

# NATIONAL CSOS CONSULTATIVE FORUM ON POST 2015 /CAP /SDGs AGENDA

*"Enhancing Accountability, Ownership and Partnerships for the post-2015 Development Agenda"*

May 15 – 16, 2014

Silver Springs Hotel, Nairobi



## OPENING REMARKS

**Mr. Jackson Kiplagat (WWF, Kenya)** welcomed all participants and thanked the government, development partners and CSO representatives for finding time to attend the forum as well as the organizers of the event.

He outlined the main topics that would be discussed at the forum:

1. National ownership and domestication of the post-2015 development framework;
2. Data and accountability needs; and
3. Partnerships for the post-2015 agenda.



Dr. Bosire gave an overview of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and how they informed development in the world. He observed that the MDGs have made remarkable achievement in reducing poverty, maternal deaths and new cases of HIV and AIDS, among other achievements. Some of the shortcomings of MDGs include they were not consultative; the process of developing them cannot be replicated; they are donor-led; they did not address human right issues; they lack human dimensions such as environment; they did not address gender issues; and they failed to consider quality of education.

Dr. Bosire noted that the new development framework should take account of environment sustainability. He posed significant questions on the current national development priorities; for example, the Kenyan government is implementing various infrastructural projects like the standard gauge railway. He posed how this is it taking the environment into consideration. He noted, however, that the government has made efforts in protecting the environment by putting in place the Strategic Environmental Assessment Guidelines that were recently launched by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Environment.

On the post-2015 framework consultations at the global and the regional level, Dr. Bosire said great in-roads had been made and it is therefore necessary for the national process to keep pace with them. The

process of developing them is participatory, practical and inclusive. The participation of CSOs in the High Level Panel (HLP) process was impressive. CSOs have participated in other global processes such as SDG and CAP process, although they were given limited space to do so. African governments need to understand the processes and how they affect their populations.

### **Progress made by Kenya towards achievement of the MDGs** **Presentation by Sheila Changisa, Ministry of Devolution and Planning**

The Ministry of Devolution and Planning is committed to achieving the MDGs and some of the achievements attributed to the MDGs include:

#### **MDG one: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

Kenya has significantly reduced the proportion of its population living below the absolute poverty line from 52.0 per cent in 2000 to 45.2 per cent in 2009 (KNHS). There was marked improvement in the poverty to gap ratio from 6.3 per cent in 2005 to 12.2 per cent in 2009.

Whereas the country is yet to carry out a poverty survey to ascertain the poverty and welfare levels, the World Bank's Kenya Economic Outlook Report places the poverty level at between 34 per cent and 42 per cent, implying a further reduction of poverty.

#### **Interventions**

- Establishment of Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) that provides credit to the youth, subsidized youth polytechnic tuition fees (SYPT).
- Establishment of Kenya Youth Empowerment project that offers a variety of services like employment information and career and the "Yes Jump" Kenya Programme to address youth unemployment.
- Food security programmes such as *Njaa Marufuku* aim to increase food productivity and improve food security at household level.
- Accelerated agricultural inputs projects such as National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Project (NAAIAP) assists farmers with fertilizer and seeds at a subsidized price.
- Expanded Irrigation Programme where 81 irrigations with 3,800 acres of land under crop were operationalized and the launch of Delta Irrigation Scheme.

#### **MDG two: Achieve universal primary education**

Kenya is likely to achieve the goal of universal primary education by 2015, given the steady increase in primary schools' Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) from 110 per cent in 2009 to 119.6 per cent in 2013 and Net Enrolment Rate from 67.8 per cent in 2000 to 95.9 per cent in 2013.

The primary to secondary school transition rate increased from 66.9 per cent in 2009 to 73.3 per cent in 2011. Literacy rates among 15-24 years old have increased from 80.3 per cent in 2000 to 94.4 per cent in 2010 (ICT Survey 2010).

The girl to boy ratio in primary schools increased from 0.95 in 2000 to 0.98 in 2012 indicating that gender parity in primary education is likely to be achieved. The ratio of girls to boys in secondary schools increased from 0.85 in 2007 to 0.98 in 2012.

#### **Interventions**

- Free primary school education programme and expansion of free day secondary school education programme
- Allocation of additional funds by the government to hire more teachers and conceptualization/development of education and training PPPs to facilitate infrastructural development in learning institutions.

- Expansion of school feeding programmes in ASAL areas as mitigation to the effects of famine and drought.
- Introduction of the Economic Stimulus Program and Constituency Development Fund to expand and maintain school infrastructure and purchase and rehabilitation of equipment.

