



SDGs READINESS REPORT

A Policy, Legislative and Institutional Review of the
17 SDGs in Kenya

A large graphic element consisting of a white circle with a grey border, surrounded by a red and a yellow arc. The text 'SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS' is centered within the circle. The word 'GOALS' is in a larger font, and the 'O' is replaced by a colorful wheel representing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

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Contents

List of figures	v
List of tables	v
List of annexes	v
Acronyms and abbreviations	vi
Foreword	vii
Message by Office of the Deputy President	viii
Message by Global Compact Network Kenya	ix
Message by SDGs Kenya Forum	x
Acknowledgement	xi
1.0 Executive Summary	1
2.0 Agenda	3
2.1 Introduction	3
2.2 The SDGs	3
3.0 The progress of implementing the SDGs since 2015	13
3.1 The Realization of SDGs	13
3.2 Key notable Programs towards Attainment of SDGs	14
3.3 Linking Plans, Policies and Budgets on SDGs Attainment	16
4.0 The Constitution of Kenya and SDGs	17
5.0 Policies and programs towards attainment of SDGS	22
5.1 The Policy Framework	22
5.2 Laws and Subsidiary Legislations	26
5.3 The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP. 2016 - 2030)	26
5.4 Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy	27
5.5 2030 Development Agenda and Green Economic Growth	28
6.0 Institutional Framework and SDGs	41

7.0	Legislative framework on SDG implementation	49
7.1	No Poverty (SDG 1)	49
7.2	Zero Hunger (SDG 2)	50
7.3	Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3)	52
7.4	Quality Education (SDG 4)	53
7.5	Gender Equality (SDG 5)	54
7.6	Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)	56
7.7	Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7)	58
7.8	Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8)	59
7.9	Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9)	60
7.10	Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10)	61
7.11	Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11)	62
7.12	Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)	62
7.13	Climate Action (SDG 13)	63
7.14	Life below Water (SDG 14)	64
7.15	Life on Land (SDG 15)	65
7.16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)	66
7.17	Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)	66
8.0	Challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya	78
9.0	SDG Implementation: Case studies in other countries	80
9.1	Best Practices (Nordic Countries)	81
9.2	Uganda	82
9.3	Republic of Korea	83
9.4	Colombia	83
10	Conclusion	87
11	Recommendations	88
11.1	Legislative Reforms	88
11.2	Institutional Reforms	90
11.3	Policy Reforms	91
11.4	General Reforms	92

List of tables

Table 4-1	Constitutional Provisions and Gap Matrix	18
Table 5-1:	The Kenya Vision 2030 and the SDGs	24
Table 5-2:	Development Aspect, MTP III and the SDGs	24
Table 5-3:	SDG Policy Implementation and Gap Matrix	30
Table 6 -1:	SDG Institutional Implementation and Gap Matrix	44
Table 7-1:	SDG Legislative Implementation and Gap Matrix	68

List of figures

Figure 2-1:	The 5P's of Sustainable Development	4
Figure 3-1:	SDGs Institutional Arrangement	13

List of annexes

Annex I:	Goals, Targets and Indicators	93
Annex II:	Recommendation Summary Action Plan	120
Annex III:	List of Interviewed Institutions	121



Acronyms and abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DAO	Delivering as One
EAC	East African Community
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development Plan
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSN	Food and Nutrition Security
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESIP	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communications Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCDs	Communicable Diseases
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWD	Persons with Disability
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization



Foreword

About five years ago, all the United Nations member states adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in an effort to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. This year, the world is marking the beginning of the last decade in the realization of the SDGs. With only 10 years to the deadline, what is the progress so far? Is the agenda on the right track and speed for achievement? Is there a need to fast track progress being made?

Locally, we have seen the country map out strategies such as the President's Big Four Agenda that touches on enhancing Manufacturing (SDG 9), Food Security and Nutrition (SDG 2), Universal Health Coverage (SDG 3) and Affordable Housing (SDG 11) as part of his efforts to realise the SDGs. The government has also synchronized the SDGs with Vision 2030 and the Medium Plan Term III. Furthermore, the government has set up an institutional framework and mainstreamed SDGs in policy and planning. This has all been done through engagements with various stakeholders.



SDGs are universally accepted, most importantly because they create opportunities for different industries to create shared value. In the manufacturing sector, for instance, we do see the coming together of market potential, societal demands and policy action. It is therefore critical for all stakeholders, the private and public sector alike, to unite and fast track the realization of the SDGs before we run out of time.

That said, we at Kenya Association of Manufacturers resonate with the 14 sectors of manufacturing under our membership whose role is crucial in the implementation of the SDGs. However, the goals ought to be customized to the specific circumstance of each sector. This has seen us rally our members and the wider private sector to embrace and integrate sustainability within their business strategies and operations. It is not a coincidence that this last decade happens to be a time when the fourth industrial revolution is quickly and widely sprouting.

This presents an opportunity for all of us to embrace new innovative ideas to fast track our progress in realizing SDGs. Notably, this will see us meet each SDG whilst increasing efficiency and capacity towards sustainability development. This must be hinged on robust institutional frameworks with distinct, yet complementary roles, responsibilities and accountability measures. For instance, do we have the right policy and legislative measures in place that, if adequately implemented, will deliver these global development goals? Are the policies aligned with the overall economic goal of the country? This report seeks to give answers to these questions, as it sheds light on our readiness for the implementation of SDGs from a legislative perspective. In the meantime, we remain hopeful that by the end of the decade, the realization of these goals will have translated to increased employment, inclusivity, efficient use of resources by industry and all citizens.

Phyllis Wakiaga

KAM Chief Executive & Global Compact Network Kenya Board Chair



Message by Office of the Deputy President

The seventeen SDGs are perhaps the most comprehensively negotiated development targets of our time. The SDG Compact represent a convergence in development thinking that unites both countries in the global South and the developed world. In recognizing the universality of targets such as climate change, gender justice, redress for inequality and the place of strong institutions, SDGs are truly global in reach because no single country on earth can claim to have attained each of these targets to their fullest measure. Since their promulgation in 2015, five years have already lapsed, and the clock is rapidly ticking as the world focuses on the remaining ten years within which to attain SDGs. The sheer scale and scope of SDGs requires the mobilization of unprecedented competencies and innovation among and within states and across multiple actors. It further demands incredible levels of policy and strategic coherence, leadership and coordination at country level.



As a vanguard country in the negotiation that led to the adoption of SDGs, Kenya has been at the forefront in translating these global ambitions into domestic imperatives aligning budgets and programmes of the State with SDGs. Notable is the focus of this administration on the Big 4 Agenda: affordable housing, food security, manufacturing for employment creation and universal healthcare. Long before the world was gripped under the spiraling impact of COVID 19, the foresight of Kenya's leadership was already evident in the roll-out of a comprehensive programme to make healthcare accessible and affordable to all her citizens. Indeed, an activation process for UHC is already underway in four County governments.

The sustainability of Kenya's UHC experiment is contingent upon a financing framework that has been acknowledged as a gap by this Report. Despite a progressive Constitution that recognizes social, economic and cultural rights as the leitmotif of SDGs, the country's legislative framework is still lagging behind. This is the reason the project to align the country's laws and policies with SDGs was mooted by Kenya Association of Manufacturers and Kenya government's Legislative and Intergovernmental Office. We are proud that this project has yielded a comprehensive report on the status of our laws and policies vis-à-vis SDGs and identified areas for urgent reforms. In the months following this Report's launch, this partnership shall mobilize the relevant leadership within national and county governments to implement the recommendations of this Report. We are indebted to the support of development partners towards this project and look forward to more support in the context of implementation. We are convinced that in pursuing the recommendations of this report, Kenya will come closer to leaving no one behind in its developmental journey

Dr. Korir Sing'oei

Legal Advisor & Head Legislative & Intergovernmental Office

Deputy President's Office



Message by Global Compact Network Kenya

While real progress has been made by the business community, action to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is not advancing at the speed or scale required. Unanimously adopted in September 2015 by all 193 member states of the United Nations, the Agenda 2030 and its related Goals were a historic feat in international diplomacy and multilateralism. The magnitude of the Agenda and its level of ambition bear witness to the complexities of our time that are of concern to developing countries and people everywhere. Five years since the adoption of the SDGs, challenges still exist particularly in the areas of extreme poverty, inequality - for women, young people and workers and climate change. Now more than ever, this state of affairs demands decisive leadership, collective action, and greater partnerships to get back on track and boost shared prosperity by 2030. The private sector has an essential role to play in the realization of the SDG's. First, establishing a stronger narrative about the relationship between the SDG's and business sustainability helps ensure that opportunities for business growth are deeply rooted in conducting business responsibly.



Secondly, businesses that adopt universal principles as codified in the United Nations Global Compact areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption make the greatest contribution to sustainable development. Adoption of a principle-based approach also helps to highlight connections between the global goals and uncovers strategic opportunities to magnify and multiply positive impacts for businesses. This publication provides insights into the range of actions and partnerships for the effective roll-out and implementation of the SDGs in the private sector. Rather than being a comprehensive account of the multitude of activities underway, it presents encouraging snapshots for all 17 SDGs. It speaks to the ways in which governments can lead SDG implementation, identifies entry points for other partners to also own and engage with the Agenda, and highlights how the private sector can play a critical supporting role.

Kenya is set to present its second Voluntary National Report on SDG implementation at the 2020 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The theme for the 2020 forum is, "Accelerated actions and transformative pathway for realizing a decade of action and delivery of sustainable development." We believe that the SDG Readiness report will highlight Kenya's progress as well as opportunities to further accelerate delivery of the goals. The SDG Readiness Report for Kenya reflects the commitment of the private sector to work together with the Government of Kenya, civil society, labour, investors, academia and UN agencies in enabling the exchange of experiences and mutual learning, which are essential for turning the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda into reality on the ground. This year marks the Decade of Delivery towards the realization of the Global Goals by 2030 with the need for bold action on a speed and scale we have never seen before. This calls for CEOs and other business leaders to set radical goals and establish a "new normal" for doing business.

Judy Njino

Executive Director

Global Compact Network Kenya



Message by SDGs Kenya Forum

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators adopted by Member States in 2015; the Kenyan Government is one of the signatories to the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs were instituted to address integrate economic, social and environmental aspects – well captured in the broad scope of the ‘five Ps’—People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. But these are challenges and opportunities which citizens face today – but which are too big for any single organization, company, or government to single-handedly address.

Whilst implementing the SDGs at all levels (both national and subnational), government must acknowledge the role of the private sector (ranging from micro-enterprises to cooperatives to multinationals), academic institutions, civil society organizations, philanthropic organizations and development partners.

In this regard, Kenya was quick to establish the extent to which SDGs map with Kenya’s own Development path – that is the Kenya Vision 2030. In 2018, the government instituted “The Big 4 Agenda” which is intended to fast track the achievement of Goals, 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Healthy lives and Wellbeing), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industrialization, Innovation and resilient Infrastructure), and 11 (Sustainable Cities and human settlements). Further, Kenya also pushed for a Multi Stakeholder approach towards the achievement of the SDGs by 2030. The strategy recognizes that Each country faces its own specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development and therefore must prioritize its own path to economic and social development. It can be said that the government has made efforts to put in place policy, legal and institutional frameworks that will continue to anchor the 2030 Agenda.

The Year 2020 has ushered in the Decade of Action; Kenyans desire is to witness accelerated socioeconomic transformation in order to hasten and engage in actions that will address the challenges and opportunities facing citizens at the local level; reducing inequality and alleviating poverty. For this to happen, we require radical and strategic approaches and engagements. Consequently, the SDG Kenya Forum welcomes this legislative, policy and programmatic review that examines the coherence of Kenyan laws (and underlying institutional arrangements) with the 17 goals, with the view of identifying gaps that may hamper attainment of the 169 targets; and to recommend interventions.

The SDGs Kenya Forum Secretariat wishes to express its sincere gratitude and appreciation to the State Department for Planning within the National Treasury and Planning, Kenya Association of Manufacturers, Global Compact Network Kenya, and all key partners who have worked tirelessly to deliver on this critical analysis. Through its membership, the Forum will continue to collectively accelerate momentum towards sustainable development at county, national, regional and in global spaces.

Florence Syevuo

Country Coordinator, SDGs Kenya Forum





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Job Wanjohi

Head of Policy, Research & Advocacy at KAM

1.0

Executive Summary

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015. These SDGs redefine international development cooperation for the next 15 years, beginning 1st January 2016. The SDGs are a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), endorsed by the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000. The MDGs were a set of 8 Goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators that were to be achieved by 2015. The MDGs represented a global consensus and focused around a set of time-bound development goals, indicators and targets.

On the other hand, the SDGs are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect for national policies and priorities. They build on the lessons learnt and foundations laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new and emerging development challenges. The SDGs and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions.

The government of Kenya committed to this international obligation. To start the implementation of the SDGs, the government established the extent to which the SDGs converge with Kenya's own development objectives as set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 and therefore identify which SDGs are relevant to Kenya's development context. A mapping of the 17 goals with Kenya Vision 2030 was undertaken and indicated that the Vision is well aligned to the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving the SDGs. To ensure legislative, policy and programmatic coherence to accelerate Kenya's pursuit towards the 2030 Agenda, this consultancy work was mooted. It sought to undertake a legislative review of Kenyan Laws with the objective of identifying areas that need to be reformed to comport the SDG commitments. The consultancy report has identified gaps in the laws and policies across the 17 goals with emphasis on how the country can achieve green economic growth and recommend interventions. The report has also reviewed institutional arrangements for executing SDG commitments and made recommendations on how the parliament should monitor the national and sub-national execution of SDG commitments.





It has examined case studies from other countries on how SDGs can be attained through a coordinated policy, legal and institutional framework. It is worth noting that since January 2016, the government has put in place policy, legal and institutional framework to properly anchor the 2030 Agenda. Institutionally, the State Department for Planning, within the National Treasury and Planning, is mandated to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs in Kenya. To make this a reality, the Department has brought together other key players to strengthen the coordination mechanism, key among them the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Development Partners and other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Further to this, various policies, at both levels of government, have been formulated or reviewed while various legislative frameworks have been enacted to enable the implementation of the SDGs.

Among the relevant laws to this realization are the Constitution, the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP), the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy among other policies and legislations on environment. The most notable policy implementation in the realization of the goals includes the Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework 2016-2020, the Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016-2020, the National Open Defecation Free (ODF) Kenya 2020 campaign framework and the prototype county Kenya Environmental Health and Sanitation. Pending programs include: the Kenya Country Program 2016-2020, Kenya's impending ratification of the Kigali amendment on the protection of the ozone, ban on the continued manufacturing and importation of polythene paper bags.

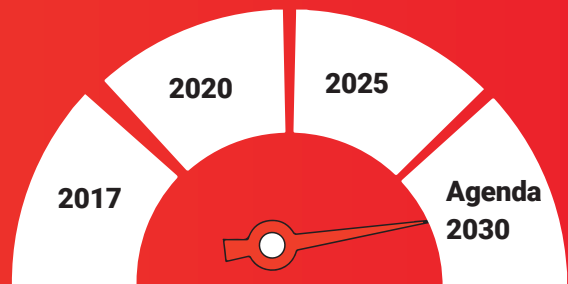
There have also been notable strides in the protection of the environment and activity geared towards mitigating the effects of climate change and halting the continuity of the predicament, through the promotion of green environments and programs to increase forest coverage. Despite this, various policies, legal and institutional frameworks are either inadequate or completely lacking and need development/review or enactment, details of these follow in subsequent sections. Other challenges to implementation include inadequate funding, and the lack of capacity in collecting and analyzing data relevant to the optimal for strategic implementation. Wider trends such as population growth, terrorism and the lack of uniformity in the economic growth of different demographics, also pose potential challenges to the timely realization of the goals.

Other notable strides made include the providence of quality free primary education and free tuition for secondary schools, a fact that has contributed to raised literacy levels among the citizens including the poor and the marginalized.



2.0

Agenda



2.1 Introduction

To ensure legislative, policy and programmatic coherence to accelerate Kenya's pursuit towards the 2030 Agenda, this consultancy work was mooted. It sought to undertake a legislative review of Kenyan Laws with the objective of identifying areas that need to be reformed to comport the SDG commitments. The consultancy report has:

- i. Identified gaps in the laws and policies across the 17 goals with emphasis on how the country can achieve green economic growth and recommend interventions;
- ii. Reviewed institutional arrangements for executing SDG commitments and made recommendations on how the parliament should monitor the national and sub-national execution of SDG commitments; and.
- iii. Examined case studies from other countries on how SDGs can be attained through a coordinated policy, legal and institutional framework.

2.2 The SDGs

The SDGs are a set of 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators adopted by UN Member States in 2015. These SDGs redefine international development cooperation for the next 15 years, beginning 1st January 2016. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG'S) are a successor to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), endorsed the United Nations Millennium Declaration in 2000. The MDGs were a set of 8 Goals, 21 targets and 60 indicators that were to be achieved by 2015. The MDGs represented a global consensus and focused around a set of time-bound development goals, indicators and targets. The SDGs are action oriented, global in nature and universally applicable. They take into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respect for national policies and priorities. They build on the lessons learnt and foundations laid by the MDGs, seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs, and respond to new and emerging development challenges. The SDGs and targets integrate economic, social and environmental aspects and recognize their interlinkages in achieving sustainable development in all its dimensions ¹.



