and input from non state actors as part of the process of development and review.

To improve coordination across national and sub-national governments on interventions to address the Vision 2030 goals and targets as well as those in the SDGs, a more inclusive institutional framework may be necessary. Although the MTP development process relies on stakeholder engagement during formulation, low awareness about the sustainable development goals within government may result in a plan that doesn't adequately address the targets and / or align them with our implementation of Vision 2030. The situation is even more dire in regard to Agenda 2063.



5. Addressing Financing for Development Targets

Steps may have to be taken to address ODA contribution to development financing. Addressing these may be an economic pillar issue (Financial services sector) but may also be an Enablers issue (Macro-economic Framework). Whereas MTPII, addressed ODA absorption challenges aiming to increase the absorption rate from 44% to 80%, it did not have any explicit efforts to reduce ODA share of budget. Kenya has taken steps in its fiscal policy that have, and continue to result, in reduction of ODA contribution such as borrowing from commercial markets (bonds etc) and reducing recurrent expenditure but these actions weren't framed as ODA reduction strategies in the public domain. Indeed, the MTPII narrative signals this direction by including the intention to develop a government debt market policy to consolidate all government bonds. However, there are no explicit strategies contained in MTPII to address this or other goals and targets which may be related to financing for development, especially those found within Agenda 2063.

6. Referencing of Vision 2030 Goals and Targets

The SDGs and Agenda 2063 frameworks have been developed to allow for direct referencing of specific goals and targets. For instance Goal 1 is "End poverty in all its forms everywhere" and target 1.3 is "Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable". Vision 2030 and its first medium term plans have not provided this kind of referencing. Within the region, Rwanda's 2nd medium term plan known as the Economic Development And Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013 – 2018 makes a good attempt to reference its goals and targets in this way with Priority Area 1 under the Economic Transformation pillar as "Interconnectivity of Rwanda's economy through investments in hard and soft infrastructure" and outcome 1.3 stated as "Increased private sector investment targeted at strengthening value chain inter- linkages in priority sectors". This makes it

possible to reference Economic Transformation target 1.1 in other documents or other parts of the MTP. Africa's Agenda 2063 uses a similar approach.

However, Kenya's MTPII does not number the goals neither does it do so for the objectives/outcomes/targets. In many instances, multiple items are included in a single line delimited by semi-colons making many targets invisible within the matrix as illustrated above.


7. SDG Targets vs Programs/Projects in the MTP

As the country implements projects in line with the goals and targets of Vision 2030 it will be important to identify which SDG goals and targets those programs/projects contribute to in order to facilitate country reporting on the agenda in addition to reviews of Vision 2030. Currently, within MTPII, projects and programs are not explicitly linked to specific macro level Vision 2030 goals or MDGs. It is therefore difficult to establish which actions/interventions the country is taking to, for instance, address Goal 7 of the MDGs on Ensuring Environmental Sustainability.

In an effort to improve donor coordination and management of development projects, the Kenyan government implemented the electronic Project Monitoring Information System(e-ProMIS), an information system for monitoring projects development and implementation. Implemented during the period covered by MTPI, the system allows the Monitoring & Evaluation Directorate as well as other users and the general public to view all projects that address a specific MDG or contribute to a specific Vision 2030 pillar. However, the system still does not have adequate coverage of projects within the country and will now need to be updated to track the new development framework. E-ProMIS provides a case study of the potential value this change to the MTP could have for all stakeholders and a practical application for the suggested recommendation below.

8. Few Measurable and time-bound targets

There are few explicit targets contained in the



implementation matrices of the MTPII. However, within the narrative of the plan it is possible to identify specific targets related to specific sectors although not with consistency. For instance, under the Education sector MTPII includes specific targets such as

Basic Education Infrastructure: This will entail construction/rehabilitation of 46,000 classrooms and 92,000 toilets at ECDE level, rehabilitation of 3,000 classrooms in 1,500 primary schools, construction of 60 new classrooms in special needs schools, 10 new classrooms in existing rescue centers.

