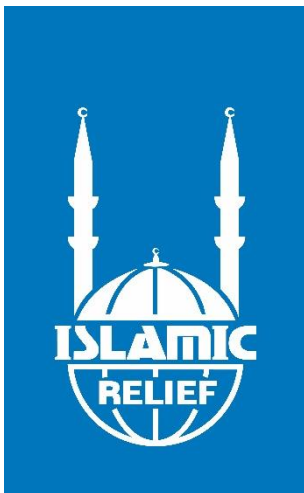**Kenya National Report on Leave No One Behind Dialogue; Making the voices of**

marginalised groups heard and count in SDGs implementation

March 2019

Acknowledgement

Contents

Abstract

The project in Kenya led by VSO Kenya, SDGs Kenya Forum, Action Aid Kenya and Islamic Relief in Kenya has conducted dialogue in Busia, Nairobi, Siaya, Taita Taveta and Makueni County on "Leaving No One Behind. "The dialogue in northern part of Kenya is scheduled in the future. The project aims to identify and empower marginalised groups to actively engage in SDGs dialogue through establishing an officially recognised citizens-led monitoring and accountability framework. This will lead to increased awareness, agency of marginalised communities and generation of community-level data thus fostering government accountability, inclusivity and equality in line with SDGs goal 10.2.

As a global initiative, the Leave No One Behind project enable us to join up forces and bring together our individual strengths and knowledge to amplify the voices of the marginalised and accountability in SDG dialogue. The initiative generates a wealth of data and evidence that is crucial for delivering a better understanding of the problems of marginalized groups in Kenya. This will result in an increased social accountability of key stakeholders to trigger responsive action on LNoB.

The project embraces a participatory approach by dialoguing with marginalized groups including persons with disabilities, women, youths, the poor in slums and elderly on SDG implementation. The lead organizations partnered and collaborated with Development Initiative, Caritas Kenya, Polycom Development, Rural Citizen Network for Development & the Association of Kenya Elders and IPS in the implementation of the LNoB project in Kenya. The national government, state department for planning and national treasury and County government were also involved. Dialogue questions were consultatively designed.

The finding revealed high levels of exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable groups particularly persons with disabilities, women, youths, the poor in slums and the elderly. This result in increased inequalities and poses a barrier to realization of SDG goals. The study thus recommend for creation of citizen forum for strategic engagement in policy advocacy and influence, promoting inclusive public participation in development processes, improving civic education among marginalized group to meaningfully participate and demand accountability, enhancing information access particularly to PWDs and in local language, ensuring recognition of non-state led data into official reporting in government system including SDGs and promoting use of local media to right consciousness and heighten awareness on SDGs.

1.0.   Introduction

VSO together with Action Aid, SDG-Kenya and Islamic Relief in Kenya is implementing a Leave No One behind Dialogue Project with funding from ICSC. The project planned for September 2018 to March 2019 has been implemented in Busia, Siaya, Nairobi, Makueni and Taita Taveta County. Engagement in Northern part of Kenya and the national dialogue is scheduled for March 2019.

Public participation of marginalized groups in Kenya is considered a crucial pillar of the Kenyan Constitution. It promotes democracy and inclusivity by providing the public with the opportunity to take part in decision-making processes in government. Participation of marginalized group in Kenya is especially important in the budget process and the legislative process. Other areas where participation of marginalized groups in Kenya should take place include the public procurement and tendering process. The Kenyan Constitution is supplemented by other Acts of Parliament. All these form the legal framework for inclusive public participation and development in Kenya.

However, exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable group in Kenya is still a challenge. This has continued to create inequalities in various spectrum including education, economic, employment and social life. This goes against the principle of SDG that seek to ensure that there is no one left behind. Reducing exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable groups will result in a more equitable, inclusive and sustainable society. This is in line with Kenya's vision 2030, Agenda 4 and sustainable development goals.