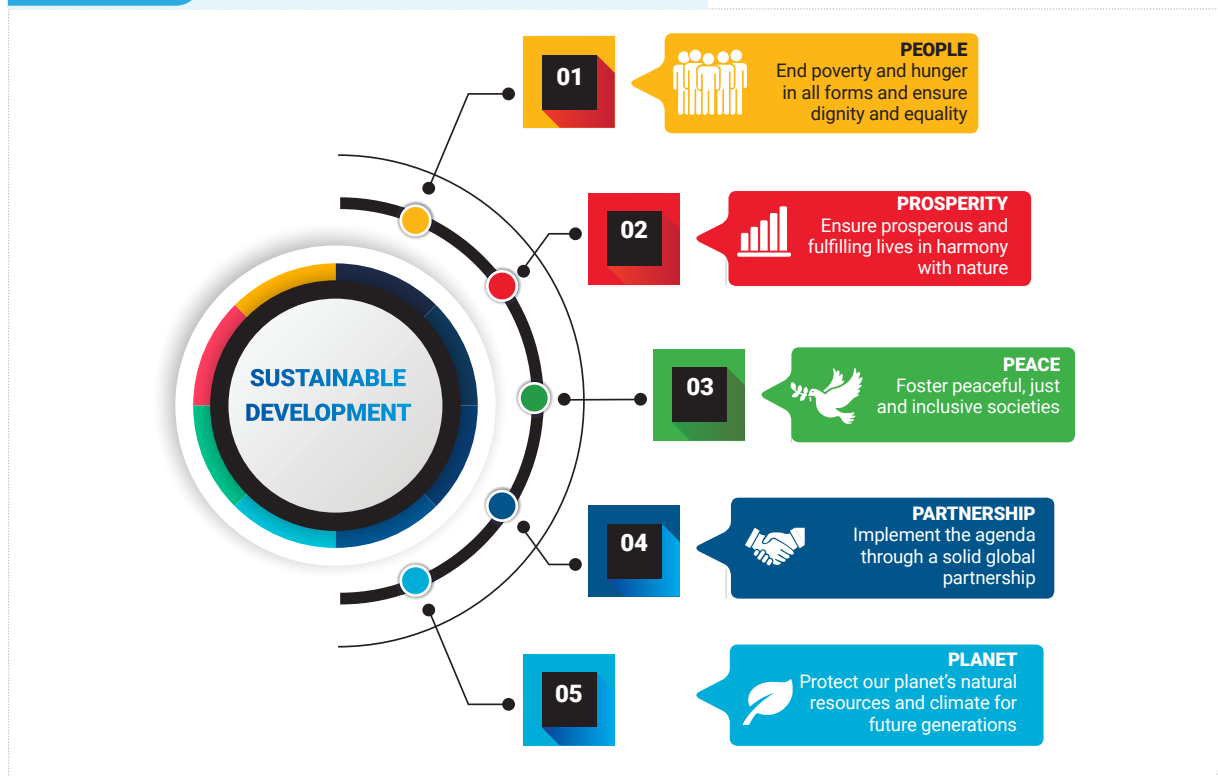
¹"Sustainable development goals" (United Nations) <<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>> accessed March 24, 2017.



The Sustainable Development Goals cover a wide range of issues ranging from Leaving no One Behind; keeping sustainable development at the core; transforming economies for jobs and inclusive growth; building peaceful and effective, open and accountable institutions and forging a new global partnership; culminating into the five (5) Ps – People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships (Figure 2-1).

Out of the 169 targets, 22 of them were to be achieved by 2020, globally, most of them have not been implemented. As a result, during the 74th United Nations General Assembly, world leaders adopted a political declaration of the Sustainable Development Goals aimed at gearing up for a decade of action and delivery for sustainable development. Leaders expressed concern that progress towards the 2030 Agenda is slow in many areas. This was informed by the fact that vulnerabilities are high; deprivations are becoming more entrenched; there is high risk of missing the poverty eradication target; hunger is on the rise; progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is too slow; inequalities in wealth, incomes and opportunities are increasing in and between countries; and biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, discharge of plastic litter into the oceans, climate change and increasing disaster risk continue at rates that bring potentially disastrous consequences for humanity. Drawing upon this, leaders agreed to launch an ambitious and accelerated response to reach a common vision by 2030, and pledged to make the coming decade one of action and delivery.

Figure 2-1: The 5P's of Sustainable Development



People (Fulfilling Lives, G1 – G6): Is all about ending poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and ensuring that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.



Prosperity (Prosperous Lives, G7 – G10): Aims at ensuring that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

Planet (Protecting the Planet, G11 – G15): Concerns with protecting the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

Peace (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, G16): Is all about fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

Partnerships (Partnership for the Goals, G17): Aims at mobilizing the means required to implement the Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused, in particular, on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

Details of each goal follow below.

2.2.1 Goal 1 - No Poverty



“Eradicate Extreme Poverty for all People Everywhere”

This goal targets the alleviation of the economic status of the 1 in every 5 human beings who are currently living in extreme poverty, under \$1.250 per day. Despite the progress in the last three decades to eradicate poverty, most of the people, especially those living in the global south continue to drown in abject poverty. Kenya’s case has not been different as poverty has been decreasing at a slow pace, most recently, from 46% in 2012 to 36.1% in 2018. Poverty, in this respect, is considered as more than just the lack of resources for income, it encompasses lack of access to healthcare, education and other basic services. Gender inequality plays an instrumental role in the perpetuation of poverty from one generation to another. By 2030, this goal seeks to reduce the portion of men, women, and children living in poverty by half. It seeks to alleviate their economic status by according them social protection systems and availing ease means of accessing economic resources to them. The goal seeks to instill resilience in these vulnerable members of the society and reduce their exposure to environmental, social and economic elements, such as natural disasters, that would augment their anguish in want.

2.1.2 Goal 2 – Zero Hunger



“End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture”

The goal targets to ensure the providence of nutritious food to members of the society, especially to the young children of disadvantaged families. It is also specific in the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating mothers.



The target is to double the capacity of food production in the domestic levels in states by allowing equal access to land and other resources by women, indigenous communities, and pastoralists. The goal is specific on the need to educate people on advancing technological aids in the agricultural sector and easing the means of accessing financial aid, markets and other relevant opportunities for farmers. The goal also targets to sensitize communities on the diversification of agricultural means through the advancement in plants and animal genetics. This includes the utilization and information sharing of genetic knowledge and traditional knowledge that is proved relevant to securing food security throughout the world.

Kenyan households are highly dependent on buying their food and therefore market integration and food prices are key determinants of household food security. The indicator of food price anomalies was 10.1% in 2016 before decreasing to 1.37% in 2018. Rural households purchase around 76 percent of their food consumption days, while the pastoralist community in Kenya's poorest and most Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) areas have to buy all commodities apart from livestock products and milk. As a result, they have high levels of low dietary diversity. Food security levels would quickly drop in the likely event of a drought that would make their animals less productive or die and in the event of food price rises. Prevalence of undernourishment, prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, prevalence of stunting and prevalence of malnutrition have remained steady at 24.2 per cent, 56.5 per cent, 29.9 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively. In the review period, the agriculture orientation index for government expenditures has remained at 0.06 since 2016.

2.2.3 Goal 3 – Good Health and Well-being



“Good health and well-being- ensure healthy lives and promote the well-being of all persons at all ages”

This Goal is all about ensuring good health and well-being for all by 2030. Progress has been realized in increasing life expectancy and catering to the health needs of children and mothers. While states continue to put in efforts to promote the well-being of the members of their societies, issues such as infant mortality HIV and AIDS, malaria and, maternal health continue to be sensitive grounds that require extensive efforts to deal with. While fewer children die on a daily basis today as compared to the 1990's, 6 million often die before their 5th birthday. Poverty has played a huge role in aggravating this challenge and continues to disadvantage children in developing states. The target of this goal, as such, is to improve the health status of members of the society, especially infants and children aged below 5 as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. This requires the firm commitments and engagements of governments in developing systems and providing relevant resources and skilled personnel to deal adequately with emerging health issues. There is a need for extensive research on the issues of HIV and AIDS, malaria and cancers. The goal also requires the alignments of corporate models to enhance the mandate of the goal and realize its objectives in a timely fashion.

For Kenya, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), neonatal, infant and under five mortality remains unacceptably high at 362/100,000, 22 per 1000 live births, 39 per 1000 live births and 52 per 1000 live births, respectively. Malaria incidence per 1,000 populations was 62 in 2017 from a high of 182 in 2016. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is 70.2 per cent which is an increase from 61.8 percent in 2014.



2.2.4 Goal 4 - Quality Education



“Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education while promoting lifelong opportunities for all”

Access to quality basic education has been realized as one of the most effective means of alleviating poverty. While the MDGs targets in education were not duly met, they contributed substantially to enhancing means of providing free education to millions of school-going children who would have been locked out on account of traditions and cultural practices or poverty and the ignorance of their guardians. Of all regions, Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rates of education exclusion. Over one-fifth of children between the ages of about 6 and 11 are out of school, followed by one-third of youth between the ages of about 12 and 14. According to UNESCO data, almost 60% of youth between the ages of about 15 and 17 are not in school. For Kenya, participation rate in organized learning has been increasing from 74.9 per cent in 2016 to 77.2 per cent in 2018. There has also been an increase in the number of children attending early learning centers.

The SDG goal targets to remedy this predicament and fill gaps that contribute to the lack of quality education for children, especially young girls affected by traditions and cultures in African and some conservative Asian states. This goal can only be realized after resources are pooled to ensure the fulfillment of the promise of quality primary and secondary education for all. It will also require the sourcing for trained teachers to a margin of nearly 26 million new employments. Kenya has embarked on the development and embracing of various policies, strategies, guidelines and programmes geared towards ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promotion of lifelong learning opportunities for all.

2.2.5 Goal 5 – Gender Equality



“Achieve gender equality and ensure the empowerment of girls and women”

This goal is about ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; elimination of all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; and elimination of all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. The empowerment of women and girls has been a concentration of many agencies and organizations in the recent years. This fact is motivated by the realization that the rights of women are not only relevant as their part of the inherent human rights, but their recognition has a positive impact on everyone in the larger society, by extent. Besides achieving equitable rights for boys and girls in the education system, it is necessary to end violence and discrimination of women on the basis of their genders. The goal aims at providing equal opportunities for women in education, healthcare, work and political representation world over. Gender inequality is largely responsible for poverty and backwardness in most countries in the world. Today progress is only possible when men and women work side by side and are adequately involved in development. Despite broad agreement that gender equality matters in its own right and is a driver of development, stark gender gaps still persist.



Among the key root causes of unequal outcomes for women and men are norms, laws and practices – which discriminate against women and girls. As a result, gender inequality persists in social, economic, and political hierarchies.

Kenya is implementing the 2010 Constitution that expanded the Bill of Rights and introduced extensive provisions on economic, social and cultural rights. The Constitution also enhanced the institutional systems for the respect, protection and promotion of human rights, including right to equality and freedom from gender-based discrimination. The Constitution has various Articles specifically to address gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. These include; Articles 27, 45, 59, 81, 97, 98, 100, 177, and 232.

2.2.6 Goal 6 – Water and Sanitation



“Ensure the providence of clean water and sanitation facilities for all”

Goal 6 is all about achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, ensuring adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and ending open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations; and improving water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials by 2030.

Worldwide, 780 million people do not have access to an improved water source, while an estimated 2.5 billion people lack access to improved sanitation (more than 35% of the world’s population). In Kenya, the proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services was 72.6% (Households) and 68.6% (individuals) in 2018. The population with safely managed sanitation services was 65.7% (Households) and 59.3% (individuals) in 2018. Bad infrastructure and poor economic development are great contributory factors to the growing scarcity of clean water. This is a fact that inhibits millions of people from accessing the natural source which is in plenty. Water scarcity and inadequate sanitation are factors that contribute detrimentally to the realization of food security, opportunities and the realization of good health, especially for young children. Water is a great source for electricity and was identified as an integral component in seeking a solution for the climate change predicament. The targets of this goal are to ensure universal and equitable access to safe drinking water for all. It also includes ending the sanitation problem, while paying special attention to the sanitation needs of young girls and women. These will require the adoption of integrated water resource management tools and the protection of water-related ecosystems, such as mountains and rivers.

The emphasis of the Water and Sanitation Sector has been given to full operationalization of the water Act 2016; investment planning, water storage and last mile water connectivity so that households benefit from the already completed projects with no connections. The water Act 2016 has provided an enabling environment for the universal access to water by separating policy, regulation and implementation roles.



2.2.7 Goal 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



“Ensure the access to affordable, reliable and sustainable modern energy members of the society”

Energy continues to play a fundamental role in the realization of almost all other SDGs. In the recent years, there have been notable strides in ensuring the providence of electricity and clean energy to people through the world. At a global level, the percentage of people with access to electricity has been steadily increasing over the last few decades. In 1990, around 71% of the world’s population had access; this has increased to 87% in 2018. This means 13% of the world did not have access to electricity in 2018. In the same tune, as at 2018, only 60% of the world population had access to clean fuels for cooking, reflecting positive engagements of states in their efforts of promoting the accessibility and good use of available energy sources.

In Kenya, the proportion of households with access to electricity increased from 41.5% in 2016 to 46% in 2018 while the proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology rose from 14.6% in 2016 to 19.8% in 2018. Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption increased from 56.6% in 2016 to 57.7% in 2018. The renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption stood at 11.4% in 2016 before increasing to 12.2% in 2018. The goal’s targets are to increase the percentage of the global population with access to primary technology regarding the use of available energy resources and to ensure a substantial increase in the reliance on renewable energy sources. It also targets to increase international cooperation and information sharing on the best tools of application in using fossil fuels and investing in other sources for energy providence. Availing affordable and clean energy is important for improving living standards, and has direct implications on other goals such as elimination of poverty, good health and gender equality.

2.2.8 Goal 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



“Ensure the promotion of sustainable and inclusive economic opportunities for members of the society in a bid to promote productive employment and consistent economic growth of polities”

The goal is geared towards the realization of a higher per capita economic growth in states. It also targets the raised levels of economic productivity and innovation. It seeks legislative means that enhance investments and facilitate the growth of micro, small scale, and medium sized financial entities. It targets the inclusion of women, the youth and disabled persons in formal employment with enhanced labor rights and the promotion of safe environments for migrant employees.

Kenya’s economic growth rate has been increasing gradually from 5.7 per cent in 2015, 5.9 per cent in 2017 and 6.3 per cent in 2018. The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita stood at 3.6 per cent in 2018 from 3.1 per cent in 2016, while the annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person increased to 1.29 in 2018 from 0.4 in 2016. Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment rose from 83.01 per cent in 2016 to 83.6 per cent in 2018. The proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism out of the total jobs decreased marginally from 2.99 per cent in 2016 to 2.95 per cent in 2018. The proportion of youth aged 15-24 years who are not in education, employment or training was 18.6 per cent in 2016. The proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour dropped from 34.5 per cent in 2014 to 13.1 per cent in 2016.



2.2.9 Goal 9 – Industry, Innovations and Infrastructure



“Build resilient infrastructure and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization while fostering innovation”

The targets of this goal are to increase the quality and number of trans-border business and trade to support human well-being and economic development. They also include the promotion of access to small-scale business enterprises, especially in developing countries, by enabling them to access credit and other fundamental financial aid and marketing. Overly, the goal is geared toward the development of infrastructure that is environmentally conscious and resource-use-efficient at the same time. The Kenya Government identified key national sectors including elimination of poverty, universal health care and education for all by 2030. In furtherance to reduction of poverty, creation of employment is inevitable and hence special attention on industrialization is critical.

2.2.10 Goal 10 - Reduce Inequalities



“Reduce income inequalities within and among countries”

The current age society is marred with income inequalities with the wealthiest 10% taking up 40% of the global income, while the poorest 10% surviving on a mere 7% of the global income. While it remains an alarming predicament, shrewd strategies and implementation of structures and policies can highly aid in bridging this gap. The targets of the goal are to empower the low-income earners and promote economic inclusion regardless of gender, racial and ethnicity barriers. There is also need for wide-spread cooperation between entities to ensure the safeguard of economic rights of immigrants. Overly monitoring of financial markets and encouraging foreign direct investments are among other means that could be employed to shift economic vibrancies to low-income polities.

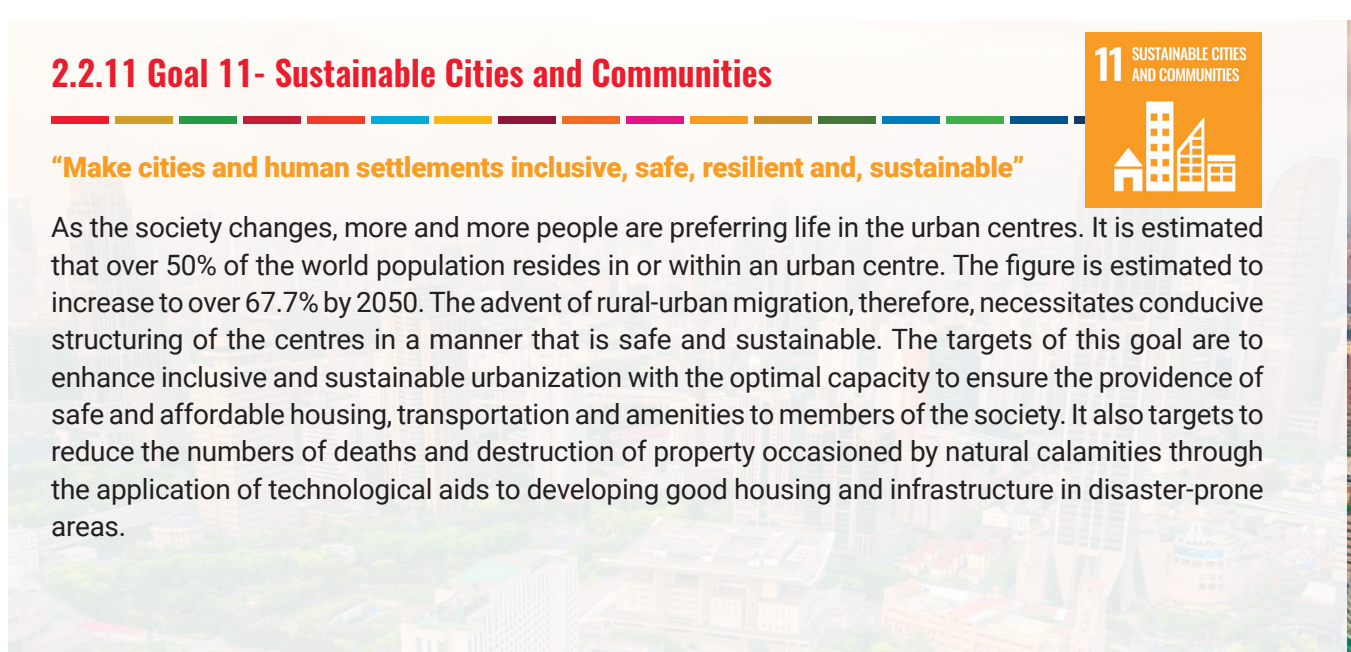
In Kenya, the inclusion of youth, women, PWDs and special interest groups is an essential component of the nation’s development and a key driver in the realization of Kenya’s Big Four Agenda, the Kenya Vision 2030, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.2.11 Goal 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities



“Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and, sustainable”

As the society changes, more and more people are preferring life in the urban centres. It is estimated that over 50% of the world population resides in or within an urban centre. The figure is estimated to increase to over 67.7% by 2050. The advent of rural-urban migration, therefore, necessitates conducive structuring of the centres in a manner that is safe and sustainable. The targets of this goal are to enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization with the optimal capacity to ensure the providence of safe and affordable housing, transportation and amenities to members of the society. It also targets to reduce the numbers of deaths and destruction of property occasioned by natural calamities through the application of technological aids to developing good housing and infrastructure in disaster-prone areas.