Contained within this narrative are therefore very specific targets to be achieved within the MTPII's five year period. However, in the same sector exists the following target;

Training of Artisans: This will entail training a high number of artisans in-order to meet the high demand especially in the construction industry.

Establishing what constitutes a "high number" would be necessary in order to measure progress in achieving target 4.3 of the SDGs, one which would be clearly addressed by this MTPII target.

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

Target 4.3 of Goal 4 in the Sustainable Development Goals

Many targets in the implementation matrices of MTPII contain language that makes it difficult to tell what the ambition was in regard to the specific program/project making it impossible to quantify the contribution to Vision 2030 and eventually, the MDGs.



County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP)

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government Act 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act 2012 provide the foundation upon which development planning in the counties is carried out. All planning in county governments is expected to align with Vision 2030's Medium Term Plan therefore making the CIDP a central instrument in the implementation of development agendas in the country.

A number of the 17 goals in the SDGs and some of the 20 goals in Agenda 2063's First Ten Year Plan fall within the jurisdiction of the county governments as stipulated in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 on devolved functions. Therefore addressing these through projects and programs would primarily be the role of county governments and be informed by their context and policy priorities. Just as the MTP provides an entry point for the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into Vision 2030, CIDPs play a similar role in the counties including informing resource allocation for the period the CIDP as the law does not allow funding of projects that were not part of the plan.

The CIDP, as required under the Constitution of Kenya 2010, must include

- Clear goals and objectives;
- An implementation plan with clear outcomes;
- Provisions for monitoring and evaluation; and
- Clear reporting mechanisms.

It includes a description of the institutional framework necessary to implement the plan, a resource mobilization and management framework plan, a spatial plan, all the development projects and an articulation of the linkages between the CIDP and other plans such as the MTP and, in the next generation, the SDGs.

A review of the CIDPs from Bomet, Mandera, Kiambu and Makueni reveal that although their intention is to align with the MTP, they use the sector definitions for the MTEF or their own ministerial classifications making it difficult to determine where programs/

projects at the county level fall within the national MTP sectors. Consequently, programs or projects to address the goals of Vision 2030 as laid out in the MTP are not highlighted in the CIDP making it difficult to establish the extent to which it is aligned to the MTP. They also don't articulate the goals in a way that makes them easy to identify and follow.

A review of part 2 of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 indicates that counties have a responsibility to implement some of the goals in Agenda 2063 and the SDGs with national government playing a regulatory role. Some roles are not fully devolved and therefore greater coordination as provided for in the Intergovernmental Relations Act and the County Government Act would be necessary. An example of a goal in which the County government plays a leading role is Goal 3 on health while Goal 4 on education and life long learning provides an example of a goal in which both governments interact because education is a partially devolved function.

Many of the observations made on the MTP also applied to the CIDPs. Better design of the structure of the CIDP would support improved implementation especially in regard to how sectors are classified or matched with MTP sectors, how projects are linked to the achievement of MTP targets and how they are linked to the SDGs and Agenda 2063. Overall, the CIDP, just like the MTP is a sufficient framework for implementing the new development agendas but requires some improvement in design to better inform accountability efforts and oversight..



Monitoring & Evaluation

National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) is the monitoring framework for medium term plans and is revised with the publication of each MTP. Areas that are not covered in the current NIMES indicator framework will likely not be priority areas in the current MTP. Together with the ministerial strategic plans and performance contracts, the national reporting indicator framework forms the core of performance monitoring towards achievement of Vision 2030. The framework is therefore developed in consultation with other government MDAs with input from non-state actors. This presents an opportunity for those conversant with Kenya's commitments in the multi-lateral space to provide input on which global indicators need to be part of the revised framework that will be used to monitor MTPIII and the performance of the public service.

The current NIMES framework has significant

improvements over the first one designed for MTPI. It contains 71 indicators to monitor 56 national outcomes (goals), a specific framework for monitoring flagship projects, a set of 31 indicators for sub-national monitoring, a 67-indicator monitoring framework for gender equality and a set of 35 human rights indicators.