### **MDG three: Promote gender equality and empower women**

The Constitution of Kenya, which advocates for affirmative action to elevate women's representation, has increased the proportion of women in the public institutions from 32.4 per cent in 2008 to 38 per cent in 2012. The number of female members both in the national parliament and the senate was 20.8 per cent in 2013, while women also comprise 33.3 per cent and 26.9 per cent in the positions of cabinet secretaries and principal secretaries respectively. The number of girls enrolling for secondary and tertiary education has also increased significantly since 2000.

#### **Interventions**

- The provision of sanitary towels to schools girls to maintain school attendance.
- The establishment of the Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEF), Youth Enterprise Fund and UWEZO Fund.
- Declaration by the government for 30 per cent preference and reservations on public procurement among other interventions so as to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women, youth and people living with disabilities.
- Passage of the prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act and establishment of the Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board.
- Implementation of the Constitution 2010 which advocates affirmative action to elevate women's representation in the national and county assemblies.

### **MDG four: Reduce child mortality**

In 2009, the infant mortality rates had reduced to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 in 2003, while the under-five mortality rate decreased to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births from 115 in 2003. The number of health facilities providing immunization services rose by 27.5 per cent to 4,081 between 2008 and 2011. The input of extra resources for child survival is showing results.

Immunization coverage stands at 80 per cent in 2011 (Economic Survey 2012). Drugs for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV are available in almost all government health facilities. To achieve this goal, more efforts are needed to increase the uptake of both pre- and post-natal services to 100 per cent by 2015.

#### **Interventions**

- The development and implementation of the Child Survival and Development Strategy 2008-2015.
- Nation-wide door-to-door vaccination campaign against polio and measles targeting children less than five years.
- The introduction of pneumococcal (pneumonia) vaccine for infants under one year of age.
- Development of strategies, guidelines and policies, namely Community Maternal New Born Care guidelines, Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) guidelines and the Child-Mother Health Nutrition Strategy (*Malezi Bora*).

### **MDG five: Improve maternal health**

The KDHS 2008/09 report shows that trained health personnel attend to 44 per cent of births in Kenya. In 2009, the number of deliveries taking place in health facilities was 43 per cent, up from 42 per cent in

2003. Contraceptive use among married women increased from 39.3 per cent in 2003 to 46 per cent in 2009.

The maternal mortality rates increased from 414 per 100,000 live births in 2003 to 488 per 100,000 live births in 2009. However, the 2009 Census Analytical Report indicates maternal mortality of 495 per 100,000 live births. Clearly, a gap exists that needs to be addressed.

### **Interventions**

- The abolishment of delivery charges by the government at all public health facilities.
- Provision of financial resources for hiring 30 additional nurses per constituency.
- Development and implementation of policies, guidelines and strategies by the government such as the National Population Policy for Sustainable Development; the National Reproductive Health Policy; the Adolescent Reproductive Health and Development Policy; and the National Reproductive Health Strategy (2009-2015).
- Other interventions such as “*Beyond Zero Campaign*” aimed at increased mobile clinics to address pregnancy and HIV-related complications.

### **MDG six: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

According to Kenya Aids Indicator Survey (KAIS), the HIV prevalence for youth aged 15-24 years indicates a reduction from 3.8 per cent in 2007 to 2.1 per cent in 2012. Although there has not been a Demographic Health Survey since 2009, there have been sustained efforts to reduce new infections such as the yearly HIV Testing Campaigns by the National AIDS Control Council (NACC).

Kenya has reached the WHO targets on tuberculosis (TB). The estimated prevalence and incidence of TB fell from 335 per 100,000 and 359 per 100,000 in 2005 to 299 per 100,000 and 272 per 100,000 respectively, according to the WHO TB report.

The proportion of Kenyan households owning at least one treated mosquito net rose from 6 per cent in 2003 (KDHS 2003) to 56 per cent in 2008/09. The proportion of under-five children using mosquito nets increased from 5 per cent in 2003 and to 42.2 per cent in 2010 (KMIS), while that of pregnant women similarly increased from 4 per cent in 2003 and 40 per cent in 2007 to 49 per cent in 2008/09.

These could be attributed to the 3.4 million mosquito nets issued by the government for malaria control. As a result, 68 per cent of children below five years of age received nets. Indoor residual spraying aimed at controlling mosquitoes was conducted in more than 600,000 households in 16 malaria-prone districts.