2.2.12 Goal 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



“Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns”

The goal is about the strategic implementation of available tools and resources to ensure the optimal use of energy, the development of sustainable infrastructure and quality in delivering basic services and jobs. These factors all gear towards improving the quality of life and enhancing competitive environments for development in economies as a means of fighting poverty. The goal targets the optimization of the little resources available for the greatest outcomes possible. It requires the cooperative engagement of producers and other players in the supply chain to increase the net gains from economic activities while reducing the rate of environmental pollution, misuse of natural resources and wastages in the life-cycle of goods production. Kenya’s population has been increasing at a rate of 2.9% per decade. The high population growth exerts pressure on agricultural land and available resources leading to rural-urban migration. On the other hand, rapid urbanization leads to various challenges including increased demand for housing and associated infrastructure. Uncontrolled urban settlements in all urban areas is increasing and needs to be addressed since the constitution guarantees all Kenyans decent housing.

2.2.13 Goal 13 - Climate Action

13 CLIMATE ACTION



“Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”

Goal 13 is all about strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries; and integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. This draws from the fact that climate change currently presents the biggest challenge to development. The heaviest burden of the predicament is borne by the poor states which contribute least to the environmental degradation. The goal targets the implementation of scalable and affordable means of fighting the causation of climate change. The Paris agreement of 2015 is among the notable strides that states have committed to implementing as a means of combating the menace.

2.2.14 Goal 14 - Life Below Water

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



“Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources sustainable development”

This goal is about preventing and significantly reducing marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land –based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution; and sustainably managing and protecting marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans. More than 600 million people (around 10 per cent of the world’s population) live in coastal areas that are less than 10 meters above sea level. Nearly, 2.4 billion people (about 40 per cent of the world’s population) live within 100 km (60 miles) of the coast. Oceans, coastal and marine resources are very important for people living in coastal communities, who represent 37 per cent of the global population in 2018.



In the same tune, aqua life contributes an estimate of \$28trillion to the global economy each year. Due to this fundamental nature of water bodies and aquatic life, the goal is structured with specific aim of enhancing the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. Measures such as the reduction of the degradation of the natural habitat, prevention of the loss of biodiversity and the protection and preservation of the endangered species are also provided for herein.

2.2.15 Goal 15 - Life on Land



“Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”

The goal has a target of protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. It includes the management of forests through combating acts such as deforestation and desertification.

2.2.16 Goal 16 - Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions



“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels”

This goal is specific about the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable developments. It is Benton the optimal realization of human rights for all, especially for women, children and other vulnerable minorities in the society. It is geared towards enhancing the providence of mechanisms that allow access to justice and building inclusive institutions at all levels in states to continually protect inherent human rights and personal dignity.

2.2.17 Goal 17 - Partnership for the Goals



“Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the partnership for sustainable development”

The purpose of this goal is to strengthen the means of implementation and to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. It requires a partnership between the government, private entities, and civil societies. The arms are to be governed by principles and values that unite them under the mandate of realizing a shared vision and shared goals. Overly, the goal is centered on mobilizing, redirecting and utilizing the transformative power of unity in realizing the objectives of the sustainable development goals. Detailed information about all the 17 goals, their targets and indicators is attached as Annex I.

3.0

The progress of implementing the SDGs since 2015

The implementation of the MDGs in Kenya was marked by recommendable approaches by the government which saw the attainment of objectives geared towards the providence of quality education. In the year 2003, the Kenyan government issued a decree for the providence of free primary education for all school going children. The government also worked through the years to ensure the affordability of secondary education by subsidizing tuition in all public high schools. Efforts by private entities to accord partial and full scholarships to needy but bright students have also seen thousands of young ladies and boys get a basic education. While these notable strides continue to positively impact development in the society, indicators show that the optimal realization of the SDGs is still wanting. The following review will centre on the progress of realizing the SDGs since 2015 and the impact of legislative means developed since then. All the other seven (7) goals recorded partial achievement.

3.1 The Realization of SDGs

Drawing from lessons learnt during the implementation of the MDGs, since January 2016, the government has put in place policy, legal and institutional framework to properly anchor the 2030 Agenda. Institutionally, the State Department for Planning, within the National Treasury and Planning, is mandated to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs in Kenya. To make this a reality, the Department has brought together other key players to strengthen the coordination mechanism, key among them the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Development Partners and other Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. Further to this, various policies, at both levels of government, have been formulated or reviewed while various legislative frameworks have been enacted to enable the implementation of the SDGs.

Figure 3-1: SDGs Institutional Arrangement





In implementing SDGs in Kenya, the state has resorted to the domestication of the SDGs to increase their relevance to the Kenyan situation. There is need to have the goals aligned with the economic, social, and political pillars of the vision 2030 for easier implementation. The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plans (GESIP) that have been taken up by the counties have been instrumental in the fight against environmental degradation and climate change gaps. There has also been great emphasis on the Education for Sustainable Development Plan (ESD) which has seen the fruitful engagement of the education ministry in ensuring the delivery of quality education and increased transparency in the administration of national exams.² The Ministry of Devolution and Planning has required entities and other public institutions to implement SDG mandates from their basic levels by identifying the most applicable SDGs to their mandate. This includes the duty of enhancing awareness and the creation of sensitization programs for the masses. Overly there has been a requirement for the adequate integrating of SDGs with the relevant ministries as a means of ensuring efficiency in the delivery of quarterly reports on their progress to the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

The National Environmental Management Program has also been more active in addressing issues of planning, pollution control, climate change and environmental education awareness. These acts are concurrent with the recent declaration of a ban on the continued use of polythene paper bag, whose negative impact on the environment is gravely underestimated by most citizens. The primary factor in all the strategies has been to empower the poor through education and provide them with empowering amenities, even as the advocacy for minority rights peaks to ensure the most vulnerable members have a tool, in the form of enlightenment, to competitively engage with others members of the community. While the country is yet to realize the objectives fully, there is a promising stride in the delivery of basic quality education and primary healthcare, through initiatives such as maternal healthcare services. The overt indulgence of the state and private entities in developing frameworks for the realization of SDGs in Kenya has greatly aided the progressive attainment of the SDGs. For instance since 2015 the following policies specific to goal no. 6 have been developed.

- i. Kenya environmental sanitation and hygiene strategic framework 2016-2020.
- ii. Kenya environmental sanitation and hygiene policy 2016-2020.
- iii. National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework.
- iv. Prototype county Kenya environmental health and sanitation bill.

3.2 Key notable Programs towards Attainment of SDGs

While the state works tirelessly to ensure the efficiency of frameworks geared at attaining the SDGs and the vision 2030 objectives, there are emerging trends in policy development, programs and legislative tools seeking to enhance the mandate. Discussed below are a few of such developments.

a. The Kenya Country Program 2016-2020

This is a continuing project funded by the government of Denmark. It is intended to support civil society organizations and other likely organizations in the fight for minority inclusion in the social and political spheres of engagement in Kenya.

²Mogire Obwaya, 'open data policy and strategies towards achieving United Nations sustainable development goals; Case of Kenya', 2016



The main mandate is to promote peace, stability and security, components that resonate with the country's current objectives in the attainments of vision 2030 and the realization of the SDGs, especially goals 1, 5, 9 and 11.³ The program will also seek active engagements with the center for human rights and policy studies as a further means of structuring strategies and policies that enhance the realization of set objectives. The program is an optimal hub for the realization of fundamental principles of non-discrimination, inclusivity, transparency and accountability. Its implementation is continually monitored by the Danish and Kenyan affiliates as they seek to apply the best means for effective realization of SDGs and the Vision 2030 objectives in Kenya.

b. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment on the Protection of the Ozone

Kenya is increasingly becoming cautious of factors that continually degrade the environmental and contribute to the global climate change. As a result, there has been vibrancy in the development of policies and tools to address the menace, with the most recent being the review and propose to ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Treaty on the Protection of the Ozone. The move is very strategic and functional in the realization of the economic pillars of the vision 2030 and the SDG objectives regarding the protection of the ecosystem and the general environment. The state is also embarking on programs to peak the forest cover in the country. The government is seeking to restore 5.1 hectares of forest cover as a response to the boon challenge in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

c. Ban on Manufacturing, Importation and use of Polythene Paper Bags

In the same tune of enhancing environmental protection, the state has issued a ban on the continued production and importation of polythene bags.⁴ This is an active extension of the strategies of phasing out the use of polythene initiated in 2007. The move is projected to invoke positive responses from the wider East African Community, and contribute substantially to the realization of objectives regarding the promotion of green and sustainable environments in the wider region. Recent initiatives such as the *nyumba kumi* initiative continue to contribute substantially to the development and realization of a cohesive society and sustainable development by extension. The engagement of youth and children in schools and tertiary institutions has worked positively in reinforcing the mandate and promising fruitful outcomes with time.



The country faces substantial developments by the day as policies and strategies are hatched in the county and grassroots levels to ensure the efficient providence of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and the creation of safe and secure habitation environments.



Photo source: National Geographic Society

³The Kenya country program, thematic program for governance: the development engagement document, 2016

⁴Nevile Otuki, 'The UN backs Kenya's ban on plastic bags as industrialists cry foul', retrieved from www.businessdailyafrica.com



3.3 Linking Plans, Policies and Budgets on SDGs Attainment

The preparation of the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) for the Kenya Vision 2030 identified and mainstreamed regional and international commitments that would ensure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Africa Agenda 2063. The State Department for Planning prepared and issued fourth generation strategic plan preparation guidelines to all MDAs, with the intention of integrating policies, plans and budgets. Further, through consultations with the Council of Governors, the Department prepared and disseminated the guidelines for the preparation of the second generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which sub national government should follow to ensure policy and developmental coherence. The CIDPs mirror the priorities of the MTPs at the sub-national level and therefore will ensure the SDGs and Africa Agenda 2063 mainstreamed at the sub national level. As per the Constitution 2010, sub-national governments are now implementing the relevant SDGs targets at the grass root level hence more targeted interventions and strategies. These are expected to fast track the achievement of such targets as well as reduce or eliminate existing regional disparities.

The Kenya Constitution provides citizens with the right to participate in the decision-making process and further directs the national and sub national legislatures respectively to “facilitate public participation” in their work. Therefore, the preparation of the development plans and all the strategies are guided by the Constitution and are required to be participatory by involving all stakeholders. The MTP III was prepared through consultative processes for ownership and awareness creation and involved the following; County consultation forums; Sector Working Groups- which consist of Ministries, Departments, Agencies, development partners, academia, women, youth, persons with disabilities, media, private sector, and CSOs. Alongside the MTPs are the Sector Plans (five year cycle) which highlight in detail programmes, projects and policies for implementation during the medium term period.

Following the review of the performance contracting framework for Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), all public institutions are expected to mainstream SDGs into their plans, programmes and policies and consequently report to the State Department for Planning on progress of SDGs implementation. In the same vein, the second generation Revenue Allocation Formula was reviewed to prioritize the Poverty Index among resource sharing criteria. The Equalization Fund further allocates more public resources to counties with high poverty indices as a way to fast track the reduction of poverty that is critical to the attainment of the SDGs. Other stakeholders have also integrated SDGs in their core business/mandate including leading private sector companies and Civil Society Organizations. The private sector in Kenya is fairly well developed and therefore has a huge potential to play its part in implementing SDGs. So far it has taken a keen interest on the implementation of the goals. The United Nations Country Team has further embarked on integrating its programmes into national priorities under the framework of Delivering as One (DAO).

4.0

The Constitution of Kenya and SDGs



The Constitution of Kenya is the supreme law of the land. It binds all persons and any law inconsistent with it is null and void. The Constitution has several provisions on the Sustainable Development Goals. First, Article 10 provides that sustainable development is a national value. Article 42 and 69 further provides that the government and the citizens have a duty to “to protect and conserve the environment and ensure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources”. In addition to this, article 53 provides that every child is entitled to free and compulsory basic education. Other relevant constitutional provisions include Articles 27, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 53, 54, 55, 56 and 57. The commission for the Implementation of the Constitution was established to ensure a smooth transition and the implementation of the constitution of Kenya 2010. The constitution was responsible for creating the necessary framework for the implementation of the constitution and giving effect most of the sections of the constitutions. Sustainable development goals are largely social-economic goals which Kenya has argued that because of the limited resources, these rights will be actualized progressively. Article 43 of the constitution of Kenya states that;

Every person has the right;

- a. to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care;
- b. to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation;
- c. to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality;
- d. to clean and safe water in adequate quantities;
- e. to social security; and
- f. to education.

The provision provides that a person shall not be denied emergency medical treatment and mandates the State to provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants. Article 43 covers most of the thematic areas of the SDGs. Because of the state’s inability to enforce all these rights, Kenyan citizens are yet to receive the full benefits of these rights. For instance, although Article 43 provides for emergency treatment, there is no supporting legislation to achieve this goal. In addition, what can be termed as emergency treatment has not been defined. Hospitals can claim that they have discharged their role by just administering first aid. Because the state lacks economic resources to actualize the social economic rights, the government of Kenya has been slow in developing laws and policies bringing into effect the social economic rights. The following section is an illustration of the SDG indicators vis a vis the Constitutional provisions and existing gaps.



Table 4-1 : Constitutional Provisions and Gap Matrix

Goal	Institutions	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 1: No Poverty	Constitution Article 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Article 43-Socio-economic rights Article 54-PWD Article 55-Youth Article 56-Minorities and Marginalized groups 57- Article Older Persons	Lack of laws and legislations to give effect to social economic rights enshrined in the Constitution.	Parliament should pass the Senior Citizens and Protection Bill, Food Security Bill, National Drought Management Authority Bill and Natural Resources Public Sharing Bill.
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger	Article 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Article 43-Socio-economic rights Article 54-PWD Article 55-Youth Article 56-Minorities and Marginalized groups Article 57-Older Persons	Lack of laws and legislations to give effect to social economic rights enshrined in the constitution.	County governments should pass legislations on- Agriculture Crop and animal husbandry Livestock sale Plant and disease control Fisheries Veterinary services
GOAL 3: Good health and Well-Being	Article 10(2)(d), Article 43	Kenya does not have a comprehensive legislation to give effect to sustainable development	The Parliament should enact a legislation to give effect to sustainable development.
GOAL 4: Quality Education	Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development 43-Socio-economic rights 53- children 54-PWD 55-Youth 56-Minorities and Marginalized groups	Lack of laws and legislations to give effect to social economic rights enshrined in the constitution	The National Assembly should pass these pending legislations on Cancer prevention and control Act; Mental health bill; Reproductive healthcare bill; Legislation on access to emergency medical treatment; Legislation on health insurance subsidy for the elderly and disabled; Legislation on the primary healthcare/ universal healthcare coverage in Kenya; Legislation on the free maternity County Legislations on: Health services Control of drugs Animal control and welfare



<p>GOAL 5: Gender Equality</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Article 27- Equality and freedom from discrimination Article 40- Right to property Article 59- Equality Commission Chapter 4 – Bill of Rights</p>	<p>Lack of laws and legislations to give effect to social economic rights enshrined in the constitution</p>	<p>Proposed County Legislations on: Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centres and childcare facilities. Formulation and implementation of free quality education policy Two-thirds gender rule Gender policy</p>
<p>GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development 43-Socio-economic rights</p>	<p>Implementation gap</p>	<p>County legislation on: Water and sanitation services Storm water management systems inbuilt up areas Soil and water conservation Legislation on ODF policy</p>
<p>GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Implementation gap</p>	<p>Proposed county Legislation on: Electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation</p>
<p>GOAL 8: Decent work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Implementation gap</p>	<p>The Livestock and livestock Products Development and Marketing Bill 2016. County Pension Scheme Bill 2016; Coconut Industry Development Bill 2016</p>
<p>GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Kenya does not have a comprehensive legislation to give effect to sustainable development</p>	<p>Enactment of law establishing Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport and Authority. Proposed county legislation on: County Transport including County roads, public road transport, ferries and harbours, traffic and parking and street lighting.</p>



<p>GOAL 10: Reduce Inequalities</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development 43-Socio-economic rights 54-PWD 55-Youth 56-Minorities and Marginalized groups 57-Older Persons Chapter 11 of the Constitution Article 204-EQUALISATION FUND</p>	<p>Kenya does not have a comprehensive legislation to give effect to sustainable development</p>	<p>Amendments on Land Act Community Law Act Employment Act Public procurement and disposal Act GATT/ WTO Agreements and negotiations Salaries and Remuneration Commission Act Human rights and equality Commission Act</p>
<p>GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Formulation of specific legislations on sustainable urban development.</p>	<p>Proposed county legislation on: County Transport including County roads, public road transport, ferries and harbours, traffic and parking and street lighting.</p>
<p>GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Formulation of specific legislations to deal with this section of SDGs</p>	
<p>GOAL 13: Climate Action</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Chapter 5 part 2</p>	<p>Implementation of legislative framework for instance on disaster management.</p>	<p>County legislation on implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation. Specific legislation on green fund.</p>
<p>GOAL 14: Life Below Water</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Chapter 5 part 2</p>	<p>Implementation gap</p>	<p>Implement the existing laws and regulations.</p>
<p>GOAL 15: Life on Land</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Chapter 5, Article 69</p>	<p>Implementation gap</p>	<p>Implement the existing laws</p>



<p>GOAL 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development Article 10, National values and principles of governance. Article 2- Supremacy of Constitution Article 2 (5) and (6), Application of Rules of International Law, Treaties and Conventions ratified by Kenya Article 48- Access to justice for all.</p>	<p>Implementation gap</p>	<p>Implement the existing laws and regulations</p>
<p>GOAL 17: Partnership for the Goals</p>	<p>Articles 10(2)(d), Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Lack of a legislation on this section of SDGs</p>	<p>The National Assembly should pass the pending bills on Data protection Bill Philanthropy/Foundations Law CSR law and regulations</p>

5.0

Policies and programs towards attainment of SDGs



5.1 The Policy Framework

Kenya's journey to the attainment of sustainable development began at dawn of 21st century. It was largely influenced by the global push to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of the greatest challenge that has plagued governments since independence has been on how to eradicate poverty. Currently, 36.1% of the Kenyan population lives below the poverty line (according to national standards). Before the adoption of the 17 SDGs, Kenya had formulated a long-term blue-print, the Kenya Vision 2030. The agenda 2030 was adopted when Kenya was already implementing its long term Economic blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030, for accelerating transformation of the country into a rapidly industrializing middle income nation by the year 2030.



