# Highlights of the Kenya VNR 2020

# Presented by:

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# Outline of the Presentation

- Background

- SDGs Reporting

- Methodology

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- Challenges

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# Background…/1

- Agenda 2030 **adopted in 2015** - took effect in **January 2016**;

- Kenya is committed to **Sustainable Development** - its future depends on a holistic implementation of social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;

- SDGs represents a global response to global challenges - Kenya considers it **nationally relevant and capable of having a transformative** impact on the quality of life of all Kenyans;

- Official launch in 2016, development of a roadmap to guide transitioning from MDGs and the SDGs

# Background…/2

- ❑ SDGs implementation started with an analysis of the extent to which the SDGs converge with Kenya's own development objectives as set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 - The 17 Goals are aligned to the KV2030;

- ❑ **68% of Agenda 2030** is addressed by existing policies and strategies;

- ❑ **Various Stakeholders** – Government (both levels), non-state actors, Development Partners, Private Sector, Academia have committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

# SDGs Reporting…/1

- Member states committed to a robust follow up and review process that is government led

- Member states agreed "**conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven;**

- Kenya prepares comprehensive SDGs progress reports after every two years – VNRs prepared when need arises

- Kenya prepared her first SDGs progress report in 2017 - first VNR and presented at the 2017 High Level Political Forum;

- The second VNR prepared in 2020 - Virtual Presentation during the 2020 HLPF

# SDGs Reporting…/2

❑ **The report;**

- ✓ Followed the **UN Secretary General's** common reporting guidelines;

- ✓ Was highly **consultative** involving various stakeholders;

- ✓ Assessed the **progress** made since the 2017 VNR;

- ✓ Assessed the progress made in creating an **enabling environment**;

- ✓ Identified **challenges and gaps** in the implementation as well as strategies;

# Methodology.../1

- Preparation was spearheaded by the State Department for Planning;

- Due to the large number of stakeholders involved, the entry point was the umbrella bodies for the various stakeholders for ease of ownership and follow-up;

- **Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), SDGs Kenya Forum, the Council of Governors (CoG), and UNDP.**

- A drafting team comprising of these key stakeholders, consolidated the inputs from various stakeholders to produce a first draft.

- The report benefited both internal and external reviews

# Policy and Enabling Environment.../1

*Mainstreaming SDGs*

❑ The government continues to recognize need to enhance awareness and build capacity within both levels of government and other stakeholders.

❑ Capacity building of planning and budgeting officers across MCDAs.

❑ Mapping of stakeholders against the 17 Goals (with a lead Agency).

❑ Mainstreaming the SDGs into policy, planning, budgeting as well as monitoring and evaluation systems and processes (at both levels).

❑ Preparation of the stakeholder engagement framework.

# Policy and Enabling Environment.../2

## *Institutional Framework*

- ❑ The Inter Agency Technical Working Group was established in early 2016 comprising of Contact officers from Key Government Institutions

- ❑ SDGs Liaison Office (SLO  at the Council of Governors) - County governments have established SDG units.

- ❑ KEPSA - brings together the private sector.

- ❑ The SDGs Kenya Forum – brings together CSOs

- ❑ Parliamentary Caucus on Business and SDGs

- ❑ UNDP

# Status of the Goals.../1

- Out of the 232 indicators, Kenya is reporting on 136 SDGs indicators
- Tier I and II
- Baseline Data (2009-2014)

*For Each Goal*

- Status of Indicators and Trends Analysis  (from 2016 to 2019)
- Interventions/strategies that support the Goal (Both levels of government, Private Sector, CSOs, etc)
- Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Emerging Issues