The LNoB project seek to reverse exclusion and marginalization of vulnerable in Kenya. The level of marginalization has been perpetuated by cultural biasness, historical injustice, political partiality, poor value system and lack of inclusive legislative frameworks. It gives voice and agency to marginalise groups and communities within SDG implementation and monitoring processes.

The UN 2016 SDGs report emphasized that the data need to identify and address vulnerable groups and their needs is often unavailable. This keeps the vulnerable groups invisible and unheard. The LNoB dialogue initiative generates a wealth of data and evidence that is crucial in delivering a better understanding of the problems of marginalized groups in Kenya. The project embraces a participatory approach by dialoguing with marginalized groups including persons with disabilities, women, youths, the poor and elderly whom majority had never been involved in SDG implementation.

The Leave No One Behind dialogues provided a strong, coordinated and accountable forums that included voices of marginalized communities including women, youths, poor in slums, person with disabilities and elderly to be integral component in monitoring and implementation of the SDGs. This fosters an increased social accountability of key stakeholders to trigger responsive action for a more inclusive and equitable society thus enhancing realization of SDGs.

The population and categories of marginalized group in Kenya is high and varied respectively. A 100 people were involved in each of the County with about a population of a million. This might not be a representative sample. It would make more sense to engage a sensible group that is representative of the population. The selection process was also not very clear. Thus some groups particularly women were more represented than others. It recommendable to develop a selection criteria that will ensure equitable participation. Low awareness on SDG among marginalized group is also a challenge. This limits their participation in the dialogue meetings. Sensitization on SDGs to ensure informed participation is highly welcomed. Another missing gap was defining a framework of engagement with collaborating and partner organization. Thus their role was not quite clear. This burdens the lead organizations. Developing a clear engagement framework will be of high value in the future.

2.0. Project set up at Country Level

The LNoB project in Kenya embraced a participatory approach in dialoguing with marginalized groups. The process commenced by mapping organization and geographical scope in the proposed Counties. Development Initiative in Busia County, Caritas Kenya in Makueni County, Polycom Development in Nairobi County, Rural Citizen Network for Development & the Association of Kenya Elders in Taita Taveta County, VSO Kenya in Siaya County and Islamic Relief in Northern Kenya were identified. Additionally, a brainstorming meeting was conducted. The meeting adopted the constitutional understanding of vulnerable groups to include: persons with disabilities, women, youths, the poor in slums and elderly on SDG implementation. It also reflected on target goals and research approach to embraces in the LNoB initiative. Dialogue was an agreeable approach to adopt due to limitation in funds and time. Goal 10 on reducing inequalities also deemed appropriate to all organizations.

Besides, the team developed the scope of work and the dialogue questions were consultatively designed. Collaboration and partnership was also identified as critical. The project worked with International Press Service in the implementation of the LNoB project in Kenya. The national government, state department for Planning and National Treasury and County Government were also involved. Dialogue questions were consultatively designed.

3.0. Methods for Primary Research

The method for the research in Kenya was dialogue. This targeted marginalized groups including persons with disabilities, women, youths, the poor in slums and elderly on SDG implementation. The research process was led by SDG- Kenya. The research focus on SDG 10 on reducing inequalities within and among Countries with specific reference to target 10.2 that seek to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

by 2030. This will be evident by indicator 10.2.1 on proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

To help understand the level of inequalities in the Country, the dialogue question were consultatively developed. These included:

1. What are the existing background conditions for exclusion and marginalization (political, economic and social), and what are the current "enabling conditions" for inclusive development?
2. Which marginalized groups are being left behind at county level, in which sectors are they excluded the most and why, and what can be done to make their voices and needs heard?
3. How can the process for implementing SDGs in Kenya better ensure marginalized groups participate, what are the existing participation platforms, and how can the marginalized groups utilize them effectively?
4. Is there availability of quality disaggregated data on the marginalized groups, does the groups collect data on issues that affect them, how is data being used, and impacts?
5. How are counties positioned to identify and integrate the voices of marginalized groups in development plans?
6. What impact are policy interventions having on long-term development outcomes for marginalized groups?