Konza City - Photo source: The Exchange

The Kenya Vision 2030 is well aligned to the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving both Vision 2030 and SDGs and is indeed a progressive process with goals and milestones that will be achieved over time. The Kenyan government has been very instrumental in the structuring of viable means for the attainment of select SDGs in the county. The national plan for their implementation, SDGs Roadmap, was launched on 14th September 2016 by the Cabinet Secretary of the then Ministry of Planning and Devolution, currently the National Treasury and Planning. Drawing from lessons learnt during the implementation of the MDGs, the Roadmap identified seven (7) key thematic areas, including: Mainstreaming of SDGs into plans, policies and budgets; Domestication and localization; Resource mobilization; Awareness and sensitization; Capacity building; Tracking and reporting; and mapping of stakeholders. The Kenya Vision 2030 is the government's program that guides political and socio-economic development. The policy document was planned long before the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is a development program that is supposed to run from 2008 to 2030. Its aims are to create "a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030".



It also aims to assist in the transformation of Kenya into a middle-income country that will provide a high quality of life to its citizens by 2030. The transformation is to take place in a clean and secure environment. The Kenya Vision 2030 comprising of three key pillars; Economic, Social and Political provides the frameworks for the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve and sustain an average economic growth rate of 10 percent per annum until 2030. The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The Political Pillar aims to realize a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law, and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society.

The Pillars are anchored on enablers and macro or the foundations. The enablers consist of Infrastructure; Information and Communications Technology (ICT); Science, Technology and Innovation (STI); Land Reforms; Public Sector Reforms; Labour and Employment; National Values and Ethics; Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE); Security; Peace Building and Conflict Resolution. The Vision outlines flagship projects in each sector. To enhance value addition and move the economy along the value chain, as outlined in the Vision 2030, Kenya is focusing on the following seven key sectors with potential to deliver 10% economic growth per annum: Tourism; Agriculture (Agro-processing); Wholesale & Retail trade; Manufacturing; IT enabled services/Business Process Outsourcing; Financial Services and Oil, Gas & Mineral resources. For social development and to meet the basic needs of its people Kenya is investing in its people by undertaking transformation in 6 key social sectors: Education and Training; Health including HIV and AIDS; Water and Sanitation; Environment; Housing and Urbanization; Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups while Political Pillar is focussed on Moving to the Future as one Nation. The social pillar aims at building a just society which is also cohesive. The Vision in relation to the social pillar makes provisions for vulnerable persons such as persons with disability and communities that have been previously marginalized. The eight key sectors that are critical to the social pillar are: education and training; the health sector; water and sanitization; the environment; housing and urbanization; and gender, youth, sports and culture. The political pillar aims to transform Kenya's political governance across six main areas. These areas are: rule of law; electoral and political processes; democracy and public service delivery; transparency and accountability; and security, peace building and conflict management.

To start the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya, it was found necessary to establish the extent to which the SDGs converge with Kenya's own development objectives as set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 and therefore identify which SDGs are relevant to Kenya's development context. This was done by mapping each of the 17 goals with Vision 2030 within the second Medium Term Plan. The mapping indicates that the Kenya Vision 2030 is well aligned to the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving both Vision 2030 and SDGs and is indeed a progressive process with goals and milestones that will be achieved over time. The time-frame of the Vision coincides with the timeframe for the SDGs. This is an opportunity for Kenya as progress towards the national priorities as spelt out in the Vision could be matched with progress towards the SDGs. The vision is implemented at both the national and sub national levels through a five year Medium Term Plan and County Integrated Development Plans respectively. The SDGs will be mainstreamed at these two levels.



Table 5-1: The Kenya Vision 2030 and the SDGs

Vision Pillars	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
<p>Economic Pillar: To maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% p.a.</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>
<p>Social pillar: A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment</p>	<p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p>
<p>Political Pillar: An issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented, and accountable democratic political system</p>	<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

Table 5-2: Development Aspect, MTP III and the SDGs

Area	MTP III	SDGs
Poverty	MTP III aims to reduce poverty from the current 36.1 per cent through various initiatives	Goal 1 End Poverty in all its forms everywhere
Agriculture and Food Security	This aims at transforming Kenya’s agricultural sector to boost food and nutritional security through increased output and agricultural processing; It reiterates the need to enhance Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) through various initiatives	Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Health Care	Kenya’s vision for health is to provide ‘equitable and affordable health care at the highest affordable standard’. Under MTP III, the goal is to achieve 100% universal health coverage	Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
Blue Economy	The goal is sustainable use of aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water	Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
Education	The goal is to enhance quality and relevance of education as well enhance efficiency and effectiveness of educational services	Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Gender Equality and Equity	One foundation of the Vision is equity with respect to access to education, healthcare, resource allocation, rule of law. Gender and social equity provision also established	Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Goal 10 Reduce Inequality within and among countries
Energy	Aims at promoting development and use of renewable energy sources to create a reliable, adequate and cost-effective energy supply regime to support industrial development.	Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
Sustainable Production and Consumption	The goal is to enhance sustainable consumption and production patterns and practices	Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Water and Sanitation	A Nation living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment Conservation Pollution and waste Management	Goal 6 Ensure availability and Sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Terrestrial Ecosystems	Managing land, water and forest resources	Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote use of terrestrial ecosystems, Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Climate Change	Addressing climate change ASAL and high risk disaster zones Kenya's economy is highly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors, making it vulnerable to climate variability and change	Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
Manufacturing and Infrastructure Development	The aim is to increase the manufacturing share of GDP from 9.2% to 15 % and agro-processing to at least 50% of total agricultural output The goal is to develop efficient and effective infrastructure, which is a key enabler for other sectors. MTP III also aspires modernization of existing infrastructure facilities	Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Human Settlements	Aims to provide adequate and decent housing in a sustainable environment and to further offer the population with high quality of life by 2030. In the MTP III period, the aim is to provide affordable housing by building 500,000 affordable houses in five years across the country	Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
Security	Security of all persons and property throughout the Republic	Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
Partnerships	Recognizes the role of development partners and trade partners as well as private public partnerships	Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.



5.2 Laws and Subsidiary Legislations

All 17 SDGs are so intertwined and linked and therefore one goal may not be attained in exclusion of the other. For instance, it has been established that promoting equality and enhancing the justice systems of the world, will have a great impact in reducing poverty and promoting the economic well-being of women. This will invariably, have a positive impact on their abilities to compete for equitable representation in politics and the realization of good health care providence for the society in turn. With this realization, the state has been engaged in the drafting of laws related to enhancing environmental conservation, and economic alleviation while attaining environmental and equality objectives sought through the SDGs. Among the recent developments in the law is the enactment of the Water Act, 2016, which is express on provisions regarding the use and distribution of water especially in the urban centers where there might be wastages and in semi-arid regions like in Turkana, where there is water scarcity. The National Drought Management Act and The National Resources Act are also given to realizing goals 6, 13 and 14. While the National Employment Authority Act is charged within the mandate of alleviating poverty, creating employment opportunities for minorities and the marginalized members of the society and contributing positively to the attainment of the other SDGs by extension. Other laws like the Mining Act, The Legal Aid Act, Natural Resources Act, 2016⁵, Climate Change Act 2016⁶, The Forest Conservation Management Act⁷ and the Engineering Technology Act⁸, all serve a crucial purpose in the realization of the SDG and the vision 2030. The fundamental concern however is the challenge of the implementation of the legislative provisions as envisaged.

5.3 The Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP 2016 - 2030)

The government has come up with a Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The GESIP provides a good avenue for a functional interaction between SDGs and economic development. The GESIP is a policy that provides the framework for a green economy and its strategies are informed by ongoing initiatives such as the Kenya Vision 2030 sustainable development objectives and the National Climate Change Action Plan.



The Government of Kenya should ensure that all the environmental legislations are effectively enforced and the offending entities are punished

Photo source: istock

⁵No. 41 of 2016

⁶No. 11 of 2016

⁷No. 34 of 2016

⁸No. 23 of 2026



The GESIP strengthens efforts to address challenges such as unemployment, poverty, climate change and inequality among others. In order to implement the SDG principles, government expenditure should shift from activities that destroy and degrade the environment. Disabling the environment and funding projects that have detrimental effects on the environment makes green investments less lucrative. All the laws and legislations passed in pursuant to the 17 SDGs ought to be implemented effectively in order for the country to enjoy the full benefits of the SDG transformation. Businesses and companies should comply with the laws passed in pursuant to realizing the SDGs. Budgetary allocations should be made by the national, county government and other non-state actors towards the implementation of the SDGs.

5.4 Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy

The key driver of the social pillar has been identified to be education. There has been a move to have an ESD policy developed and to have interventions in the education sector redirected towards ESD. GESIP and the Vision 2030 have both identified that ESD is an effective strategy that can be used to build the capacity to move to a green economy. There are several provisions that promote ESD in Kenya. To start with, the Basic Education Act provides that “the Cabinet Secretary of Education shall upon advice of the National Education Board advise the government on the promotion of environmental protection education for sustainable development”¹⁰. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Cap 387 also offers a framework for the efficient coordination of every action that has a direct influence towards the environment.

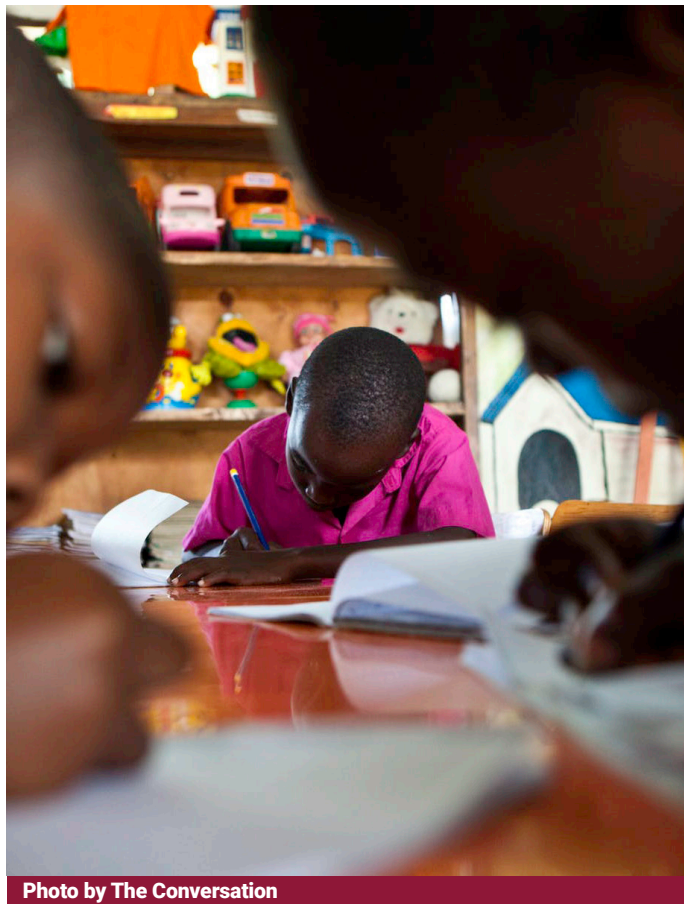


Photo by The Conversation

The National Education Sector Plan (NESP) of 2013-2018 offers a strategy to promote ESD through education and training. This is to be done in accordance with the Global Action Program. Session Paper No. 2 of 2015 on Reforming Education and Training in Kenya envisions a competence based curriculum that will promote quality education in Kenya. The Ministry of Education through this policy committed itself to promote ESD as a key driver for sustainable development as well as quality education.

⁹The UNEP-UNDESA-UNDP Joint Program for “Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond” (GEJP) <http://staging.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/GEI%20Highlights/kenya%20brief.pdf>

¹⁰ Basic Education Act, section 42(4)



ESD activities in the country have been guided by the United Nation Decade of Education for Sustainable Development¹¹ and by the ESD Implementation Strategy of 2008. ESD interventions have been guided by the ESD Implementation Strategy through eight strategies that are interlinked.

These strategies are advocacy and vision building, consultation and ownership, partnership and networks, capacity building and training, research and innovation, use of ICT, monitoring and evaluation, and Regional Centers of Expertise.¹² The country has further developed an ESD policy. This is the Session Paper No. 11 of 2014 on National Education for Sustainable Development Policy that the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources has spearheaded. The policy offers mechanisms by which all stakeholders should engage in order to address the challenges facing sustainable development through education.

5.5 2030 Development Agenda and Green Economic Growth

In the last 10 years, green economic growth has been the focus of many developing countries around the world. Green economic growth has been lauded for accelerated progress towards sustainable development, sustainable use of natural resources and environmentally friendly use of energy and the valuation of natural resources. Green economic growth is lucrative for developing countries because it tackles two major goals; improving the well-being of the society through poverty reduction and improving the environmental management while combating climate change. Climate change has the greatest impact on developing countries. It affects the ecosystems which supports life and affects food production patterns. Kenya has been largely affected by climate change as is currently witnessed with increased drought and millions of people are at the risk of starvation. It is therefore paramount to ensure that any economic gains made by Kenya integrate the Sustainable development goals outlined in the 2030 development agenda. The State of California in the United States experienced severe droughts between 2011 and 2014 and the drought is said to be the worst in the history of the state. Residents began feeling the impact of the drought in 2015 when the government of California announced water rationing and passed laws against water wastage. One of the reasons why California did not experience social decay, starvation and death during this time is because the economy of the US is developed along the principles of sustainable management. As of 2017 Kenya can hardly survive a four-year drought with little or no rain as California did. Any water shortages or changes in the patterns of rainfall have detrimental impact on the livelihood of Kenyans and an adverse effect on the economy.

The current economic order in Kenya is unsustainable in terms of costs and benefits. Kenya has a very large informal economy and a fair balance in the transition of the informal economy to formal economy is necessary in order to achieve equitable distribution of wealth in the society. Over 80% of the jobs in Kenya are in the informal economic sector and the informal sectors such as the Jua Kali need to be formalized in order for Kenya to register a positive economic growth and increase employment opportunities. Green economic growth would ensure that the sector develops in accordance with 2030 development agenda. The Sustainable development goals are crucial for developing countries such as Kenya in achieving green economic growth.

¹¹ 2005-2014

¹² Ayub Macharia, "Framework for Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Kenya". November 2016



Green economic growth in Kenya is crucial for developing countries such as Kenya because they are heavily reliant on the exploitation of natural resources to spur economic growth. Green economic growth is also important because Kenya faces food, water and ecological insecurity due to weather fluctuations arising from climate change. One of the key precepts of green economic growth is low carbon and high technology principle. Although the low carbon and high technology principle does not necessarily lead to poverty reduction or equitable distribution of the benefits arising from exploitation of natural resources, it ensures that there is efficient use of energy and sustainable exploitation of natural resources.

The initial cost of the transition to green economic growth in Kenya might be impeded by the high cost of transition and the initial investment required to achieve this desire. Kenya has nevertheless lagged behind in the implementation of the household waste management, waste water treatment and household waste management. Indigenous technology has not been sufficient in addressing the problem of waste management and as such most county governments are struggling to address waste disposal.