In view of the fact that the current NIMES was not designed to respond to the SDGs but to MTPII, which predates Agenda 2030, it is more appropriate to determine whether the underlying approach will make it possible for the country to monitor the new goals. Therefore, as NIMES is designed to respond to the MTP, which would include in the next iteration programs/projects to achieve progress on the goals and targets in the SDGs and Agenda 2063, it provides a sufficient framework for monitoring and review of Kenya's progress towards both the SDGs and Agenda 2063.



Recommendations

Vision 2030's four pillars (Enablers, Economic, Social and Political) and the sector assignment within them are sufficient to cover the 17 goals in the SDGs and the 20 in Agenda 2063's First 10 Year Plan. However, challenges lie within the sectors in a few areas where some ambiguity will require the authors of the plan to provide guidance and in a few where new sector assignments may be necessary. For instance, it may not be clear whether a target to improve women's political participation in the global agenda is a gender related target and therefore belonging to the Social Pillar or a legislature issue and therefore belonging to the Governance sector under the Political Pillar.

From our review we did not identify any requirement for new process/processes to support implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in Kenya. It is clear that the existing processes to develop a 3rd Medium Term Plan, revised MTEFs and those used to develop the next generation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) would be adequate in getting the job done.

The following observations and recommendations address both the design of the document and possible implementation gaps that would pose a threat to successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals via these plans.

1. ***Alignment of MTP and the MTEF should be accelerated*** to ensure the two frameworks do not appear isolated in design or in process. The MTEF is the financing mechanism for projects and programs in the MTP and is therefore a vital means of implementation domestically for Vision 2030.

2. With regional integration a key foreign policy agenda for the country as witnessed by Kenya's engagement at the African Union and within the IGAD, EAC and COMESA, it is necessary to ***include within the Political Pillar a sector on International Relations*** under which these and other regional integration related issues can be domiciled.

3. To facilitate better coordination within government in support of MTP development as well as the MTEF, the sector working groups should be reconstituted as a single ***Sustainable Development Open Working Group*** through which experts aggregate input on the MTP during its formulation as well as provide input to the formulation of the MTEF which is in effect a core part of the MTPs means of implementation. At present these are developed in separate processes and use different sector descriptions. This may contribute to efforts to harmonize MTP and MTEF sectors and indicators as well as link policies, planning and budgeting more tightly. This group could be co-chaired by the National Treasury and Ministry of Devolution with its membership drawn from the various MDAs, civil society, think tanks, academia and private sector. The sector working groups would be reconstituted as committees of the open working group. Formation of similar working groups in the counties to support the development, implementation and review of the CIDP may also be beneficial.

4. The Parliamentary Caucus on the MDGs should transition to a ***Parliamentary Committee on Sustainable Development*** to support legislative interventions in support of the sustainable development agenda and oversight of the implementation of the goal framework. Similar committees should be formed within the County Assemblies to ensure County Integrated Development Plans respond to the goals and targets of Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063. The oversight and legislative role played by the assemblies would contribute to the checks and balances needed to ensure the executive remains committed to the agenda while also ensuring any legislation needed to safeguard growth is passed.

5. ***MTP/III programs / projects that address reduction of inequality should have explicit language to this effect*** and include referencing to the targets in the SDGs and Agenda 2063 on the same in order to improve visibility of these efforts and make monitoring and follow-up easier.

6. Although the implementation matrices may not contain every activity government undertakes in pursuit of Vision 2030, strategic decisions related to debt restructuring, ODA contribution to budget or private sector involvement in financing for development may require explicit programs or projects. Determining which sector these belong to beforehand would be important to prevent ambiguity or misallocation both of which would adversely affect reporting on the SDGs, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Agenda 2063.

7. ***The taxonomy of sectors, goals and targets should be revised in MTPIII to provide unique numbering for goals and targets.*** This would make it easier for those implementing programs or analyzing implementation to identify goals and targets while also address the invisibility challenge that plagues the MTP / Vision 2030 framework in regard to the projects/programs being implemented to address targets.