The Country team adopted a purposive approach in identification of geographical scope and sample size. The sample size for the dialogue meeting was agreed at 100 people per County. Nine Counties were identified based on levels of poverty (Taita Taveta), disability prevalence (Siaya and Busia), Asal & Semi-Arid (Kilifi, Garisa, Wajir and Mandera) and slum in nature (Nairobi). The selection of participants in the dialogue meeting was not informed by any scientific methodology but was based on the organization reach in the County. Effort was made to ensure that various category of marginalized groups were represented in the dialogue engagement. A facilitation approach was used during the data collections. The dialogue guided questions were instrumental in directing the discussions. The data from different County dialogue were compiled and a thematic approach to data analysis was employed to draw meaning and interpretation. The target groups including women, youths, person with disabilities and the elderly actively participated in the discussion through expressing their view through one on one, group and plenary discussions.

This approach was successful to a certain extent but could be reoriented to embrace scientific process in sampling size and sampling technique. Establishment of a comprehensive selection criteria will also ensure that the marginalized groups are well engaged.

4.0. Findings and discussion of the Dialogue Meeting

The LNoB engagement in Kenya focused on generation of qualitative data thus it adopted a dialogue approach as a data collection methodology. With the support of Development

Initiative, 6 set of question were developed to guide the dialogue meeting (See annex 1: Dialogue facilitation tools). The dialogue was conducted in five Counties in Kenya – Busia, Siaya, Nairobi, Makueni and Taita Taveta. In each of the Counties, a total of 100 people representing various marginalized groups were engaged. The coalition in Kenya will also be engaging in four other Counties (Garissa, Wajir, Mandera and Kilifi) in the Northern part of Kenya and expect to reach additional 400 people representing different marginalized groups.

4.1. What are the existing background conditions for exclusion and marginalization (political, economic and social), and what are the current "enabling conditions" for inclusive development?

This dialogue viewed social exclusion as a process in which citizens are denied access to their rights, opportunities and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration and observance of human rights within that particular group. This include: housing, employment, healthcare, civic engagement, democratic participation, and due process. Exclusion and Marginalization in Kenya, is being aggravated by a number of factors. These were clearly stated during the dialogue meeting In Nairobi, Taita Taveta, Siaya, Busia and Makueni County.

In Kenya, culture is a way of socialization that contribute towards citizens' world view. In all the dialogue engagement, it was evident that most communities are patriarchal in characteristics. This define the function of male and female exclusively. The role of women was visualized as household based involving child care, food preparation while the role of men was defined as communal involving providing leadership, security as well as development project. Participants in Siaya County noted that gender disparity was vivid thus many families in the County, were more likely to support boy education than girl child. It also noted that minority groups such people with disabilities, the elderly, girls, women and young people were excluded and marginalized as culture looked down upon them. Person with disabilities were considered cursed and not worthy. This cultural perspective is a great barrier to implementation of SDGs.

> *A lady participant noted that she has severally been denied benefits from women fund services because she does not originally come from the County even though she lives and works in Taita-Taveta. Another participant noted that there is historic and continued marginalization from mainstream development of a little known community in the County called Watiki whose population is so small yet it is native to the County.*

In Nairobi County, the resident acknowledged political discrimination as a hindrance to access to services. One participants reported that, "*Bad politics discriminates people in the lines of political affiliation thus deny us access to services in the informal settlement. This is bad for the SDGs process.*" Despite implementation of devolution, the current political leadership at national level rarely integrate opposition in the governance system. This is seen as a challenge to actualizing inclusive development.

The social fabric in Kenya is continuously eroding. This has immensely impacted negatively on our value system. The sense of wrong and right in Kenya is therefore questionable. This has

perpetuated vises such as ethnicity, corruption, tribalism and nepotism. This hamper resource distribution and access to service delivery. The dialogue in Busia, Siaya, Taita Taveta, Makueni and Nairobi revealed that most County Government were hugely affected by corruption and ethnicity.