### **Interventions**

- Free TB testing and treatment programme in all government health facilities as well as implementation of internationally recommended TB Directly Observed Treatment Short course (DOTS) strategy for TB control worldwide.
- Implementation of the Kenya Health Policy 2012-2030.
- Procurement and distribution of rapid malaria diagnostic kits and training of health workers on malaria prevention, diagnosis and case management.
- Free ARV treatment and VCT centre across Kenya have been established and voluntary medically-assisted adult male circumcision is undertaken by the government.
- The implementation of strategies and plans such as the National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2005-2010); the National Malaria Strategy (NMS 2009 –2017); the Malaria Communication Strategy and the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan.



### **MDG seven: Ensure environmental sustainability**

The proportion of land covered by forest was 6.6 per cent in 2011 from 6.3 per cent in 2003 against a 2015 target of 10 per cent. According to the 2009 Kenya Housing and Population Census, the proportion of households drawing their drinking water from clean sources is 52.6 per cent while the proportion of households with access to improved sanitation was at 61.2 per cent in 2009.

#### **Interventions**

- Implementation of the Population Policy for National Development in 2012, preparation of a National Environment Policy and Environment Management and Coordination Act, the Forest Act of 2005 and Forest Policy (2007).
- Introduction and Implementation of the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP) in 2012. This alongside the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP).
- Initiation of large-scale afforestation programme and reclamation programme of the country's main forests to ensure a tree cover of 10 per cent by 2030.
- Establishment of secondary mortgage finance corporations to increase access to housing finance.

### **MDG eight: Develop a global partnership for development**

In the information and communication technology sector, the country has made great strides. The number of mobile phone subscribers rose by approximately 6,000 per cent from 180,000 in 2000 to 29.7 million in 2012. It is currently estimated that at least 64 per cent of the Kenyan population have mobile phones.

The number of internet users is also expected to be higher than the 44.1 per 100 population reported in 2011 due to the introduction of mobile phone internet access and the deployment of fiber optic cabling which will result into better connectivity as well as reduced cost of connectivity.

#### **Interventions**



- Implementation of the Kenya National ICT Strategy for Economic Growth Paper (2006) and the National ICT Policy.
- Pursue debt cancellation initiatives without conditions as Kenya qualifies as a Highly Indebted Country.
- Fast tracking countrywide laying of optical fibre connectivity through the National Fibre Optic Backbone Initiative.

### **Challenges faced in achieving the MDGs in Kenya**

- Adverse climate changes leading to frequent and intense droughts, floods and the reemergence of diseases and pests.
- Population pressure and diminishing arable agricultural land, coupled with rapid urbanization results to reduction of land under the agricultural sector.
- Existence of regional disparities in critical areas such as school enrolment, gender equity and access to health services.
- Economic and socio-cultural practices that hamper achievement of some of the MDGs.
- Inadequate financing for scaling up high impact interventions such as child survival and HIV and AIDS programmes.
- High poverty levels in most households that have exacerbated the nutritional status of mothers and children.
- Inadequate technical and human capacity and ICT infrastructure.
- Poor trade and investment environment that impedes on the expansion of the trade sector despite progress made towards its improvement.

### **The ministry's involvement in post-2015 development framework**

The ministry started the process in 2012 and has organized:

- Consultations where Kenyans at the grassroots levels have given their views on what they want
- A national consultation was held in June 2013 to identify priority areas in terms of development.
- A national stakeholder's forum was conducted in June 2013 with participation by CSOs.

### **Experience and Challenges of measuring progress in the MDGs and data outlook for post-2015 development agenda**

#### **Presentation by James T. Gatungu, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)**

The mandate of KNBS includes collection, compilation, analysis, publication and dissemination of statistical information, and the coordination of the National Statistical Systems (NSS). NSS constitutes data producers, users and providers.

Why collect statistics?

- Inform Policy
- Planning
- Budgeting
- Monitoring and evaluation of various programmes and initiatives
- Benchmarking

Methods used in collecting statistics

- Administrative records
- Statistical surveys

- Censuses for population, agriculture



### **Experiences and Challenges in MDG implementation**

- Minimal involvement of statisticians in member countries in the development and adoption of indicators.
- Specialised indicators difficult to monitor in the African context.
- Some indicators not measurable by respective countries, hence reported by international agencies (PPP related indicators, international poverty line/\$1 PPP)
- Lack of baseline data for monitoring MDGs
- Most data sourced from HH surveys which are quite expensive and not regular
- Advocate for use of standard definitions and include metadata for clarity across the NSS
- Use of proxies where data is unavailable (for example MGD seven is complex to measure)
- Weak Statistics Act

### **Data outlook for post-2015**

- MTP II- recognition of statistical reforms that will trigger increased financing.
- Embarked on the NSDS that will improve data availability, quality and accessibility across the NSS.
- Anticipation for the P4R arrangement with the World Bank.
- Availability of Baseline data (KIHBS II, proposed annual and quarterly surveys).
- Establishment of comprehensive sampling master frame that can provide data at desegregated level.
- Statistics Act undergoing review.