Kenya has made strides towards the realization of green economic growth and the implementation of the 17 SDGs through its vision 2030 blue print. Kenya lowered import tariffs for Kenya power and related appliances

Photo source: Climate Innovation Center



Table 5-3: SDG Policy Implementation and Gap Matrix

Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 1: No Poverty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Vision 2030 and the Third MTP • Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2009 – 2020 • Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2018-2028 • National Social Protection Policy • Cash Transfer Policy • Kenya National Disability Policy • The National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) • The Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) Programme • Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016 – 2030 • Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030 • Kenya Climate – Smart Agriculture Strategy (CSAS) • National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya does not have readily available data on the vulnerable persons who are facing extreme poverty and maybe left behind. • Even with the existence of a policy, national rollout of the cash transfer programme has not been fully implemented. • The majority of the Kenyans working in the private sector are not actively encouraged to enroll in pension programs. This owes to the fact that there are no • There exist gaps in implementation of the existing policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a deeper analysis of those that are likely to be left behind and prepare policy frameworks targeting such groups. • Provide disaggregated data for planning and policy management. • Provide mechanisms for full participation of private sector in the pensions sector • Sensitization and awareness creation on the existing policy framework. • Alignment of Policies, Legislations and Institutions towards the 2030 Agenda • Full implementation of the existing policies on poverty eradication • Strengthen and harness linkages between the various actors on the 2030 Agenda • Activate National Economic council • Formulate Import reduction Strategy along with Export promotion policy • Review of all Acts and regulation older than 5 years. This in line with the 5 years of MTP III



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Policy • Supply related policies • Price related policies • Income related policies • Vision 2030 • National Food and Security Policy. • Agriculture Sector Development Strategy ASDS (2010-2020) • Agriculture Sector Development Strategy ASDS (2010-2020). • Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2001 • Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Employment Creation, 2003-2007 • Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) 2004-2014, • Kenya Vision 2030 and the 1st Vision 2030 MTP • The Agriculture Sector Development Strategy 2010 – 2020 • Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) of NEPAD, 2002 • Food Policy (Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1981) • National Food Policy (Sessional Paper 1 of 1994) • National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP) • National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) 2011 • Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2009 – 2020 • Kenya Climate – Smart Agriculture Strategy (CSAS) • Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2018-2028 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant challenges remain for small scale producers, who are the major actors, which include inadequate access to affordable inputs and credit, technology and technical support/extension services, water for irrigation, and the continued fragmentation of agricultural land into small uneconomical and unproductive sizes; • Although KALRO maintains gene banks for both plant and animal species, but the effectiveness of this function may be undermined by weak policy and legal framework; • There is partial implementation of policy on funding agricultural R&D; • Most of the county governments have not developed a comprehensive policy on food security • Implementation of policies on elimination of hunger in inadequate. • The country continues to suffer post-harvest losses • No policy on new crop development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote manufacturing value addition • Expand opportunities for small scale producers and increase value addition and sell high quality products in reliable markets. • Promote agricultural mechanization • Promote new food formulation • County governments should develop corresponding and localized policies to deal with food insecurity. • Efforts on increasing food production, and ensuring food and nutrition security should emphasize initiatives aimed at supporting small holder farmers and pastoralists. • Focus on providing adequate access to affordable inputs and credit, technology and technical support / extension services, water for irrigation, and implementing land reforms in ways that support agricultural productivity for small holders. • Enact/amend legislations to support the implementation of Goal 2. • Environment and climate change be mainstreamed in all agriculture and food legislations.



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kenya Health Policy 2014-30 ○ Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2018 ○ Kenya Mental Health Policy 2015 – 2030 ○ National Adolescent SRH Policy 2015 ○ Population Policy for National Development 2011 ○ National Reproductive Health Policy 2007 ○ National Social Protection Policy ○ National Cancer Control Strategy 2017 – 2022 ○ National Policy on Prevention and Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance ○ Kenya National Policy-Injection Safety and Medical Waste policy ○ International Tobacco Control Policy ○ National Strategic Plan for Eye Health and Blindness Prevention 2012 to 2018 ○ Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2018 ○ Health Sector ICT Standards and Guidelines ○ Alcohol and drug abuse policy ○ Medical Laboratory Policy ○ National Adolescent sexual and reproductive health policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kenya Health Policy 2014 – 2030 MMR target of 113 per 100,000 live births by 2030 is inconsistent with SDG target of achieving less than 70 by 2030. The health policy targets need to be reviewed in light of future multi-stakeholder scaling up of MNH interventions. ○ Universal access to healthcare under NHIF programme has not been fully implemented. ○ Inadequate development/localization of County policies on health ○ The Kenyan health sector has suffered huge blows as a result of industrial action by health workers. ○ No mobile emergency response in times of accidents ○ Community involvement in preventive health care is inadequate ○ Other than the cancer strategy, there is no policy on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) ○ The reduction of hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination has the potential to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from these sources. However, enforcement has been the challenge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage local manufacturing of pharmaceutical products and value chain ○ Strengthen regulatory capacity for the sector to promote self-regulation consistent with Kenya's health goals and objectives. ○ Develop internal dispute resolving mechanisms to ensure that industrial action does not disrupt the provision of health services. ○ The government and other stakeholders should support the full implementation of the Community Health Strategy. ○ Re-orient and refocus health services towards primary health. Involving communities by effectively implementing appropriate strategies will be more effective and ultimately cheaper for the country to achieve the health outcomes ○ The Reproductive Health Policy 2007 needs to be reviewed to be consistent with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution 2010 and include targets consistent with the relevant SDG targets. ○ Promote and incentivize private sector investment in health care ○ Explore the formulation of scholarship programmes targeting medical sector ○ Recommend Minimum Retail Price for pharmaceuticals in packaging



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 4: Quality Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum Reform Policy 2015 • National Early Childhood Development Policy Framework (2006) • National Children's Policy 2008 • Technical and Vocational Education and Training Policy 2012 • Education Sector Policy on Peace Education 2014 • Education and Training Gender Policy 2015 • TVET strategy 2016-2020 • Policy for Alternative Provision of Basic Education and Training (APBET) 2009 • Education Sector Policy on HIV and AIDS 2013 • The Policy Framework on Nomadic Education in Kenya, 2010 • Special Needs Education (SNE) Policy 2009 • Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities May 2018 • Education for Sustainable Development Policy for the Education Sector 2017 • UNESCO Policy for Education Sector • A Policy Framework for Science, Technology and Innovation • ECD Service Standard Guidelines • The National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya - Strategic Plan 2015/2016-2019/2020 • National Education Sector Plan - Volume One: Basic Education Programme Rationale and Approach • National Education Sector Plan - Volume Two: Operational Plan • TVET Institutions Guidance and Counseling Policy and Operational Guidelines 2011 • Revitalizing and Harnessing Science, Technology and Innovation for Kenya's Prosperity and Global Competitiveness • The National Special Needs Education Policy Framework • Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Strategic Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competency based education is being reviewed. Initial policies were on literacy • The existing policy framework in education adequately support the achievement of Goal 4. However, Inadequate implementation of existing policies on education is a challenge • Youth policy is outdated (2006) and has been in the process of review for several years • Mismatch between skills and labour market demands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the link between government, industry and academia. • Amend the Basic Education Act to ban private tuition by teachers • Strengthen TVET education • Decentralize the education sector to ensure efficient access • Make Internships and Apprenticeship part of Training culture for all technical courses including at Artisan Level. • Implementation of existing policies on education



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Gaps
GOAL 5: Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Gender and development Education and Training Sector Gender Policy (2015) National Guidelines on the Management of Sexual Violence (2014) The Kenya Vision 2030 the government's blue print on the development agenda and its medium Term Plans (2008-2012, 2013-2017 and 2017-2020) Sessional paper No 2 on gender equality and Development 2006 National Land policy National Policy for Response to Gender Based Violence National Policy for the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Gender and Development and the Sessional Paper No 2 of 2006 on Gender equality and Development came into effect before the Vision 2030 and the Constitution 2010 and have been in the process of review for several years Inadequate implementation of existing policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement equal pay policy for men and women for equal work and value generation. Review existing policies to be in tandem with V2030 and the 2030 Agenda. Implement policies on gender discrimination The two thirds gender rule should be enforced gradually. Tracking of progress should be done and publicized annually.
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Water Resources Management and Development of 1999 Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy 2016 – 2030 The National Water Master Plan 2030 The Kenya Environmental Sanitation Strategic Framework (KESSF) 2016-2020 National Water Services Strategy (NWSS) National Water Quality Management Strategy 2012-2016 The National Irrigation Policy 2017 Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Framework (2016 – 2020) Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2016 – 2020) National ODF Kenya 2020 Campaign Framework Prototype County Kenya Environmental Health and Sanitation Bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is inadequate implementation of policies on reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials. Community involvement in sanitation is inadequate. Sanitation is a key factor in achieving the health outcomes under Goal 3; Most of the fresh water for drinking in public reservoirs is lost through leakages and evaporation. Access to water for all and the protection and rehabilitation of water ecosystems is a challenge Counties are yet to develop/localize water policies No policy to support Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) The country has water harvesting and storage gaps that need addressing No policy of borehole recharging Promote use of treated waste water – both sewage and effluent Decentralize onsite waste treatment systems Promote technology on waste treatment and desalination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved water resources management and improved water supply and sanitation contribute significantly to increased production and productivity within economic sectors. Kenya needs a comprehensive policy on water infrastructure and storage that minimizes) wastage. Protection of the water eco-systems including water towers should be pursued at the highest political levels to ensure progress is not impeded by narrow political interests. Undertake water audit, with a focus on productive sectors Develop water regulations on conservation and use



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sessional Paper No 4 of 2004 on Energy National Energy and Petroleum Policy National Energy Policy Kenya Vision 2030 Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Policy Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) Rural Electrification Programme Feed-in-Tariff Policy on Renewable Energy National Climate Change Response Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cost of energy is high compared to our neighbouring countries, which undermines the element of affordability. This further undermines the country's efforts in sustaining this target and achieving the desired industrialization. Some other challenges include poor policies, inadequate regulations, lack of planning and institutional support, lack of financing for off-grid entrepreneurs. Inadequate policy on renewable energy. The current policy is 14 years old (dated 2004) while the Energy Act is 12 years old (dated 2006). Both came into force before the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution 2010. There are substantial changes experienced in the sector since then, which means the current policy framework may not be adequate to support this very critical sector. The market structure has only one distributor, KPLC, which exercises monopoly with limited market driven incentives for cost and operational efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya needs a policy framework on sustainable energy Promote bio-energy Review the current energy policy with a view to eliminate KPLC monopoly for shared benefits among other Independent Power Producers Need for robust implementation of the Energy Act and subsequent legislations



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sessional Paper No. 9 of 2012 on the National Industrialization Policy Framework for Kenya 2012 – 2030 The East African Community (EAC) Industrialisation Strategy 2012-2032 Sessional Paper No 4 of 2013 on National Employment Policy and Strategy Sessional Paper No 2 of 2013 on National Industrial Training and Attachment Policy Sessional Paper No 3 of 2013 on National Productivity Policy Sessional Paper number 1 of 2015 on the National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour Occupational Safety and Health Policy 2013 The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS), 2010-2020 The Vision 2030 Kenya National Trade Policy National Export Development and Promotion Strategy for Kenya 2017-2022 Buy Kenya Build Kenya Strategy Guidelines for Kenya's Trade and Investment Mission Kenya Economic Development and Urbanization Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access to insurance policies No specific policies providing clear guidance on this sector particularly in regard to enhancing financial access to MSMEs sector There are no policy on protection of Kenyan workers in other countries Influx of sub-standard goods in the Kenyan market, killing local industries and rendering Kenyan jobless; Recognition of the importance of SMEs in creating jobs, economic productivity and in the growth of the key economic sectors. Supportive policy framework is essential. Inadequate implementation of existing policies Kenya does not have raw materials such as quality fabrics, knit and woven products from cotton and man-made made fibers to benefit from AGOA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenyan farmers should have adequate access to crop, livestock and insurance policies to protect them from potential loss Kenyan farmers should be incentivized to produce the staple foods in large scale to combat food insecurity in the country. Formulate/review and implement relevant policies on productive sectors to spur growth Sustained enforcement of importation of substandard goods to protect Kenyan industries Demystify the AGOA initiative through a sensitization campaign targeting SMEs Demystify the AGOA initiative through a sensitization campaign targeting SMEs



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Industrialization Policy Framework 2012-2030 Science, Technology, Innovation Policy and Strategy(STIPS) Vision 2030 goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Kenyan manufacturing sector has been dwindling in the past two decades. Creating of Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks has been at a slow pace. Kenya has no policy framework on commercialization of innovation ideas. The National Integrated Transport Infrastructure has been in draft since 2009 The National Integrated Transport Policy, the 50 year Transport Master Plan and recently the 20 year Transport Master Plan have been in the process of formulation for the last several years. Lack of a policy on research and innovation funding Government continued borrowing locally crowds out SMEs No policy framework to the provision of SMEs with access to affordable capital, training and skills enhancement, access to markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulate policies that promote innovation in the private sector to create jobs. Provide mechanisms for commercialization of innovative ideas Re-align existing policies to the 2030 Agenda Fast-track the development of SEZs
<p>GOAL 10: Reduce Inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya National Policy on Gender and Development Ministry of Gender, Children and Gender policy National Employment Policy and Strategy National Youth Policy 2006 Education and Training Sector Gender Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate implementation of the two thirds gender rule No policy on management of migrant remittances Slow implementation of Equal pay for Equal work policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable implementation of the two thirds gender rule Develop/Review and implement policies to ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 (NSP). • County Spatial Planning Guidelines 2018 • National Land Use Policy (NLUP) • New Urban Agenda (NUA) • The National Museums and Heritage (Open Spaces and Areas of National Heritage) (Protection And Management) Rules, 2009 • UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions 2005 • Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction • National Urban Development Policy • National Urban and Regional Planning Policy • National Environment Policy 2013 • National Land Use Policy 2017 • The National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2015 • National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2015 • National Housing Policy • The Building Code • Kenya Environmental Management Regulations • Slum upgrading strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of policies in support of Goal 11 were developed before KV2030 and 2030 agenda and need review • Policy for 50 and the National Integrated Transport Policy, National Transport Master Plan for 20 years are not in place • No e-Waste management policy • Policy framework for floods, epidemics and fires not formulated • Uncontrolled development and subdivision of land into small plots without providing for public and green spaces • Sector policies at national and county levels on the disposal of solid waste and air pollution control is lacking • Inclusive and sustainable cities is one of the most significant and relevant for Kenya. According to Kenya Vision 2030, 60 percent of the population will be living in urban areas by year 2030. We see continued unregulated and uncontrolled development of urban areas that are now extending into the surrounding rural areas. This will result in urban areas with inadequate housing, full of very poor and unhealthy population without adequate infrastructure, poor access to basic services (including water, sanitation, clean energy, health and education), where solid and other hazardous waste is inadequately managed, and without green spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement national action plans to actualize existing strategies on climate related aspects. • Develop/Review and implement policies such as e-waste.



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Vision 2030 • Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016 – 2030 • The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NEMA 2015) • Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy for the Education Sector, 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No policy framework on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns • Lack of a policy on management of hazardous waste • No police to large and transnational companies to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle • Kenya continues to suffer post-harvest losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop/implement policies to ensure that there is a responsible consumption and production.
<p>GOAL 13: Climate Action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water policy • Health policy • Maritime policies • Green energy policy • National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) • Kenya National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2015-2030 • National Climate Change Action Plan • Kenya Climate – Smart Agriculture Strategy (CSAS) 2017 – 2026 • Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of publicly available data on the government's international commitments on environment. • Inadequate implementation existing policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies should be required to make mandatory reports on reducing the emission of greenhouse gases.
<p>GOAL 14: Life Below Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental policy • Water policy • Health policy • Maritime policies • Green energy policy • Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) policy 2015 • National Oceans and Fisheries Policy 2008 • National Land Policy 2018 • Regional Development Authorities (RDA) Policy • Various regional and international protocols and conventions of which Kenya is a signatory 	<p>Kenya has not paid due attention on this section of the SDGs.</p> <p>No specific policy targets except that under the Ramsar Convention of 1971 of protecting 10 percent of marine areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement policies on sustainable use and management of aquatic resources. The existing policies are not specific and were made long before the SDGs were adopted.



Goal	Policies	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 15: Life on Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National forest policy National wildlife conservation and management policy The National Wildlife Conservation and Management Policy, 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy on sharing of forest benefits with local communities need to happen benefits of forests and have the incentive to conserve them. Inadequate implementation of existing policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The existing policies should be fully implemented in order to fully realize the targets of this goal. Develop/review policy on sharing of forest benefits with local communities
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking - Strategic Framework -2013-2017 National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour National guidelines on management of sexual violence in Kenya National gender and development policy Education gender policy The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Gender Policy (2000) The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol, 2003) The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004) The Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) 2009 The African Union Gender Policy (2009) Conference on the Great Lakes on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate implementation of existing policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of cross sectoral linkages on data relating to SGBV The existing policies and regulations should be fully implemented.
GOAL 17: Partnership for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya-EU Partnership for the implementation of the Kenya CVE strategy Public Procurement Disposal (Public Private Partnership) Regulations 2009 Infrastructure Finance and Public Private Partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak link between industry and government on levels of engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government should implement the existing laws and legislations and seek to further public private partnerships. Strengthen the link between industry and government on implementation, monitoring and reporting on the 2030 Agenda

6.0

Institutional Framework and SDGs

The successful implementation of the SDGs hinges upon robust institutional framework with distinct but complimentary roles, responsibilities and accountability mechanisms. The selection of institutions, mandates and relationships that are tasked with coordinating, planning, implementing and monitoring actions towards the SDGs and ensuring a strong institutional framework is be critical. The overall management and coordination of the implementation, monitoring and reporting of SDGs process in Kenya is the responsibility of the State Department for Planning, in the National Treasury and Planning. The Department is supported by the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group. This committee is Co-chaired by Kenya Private Sector Alliance and the SDGs Kenya Forum. A sub-committee of the Inter Agency Technical Working Group has been set up to work closely with the SDGs Department and support in the day to day SDGs activities. The membership of this committee comprises of the national government, the Council of Governors (COG), KEPSA, SDGs Kenya Forum, UNDP and Academia. A Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business is also in place.

To facilitate proper coordination and implementation of the SDGs at the national and county levels, in addition to the SDGs Liaison Office (SLO) at the Council of Governors, the county governments are being facilitated to establish their County SDGs Coordination Units in each of the 47 counties. These will work closely with the SDGs Coordination Department at the National Treasury and Planning to ensure faster implementation of the SDGs. Other institutions will be set up on need basis. The implementation of the goals is the responsibility of the different actors both at national and sub national levels. The mapping of stakeholders has already been done and each of the SDGs has been mapped with the mandates of the various government ministries. A lead ministry in each of the goal including the key stakeholders has been identified. The lead ministry is expected to work closely with all other stakeholders in their respective sectors.

The State Department for Planning is charged with the function of coordination of the implementation of SDGs. It also coordinates mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into development policies, strategies and programmes at the national and county levels; the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of SDGs and the provision of technical support on SDGs to MDAs for planning and budgeting process. The Department has integrated SDGs in the performance contracting guidelines where public institutions should implement SDGs and report to the ministry. The public institutions are expected to submit reports to the Department quarterly. These reports mainly document how the public institutions are implementing SDGs relevant to them.