> *Two participants cited cases of discrimination in award of education bursaries to children from needy backgrounds. In particular, they noted that where a child seeks bursary while enrolled in private learning institution, it is almost automatic that such a child will be denied the bursary as enrolling in a private learning institution is perceived as for children from well up backgrounds. But the reality in presented by the two participants was different; one case was an orphan sponsored by a private primary school and the others were two children whose mother is actually a hawker in Voi Town. In the absence of a fair resources distribution mechanism or policy, injustices will continue to be meted on very needy people not just in education but in other sectors as well.*

Historical injustices was considered a major factor of existing background conditions for exclusion and marginalization in Taita Taveta, Siaya and Makueni County during the dialogue meeting. The infrastructural development in the Counties have lagged behind. During pre and post-independence in Kenya, existence of cash crop in a region was a precursor for infrastructural development. Counties such as Makueni, Taita Taveta and Siaya County were not infrastructural developed due to lack of cash crop farming in the region. This has affected their industrial and commercial growth thus causing high rural to urban migration. An equalization fund has been instituted to address historical injustices but the criteria for allocation of resources is believed not appropriate.

The dialogue meeting was also appreciative of the current effort in addressing exclusion and marginalization. Enabling factors were identified as formulation of legislative framework such as Constitution 2010, Devolution Act 2012 and County Government Act 2012 that lay emphasis for inclusivity and equity. This allows citizen to be involved in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of service delivery at different levels. The devolution also created an elaborate structure for citizen engagement to the County, Sub-County, ward and village level. This has been effectively implemented in Makueni County. However, other Counties are still debating on how to define a village. Though the structure has been implemented to the ward level. These are seen as enablers for inclusive development.

4.2. Which marginalized groups are being left behind at county level, in which sectors are they excluded the most and why, and what can be done to make their voices and needs heard?

Vulnerable groups in Kenya experience exclusion and marginalization. This affects development process and realization of Sustainable development Goals. The dialogue meeting identified groups that are voiceless in development process, which sectors they are most excluded and what could be done to address exclusion. These included:

Marginalized Group	Sector	Action

1. Women	Land rights, political representation, participation rights	Influence perspective change to embrace legislative implementation to support women including constitution, Participation laws
2. Person with Disabilities	Transport, building and construction, education-access to learning material, Participation rights	Influence implementation and enforcement of Disability Act, Public participation policy, Public Finance Act. Strengthening of Disabled Persons Organizations
3. Youths	Decent employment, education, Health and talent development	Strengthen the voice of youths to influence government plans and actions, review guideline for accessing youth funds, promote development of talent centres, and enhance youth trainings and Education on Sexual Reproductive Health.
4. Elderly	Health, income generation, research	Advocate for their integration to National Insurance Health Fund, participation rights in development process and provision of cash transfers and institute a consultation framework in research process with the elderly
5. The poor in Slums	Water, health, income, food, sanitation, Roads, political representation, education	Advocate for effective implementation of slum upgrading programme including access to land rights, decent housing, education
6. Middle age men	Financial service	Creation of men fund to enhance access to financial resource.
7. Subsistence farmers	Agricultural extension service, marketing, roads	Lobby government to enhance access to agricultural extension services, linkages to market opportunities and construction of road to improve access to markets.

4.3. How can the process for implementing SDGs in Kenya better ensure marginalized groups participate, what are the existing participation platforms, and how can the marginalized groups utilize them effectively?

Inclusion of marginalized groups in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya is instrumental as MDGs rarely engaged their voices. In the spirit of leaving no one behind, the dialogue meeting noted that the government of Kenya can better ensure representation and participation of marginalized group in the implementation of SDGs. These include:

- Marginalized groups should be well informed on SDGs for effective participation.
- Institutionalize and operationalization of participation and representation mechanism for marginalized group in SDG processes.
- Contextualization of SDG indicators for effective inclusion of marginalized groups as defined by the constitution of Kenya.
- Building partnership with marginalized groups and development actor in the implementation and monitoring SDGs.
- Ensuring plan and actions are responsive to needs and priorities of marginalized groups.