8. The targets within the MTPII framework as well as its predecessor, MTPI, are difficult to isolate. Language in the narrative sections of the report makes reference to sector or program-wide targets, which in some instances do not exist in the implementation matrices. ***MTPIII should incorporate sector-level targets*** whose achievement every program in that sector should be explicitly contributing towards.

9. To improve visibility of interventions being implemented by government to address specific Vision 2030 goals and targets as well as SDG and Agenda 2063 goals and targets, additional columns should be added to the implementation matrices in order to ***include references to the respective targets in the three frameworks.***

10. Targets/expected outcomes within MTPIII should contain, as much as possible, ***explicit, measurable and time bound targets*** to allow M&E as well as sector experts and development partners to establish where the gaps exist and the extent to

which interventions are needed. This would also make it possible to establish to what extent the country's level of ambition places it on a trajectory to meet the targets set in the global or continental agenda.

Priority Actions

Key Processes

1. The development of MTPIII will start in earnest on completion of the mid-term review of MTPII. The outputs from MTPII will provide inputs for the MTPIII process making both the mid-term review and the start of development of MTPIII key processes to engage going forward.


2. The budget preparation cycle for financial year 2017/18 begins in the 3rd quarter of the year. It provides stakeholders with an opportunity to contribute input to the budget and influence funding priorities at both levels of government. This is an opportunity to influence spending on priorities related to priority SDG/Agenda 2063 goals and targets as will have been identified over the preceding months.

3. Formation of the multi-stakeholder open working group to begin working towards an updated design of the MTP framework should be expedited in order for their outputs to be ready once the mid-term review of MTPII is complete and focus shifts to development of content for MTPIII.

Key Actors

For successful implementation of Agenda 2030's SDGs and Agenda 2063's 10 Year Plan, the above processes will be critical. The following state and non-state actors are central to the above processes, which have considerable impact in implementation of the international agenda.

- Council of Governors – Promotes, among other things, sharing of best practices and; offer a collective voice on policy issues; promote



inter – county consultations; encourage and initiate information sharing on the performance of County Governments with regard to the execution of their functions

- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics – Provides statistics on indicators used to measure progress
- Vision Delivery Secretariat - provides strategic leadership and co-ordination in the realization of the overall goals and objectives of the Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans.
- E-ProMIS (National Treasury), provides the infrastructure for project monitoring, tracking financing and supporting coordination of external resource mobilization.
- Parliament
- County Assemblies
- County Ministers (CEC) for Finance and Economic Planning
- The Devolution Forum -A group of civil society organisations focused devolution and actively support processes to empower citizens to participate in governance.
- The United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Kenya led by UNDP.
- The Development Partners Forum

- The SDG Kenya Forum

Additional Activities

1. A more detailed analysis of the financing requirements for the SDGs in Kenya as well as Agenda 2063 should be carried out to contribute to the process of agenda setting in development of MTPIII.
2. Agenda 2030 includes not just the 17 Sustainable Goals but the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Outcome of COP21 on climate change. Implementation of these is part of the broader agenda but they were not covered in this exercise. This represents an area of future work in the short term in order for the country to holistically integrate these into the next medium term plan.



About SDG Kenya Forum

September 2015 marked the start of a global transformation towards sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable Development (SDGs) adopted during the 70th United Nations General Assembly comprises of a set of 17 goals addressing cross cutting sectors that aim towards the realization of sustainable development globally: economic prosperity, social welfare, political development and environmental sustainability. With its broad inputs, the 2030 agenda for sustainable development opens access and inclusivity to ensure no one is left behind and that all development actors are collectively engaged during implementation. The agenda 2030 for sustainable development (SDGs) provides a framework for development actors to collaboratively advance various issues such as environmental sustainability, clean energy, education, food security, health including sexual and reproductive health and rights, poverty eradication, peaceful and inclusive societies, advance gender equality, and address inequalities within and between countries.