### **Way Forward**

- Need for increased funding towards statistics.
- Need to adopt modern technology in data production.



- Capacity building in use of specialised techniques in estimations (models, small area methodology).

## **PLENARY REMARKS**

***What informs the bureau what statistics to collect? Who decides what statistics are to be collected? How come there are contradictory statistics on persons with disabilities. The 2009 census states the population is made up of 3.5 per cent of PWDs, 2007 Household Survey states that the figure is 4.7 per cent and the World Bank 2011 report puts the figure at 15 per cent.***

Definition of disability is not well understood and people give statistics recorded.

***Is the grassroots population involved in the statistics collection? Do they know they are part of the statistics? Are they informed of the results?***

Consultative forums are conducted with all stakeholders before the surveys. Statistical survey is sampled and therefore cannot reach everybody.

***How can the citizens own the statistics the bureau produces? Government should allocate funds to do the statistics survey. Dissemination of data is wanting.***

For ownership to be achieved the consultations involve all stakeholders. Various reports are being harmonized. The bureau website has all the different categories of data and statistics collected. All the questions sent via email are responded to within five days. The bureau produces CDS of documents it prepares alongside the hard copies. It has an office in each county.

***The KDHS addresses many issues giving only an overview, how possible is it to address a specific issue at a time for example gender disaggregated data?***

Gender disaggregated data is always provided. Data must always be disaggregated for it to inform development. The Statistics Act is under review to align it to the new constitution. The bureau has guidelines on sampling.

## **PANEL DISCUSSIONS**

**The on-going processes of consultations on the Post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs at global, regional and national level (Moderated by Emmah Nungari, ACORD)**

**“Origin purpose and status of the global and regional consultations on the Post-2015 development agenda and the SDGs**

**Presentation by Stefano Prato, Society for International Development**

In his remarks, Stefano emphasized that revisiting MDGs is important so as to inform us where we are going with the Post-2015 development agenda. He highlighted that the MDGs provided:

- Global ethics by raising the moral bar on poverty;

- Policy framework for change. However, the framework was turned to avenues for social bribery. For instance, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened both in the north and the south.
- Avenue for partnership, though they created partnerships between various actors the CSOS were domesticated in the process. They succumbed to evolutionary pressure.

He however posed a question to the participants to provoke thoughts around achievements attributed to the MDGs: are the achievements the ministry has recorded in terms of development attributed to the MDGs. What can't be attributed to them?

Going forward, Stefano emphasized that the post-2015 development framework is anchored on the following pillars:

1. Universal
  - It recognizes that there are global roots to exclusion
  - The distinctions between the north and south have been narrowed
  - What drives inequality
2. Integration: has to do with reconciling inclusiveness and development
3. Ownership: participation of all
4. Transformation: identify transformative indicators
5. Ambition



In his parting remarks, he advised that CSOs should:

- Work as one body and not fight for individual interests.
- Understand where the post-2015 development process is taking CSOs and how each actor should align if we are to achieve global peace and development.

- Critically analyze CSOs' involvement in this process for meaningful interaction and implementation.

## **Development, status and highlights of the Common Africa Position (CAP) on Post-2015 development agenda**

**Presentation by Mr. Charles Abugre, United Nations Millennium Campaign (UNMC)**

Charles Abugre began by introducing the Common African Position (CAP) background and stated the following:-

The CAP is based on six pillars:

1. Structural, economic transformation and inclusive growth
2. Science and technology
3. Collective people centered development
4. Environmental sustainability
5. Peace and security
6. Financing - domestic resource mobilization, managing international capital, managing international partnerships

While MDGs have tried to manage stagnating economies and decreasing poverty, many African governments did not realize their critical role in provide an enabling environment for development until a few years into the framework. Many development initiatives are run on donor aid. Going forward, how can our governments manage conflicts? He reiterated the important role of science and technology as being crucial in development. He mentioned that unless the economy is transformed, the other sectors couldn't be adequately dealt with. CAP notes that inequalities undermine transformation growth and therefore growth should be inclusive.