Efforts have been made by government to improve participation of citizen in development process. Invited spaces, that largely constitute the existing platform for citizen participation rarely is inclusive. Marginalized groups are always excluded due a number of factors such as limited access to background document for the meeting, lack of inclusive communication, inaccessibility of meeting venue, logistical challenges as well as low regard for citizen voice. Planning and budgeting consultative meetings, ppolicy formulation, sector working groups and County Budget Economic Forums are some of the platform in existence for public participation. Invented spaces have also been created. Multi-stakeholder engagement forums, SDG-Kenya forums at national and county level and networks such Disabled Person Organization are other opportunities that citizen are utilizing to raise their voice. There is an opportunity for marginalized groups to strategically position to participate in these forums through organizing group, coordinating their contribution and building evidence on issues affecting them as well as disseminating.

4.4.   Is there availability of quality disaggregated data on the marginalized groups, does the groups collect data on issues that affect them, how is data being used, and impacts?

Marginalized groups remain largely invisible in official statistics. Ensuring that data represent the lived realities of all women and girls, person with disabilities, youths, elderly, middle aged men and subsistence farmers is still a challenge. The dialogue meeting noted that availability of disaggregated data on the marginalized group is largely missing in the Kenya Context. It also noted that disability data contentious due to inappropriate methodology use for data collection, accessibility of data is a major problem attributable to bureaucratic nature in approval process and gender identity. The dialogue meeting noted that marginalized groups are linked to CSOs organization that support them, organize themselves into groups and community based organization and also have established networks that collect data on issues affecting marginalized groups. This data is never integrated in the national official reporting system for government consequently the realities of marginalized group is invisible leading to continued marginalization and exclusion in SDG implementation framework.

4.5.   How are counties positioned to identify and integrate the voices of marginalized groups in development plans?

Piecemeal effort is noted in the County and National government towards integration of marginalized group voice. Various strategies have been developed to position County government to identify and integrate the voices of marginalized groups. In the County, both the executive and legislative arm of government have institutionalized a mechanism for public participation that targets the general populace. The also attempt to provide representation for marginalized groups in employment, leadership structure and representation at the County Assembly. This has not realized much as there exist a weak link and coordination between their representation and marginalized groups forums. Some County government have also engaged in formulation of legislative framework such as County Disability Fund to support person with disabilities and provision of inclusive communication services in public meeting – Kenya Sign Language translation. Private sector has important role to play in reducing

inequality among the marginalised groups on various ways e.g. through equal employment opportunity, responsible production etc. Majority of private sector are however not aware of SDG and thus not actively integrating those goals into their company strategies. It is important to deliberately engage private sector.

4.6. What impact are policy interventions having on long-term development outcomes for marginalized groups?

Policy intervention is critical. The participants appreciated the need to put in place framework that will enhance their participation in planning, budgeting, implementation as well as in monitoring delivery of government service. There is a need to corroborate government report and citizen report and more so integrate the citizen view in the national reporting system. This has not been possible due to lack of a framework that recognizes non-state led data in the planning, statistic and monitoring and evaluation laws. A review process has been initiated to review data related laws in Kenya. Citizen participation in this process to influence recognition of non-state led data has been heighten. The legislative framework will provide a clear guidance, mandate and resource allocation to support the integration and reporting on non-state led data. Consequently, this will result in respect to human right and people dignity, inclusivity, improved governance and accountability as well as oownership and sustainability.

5.0. Policy advocacy and Influence

Currently, data in Kenya is disaggregated by gender limited to male and female. There are efforts to provide data on disabilities but timeliness, some sector specific data, completeness in data and up to date data is a challenge. Data disaggregation by age, minority tribe and nature of disability is not yet comprehensively addressed. This hinder planning and designing intervention to support marginalized groups. Non-state actors including CSOs, media, private sector and research institution generate data on marginalized groups. However, this is not recognized in the national system for reporting. The partners in Kenya are engaging with State Department for Planning and National Treasury to influence review of planning, statistic and monitoring and evaluation legislation to recognize non-state led data into official reporting system. The coalition submitted a memorandum to influence statistic law. See attachment below.