# Goal 1

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.2.1: Population living below the poverty line | % | 46.6 (2006) 36.1 (2016) | 36.1 (2016) | 36.1 (2016) |
| Population living below the poverty line in -Rural areas | % | 40.1 (2016) | 40.1 (2016) | 40.1 (2016) |
| Population living below the poverty line by Gender | % | Female 36.2 Male 36.0 (2016) | Female 36.2 Male 36.0 (2016) | Female 36.2 Male 36.0 (2016) |
| Population living below the poverty line by age group | | 0-17 years (41.5) 18-35 years (29.1) 36-59 years (32.5) 60-69 years (36.2) 70 years and above (39.1) (2016) | 0-17 years (41.5) 18-35 years (29.1) 36-59 years (32.5) 60-69 years (36.2) 70 years and above (39.1) (2016) | 0-17 years (41.5) 18-35 years (29.1) 36-59 years (32.5) 60-69 years (36.2) 70 years and above (39.1) (2016) |
| 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services | | | | |
| Education | % | 16 | 14.5 | 14.3 |
| Health | % | 2.4 | 3.2 | 6.2 |
| Social Protection | % | 3.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Overall | % | 22.2 | 22.2 | 24.9 |

# Goal 2

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment from 2016-2018 | % | 24.2 (2016) 30 (2017) | 30 | 30 |
| Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in 2016 | % | 56.5 | | |
| Prevalence of severe food insecurity in 2016 | % | 19.1 | | |
| 2.a.1: The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) (Agriculture share of government expenditure) | Index | 0.05 (2017) | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 2.c.1: Food Price Anomalies | % | 13.4 | 1.37 | 6.43 |

# Goal 3.../1

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio | Deaths per 100,000 live births | 362 (2014) | 362(2014) | 362(2014) |
| The number of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit | Percent | 44.3 (2011) | | 66.6 |
| The number of pregnant women who attended at least four ANC visit | Percent | 33.7 (2011) | | 50.4 |
| 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | Percent | 61.8 (2014) | 70.2 | |
| The number of registered births | Number | 923,487 | 1,135,378 | |
| Skilled deliveries at health facilities | Percent | 62.1 | 60.1 | 64.4 |
| 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations | New infections per '000 population | 1.4 (2016) 1.3 (2017) | 1.4 | |
| 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population | Number per 100,000 population | 181 | | |

# Goal 3.../2

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The TB treatment success rate (TSR) | Per cent | 81 (2016) 82.8 (2017) | 82.5 | |
| 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population | New infections per '000 population | 87 | 80 | 99 |
| 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate per 1,000,000 population | Number per 100,000 population | 9 persons | 2 persons | |
| 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population | Deaths per 100,000 population | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 3.c.1: Health workers density and distribution per 100,000 population | Number per 100,000 population | 23 (Doctors); 170 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists) | 24 (Doctors); 182 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists) | 25 (Doctors); 198 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 8 (Pharmacists) |
| No of health workers | Number (public and private) | - | - | 24 doctors/100,000 and 260/ 100,000; WHO recommended minimum staffing level of 36 doctors and 356 nurses/100,000 |

# Goal 4

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1.2: Completion rate in primary education | % | 84 | 84.2 | 85.4 |
| Completion rate in secondary education | % | | | 65.4 |
| 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning | % | 76.9 | 77.2 | |
| 4.3.1: Participation of youth and adults in formal education and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) Enrolment) | Number | 275,139 (Total) 154,581 (Male) 120,558(Female) | 363,884 (Total) 205,142 (Male) 158,712(Female) | 487,701 (Total) 276,906 (Male) 210,795 (Female) |
| Adult education | Number | 206,224 (Total) 63,588 (Male) 142,636(Female) | 212,441 (Total) 65,642 (Male) 146,799(Female) | 209,082 (Total) 65,497 (Male) 143,585 (Female) |
| 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/ top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated | Ratio | 0.96 (Preprimary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.95 (Secondary) 0.78 (Tertiary), 0.70 (University) | 0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.96 (Secondary) 0.77 (Tertiary) 0.70 (University) | 0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 1.00 (Secondary) 0.76 (Tertiary) 0.68 (University) |
| 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: pre-primary; | % | 90.4 | 91.5 | 100 |
| Primary | % | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Lower and Upper secondary; who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training | % | 99.8 | 100 | 100 |
| Net enrollment rates (NER) in primary education | % | 91.2 | 92.4 | |
| Participation rate in secondary education | % | 51.1 | 53.2 | |