## Kenya

- Has invested largely in infrastructure
- The type of infrastructure to be made has to be determined by the population
- Post-2015 should be integrated with Vision 2030
- Inequalities are undermining development
- Who is financing the post-2015 framework?

## **The opportunities and challenges for engagement for Africa in the post -2015 development process and beyond**

**Presentation by Yvette Kathurima, FEMNET**

### **Opportunities**

- There is an Africa Working Group (The Africa We Want) facilitated by ACORD
- Open working group chaired by Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Kenya's Mission in New York. CSOs should actively engage this opportunity to give views on the Kenya We Want.
- The youth are our future and we need to support them to actively participate in development agendas
- African Women Forum
- Increased connectivity

### **Challenges**

- Rise of regional blocks
- Ideological battles
- Shrinking space for CSOs



**Way forward**

- Create time and space for CSOs to strategize
- Build consensus in terms of language
- Define key priorities as CSOs

**Questions/comments and responses**

***On wealth creation, economic transformation and poverty, the economy is growing yet poverty is increasing. Since the AU is determined to implement CAP whether adopted by UN or not, how will the Africa process relate/communicate to the UN process?***

Economic transformation should address inclusion and equality. Economic transformation should translate into improving the well being of the people. Economic wealth builds from individual wealth. CAP is still in the process of being developed. No goals and indicators have been determined. It is out for discussion and scrutiny of its limitations.

SDGs are not yet in place. The UN is in the process of determining what framework will take over the MDGs. The big picture is everyone's voice.

***Who will pay for the implementation of the post-2015 development framework?***

No costing has been done yet most African countries depend on aid to implement development initiatives. The citizens, through payment of taxes, finance development and should constantly ask for accountability.

***Universality principle of post-2015 agenda: does it consider the facts that the world's poorest are found in the south? How can wealth be redistributed equally? How inclusive was CAP in its development?***

Redistribution means taking care of one another. The rich can take care of the poor by paying taxes.

**Remarks by Marjaana Pekkola, Consular, Embassy of Finland**

The Finnish Embassy has supported the implementation of the MDGs in Kenya through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and is keen on an inclusive post-2015 development framework. As the MDG programme comes to an end in June 2014, she encouraged CSO's to liaise with the ministry on how to create partnerships for rural development. The Finish Embassy is keen on implementing rural development programmes and one such programme is in Busia. Currently, Finland co-chairs the global platform for rural development and is open to future collaborations to achieve sustainable development in rural Kenya. She encouraged all stakeholders to strategically engage the next development framework for global peace and development.

**Remarks by Mr. Gideon Mailu, Ministry of Devolution and Planning**

- Appreciated the government of Finland and UNDP for the support they had accorded the government in achieving the MDGs.
- Appreciated the work CSOs had done in this course.



- The MDGs process has major gaps that should be filled by all stakeholders in development.
- CSOs play a critical role in development and should actively find new strategies to foster government/CSOs partnership.
- He is encouraged by the various consultations taking place in various forums for the reason of shaping the future
- The ministry works with all stakeholders in preparing development blueprints such as Vision 2030 and he encouraged CSOs to actively participate in such processes.
- The ministry, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP-Kenya) and UNDP jointly organized forums to discuss post-2015 agenda. CSOs participated in the Nakuru and Mombasa national forums.
- Kenya was represented in HLP process.
- Kenya is co-chairing the open working group with Hungary and CSOs should engage Ambassador Macharia to influence the SDGs process.
- The post-2015 development process is more consultative as compared to the MDG process.
- MDGs not achieved have been given priority in Vision 2030.
- CSOs should advocate government to allocate more resources in order for the ministry to accelerate achievements of MDGs.
- The preparation of Medium Term Plan II is complete. CSOs contributed to the plan.
- The findings of MTP II have been disseminated.
- Recommendations on post-2015 have been mainstreamed in Vision 2030.



- Plans are underway for the counties to mainstream post-2015 development agenda in their development plans.
- He called for partnership between CSO and government on development agendas.
- CSO should actively participate in budget preparations.



## **Questions /Comments and Answers**

### ***What is Kenya's position on post-2015 and is it tailored to address the needs of Kenya citizens?***

Kenya's position in post-2015 development framework is based on the welfare of all its citizens. It wants achievable goals put in the agenda.