County stats bill
review DIVSOSDGKE

6.0. Inclusion / Community engagement

Inclusion and community engagement of marginalized group is critical in SDG discussions. The dialogue meeting was an intriguing process that helped magnify the marginalized voices in the implementation of SDGs. It identified critical gaps government service delivery including

mismatch of citizen priorities, plans and actions in the design of service delivery interventions. It is recommendable to develop a framework that actively includes marginalised groups across the country in the data generation and related national dialogue on SDG implementation as this will make sure that their voices are heard and counted. This could be achieved through:

- Citizen unification against county issues for instance agreeing on 1-3 priorities each year to front during public
- Mobilise fellow citizen to attend and follow to the later all public participation forums
- Actively get involved in all development processes at the local level using SDGs as basis
- Engaging nearest government structures and other stakeholders with more informed proposals on development plans
- Use united approach as a group/s in engaging leaders on local development issues including SDGs implementation
- To adopt evidence based approach especially in advocating for development issues
- Developing a common shared value. This is a feeling of being individually accountable in ensuring active participation in SDGs without leaving it to just few leaders in CSOs to shoulder the burden.
- Active engagement of private sector

7.0. Engagement Strategy with Government

Government is a key stakeholder in delivery of SDG goals. Its mandate is informed by legislative framework. Data generation and use is a major stake in government service delivery as it inform planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of service delivery. The capacity to generate sufficient data to inform service delivery at times is a great challenge. Non-state actors including: Citizen groups, CSOs, media and private sectors provide data that could compliment and strengthen government data. However, this is rarely recognized. The LNoB coalition in Kenya, has been engaging with government through consultation meeting on planning and statistic processes through a programme on United Nation Development Account project on Accountability in National Development Planning in Kenya organized by New Partnership for African Development and Strengthening SDG – Monitoring and Review implemented by GIZ. In addition, the coalition has also participated in review of statistic law through submission of a memorandum to State Department for Planning and National Treasury. Through these initiative, the coalition has been advocating for recognition and development of guideline for non-state led. Further engagement strategy will include:

- Set up sector groups that shall provide guidance in participation in government development and policy processes at the community level (e.g. government/county/ward budget or policy processes).
- Build capacity of sector groups to lead SDGs agenda discussions with relevant government institutions and other stakeholders at the community and county level
- Advocate for recognition of non-state led data into official reporting in government system including SDGs.

- Promote inclusion of marginalizes groups in SDG dialogue at grassroots level.
- Strengthen SDG implementation and monitoring through use agreed social accountability tools and technology.

8.0.   Project Management

International Civil Society Centre contacted VSO Kenya to lead LNOB dialogue in Kenya in partnership with Action Aid International and SDG-Kenya. This partnership was later strengthen with the membership of Islamic Relief in Kenya. These organization provided a leadership role in the implementation of the Dialogue engagement. Collaboration with Development Initiative, Caritas Kenya, Polycom Kenya, The Association of Kenya Elders and Coalition for good Governance was instrumental in delivery of the project at the County level. SDG-Kenya played a facilitation role in the project with a specific terms of agreement developed. Partnership agreement for other partners was not developed thus the responsibilities of different organization was not very clear. This resulted in much confusion. The project also had limited support for the administrative cost yet staff seconded to the project level of effort was much high. This could have affected the effective delivery of the project. It will be good to analyse the level of effort expected in delivery of project and develop a framework for support. Sustaining momentum and interest in the coalition was also a concern. The coalition need to reflect on how best to engage the individual organization to sustain their participation.

9.0.   Conclusion

The dialogue process in Kenya created a platform for marginalized people to exercise voice and share their experience with regard to implementation of SDGs goals towards reduction of inequalities. The majority of the marginalized group felt less engaged in development of government plans and action and thus their needs were not well met in the implementation of SDGs. This is widening the inequality and there is fear that goal 10 on reducing inequalities through promoting participation of marginalized groups in social, economic and political across all sectors may not be realized.