# Goal 5

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments | % | 21.5 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 6.4 (Governors); 14.9 (Deputy Governors), 33.9 (CECMs) 33.9 (MCAs) | 21.8 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 6.4 (Governors); 14.9 (Deputy Governors), 31.9 (CECMs) 34.2 (MCAs) | 21.8 (National Assembly) 31.3 (Senators) 4.3 (Governors) 17.4 (Deputy Governors) 31.6 (CECMs) 33.6 (MCAs) |
| 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions (The proportion of female principal secretaries and diplomatic corps) | % | 36.6 PSs 26.6 Diplomatic Corps | | 20 PSs 23.2Diplomatic Corps |
| 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (Population aged 3 years and above) | % | 44.4 Total 45.4 Male 43.2 Female (2016) latest available data | | 47.3 Total 47.6 Male 47 Female |

# Goal 6

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | % | 72.6 (Households) 68.8 (Individuals) (2016) | | 73.3 (Households) 72.4 (Individuals) |
| 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services | % | 65.7 (Households) 59.3 (individuals) 68 (2017) | | 82.5 (Households) 81.5 (Individuals) |
| The proportion of individuals with safely managed sanitation services | % | 59.3 (2016) | | 81.5 |
| 6.b.1: The proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | % | 100 | 100 | 100 |

# Goal 7

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity | % | 41.5 (Households) 33.8(Individuals) (2016) | 46.0 (Households) | 50.4(Households) 49.7(Individuals) |
| Increase in Local Electricity Generation | % | 1.6 (10,130.9) | 9.1 (11,051.7) | 3.2 (11,408.7) |
| 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology | % | 14.6 (Households) 10.7 (Individuals) (2016) | 19.8 (Households) | 25.4 (Households) 25.1 (individuals) |
| 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption | % | 52.8 | 57.7 | 54.9 |
| 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (Kenya) | Watts per capita | 18.8 | 26.1 | 25.5 |

# Goal 8

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita | % | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| The country's economic growth rate | % | 5.9 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person | % | -1.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
| 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex | % | 82.20 | 82.58 | 82.96 |
| 8.9.1: a) Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP | % | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| b) Tourism direct GDP in growth rate | % | 14.3 | 16.6 | 10.3 |
| International visitors' arrival | Number | 1,666,000 | 2,027,000 | 3,499,500 |
| 8.10.1: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults | Number per 100,000 Adults | 6 branches 12 ATMs | 6 branches 11 ATMs | 6 branches 11 ATMs |
| 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider | % | 73 (2016) | 81 | |
| Mobile penetration | % | 85.93 | 103.5 | 114.70 |
| Internet penetration | % | 71.6 | 95.52 | 113.52 |

# Goal 9

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9.1.1: Proportion of rural population who live within 2 Km of an all-season road | Per cent | 61.4(2016) 69.0 (2017) | 69.0 | 69.0 |
| 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport | 000 Passenger | 3,096 (Railway) 10,118.2 (Air) | 4,490 (Railway) 11,721.7 (Air | 5,655 (Railway) 12,079.3 (Air |
| Cargo Transport | 000 tonnes | Rail-1,147 Air-290.8 Water- 30,245 | Rail - 3,544 Air - 358.7 Water-30,923 | Rail - 4,821 Air - 374.7 Water- 34,440 |
| Newly registered motor vehicles | Number | 282,687 | 297,289 | 3 27,176 |
| 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP Per capita value added | Per cent | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.5 |
| | Ksh./Person | 14,518,500 | 14,851,400 | 15,433,000 |
| 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment | Per cent | 12.31 | 12.16 | 12.07 |
| 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP | Per cent | 0.0009 (2016) | 0.0007 | |
| 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants | Per million inhabitants | 31 (2016) | 28 | |
| 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology | Per cent | 95(2G) 85(3G) 25(4G) | 95(2G) 86(3G) 35(4G) | 96(2G) 93(3G) 57(4G) |