### ***How will ACORD and WWF ensure that the documentary on the grassroots voices reach the open working group?***

Women voices in the documentary have been analyzed and compiled into a publication which was shared with UN Women in March 2014. FORD Foundation has joined ACORD to advocate for the support of the voices in development. Media campaigns will be used to advocate for the support of the voices.

### ***How can the relationship between the government and CSOs be improved?***

The relationship between the government and CSOs is no longer a love/hate relationship. They are working in collaboration as the target is achieving development for the people with the people.

### ***Are government's meetings accessible to persons with disabilities?***

The government tries to ensure that the meetings are accessible and would strive to ensure it does better to enable people with disabilities participate in its forums.

### ***Some governments are not open for CSOs/government partnership and prefer government-to-government partnership. How can CSOs monitor government partnerships in development to ensure accountability?***

Government to government development plans have to be in line with a country's development blueprints. CSO can do monitoring through participating in mid-term reviews.

## **Ownership and social inclusiveness of the post-2015 development agenda (Moderated by Jason Braganza)**

### **Presentation by Winrose Nyaguthii, GROOTS Kenya**

GROOTS Kenya gave a presentation on their engagement and experience on the MDGs.

The MDGs helped them to:

- Create and explore new partnerships
  - Lobby for funds for community development work (TOWA, Njaa Marufuku, Women's Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund and bursary funds)
  - Broaden their focus in development
  - Planting drought resistance crops such as cassavas
  - Practicing organic farming as agribusiness
  - Organizing women to practice collective farming to maximize on production
- Lobbying for women farmers to be given equal chances to access subsidized farm inputs and extension agriculture services.

## **Gaps**

- The MDGs were localized too late
- The government took long to implement the MDGs and involve the communities. In some instances, the government seemed to be triggered by emergencies such as disease outbreak
- The government was not committed to allocate adequate resources to effectively implement MDGs goals and some were dependent on donor funding which this not sustainable
- In our view, the framework did not consult widely to include real community needs
- The stipulated MDGs mid-term reviews did not involve the communities in tracking the progress. There was also lack of feedback reporting on progress to the communities
- The MDGs lacked ownership by the communities, government institutions, government personnel
- There were not clear structures defining the mainstreaming of the MDGs.



### **Recommendations and way forward**

- The localization of post-2015 goals need to begin now to have a people-led process
- Bring the grassroots communities on board; involve them from the initial stages of designing the domestication plan and implementation, which responds to community's real needs.
- Government should commit to allocate adequate resources to effectively implement the goals.
- At a national level, there is need for clear structures defining roles and responsibilities for implementation of the post-2015 goals
- At national level, there is need to come up with post-2015 goals clear indicators with measurable outcomes that track progress of from grassroots level to inform the progress
- There is need for clear timeframe for midterm review and feedback reporting mechanisms that inform communities, government and other development stakeholders on progress

- At national level, the government need to be transparent and accountable throughout the process
- We would advocate that gender equality and women empowerment goal be a stand-alone goal since women are still marginalized in many Kenya communities.

**Leave no one behind: How can CSOs ensure that the post-2015 development agenda and SDGs and their implementation are truly inclusive?**

**Presentation by Dr. Tavengwa M Nhongo, Africa Platform for Social Protection (APSP)**

- The definition of CSOs has become blurred and has now departed from the traditional understanding of CSOs where volunteering was the key principle.
- CSOs now include local and international NGOs, big and small and, in some cases, even some business ventures (such as consultancies)
- CSOs have become critically important actors in all areas – political, social and economic
- Have increased in their profile and influence
- They manage and command huge amounts of resources
- Have become a big employer
- Can move quickly in initiating or implementing programmes
- Their primary role is to complement government efforts (not replace, not compete, not lead)

**The post-2015 discussions**

- Development of the current MDGs did not include the generality of the African governments and its people
- The current discussions have made some attempts to include African governments and some CSOs
- Smaller CSOs, general public (grassroots and the middle class) have not been involved in the discussions going on so far
- Just like in the past, the majority of people do not even know about the agenda and will not know about the goals that will be developed



## Role of CSOs

- Help in creating awareness of the process at all levels, especially at the grassroots
- Support citizens to participate in the agenda and then collect their views on what they feel should be included in the new goals
- Support the presentation of these views to national governments for inclusion in the final discussions
- Facilitate access to available and existing programmes and services by those that should benefit
- Research and document evidence of what works and what does not work, helping to provide that hard evidence that governments need to support programmes
- Partner with governments in shaping and developing programmes at the country level in a participatory manner
- Provide monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the impact of government programmes
- Provide the healthy checks and balances needed at national level to improve accountability