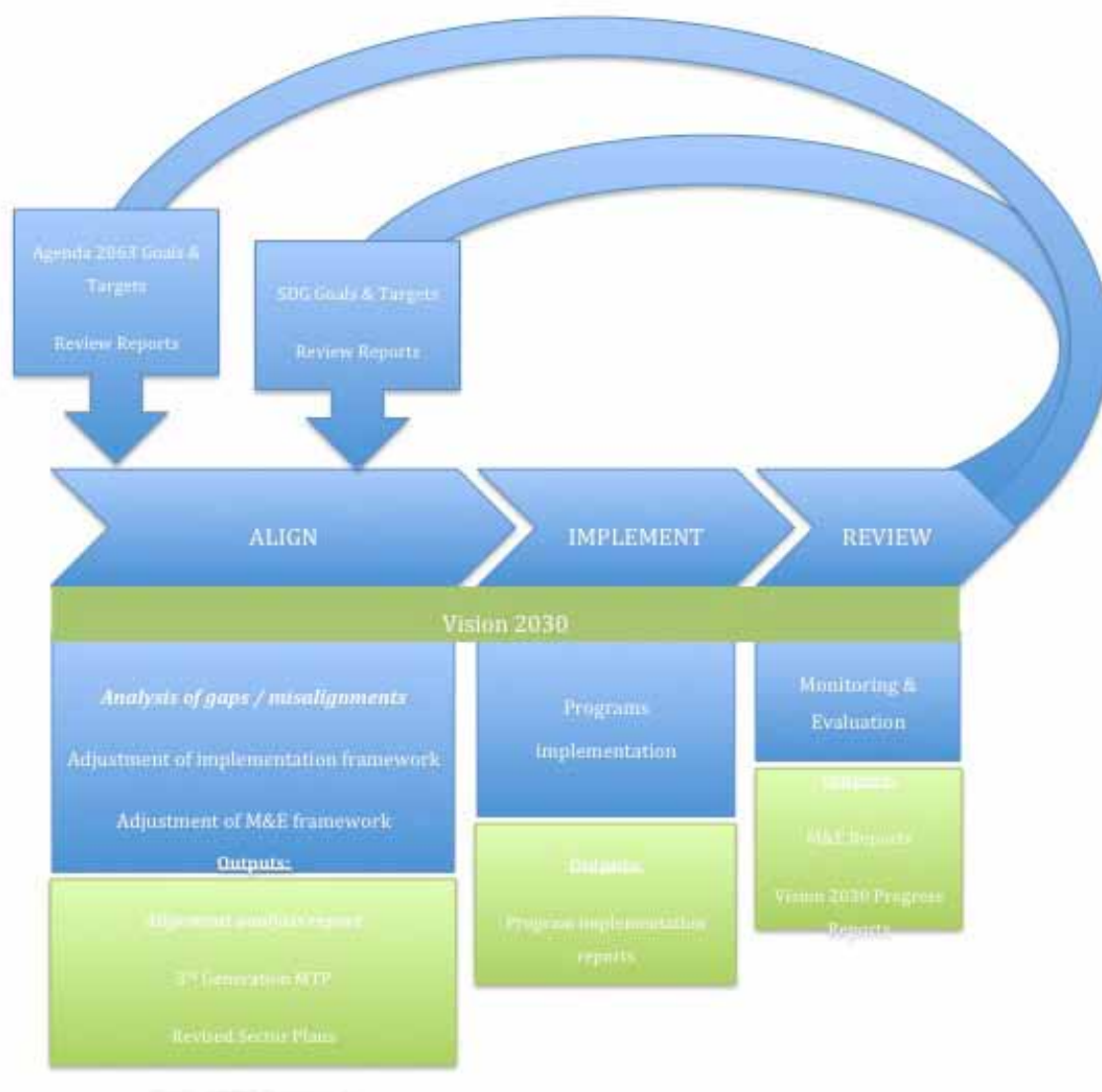
After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (SDGs) and the ongoing global efforts to finalize the formulation of the indicators, opportunity presents for collaboration and consolidation of efforts towards its implementation. National governments and other stakeholders including civil society, private sector and UN Agencies are gearing towards implementation with the need to develop mechanisms for cultivating political will, tracking indicators' progress, collecting and analyzing data,

strengthening national accountability structures and mobilizing financial resources. The SDGs Kenya Forum is a platform resulting from a transition process by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) who came together about 3 years ago as the Kenya CSOs Reference Group on Post 2015.