# Goal 10

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers | % | 29.1 | 29.2 | 29.1 |
| 10.7.4: The proportion of the population who are refugees | % | 1.04 | 0.99 | 1.03 |
| 10.b.1: Total resource flows for development | Kshs. billions | 27.6 | 47.4 | 41.8 |

# Goal 11

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing | % | 7(2015) | | 7.9 |
| 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage | Ksh. /person | 284.77 | 310.92 | 324.63 |
| 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people | Number/ 100,000 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities | % | 53.65 | 57.4 | |
| 11.b.2: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies | % | 100 | 100 | 100 |

# Goal 12

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12.3.1: Global food loss index | Metric Tonnes | 1744 | 1531 | 1446 |
| 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment | Tonnes | 22,000 Daily | | 8.6 million Annually |

# Goal 13

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people | Number per 100,000 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13.1.3 Proportion of local (County) governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies | Per cent | 100 | 100 | 100 |

# Goal 14

| Indicators | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels Fish landed from freshwater bodies and marine is used as a proxy | Tonnes | 135,100 | 146,687 | 146,543 |
| Total value of fish | Kshs. Million | 22, 957 | 25, 555 | 23, 700 |
| 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (The total area under coverage is 628 km$^2$). | Per cent | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology | Per cent | - | - | 28.3 of KEFRI budget |

# Goal 15

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area | % | 7.28 | 7.28 | 7.28 |
| 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | % | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 |

# Goal 16

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Homicide crime as a proxy | Number/100,000 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population | % | 61.4 | 62.5 | 64.7 |
| The number of convicted prisoners by gender | Number | 117,529 Male 10,235 Female | | 129,552 Males 12,396 Females |
| The number of vulnerable persons accessing legal aid | Number | 15,000 | 20,000 | 60,000 |
| 16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments. The figure is for fire arms recovered and surrendered | Number | 186 | 185 | 988 |
| 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months | Per cent | 62.2 | 73.1 | |
| 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age | Per cent | 923,487 (number) | 51.2 (male) 48.8 (female) | 89.3 |
| 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions incompliance with the Paris Principles | Number | 7 | 7 | 8 |

# Goal 17

| Indicator | Unit | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | % | 19 | 19.6 | 19.9 |
| 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | % | 45.1 | 42.2 | 40.4 |
| 17.3.1: Foreign Direct investment (FDI) as a proportion of total domestic budget | % | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | % | 2.49 | 3.09 | 2.97 |
| 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | % | 9.9 | 20 | 30.2 |
| 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet | % | 16.6 (2016) | | 22.6 (Total) 25.1 (Male) 20.1 (Female) |

# Challenges

- ❑ Inadequate resources: SDGs require additional and targeted funding to implement various programmes

- ❑ Frequency of conducting surveys: Building capacity of the national statistical office to collect quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data

# Conclusion and Next Step

- ❑ SDGs – Acceleration Framework: State Department for Planning (SDP) in process of developing an action plan to address the identified gaps and challenges in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs

- ❑ SDGs guidelines for identification, documentation and sharing of good practices developed

- ❑ Fast track provision of data on population cohorts likely to be left behind for planning purposes

- ❑ The Government will continue to engage a broad array of stakeholders to address the challenges identified in this report and learn from best practices/lessons.

- ❑ Overall, the attainment of the SDGs will greatly depend on maximising synergies. Efforts will be made to support both vertical and horizontal interactions to promote policy development and implementation.

- ❑ Targeted awareness campaign programmes need to be enhanced through the use of different platforms.

- ❑ The Government will continue to strengthen its partnership with the research community to develop a research agenda that will help in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs in the decade of action.

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