## Challenges

- To be effective, CSOs need to guard against falling into the problems of lack of transparency and accountability
- There is this love/hate relationship between the CSOs and governments with many countries having passed laws that control and restrict the work of CSOs
- The primary target of both the government and CSOs is the same: to lift citizens out of poverty
- Working together, supporting each other and strengthening each other, we will achieve our goals

## Panel discussion: Role of partnerships in the post-2015 development agenda

## **Introductory remarks**

**By Salina Sanou, ACORD**



Salina emphasised the need for an equal basis of partnership to be engraved in post-2015 development where partnerships should not reduce relationships to aid. She noted that Kenya needs to define the kind of partnerships required to facilitate post-2015 goals. Additionally, the Kenyan constitution should be a reference to ensure that all stakeholders in development explore partnerships around development agendas and demand accountability by all stakeholders.

## **The role of research**

**Presentation by Jason Braganza, Development Initiative**

- What hinders research to inform development agenda and policies is the lack of quality data
- Data is an important component in the course of post-2015 development agenda
- Capacity building of statistical institutions in data collection needs to be enhanced
- Use of data generated information to guide development agenda
- Our government needs to appreciate the use of research and data for planning and development in the post-2015 development agenda

## **The role of media**

**Presentation by Patrick Mugo, Media Focus on Africa**

- Is the media a channel or an actor in the development process?
- If perceived as actor, then it should be involved in all processes from design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- CSOs need to strategize on ways of engaging the media

- Target journalist who deal with features/development issues
- Work with them to bring out the story behind numbers
- Keep reminding the media

## **The role of government**

### **Presentation by Mr. Mwangi, Ministry of Devolution and Planning**

The government shall partner with other stakeholders in:

- Awareness/advocacy of post-2015 agenda from the county level to the national level
- Advocacy for resource allocation at county level
- Sharing lessons learnt (best practices) to optimize outcomes
- In monitoring and evaluating processes

Partnership opportunities with the government include:

- Awareness raising and advocacy both at the county and national government level
- Participation in various forums like budget preparations
- Participate in policy and bills preparations both at national (National Assembly and Senate) and county levels
- Documentation and dissemination of lessons and experiences learnt

## **The role of CSOs**

### **Presentation by Salome Zuriel, ACORD**

- CSOs need to come together and agree on priority areas to partner around.
- CSOs partnership in the evolution of post-2015 agenda such as the African Working Group; advisory team to the Liberia President Sirleaf; and engagement at national and regional level
- Development of CAP has offered an opportunity for solidarity as we go beyond 2015.
- CSOs should facilitate effective implementation of the post-2015 goals and in ensuring accountability
- CSOs should create conducive environment for development that allows people to explore their potential and take advantage of the opportunities
- CSOs should move from aid dependant partnerships to equal partnerships
- CSOs need to have clear structures of communication
- CSOs were engaged in different consultations during the HLP process.
- Awareness rising at the grassroots levels
- Provided technical support to HLP Process especially to President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
- Provided linkages between the national, regional and international process
- CSOs should create an enabling environment for development
- Frame aid effectiveness under development effectiveness
- Citizens should be accountable to themselves and also to the government





### **Plenary remarks**

***How do we involve the media houses to spearhead development agenda? How can the media assist in the dissemination of development issues?***

- CSOs need to engage the media institution at different levels. They need to know the [owners of](#) media houses, the editors and the journalists who have interest in development issues and how to engage them.
- CSOs need to package their report to the media as stories with human faces. If more CSOs tell striking stories, they are likely to get featured, for instance, who is that poorest woman in Turkana.
- Use the social media to highlight human-interest stories as it too has wider coverage.
- The media is interested on post-2015 development agenda and CSOs should often provide updates to diversify its content.

***How do we write research documents to make sure they are easy to read in order to inform development?***

- Understand the target audience and tailor the report to suit the audience.
- Do short precise reports and add creativity in addition to the detailed report.

***How can CSOs assist the government in achieving the post-2015 goals?***

- Develop a joint monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress of the post-2015 goals.
- CSOs to develop effective partnership from the county level to national level.

- Provide constant information to different government ministries on development agenda to foster partnership.