The Department has been implementing a Roadmap to SDGs focusing on ensuring full coverage to ensure **"No One Is Left Behind"**. This strategy focuses on; mapping of stakeholders and establishing partnerships, advocacy and sensitization, domestication/localization, mainstreaming and accelerating implementation, resource mobilization, and capacity building. There are a number of institutions that are involved in the SDGs process but the specific mandates, resources and accountability relationships that translate this network of institutions into action on the ground is what is important. Of particular importance is the complexity of county relationships with national policy leadership on the SDGs while the responsibility for implementing key actions is mainly at the local level. At the same time, the increased coverage of the SDGs covering new sectors and specifying the means of implementation will require new modes of institutional collaboration. During the MDGs implementation, a number of institutional structures were put in place. In light of the achievements of these institutions, it is critical they be continued and strengthened where necessary while others need to be established to incorporate the broader scope of the SDGs.

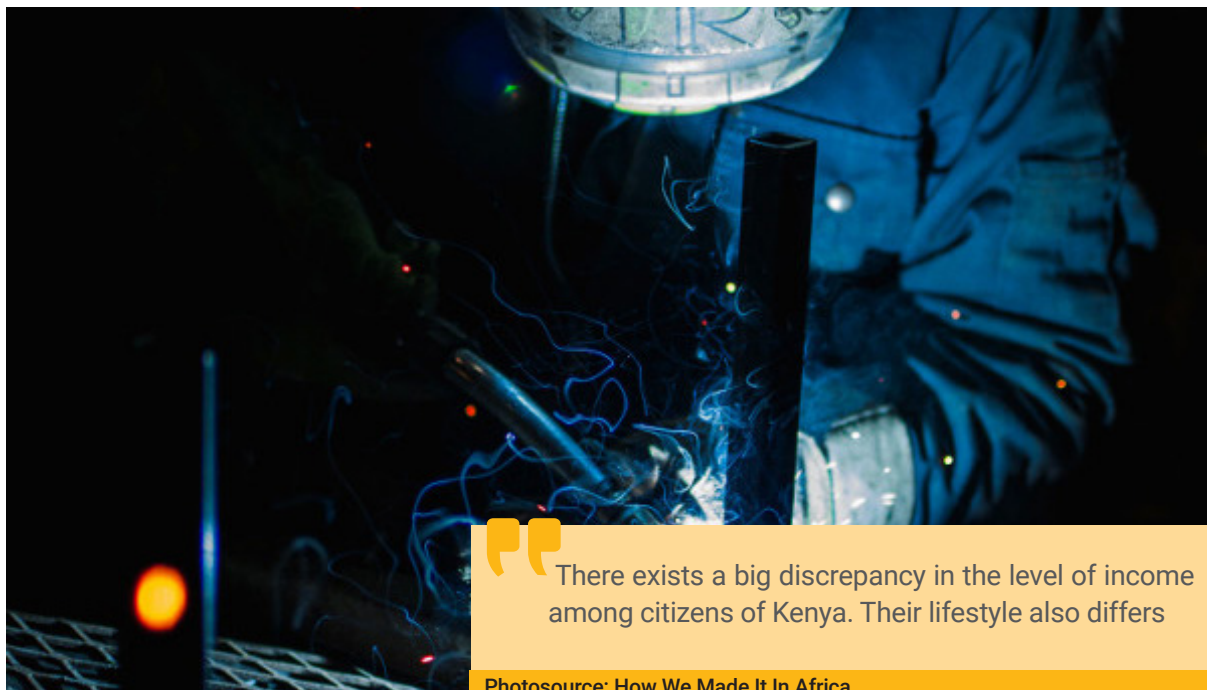
The SDGs are quite ambitious in what they seek to achieve. Since Kenya adopted the 2030 Agenda, the government has undertaken several initiatives to ensure that the SDGs are achieved. It has mainly done this through development and review of relevant laws and policies as presented above. However, there are several gaps in the SDGs legal framework that continue to hinder their optimal attainment. While the state has been formulating policies and laws centering on alleviating poverty, promoting water provision and sanitation and improving the ecosystem, these are not elaborate on how the objectives sought are to be attained. For instance, the implementation of the Climate Change Act and the Mining Act, continue to be challenging amidst economic and industrialization practices that are not in tandem. Discussed below are some common factors that have contributed immensely to the lack of holistic implementation of the policies in a manner that leads to prompt realization of the SDGs objectives in the country. First, the SDGs are an ambitious agenda. The 17 SDGs are accompanied by 169 targets and 231 indicators that are aimed at integrating social, economic and environmental aspects. However, just like the MDGs, the SDGs also lack an enforcement mechanism. Going back to 2015, for instance, Kenya, just like other developing countries, did not fully achieve the MDGs and yet there were no repercussions whatsoever for the failure to attain them. Similarly, the SDGs now face the same challenge and are at the risk of not being achieved. This indicates a failure in the structure of the law, not only at the domestic level but in the highest level of the inception of the ideology. Each of the goals dictated an obligation for the signatory state and it ought to provide a sanction of the lack of compliance as a basic doctrine of the law.

Kenya, as a developing country, is lacking adequate structures that aid in the implementation of SDGs. The situation is magnified further by the lack of sufficient resources. This insufficiency of resources poses a big challenge to the attainment of the SDGs. This can be rightfully inferred as a contributory cause to the current predicament, where the state decided to initially concentrate on the implementation of the five goals, which provide the foundational basis for the attainment of the other goals. The country is bent on the urgent investigation of goals, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 while not immediately catering to the needs for urban planning, efficient energy use and the protection of life in water and on the land, which are core sectors in development. Government MDAs are arguably not as vibrant in and legislative tools to enhance the protection of goals beyond these immediate references.



The continuity will invariably, negatively impact the realization of the set objectives in time, since each of the goals is intertwined and cannot be fulfilled in isolation. Another gap is that of inequality. There is also inequality that can be witnessed in the historical marginalization of certain societies for instance, Kenya still has several stateless people who have not attained registration status, while gender inequality has been witnessed with practices such discriminatory property ownership, early marriages and female genital mutilation, still entrenched in some places.

The nature of the society, continuing cultures and traditions are some evident types of inequalities that greatly hinder the attainment of the SDGs. Lack of sub-national disaggregated data is another gap that exists. The 2010 constitution led to services being devolved to the 47 Counties and this could not have been anticipated since the 2030 Agenda came into force when devolution had already taken root. The SDGs focus on eliminating poverty through all means possible. One way of eliminating poverty is through the adequate engagement of development partners, NGOs and international financial institutions to fund, monitor and oversee policy implementation. Kenya lacks a conclusive system in the management of aid further convolutes the challenge of financing the implementation of laws, policies and programs of the SDGs. The following section illustrates the institutional framework for SDGs implementation in Kenya.



¹³ No 12 of 2016



Table 6 -1: SDG Institutional Implementation and Gap Matrix

Goal	Institutions	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 1: No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Protection The National Treasury and Planning Kenya Bureau of Statistics Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Ministry of Petroleum and Mining Ministry of Environment and Forestry Ministry of Industry, Trade & Co-operatives National Land Commission Kenya Revenue Authority Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis Commission for Revenue Allocation. County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate establishment of national coordinating mechanisms Disaggregated institutional framework Capacity/ funding gap Silo approach Weak data desegregation Inadequate mapping and engagement of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen national coordinating mechanisms Integrate/harmonize institutional framework Sector Wide Approach Delivering SDGs As One (DSAO)
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation The National Treasury and Planning Ministry of Health Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a coherent and compressive food and nutrition chain Inadequate interface between producers and policy makers. Inadequate mapping and engagement of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institutions mandated with implementing this goal should be adequately funded to ensure that they are able to implement the existing laws and regulations; Develop and implement an engagement framework for stakeholders Extensive mapping of stakeholders
GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Kenya Medical Laboratory Technicians & Technologists Board National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) National Equality Commission The National Treasury and Planning Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low institutional financial and human resources capacity Comprehensive Spatial Planning and living 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate at least 10-15% of GDP to Health Sector Formalization of settlements



Goal	Institutions	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 4: Quality Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education Higher Education Loans Board Teachers Service Commission The National Treasury and Planning County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners UNESCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced record keeping and data capture Inadequate mapping and engagement of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data disaggregation and reporting Evidence based planning and budgeting Extensive mapping of stakeholders
GOAL 5: Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Assembly National Gender and Equality Commission Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs National Cohesion and Integration Commission Anti FGM Board Kenya Police Judiciary Ministry of Lands and physical planning County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weaker Law Enforcement by institutions Inadequate mapping and engagement of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Oversight by Non State Actors Data desegregation and reporting
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation National Environment Management Authority Water resources management Authority County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow Operationalization of Water Act 2016 Uneven Distribution of Water resources Inadequate mapping and engagement of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed up operationalization of Water Act 2016 Fairer distribution of resources to improve Water Sources.
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Energy and Petroleum National Environmental Management Authority Energy Regulatory Commission The Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) The Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen) Rural Electrification Authority (REA) IPPs County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low trust by public High Production Costs Regular break Downs Low research on alternative sources of energy Inadequate mapping and engagement of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient service delivery by service providers Sustained research on alternative sources of energy



Goal	Institutions	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Treasury and Planning • Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives • Central Bank of Kenya • Kenya Export Promotion Council • Ministry of Planning and Devolution • State Law Office Ministry • Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife • NEA • County Governments • Private Sector • CSOs • Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to create adequate formal jobs • Poor Management of Cooperatives • Inadequate Triple Helix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Friendly policies and support programme • Enhanced cooperate governance on cooperatives
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development • Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development • Ministry of Education, Science and Technology • Ministry of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs • Ministry of Labour and Social Protection • The National Treasury and Planning • Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology • Central Bank of Kenya • County Governments • Private Sector • CSOs • Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a centralized database of contractors • Poor disbursements to contractors and service providers • Inadequate financin for infrastructure • Slow implementation • Poor coordination among related agencies/ Duplication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing for Infrastructure should be enhanced and targeted. • Constructions should be completed within contract time frames. • Sector Wide Planning and Execution of Projects
GOAL 10: Reduce Inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Treasury and Planning • Ministry of Gender, Children and Gender policy • National Gender and Equality Commission • Equalization Fund • Kenya National Commission on Human Rights • State Law Office • Kenya Revenue Authority • County Governments • Private Sector • CSOs • Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable tax policies that hurt poor and discourage production. • Weak Enforcement of Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance a tax regime that supports private sector • Operationalize the Equality Funds and expected disbursements.



Goal	Institutions	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development The National Treasury and Planning National Environmental Management Authority National Transport Authority NAMATA County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Enforcement of Urban Planning Codes Slow improvement of informal settlements Poor solid Waste Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actualization of Spatial Plan Continuous and sustained slum upgrading Partner with private Sector to address solid waste disposal
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Treasury and Planning Ministry of Environment and Forestry National Environmental Management Authority County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low funding for SDGs awareness and Campaigns Low collaboration with private Sector on monitoring sustainability reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crowd funding for SDGs Awareness creation Ensure at least large cooperation's with turn overs of Kshs 1 Billion and above actualize sustainability reports.
GOAL 13: Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment and Forestry National Drought Management Authority National Environmental Management Authority The National Treasury and Planning Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization. County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Financing for Climate resilient production especially in Agriculture. Low shift towards low carbon society Slow operationalization of climate-related institutional framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize basket funding for climate related resilience and shift forwards low carbon emissions by industries.



Goal	Institutions	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 14: Life Below Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transport Ministry of Environment and Forestry Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries Kenya Maritime Authority County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity of the inaugurated Cost Guard Inadequate enforcement of protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full operationalization of the Coast Guard Deployment of technology to facilitate remote monitoring to augment physical patrols.
GOAL 15: Life on Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources Kenya Forest Service National Management Authority County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to commercialize forest resources Efficiency challenges to stamp out poaching 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment should adequately commercialize forest resources Increase the technological and enforcement capabilities for wildlife protection.
GOAL 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of planning and devolution Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission National Labour Commission Anti-FGM Authority Gender Commission National labour board Kenya Police Service Kenya National Commission of Human Rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor crime reporting and documentation Low automation of criminal justice system to reduce opportunities for rent seeking and interference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stronger enforcement of laws and prosecution of offenders to act as a deterrent. Increase digitalization and automation to reduce human interface and possibilities in reporting and documentation of serious crimes.
GOAL 17: Partnership for the Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Treasury and Planning Ministry of Education, Science and Technology Ministry of Industry, trade and cooperatives Ministry of Information, communication and technology County Governments Private Sector CSOs Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate domestic resource mobilization Statistical desegregation of indicators is still inadequate Low out sourcing of Statistical Collection Existence of obsolete data on Kenya at the international stage Lack of coordination data producers and users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase domestic resource mobilization to reduce vulnerability to international debt. Enhanced statistical desegregation Creation of SDGS Statistical reporting unit within the Kenya Bureau of Statistics.

7.0

Legislative framework on SDG implementation



7.1 No Poverty (SDG 1)

Kenya has an economic and social inequality problem with 36.1% of the country living below the poverty line. Persons with Disability (PWD) are the most affected by poverty with 76.9% of them living below the poverty line. Kenya also faces a challenge on the lack of accurate data on persons with the disability. As such, PWDs are usually excluded from development activities. The primary target for this goal is ensuring that the poor and the vulnerable have equal access to economic resources by 2030. The government of Kenya adopted the National Social Protection policy of 2012 which initiated a cash transfer programme to persons living with disability to alleviate poverty. The main problem with the cash transfer programme is that not all the persons living with disability benefit from the programme. In order to achieve this goal and its targets, it is important for the country to adopt the Social Accountability Model and implement the model in all the 47 counties. The Social Accountability model encourages local ownership and public participation in wealth creation schemes. The county governments should be empowered in order to generate wealth development schemes at the county level.

A. Pending Bills

1. The Senior Citizens Care and Protection Bill

The bill extends the mandate of the national government and county government in the protection and care of senior citizens. Senior citizens are the most vulnerable to poverty because they do not have a regular source of income. Most jurisdictions in the Commonwealth of Nations have passed legislations aimed at protecting senior citizens from hunger and poverty and as such the National Assembly should do the same.

2. Food Security Bill

The Food Security Bill is one of the most crucial pieces of legislations that are pending in the Kenyan Parliament. It gives effect to Article 43 of the Constitution on freedom from hunger and right to food of acceptable quality. The bill should be passed by the National Assembly in order to safeguard the vulnerable from hunger and poverty.

3. National Drought Management Authority Bill

This legislation is necessary for the realization of the goal towards building the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations in order to reduce their exposure and vulnerability to the climate related shocks and disasters.



4. Natural resources Public Sharing bill

This legislation is necessary for the establishment of systems for the sharing of resource exploitation between exploiters, the national government, county government and the local communities. The legislation is further envisaged to establish an authority, the natural resources benefits sharing authority to deal with the administrative aspects. It is expected that the benefits derived from the natural resource exploitation will alleviate poverty within the local community to a greater degree.

5. The Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Board Bill, 2019

This legislation is critical to the development and rehabilitation of livestock marketing infrastructure to facilitate trade in livestock and livestock products. It will also assist in adoption of standards and best practices in livestock production and processing that supports marketing of livestock and livestock products. The proposed law will assist to facilitate the development of skills and adoption of appropriate value addition technologies before the export of livestock products from Kenya. Overallly the bill is expected to boost the economic fortunes of 16 Million people who live in arid and semi-arid places and who suffer from higher poverty rates.

6. Crops Amendment No.2 Bill 2019

This legislation proposes to increase revenues from the coffee sub sector through value addition of the coffee locally. The bill further intends to create employment within the coffee growing areas.

B. Proposed Amendments

7. Pensions Act

Citizens who have reached the retirement age are at the highest risk of poverty and financial distress. The pension Act should be amended to make it mandatory for all employees in private and public sector to enroll in pension schemes. The Act should also be amended to allow for private pension schemes. These two changes will safeguard the aging population from poverty in their old age.

8. Income Tax Act

The Income Tax Act should be amended to include an exemption from paying income tax for those earning below the minimum wage. If a person has been earning below the minimum wage for 5 years and gets a salary increment should be exempted from paying income tax for a defined reasonable period. This amendment will mitigate the harsh effects of poverty.

7.2 Zero Hunger (SDG 2)

Africa still lags behind most regions in its battle to end hunger and malnutrition among its population. Hunger and malnutrition have a deleterious economic cost that is equivalent to 11% of the GDP of Africa. In June 2014, African Heads of States adopted the Malabo Declaration with an accelerated road map and strategy for ending hunger in African by 2025. The program known as Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods is meant to strengthen food security and eliminate hunger in the continent.



Like most African countries, Kenya's heavily relies on agriculture and changes in weather patterns usually result to food insecurity. Agriculture contributes to 30% of the GDP in Kenya but the country remains a food insecure country. Despite the agricultural potential of the country, Kenya has been ranked in the top 50 countries that are unable to provide food to their population. An estimated 1.6 million people suffer from chronic hunger. The growing needs of the population are met through formal and informal importation of staple grains and cereals such as maize, wheat, rice and beans. A wide range of fruits and vegetables find their way from the region everyday into the Kenya urban area markets. .

The agricultural sector contributes to the food insecurity in the country through the agricultural practices such as over concentration on cash crops for export. A huge proportion of Arable land in Kenya is used to cultivate tea, coffee, pyrethrum and horticultural produce. Small scale producers have failed to bridge that gap and small land ownership also makes it difficult to carry out large scale farming where farmers can provide food for the entire country. In addition, the overreliance on synthetic fertilizers has lowered soil fertility and as such, reduced the productivity of the land.