10. Outlook

The UN 2016 SDGs report emphasizes that data need to identify and address vulnerable groups and their needs is often unavailable. This keeps marginalized group invisible and unheard. There is a disjointed and uncoordinated process on generation of data relating to marginalized process. Mainstreaming government and non-state led data system could address the problem. However, the government does not recognize non-state led data. The LNoB initiative has the potential to generate a wealth of data and evidence that is crucial for delivering a better understanding of the problems of marginalized groups in Kenya. Policy advocacy and influence to recognize both state and non-state data will be instrumental in addressing data challenge in Kenya. In the scale up the project need to embrace more scientific participatory data collection and SDGs capacity building approaches in engaging with marginalized groups including persons with disabilities, women, youths, children, the poor and elderly on SDG progress. These could be achieved through:

- Creation of citizen forum for strategic engagement in policy advocacy and influence.
- Promoting inclusive public participation in development processes
- Improving civic education among marginalized group to meaningfully participate and demand accountability
- Enhancing information access particularly to PWDs and in local language.
- Recognition of non-state led data into official reporting in government system including SDGs
- Use of local media to create right consciousness and heighten awareness on SDGs
- Integration of ICT in data collection-citizen survey
- Facilitating marginalized groups to do data collection to monitor implementation of service delivery.
- Private sector engagement in SDG processes and awareness creation.

In delivery of this initiative, the coalition will need financial resources to support project implementation, personnel as well as administrative cost. We will also need capacity building in scientific data collection and analysis process. Platform for reflection and knowledge sharing particularly on ICT integration in data collection and analysis will be helpful.

Annex 1: Dialogue facilitation tools
Leave No One behind County SDG dialogue forums 2018-2019

Research questions;

1. What are the existing background conditions for exclusion and marginalization (political, economic and social), and what are the current "enabling conditions" for inclusive development?
2. Which marginalized groups are being left behind at county level, in which sectors are they excluded the most and why, and what can be done to make their voices and needs heard?
3. How can the process for implementing SDGs in Kenya better ensure marginalized groups participate, what are the existing participation platforms, and how can the marginalized groups utilize them effectively?
4. Is there availability of quality disaggregated data on the marginalized groups, does the groups collect data on issues that affect them, how is data being used, and impacts?
5. How are counties positioned to identify and integrate the voices of marginalized groups in development plans?
6. What impact are policy interventions having on long-term development outcomes for marginalized groups?

Community evaluation of SDGs

This evaluation is intended to gather information about the community awareness and level of participation in SDGs implementation at county level. The information that you provide will help SDGs Kenya Forum to develop more effective dialogue forums and activities. Your responses will be kept confidential. Thank you for your time and cooperation.

Please complete the following background information:

Name (optional):
………

Position and Organisation:
…….

Sex (tick): □ Female □ Male

Age: {18–35 years} {36-55 years} {56 -70 years} {70 years and above}

1. What is the highest diploma, degree or certificate that you have received (tick)?
    o No formal Education

    o Primary certificate

    o Secondary Certificate

    o Colleges (Certificate / Diploma). Please name the subjects:…………………………………

    o University degree. Please name the degree:………………………………………………………………

    o Other (_____)

2. Have you heard of SDGs before? (tick) □ Yes □ No
    If yes, list some of the SDGs/goals you are aware of?
    ………

    ………

3. Are you aware of one or more of your county government's proposed actions to implement the SDGs? □ Yes □ No
    If yes, how are interests of marginalized groups factored in these programmes?

    ………

    ………

4. Have you been actively engaged in giving official authorities feedback on / ideas for implementation of the SDGs in the past? □ Yes □ No
    If yes, which platform/channel were you engaged through?

……

……

5. Do you support creation/strengthening of more participatory channels with government on the SDG implementation and monitoring at county? □ Yes □ No
    If yes, which platform/channel should be created or strengthened?

……

……

6. What recommendation would you make to improve SDGs implementation and monitoring in Kenya?

……

……

7. Any other comments/suggestions:

……

……

~ Thank you again for your feedback ~