The transition was driven by the need to

- Have a coordinated and structured approach for civil society and citizens to engage the government and other development actors towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (SDGs)
- Create space and open up a forum for CSOs to strategically align, organise and participate in critical conversations with various ministries, county governments and development partners
- Strengthen partnerships and provide technical support to respective government department and development partners that are key to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (SDGs).

Members of the SDGs Kenya Forum comprise of diverse CSOs constituencies seeking to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (SDGs). The forum has established basic structures and produced technical resources to guide their engagement with government and to initiate the conversation required to ensure that all development actors in Kenya are on board and engaged with a harmonized implementation strategy.



TERMS OF REFERENCE

Comparative Analysis of the SDGs, the Kenya Vision 2030 and the AU Agenda 2063

Introduction

In September 2015, Kenya joined other UN Member States during the UN General Assembly where, among others, the Members adopted the successor framework to the MDGs popularly known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Prior to the General Assembly, Kenya had been actively involved locally and internationally in the process that culminated to adoption of the SDGs.

On a separate and related process, Kenya has also been an active participant in the African Union's Agenda 2063 process which is the continent's blueprint for development for the next 50 years beginning from 2013 to 2063. This Agenda contains specific goals which each African country is committed to domesticate, localise and implement and achieve.

At the national level, the Kenya government developed a framework known as Vision 2030 that is supposed to guide the government's development priorities up to the year 2030.

In each of the cases above, the government has committed itself to achieve the goals under each framework. In this regard, the government is expected to have in place implementation framework that reflects these commitments.


In view of the above, the SDGs Forum of Kenya, a voluntary coalition of civil society organisations in the country advocating for a holistic achievement of the SDGs, plans to engage the government constructively with regard to effective implementation of the three development agendas, which are interlinked. In this regard, the Forum has secured support from WWF and FEMENT for consultancy on a comparative analysis on SDGs, Agenda 2063 vis-à-vis Kenya Vision 2030.

At the initial stage, the Forum seeks to establish the extent to which these frameworks are in harmony with the main national development blueprint (Vision 2030 including the national Medium Term Plan II). Further, it seeks to establish whether national monitoring and evaluation framework in its current state is effective enough to measure progress in SDGs and Agenda 2063.

To this end therefore, the Forum seeks to engage services of a qualified consultant to establish the country's preparedness to effectively implement and track progress on the SDGs, Agenda 2063 and Vision 2030.

Specific roles of this consultancy are as below:

1. Preparation of a comparative analysis that demonstrates how each SDG and each Agenda 2063 goal aligns with specific ones in Vision 2030/Medium Term Plan II.
2. Preparation of a comparative analysis that demonstrates how specific targets of SDGs and those of Agenda 2063 align with those of Vision 2030/Medium Plan II.
3. Identification of any gaps in the goals and targets in 1, 2 and 3 above.

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4. Propose practical ideas on how to address any identified gaps in 4 above
 5. Propose practical ideas on how the County Integrated Development Plans need to address 1, 2, 3 above.
 6. Compare and contrast the goals and targets contained in the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES) with those of SDGs and Agenda 2063
 7. Where gaps are identified in 6 above, propose practical ideas to address them.
 8. Propose policy framework necessary to support successful implementation of the three development plans.
 9. Propose key state institutions and non-state stakeholders to engage for the implementation of the SDGs, suggesting specific key processes to target for the engagements.

Qualifications

The suitable consultant should have the following qualifications:

1. The lead consultant should have at least a Masters Degree in relevant Social Science disciplines
2. The consultant should have clear understanding and knowledge of the Vision 2030, Kenya Medium-term Development Plans, key national development processes, MDGs, SDGs and Agenda 2063.
3. S/he should have demonstrated successful experience in similar work
4. S/he should have demonstrated understanding of M & E systems
5. S/he should have good understanding of the architecture, dynamics and operations of civil society organisations as well as good understanding of key development processes adopted by the government, AU and the UN.



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