Proposals to Eliminate Hunger in Kenya

Article 43 of the Constitution provides the Constitutional foundations for the realization of this goal. It provides for the right to be free from hunger and to have food of acceptable quantity to every citizen. The challenge however is the lack of a legislative enablement for the realization of the Constitutional provision. As a measure to alleviate hunger and boost food security and agricultural incomes the government has prioritized the following

1. Raise average annual small-scale farmer
2. Incomes from KES 465/day to 625/day Increase agricultural output and value add through expanding agricultural GDP from KES2.9 trillion to KES3.9 trillion (6% CAGR). Also Increase the contribution of agro processing to GDP by KES130 billion over five years (50% increase over KES261 billion in 2018).
3. Boost household food resilience by reducing the number of food-insecure Kenyans in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) regions from an average 2.7 million to zero. In addition reduce the cost of food and improve nutrition while protecting households against environmental and fiscal shocks.

However to bring about the intended transformation, the country will still need to a Review of existing legislations

1. Agricultural finance corporation Act.
2. The crop production and livestock Act.
3. Crops Act.
4. Plant protection Act.
5. Price control (essential goods) Act 2011.
6. Dairy Industry Act.
7. National Drought Management Authority Act.



7.3 Good Health and Well-being (SDG 3)

Good health and well-being is fundamental to the social economic development of the country. Article 43 of the Constitution provides for the provision of the highest attainable standards of healthcare services and reproduction care. In addition, it provides for the right to access emergency medical treatment.

The primary target for this goal is to reduce the global mortality ration to 70 per 100,000 births around the world. The healthcare sector in Kenya has been crippled by industrial actions from doctors and nurses. The country suffered a prolonged doctor's strike that lasted over 100 days in 2017 which affected the delivery of services in national and county hospitals. Despite the challenges the country has made strikes towards the attainment of this goal. The free maternity services have increased the number of safe deliveries in hospitals and reduced the child mortality rate as well. Another target outlined in this goal is to eradicate epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases. The provision of free immunization services in public hospitals is a step towards stopping the disease pandemic. The Medical Fund Bill was introduced in parliament and is aimed at providing free medical treatment to those suffering from cancer. Hopefully, the bill will eventually be enacted as law. There should be enhanced remuneration to doctors and nurses in order to prevent disruption of services in public hospitals.

Pending Bills

1. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Amendment Bill 2019. This bill proposes to toughen the trafficking of drugs and substances by increasing the punishment to a jail term of 20 years. Drugs and Substance abuse are major causes of mental health problems are its important to tackle it by having harsher sentences.
2. Mental health bill;
3. Reproductive healthcare bill

Proposed Review and Amendments

1. Malaria Prevention Act

Actualizing this goal on health and well-being is pegged to the actualization of all other SDGs. Malaria is the most fatal disease in Kenya and reducing the number of mortalities caused by Malaria should be the top priority of every government. The Malaria Prevention Act should be reviewed to expand its scope for instance a provision making it mandatory for the school administrations both in public and private schools to provide mosquito nets to the students in boarding schools. This will significantly reduce the malaria cases in the country.

2. Tobacco Control Act 2007

The Tobacco Control Act should be amended to incorporate the sale and distribution of e-cigarettes which are becoming popular in the developing world. It is crucial to recognize that Tobacco smoking poses a huge threat to the health of the user and has very high chances of getting lung cancer. E-cigarettes should be subjected to the same restricted as the traditional tobacco products.



Other relevant legislations that need to be reviewed so as to realize this goal include the following:

1. Cancer prevention and control Act;
2. The public health Act;
3. The Water Act;
4. Environmental Management and Coordination Act;
5. HIV/ AIDS prevention and control Act.

In addition, the unprecedented deaths caused by traffic road accidents that have been witnessed in Kenya in the recent past can be reduced through the review of the following legislations:

1. The Traffic Act;
2. NTSA Act

7.4 Quality Education (SDG 4)

The legal basis for the realization of this goal is Article 43 of the Constitution that provides for the right of education. Kenya has been at the forefront of providing quality education and eliminating illiteracy. The Free Primary Program saw the increase in the student enrolment in primary schools. Girls greatly benefitted from this program and the percentage of girls in primary schools as of 2017 is 51% compared to boys who are at 49%. Despite the progress over the years, gender disparities in accessing higher education still exist. It is proposed that the curriculum for basic and higher education should be reviewed to include SDGs and its impact on the nation building. The current education system requires reforms in order to not only meet the numbers but also quality.

Pending Bills

Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development Amendment Bill 2019: The Bill is proposed to enhance disaster risk reduction (DRR) in learning institutions. The school curriculum do not provide the learners with education on safety, particularly on how to conduct security drills, evacuation, first aid, how to locate explosives, how to sense danger, among other safety-related teachings. In addition it promotes appropriate utilization of technology to enhance innovations and achievement of a knowledge based economy.

Proposed Review and Amendments

1. Basic Education Act 2013

Section 29(2) of the Basic Education Act should be amended to ensure that school committees get approval from County Education Board before charging any levies. This is one of the limitations of access to education. The levies charged by schools make it difficult for students from disadvantaged background to enjoy their right to free and compulsory education.



2. Higher Education Loans Education Board Act 1995

The Higher Education Loans Education Board Act should be amended to provide loans to both self-sponsored and government sponsored university students. All the government sponsored students should be eligible for an education bursary from HELB. The loans should also be made available to self-sponsored students in both public and private universities.

3. Technical vocational training and education Act, 2013

A review of this Act is necessary to ensure a substantial increase in the number of youth and adults with relevant technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

7.5 Gender Equality (SDG 5)

The primary objective of this goal is to achieve gender equality and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in Kenya. Discrimination on the basis of gender still exists both in public and private sector. Although women make up 50% of the workforce, they are often not represented in the top management. Nevertheless, there has been great strides made towards gender inclusivity. Kenya has made significant gains in women representation in key decision making levels since the promulgation of the 2010 constitution. In 2017 general election, 3 women were elected as governors and 3 as senators while 2013 had none. More women were also elected to the national and county assemblies. There were 23 women elected as members of the national assembly in 2017 as compared with 16 in 2013 and 96 members of county assemblies in 2017 as compared with 82 in 2013. Women running as independent candidates were also elected for the first time. Women comprised 9.2 % of the 1,835 elected individuals in 2017, a marginal increase from 7.7 percent in 2013¹⁴. The number of Principal Secretaries and Diplomatic Corps also rose from 7 and 15 to 10 and 42 respectively. Women in public service comprise of 37% of the total workforce which is beyond the Constitutional threshold. The place of women in the society is however jeopardized by discriminative practices such as child prostitution, child marriage and female genital mutilation. Domestic work and child care among married women should be valued and recognized. The National and County governments should come up with stringent policies aimed at preventing domestic violence, marital rape and all forms of discriminatory practices against girls and women.

Two third Gender rule- Enactment and Enforcement

In order to ensure women, have full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership there is a need for the National Assembly to enforce the two-third gender rule. Women have been sidelined in public leadership and even with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, there are hurdles that make it difficult for women to get elected to office.

The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action require member states to give women more access to health and reproductive rights. It is therefore proposed that urgent measures should be undertaken to enact legislation towards the realization of the legal requirements of Article 27(8) of the Constitution that emphasizes the progressive attainment of the 2/3gender rule.

¹⁴ A gender analysis of the 2017 General Elections February 2018; National Democratic Institute and FIDA



A. Pending Bills

1. Reproductive Health Bill

The Reproductive healthcare Bill provides that National and County governments shall make available contraceptives and family planning services in order to realize the reproductive rights of women in the country. It also legalizes surrogacy motherhood and legally recognizes the surrogacy agreements between the surrogate mother and the parents. Under the bill any public hospital under the management of National and County government shall provide free pre-natal and post-natal care to mothers.

2. The Kenya Uwezo Fund Bill, 2019

This bill is intended to streamline the management and disbursement of the Uwezo Funds Board's capabilities to provide services to women entrepreneurs. The bill further seeks to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the the Boards in discharging its mandate.

B. Proposed Amendments

In addition the following acts should be reviewed and amended to promote women empowerment

3. Land Act and Land Registration Act

The Land Registration and Land Act should be reviewed to give married women the ability to use land that is in their husband's name as collateral in taking loans and use it in all matters pertaining to land use and property. Although the Matrimonial Property Act recognizes the presumed ownership of the property, there is need to give married women more access to the property that is jointly owned.

4. National Gender and Equality Commission Act

The National Gender and Equality Act should be amended to give the commission supervisory powers over entities in the public and private sector to ensure strict compliance with the Constitutional and legislative threshold. The commission should be given the power to investigate companies and government entities that are complying with gender equality rules and principles. There is need to review the capacity of the Commission in the discharge of its mandate as a policy end enforcement body.

5. Companies Act

The companies Act should be reviewed to ensure that there is gender equality in the hiring of employees and the composition of Board of Directors in publicly listed companies. The government has fully implemented gender equality in the public sector but the companies in the private sector have failed to do the same.

6. Employment Act

The Employment Act should be reviewed to make it mandatory for all companies and private entities to hire men and women in strict adherence to the Constitutional threshold. The Act should also be reviewed to ensure gender equity in granting promotions.



7. Prohibition of FGM Act

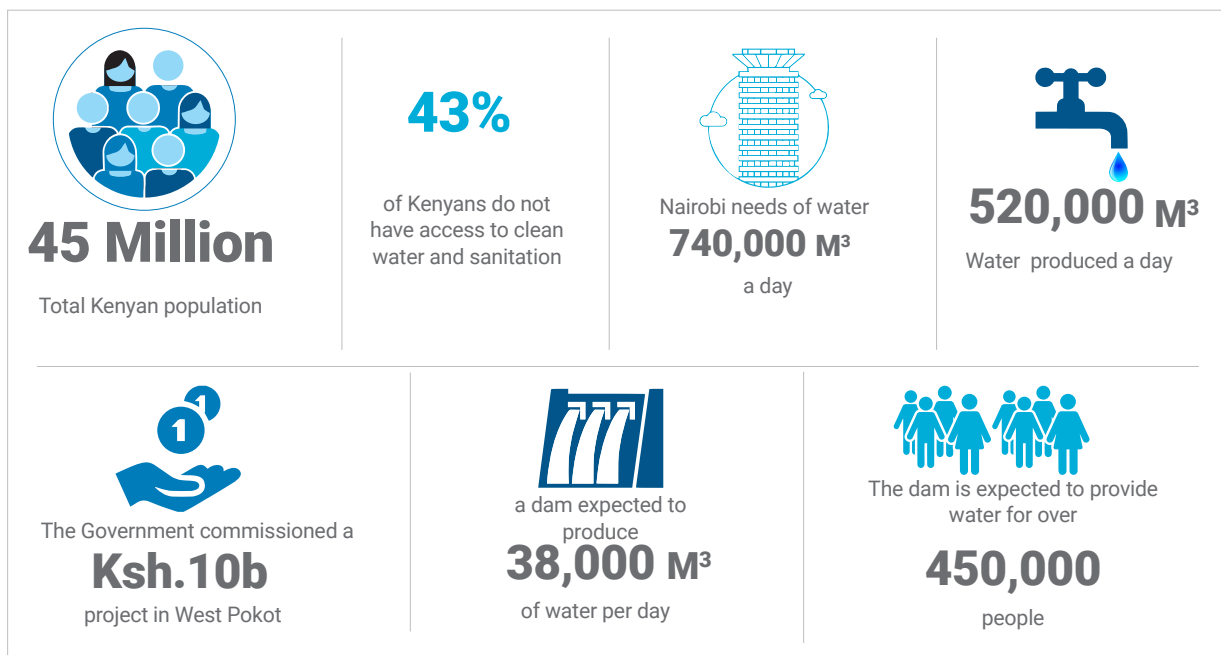
Despite the enactment of this relatively new legislation, the practice of FGM is still rampant in a number of communities in Kenya. This law should be reviewed to tighten its enforcement mechanisms of the prevention of FGM Authority so as to eliminate the harmful practice of FGM.

8. Enforcement of International Conventions

All Conventions relating to gender based inequality and violence that have been ratified by Kenya should be implemented as provided in the Constitution.

7.6 Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6)

With a population of over 45 million people, the country has challenges in accessing clean water and sanitation. About 43% of Kenyans do not have access to clean water and sanitation. The most affected are those living in rural areas and informal settlements where investments in water infrastructure have been low and inadequate. Kenya is also affected by the unpredictable rainfall patterns that affect the water supply of the country. The unmet water and sanitation needs are very high especially in large urban areas. For example, Nairobi city needs 740,000 cubic meters of water a day against a production of only 552,000 cubic meters of water could be supplied per day. The estimated 200,000 cubic meters shortage has caused severe ramifications on the clean water supply network of the country. The water stress in Nairobi is a replica of shortages elsewhere. In order to ease the water shortage in the country, the Government commissioned a Ksh. 10-billion project in West Pokot towards the completion of a dam expected to produce 38,000 cubic meters of water per day. The dam is expected to provide water to over 450,000 people. Goal 6 of the SDG requires countries to have to ensure that there is availability of water and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Despite the numerous attempts to ensure access to clean water supply, Poor infrastructure and poor economic development are great contributory factors to the growing scarcity of clean water. Water scarcity and inadequate sanitation are factors that contribute detrimentally to the realization of food security, opportunities and the realization of good health, especially for young children.





One of the biggest hurdle facing the attainment of Goal 6 is the lack of citizen participation in coming up with water policies. Since independence, successive governments have come up with policies that lack public support because they do not meet the needs of the ordinary citizens. Going ahead citizen participation will be an integral part of the success of water development, use and management and thus a necessary ingredient to achieve SDG 6.

The following Proposed Amendments are also expected to contribute to the improvement of the prevailing water shortages.

A. Pending Bills

1. National Environmental Health and Sanitation Bill

The aim/purpose of the bill is to give effect to the right to reasonable standards of sanitation, the right to a clean and healthy environment and related rights, to provide for the financing and regulation of environmental health and sanitation functions and services; and for connected purposes. The Bill anticipates the establishment of a body to be known as the National Environmental Health and Sanitation Authority to regulate and enforce environmental health, sanitation and hygiene standards, regulations, rules, laws, policies and guidelines.

B. Proposed Amendments

1. Water Act of 2002

Water is essential for the sustenance of life. The Water Act should be reviewed to make it an offence to intentionally pollute water sources. It should also be made an offense for water companies to allow the water wastage by failing to fix broken water pipes within reasonable time.

2. Physical Planning Act

The Physical Planning Act should be reviewed to require that all new buildings should be constructed with water harvesting and storage systems especially in the residential areas. This will ensure that residential areas have enough water during the dry spell.

3. The Public Health Act of 2012

In order to realize Goal 6, the Public Health Act should be amended to give more control to the county governments in the management of the local water resources and supply. Section 130 should be reviewed to make bathing, washing of clothes in water resources and draining of water resources to attract criminal sanctions.

4. Mining Act 2016

The Mining Act was passed to promote the exploitation of the vast mineral wealth in Kenya. It was also passed in alignment with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The Mining Act 2006 should be amended give the Cabinet secretary the power to revoke a mining license in the event that it is proved that mining activities are interfering with the water basin. Hazardous mining activities should also be prohibited in the water catchment areas, unless appropriate measures have been used to contain its effects.



7.7 Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7)

Energy continues to play a fundamental role in the realization of almost all other SDGs. In the recent years, there have been notable strides in ensuring the providence of electricity and clean energy to people through the world. By 2015, an estimate 85% of the global population could access electricity as compared to 79% in 2000. In the same tune, the use of clean energy peaked by 7% by the year 2014, reflecting positive engagements of states in their efforts of promoting the accessibility and good use of available energy sources. The SDG 7 goal and targets are to lead to increase the percentage of the global population with access to primary technology regarding the use of available energy resources and to ensure a substantial increase in the reliance on renewable energy sources. It also targets to increase international cooperation and information sharing on the best tools of application in using fossil fuels and investing in other sources for energy providence.

In a bid to attain Sustainable development on Goal 7, the government of Kenya has been implementing the Rural Electrification project with is aimed at connecting rural homes to the power grid at a subsidized cost. The project is expected to cost \$ 1.3 billion and will continue for the next four years. Kenya has also been importing power into the country from Uganda and Ethiopia which amounts to 57.91 million Kilowatts as of 2014. The power imports reduced to 27.97 million Kilowatts in 2015 due the injection of 280 MW of geothermal power into the national grid. To continue to address the availability of clean energy, The GoK has taken numerous steps towards the realization of Goal 7. These include 20-year feed in tariff for renewable resources and a zero rating on export and zero VAT on renewable equipment. Another intervention is the Pivot towards geothermal and nuclear energy because hydroelectric power has proved to be be ineffective in light of climate change and unreliable rainfalls. The Kenyan government is further planning to raise the geothermal capacity of the country to 5000MW by 2030.It is expected that by 2031 geothermal energy will be the leading power source followed by nuclear.



In Kenya access to electricity rose to 63% of population although 80% of rural population is heavily reliant on Biomass as their source of energy

Photo source: What Design Can Do

¹⁵Miles, John, Nikhil Desai, and Rubin Mukkam-Owuor. "Kenya | Energy 2017 | 5Th Edition - Global Legal Insights". GLI - Global Legal Insights Kenya | Energy 2017 | 5th Edition. N.p., 2017. Web. 24 May 2017



The following Proposed Amendments are expected to further expand access to clean energy for most people in Kenya.

1. **Energy Act 2015**

The Energy Act should be amended to establish a commission that will oversee the transition of Kenya from petroleum fuels to clean energy and natural gas. Every county should give a report on the progress the county has made in transitioning to clean energy.

2. **Customs and Excise Act/ EAC customs and management Act**

This Act should be amended to make all the clean energy imports such as solar panels, biogas and natural gas to be tax free or attract favorable tax levies. Import tax incentives for vehicles that use clean energy like electricity should be given to encourage the use of clean energy and avoid the use of fossilized fuel whose continued use has had deleterious environmental effects.

3. **Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act**

The Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act should be amended to reduce the capital gains tax on foreign investments in the energy sector in order to curb delays in the development.