## **Group Work**

### **Developing CSOs engagement strategy and roadmap for 2014/2015**

#### **1. National ownership and domestication process**

- CSOs should familiarize themselves with national development strategies such as Vision 2030, mid-term strategic plans and all government documents on development.
- Partnerships with private sector need to be explored further by more CSOs to foster collaboration with institutions with similar values.
- CSOs should assist establishing the performance bench marks at the county and national level
- CSOs can partner to develop joint monitoring and evaluation framework and plans that ascertain sustainability.
- Embrace the national values and aspirations of the country that bind us together.
- Partner with government on public partnership as compared to public/private partnership and work with private [organizations that are](#) involved in corporate social responsibility rather than the ones that are exclusively commercial.
- CSOs should focus on capacity building of our leaders and help in benchmarking by sharing the specialized knowledge we have to become competent so that they are held into account
- Partner with the government at the county level to help in coordination. Develop a clear report mechanism at the county level.

#### **Frameworks**

- Embrace the national values and aspirations as envisioned in the constitution that bind us together
- Familiarize with the national frameworks such as the Vision 2030 and understand that international frameworks such as ICPD and MDGs. This should also include strategic plans developed by government ministries.
- Partner with all stakeholders based on their values and priorities. This includes the government and the private sector that incorporate social responsibility. This will help in mobilizing resources.
- CSOs to help in performance benchmarking for all stakeholders. This includes training and creating awareness at all levels.
- Establish a joint monitoring and evaluation framework that should be impact and process based to include some indicators and produce results.
- Come up with joint plans and a sustainability plan for ownership.
- Work with the county governments to help in the coordination. Develop clear report mechanism from counties on the work CSOs do.

#### **2. Data Accountability Needs**

The group did situational analysis for Kenya and came up with the following challenges:

- Data accountability needs in Kenya have to be prioritized by the government, development partners, CSOs and citizens.
- Data is not easily accessible and, in many cases, is weak. In Kenya, citizens have to buy data reports from the KNBS.
- Data is not synthesized per sector.
- There is low awareness on the existence of data.
- Data is not accessible to many people especially at the grassroots. There is a need to close the gap.
- Data should be packaged according to the target audience.
- Data should be frequently updated. Data is not given priority. Some current studies relay on data as old as 2006.
- Awareness creation should be done. There exists a lot of ignorance at the grassroots level.
- Data should always be analyzed and key data extracted.
- CSOs should be involved in the process of strengthening civil registration vital statistics, strengthening government registration and find ways on how to engage.
- Need to identify entry points to the technical committees.
- There exist different data collection mechanisms that are not coordinated. CSOs should push for coordination.
- Some data lacks credibility; for example World Bank data, is not representative. There is need for involvement of all stakeholders, for instance, in the household survey.
- CSOs should collaborate with the government bodies to strengthen the credibility of their research.
- Advocate for good laws that promote collection of quality accessible disaggregated data.
- Lack of county data banks.
- Data is constantly politicized. Data should purely be based on research findings and should not be used to manipulate the population.
- Data systems need to be constantly audited.
- The media need to be engaged in data dissemination.
- CSOs needs to build a data management case rooted in good governance.

## **Recommendations**

- Data should be packaged in sectorial areas and not always generalized.
- In registration of vital statistics, CSOs need to be involved in the technical committee.
- Data collection should be well coordinated.
- Kenya should develop a data bank at the national and county levels.
- Development partners, CSOs and citizens need to advocate for improved and credible data from the national government.
- CSOs should give support in collection of household data.
- Advocate for FOI law.

- Push for the constituency resource centre so that they can be used as a resource for the county data bank.
- Build the capacity of CSOs to analyze data.
- Engage the media to disseminate data information.

### **3. The role of partnerships**

The group gave the following recommendations on the role of fostering partnerships in the new development framework.

- Ensure post-2015 framework has devolved targets and indicators that hold all partners accountable
- For Africa, we need effective policies for domestic revenue mobilization.
- Hold governments accountable for equitable allocation of revenue.
- Enhance public/private sector partnership to address illicit financial flow and lack of investments in the countries they work in.
- Implementation of Paris Declaration and post-Busan Agreement. CSOs to follow commitments and ensure their implementation.
- Raise awareness of the global partnership especially when global private investors come to the community.



## **Conclusions**

The Kenyan government should be encouraged, supported and constantly reminded on the essence of data collection and the importance of timely release of accurate data void of regional politics.

African governments need to come up with regulations that require private companies and investors to give a certain percentage to the community they investing in or undertake social responsibility projects.

Enhance partnership with young people as they form the majority of the continent's population. Modern approaches such as social media should be used to reach them.