7.8 **Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8)**

The goal is geared towards the realization of a higher per capita economic growth in states. It also targets the raised levels of economic productivity and innovation. It seeks legislative means that enhance investments and facilitate the growth of micro, small scale, and medium sized financial entities. It targets the inclusion of women, the youth and disabled persons in formal employment with enhanced labor rights and the promotion of safe environments for migrant employees. Kenya has enjoyed stable economic performance in comparison to her East African neighbors. A stable macro-economic environment is important for good economic performance which leads to creation of employment and investment opportunities. Through the Jubilee Government Agenda 4 plan, it seeks to increase manufacturing from the current 9 per cent of GDP to about 15 per cent of GDP by 2022 thereby creating over a million jobs annually. By introducing focus on the blue economy, Kenya also intends to create another 500 jobs within the medium term from Marine operations.

Despite the Government's efforts to create decent jobs for all, the stock of public debt which reached Kshs 6 Trillion as of May 2019 is a great hindrance to the ability of the public sector to balance new public investments and sustainability of debt. Although the country has continued to make significant steps towards the attainment of Goal 8 additional legislative measures may be required like the following proposed bills.

1. **The Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Board Bill, 2019**

This legislation is critical to the development and rehabilitation of livestock marketing infrastructure to facilitate trade in livestock and livestock products. It will also assist in adoption of standards and best practices in livestock production and processing that supports marketing of livestock and livestock products. The proposed law will assist to facilitate the development of skills and adoption of appropriate value addition technologies before the export of livestock products from Kenya. Overallly the bill is expected to boost the economic fortunes of 16 Million people who live in arid and semi-arid places and who suffer from higher poverty rates.



2. The County Governments' Retirement Scheme Bill, 2019

The bill proposes to protect the retirement benefits of employees of county governments and improve the social security of members of the Scheme by ensuring that the members save in order to cater for their livelihoods during their retirement.

7.9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG 9)

Infrastructure is an integral part of the sustainable development and it has been the key focus for the government of Kenya. The targets of this goal were to increase the quality and number of trans-border trade to support human well-being and economic development. They also included the promotion of access to small-scale business enterprises, especially in developing countries, by enabling them to access credit and other fundamental financial aid and marketing. Overly, the goal is geared toward the development of infrastructure that is environmentally conscious and resource-use-efficient at the same time. The proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road increased from 61.4 per cent in 2016 to 69 per cent in 2018. The amount of goods freighted by rail, air and water increased from 19,013 thousand tonnes in 2016 to 34,825 thousand tonnes in 2018 mainly due to the completion of the Strategic Gauge Railway project. However the country still needs to double its infrastructure capacity over the next decade to support the transformational aspiration in the Kenya Vision 2030.

Pending Bills

1. The Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The Bill sets out the requirements that must be met by a trade union prior to calling and holding a strike in any of the essential services sector. This is with a view of guarding against the interruption of essential services which would endanger the health, life and safety of the population.

2. The Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The principal object of this Bill is to amend the Public Service Act, 2017 to prescribe the mandatory retirement age of sixty years in the Act. The Public Service Act, 2017 provides that the mandatory age is to be prescribed in the regulations. Further, the Bill provides for the penal provisions in the event that an appointing authority allows a person to act for a period of more than six months.

3. The Kenya Information and Communications (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The objective of this Bill is to amend the Kenya Information and Communications Act to provide for regulation of use of social media platforms. It will seek to introduce new sections to the Act on licensing of social media platforms, sharing of information by a licensed person, creates obligations to social media users, registration of bloggers and seeks to give responsibility to the Communications Authority to develop a bloggers code of conduct in consultation with bloggers. In addition to the pending bill the following Proposed Amendments are considered to be necessary.



4. **Science, Technology and Innovation Act**

The STI Act should be amended to make it a responsibility for the government of Kenya to provide funding for technological startups. The technological sector has stagnated in Kenya largely because of the absence of investor funding. The government of Kenya should be able to attract investors for promising startups.

5. **Intellectual Property Act**

The Act should be amended to protect traditional cultural expressions from infringement. Kenya is losing billions of shillings as a result of pilferage of traditional cultural expressions.

6. **Micro and Small Enterprises Act**

The Act should be amended to remove restrictions in the formation of small enterprises. The process should be fast tracked to ensure that a small business entity can be registered within a day.

7.10 **Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10)**

The labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers increased from 28.7 per cent in 2016 to 29.2 per cent in 2018 while total resource flows for development increased from Kshs. 29.9 billion in 2016 to 47.5 billion in 2018. . However unemployment rates remained at a high of 40% of the population. Majority of the unemployed are youth.

Pending Bills

1. **The Equalization Fund Bill, 2019**

The objective of the Bill is to provide a framework for the direct administration and management of the Fund. It also establishes an Equalization Fund Board responsible for administering and managing the Fund also establishes structures and mechanisms of implementing the fund.

2. **The National Youth Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

The principal object of this Bill is to amend the National Youth Council Act to depoliticize the membership of the national youth Council by allowing the competitive recruitment of the youth serving in the council through the office of the County Directors of Youth.

3. **The Higher Education Loans Board (Amendment) Bill, 2019**

The principal object of this Bill is to amend the Higher Education Loans Board Act to provide for the award of bursaries and scholarships to all eligible students from marginalized areas. This Bill is further meant to encourage more students from these areas to pursue higher education.



Proposed Amendments

4. Land Act 2012

The land Act should be amended to provide ensure that all the legitimate land owners have access to loan services. The title deeds should be digitalized and made available for public search.

5. Community Land Act

The common tenancy of the land provided under the community land act should be used in securing a loan from the bank.

7.11 Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG 11)

Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage decreased from Kshs. 338.79 in 2016 to Kshs. 310.92 in 2018. The proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated increased from 56.6% in 2016 to 57.4% in 2018 while 100% of all county governments have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies. The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing stood at 11.2 percent as per 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

Proposed Amendments

1. National Land Commission Act

The National Land Commission Act should be amended to require the commission to update their records to digital copies giving priority to communally owned land. This would ensure transparency and peaceful coexistence of communities.

2. National Disaster Management Act

Urban communities are ill equipped to handle disasters such as fire outbreaks and floods. The National Disaster Management Act should be amended to establish emergency centers in residential areas in order to increase disaster preparedness of the country.

7.12 Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12)

The food loss index decreased from 73.3 per cent in 2016 to 60.3 per cent in 2018. In order to enhance efficiency in the use of natural resources and energy, the industrial sector has embraced cleaner production technologies through technical assistance by the Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre. The Centre has continued to capacity build industries in improving efficiency in the status of production systems/equipment in order to reduce wastage of raw materials and energy aimed at minimizing waste generation at source.



Some of the Pending Bills before parliament that directly contribute to this goal are:

1. **Natural Resources Public Sharing Bill**

The Senate should pass this bill in order for local communities to benefit from natural resources in their midst. The Natural Resources Public Sharing Bill would establish the Benefit Sharing Authority that would ensure that local communities benefit from the resources in their midst. It also empowers the Kenya Revenue Authority to collect royalties; 20% of the revenue collected shall be set aside in the Sovereign Wealth Fund.

2. **The Sustainable Waste Management Bill, 2019**

The Bill Proposes to establish an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the efficient and sustainable management of waste in the framework of the green economy, the realization of the zero waste.

Other useful Proposed Amendments are:

3. **Consumer Protection Act**

The Consumer Protection Act should be amended to ensure that all the GMOs food stuffs are prohibited from entering the Kenyan market. The consumer protection act should be amended to prohibit the registration of new brands associated with GMOs.

4. **Alcoholic Drinks Control Act**

The Alcoholic Drinks and control Act should be amended to impose heavy penalties to persons who operate local breweries without license. The owners of those breweries should be directly responsible for any injuries or death arising from the sale of local brew.

7.13 Climate Action (SDG 13)

Climate change currently presents the biggest challenge to development. The heaviest burden of the predicament is borne by the poor states which contribute least to the environmental degradation. The goal targets the implementation of scalable and affordable means of scaling the fight against the causation of climate change. The Paris agreement of 2015 is among the notable strides that states have committed to implementing as a means of combating the menace. Kenya is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and 70% of these disasters arise from climate change. The economic costs of floods and droughts have a lasting impact on the fiscal development of the country. The costs have a fiscal liability estimated to be 2% of the GDP. The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people has stood at 1 since 2016. Climate change caused changes in patterns of rainfall causing water shortages across the country and drought. The aftermath of these climate change events was inflation of food prices and water shortages. The National Assembly passed a supplementary budget in order to subsidize the price of maize flour. Kenya has adopted the National Climate Change Framework Policy but the measures are not adequate to combat the hazards posed by the climate change. Although Kenya has comprehensive climate change framework targeting reducing carbon emissions, the government has not taken aggressive measures to ensure that climate change laws are implemented.



Pending Bills

1. The National Drought Management Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The principal object of the Bill is to amend the National Drought Management Authority Act, 2016 by amending the sections providing for the establishment of the co-ordinating committees and establishment of the management of the National Drought Emergency Fund in the Act in order to enable the enactment of the National Drought Emergency Fund.

The following Proposed Amendments should be prioritized to place the country towards the path

2. Climate Change Act 2016

The climate change Act 2016 should be amended to include a provision that grants tax breaks to manufacturing industries that take initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions and use clean energy. This measure will motivate manufacturing industries and factories to adopt sustainable energy sources.

3. Public Procurement and Disposal Act

The disposal of industrial waste is the greatest threat to the natural environment. Improper disposal of industrial waste has led to accidents on both humans and animals. The Industrial Procurement and Protection Act should be amended to prohibit those entities that are releasing toxic wastes to the environment from participating in the government procurement process.

4. Environmental Management and coordination Act

The National Environmental and Coordination Act should be amended to give NEMA the power to close down industrial plants that are carrying out operations in a manner that is detrimental to the environment and injurious to the health of the people living around the plant.

7.14 Life below Water (SDG 14)

Life below water is threatened by pollution and climate change. The marine fisheries resources, especially the near shores are being over-exploited. Currently there are over 12,000 small scale/artisanal fishers employing over 3000 fishing rafts/boats, which are artisanal. The fishers are not able to venture into deep sea because of the limited capacity of their fishing equipment. Although the potential of Kenya EEZ resources is estimated at 150,000 – 300,000 Mt per year, only an average of 9,000 Mt is attained annually.

Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing remain a challenge for the country. It is estimated that approximately Kshs 10 Billion are lost annually through IUU fishing. This is robbing the country economic opportunities and food security. Other threats to the marine coastal resources include accidental spills and offshore drilling, increased extraction of the sea minerals, physical alteration and destruction of habitat shore line changes.



Proposed Amendments

1. Merchant Shipping Act

The merchant Fishing Act should be amended to place a quota on the amount of fishing that can be harvested on Kenyan waters. The nets used in the fishing should not capture the young fish because such nets promote an unsustainable use of fisheries resources.

2. Fisheries Management and Development Act

Section 44 of the Fisheries Management and Development Act should be reviewed to prohibit the dumping of waste from fishing boats and ships. Anyone who contravenes this section should be liable for a fine to be stipulated under the Act. Marine life is usually threatened by the disposal of waste from boats and ships. It is crucial to make this amendment in order to preserve marine and aquatic life.

7.15 Life on Land (SDG 15)

Terrestrial ecosystems are also threatened by human activities. The GoK should sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and reverse land degradation which are all consequences of human activities. The local communities should be engaged in the exploitation of natural resources in order to reduce natural resources based conflicts. Poaching is rampant in Kenya with some endangered species almost nearing extinction due to poaching. The government needs to take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

Proposed Amendments

1. Forests Act

The majority of the terrestrial life resides in the forests. In order to protect and preserve terrestrial life the Forests Act should be reviewed to reflect the changes outlined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 for instance Article 69 sets out the obligations of the state to work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land in Kenya. The conservation of forests should be placed under the management of the county government.

2. Wildlife management and Conservation Act

Section 31(1) of the Wildlife and Conservation Management Act should be reviewed to give county legislative assemblies the power to make a declaration of a particular land to be a protected area. Section 32(1) should also be reviewed to give the county assembly power to declare a particular area to be a National Park. The County Assembly should make consultations with the National Land Commission in declaring a protected area a national park.



7.16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

Strong peace and justice institutions ensure that public disputes are solved without violence and the public has a confidence in the judicial systems. This goal aims at promoting the rule of law both in domestic level and international level. It also seeks to reduce incidences of bribery and corruption which deny many people access to justice. The goal also aims at promoting transparency and accountability in public institutions.

Pending Bills

1. The National Cohesion And Integration (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The principal object of this Bill is to amend the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008 to amend the procedure for appointing Commissioners under the Act. The intention is to strengthen the commission for it to be more impartial and to increase its trust among members of public.

2. The Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The principal object for this Bill is to amend the Public Order Act to make provision for organizers of public meetings or public procession leading to loss of property, life or earnings to take responsibility for the loss and compensate the affected persons.

Some of the Proposed Amendments are:-

3. Witness Protection Act

Access to justice is one of the principles of Goal 16. In order to foster justice and fairness to the victims of crime, the Witness Protection Act should be amended to make it an offense to threaten, intimidate or obstruct any person who is in the witness protection programme with the intention of obstructing justice. The Witness Protection Act should also be reviewed to enhance reciprocal protection arrangements between Kenya and foreign countries.

7.17 Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)

The partnerships between developing countries and developed countries is aimed at increasing the capacity for developing countries to collect tax and increase revenue from multiple sources. Most developing countries are debt stricken and developed countries are stepping up to provide debt relief and debt restructuring in order to reduce the debt distress. The partnerships will help developing countries deal with emerging issues by fostering capacity building and technology transfer. The aim of this goal is to strengthen the means of implementation and to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. It requires a partnership between the government, private entities, and civil societies. The partnership is to be governed by principles and values that unite them under the mandate of realizing a shared vision and shared goals. Overly, the goal is centered on mobilizing, redirecting and utilizing the transformative power of unity in realizing the objectives of the sustainable development goals. Public Participation of the concerned is necessary for the attainment of the sustainable development goals. The public should be included in the formulation of action plans for social acceptance of the projects.



Pending Bills

1. The Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill, 2019

The principal object of this Bill is to amend the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act No. 3 of 2003 in order to prescribe a minimum penalty to act as deterrence mechanisms for persons who engage in corrupt conduct as defined in the Act. Unless the menace of corruption is dealt with, corruption will continue to hamper the economic development of the country due to loss of public funds.

Proposed Amendments

2. County Governments Act

The County Government Act should be reviewed in order to make it mandatory for County governments should give annual reports on the implementation of SDGs. The role of implementing the SDGs should not be confined to the national government alone but it should be a partnership with county governments, NGOs and other non-state agencies including the academia.

3. National Government and Constituency Development Act

The National Government and Constituency Development Act should be reviewed to reflect the Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda on sustainable development is a comprehensive policy that is crucial for developing countries in setting out the implementation policy framework. The Ng=G-CDF funds should be employed for furthering these goals since most of the functions that were covered by the NG-CDF are now under county governments.

In conclusion, the existing legislative framework is not sufficient in SDG implementation in Kenya. Whereas the Constitution has provided a general framework in some instances, the lack of corresponding legislative enablers may limit SDGs attainment. It is proposed that key legislative reforms be made specifically targeted at the SDGs implementation. The following illustrates select legislative gaps on attainment of SDGs in Kenya.



Table 7-1: SDG Legislative Implementation and Gap Matrix

Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 1: No Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pensions Act • Income Tax Act • Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) Act, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment of legislations towards SDGs attainment. • Slow enactment of Senior Citizens and Protection Bill, Food Security Bill, The Livestock and Livestock Products, Marketing Board Bill, 2019, Crops Amendment No.2 Bill 2019, National Drought Management Authority Bill and Natural Resources Public Sharing Bill • Amendment of Pensions Act • Income Tax Act should explicitly remove people living below poverty line from direct taxation. • There is no provision for regulating mechanization to protect job losses in the AFA Act 	<p>The following Laws should be enacted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Citizens and Protection Bill • Food Security Bill • The Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Board Bill, 2019 • Crops Amendment No.2 Bill 2019 • National Drought Management Authority Bill • Natural Resources Public Sharing Bill <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pensions Act - The pension Act should be amended to make it mandatory for all employees in private and public sector to enroll in pension schemes. The Act should also be amended to allow for private pension schemes. These two changes will safeguard the aging population from poverty in their old age. • Income Tax Act - should be amended to include an exemption from paying income tax for those earning below the minimum wage. <p>Proposed Legislations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of Data Laws • Kenya Bureau of Standards should provide readily available data for legislative planning and policy management. • Act should prevent job losses to mechanization especially in traditional cash crops like tea, coffee, pyrethrum and Sugarcane



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 2: Zero Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural finance corporation Act. • The crop production and livestock Act. • Crops Act. • Fisheries Act • Plant protection Act. • Price control (essential goods) Act. • Dairy Industry Act. • National Drought Management Authority Act. • Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) Act, • Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) Act • Animal Diseases Act, The Fertilizers and Animal Foodstuffs Act, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, • The Pest Control Products Act, The Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Paraprofessionals Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of food security law • Lack of corresponding county legislation on Agriculture as a devolved function. • The AFA Act and Crops Act are inadequate for the improvement of small holder farmer's production and productivity. • The AFA Act and Crops Act have no provisions on cash or capital transfer. • Crops Act doesn't provide cover producer and processor agreements that would support contract farming • KALRO Act lacks adequate regulations on proper application of knowledge and technology. • KALRO may conflict with the Biosafety Council established under the Biosafety Act in regulating research in biotechnology in Kenya. • The Fertilizers and Animal Foodstuffs Act does not provide mandates to regulate their safe disposal • The Fertilizers and Animal Foodstuffs Act and the Pest Control Products Act and do not monitor the impacts of agricultural fertilizers and animal food stuffs. 	<p>Review of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural finance corporation Act. • The crop production and livestock Act. • Crops Act. • Plant protection Act. • Price control (essential goods) Act 2011. • Dairy Industry Act. • National Drought Management Authority Act. <p>County legislation on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, • Crop and animal husbandry • Livestock sale • Plant and disease control • Fisheries • Veterinary services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AFA Act and enabling policies should focus on smallholder farmers who form bulk of producers. • Crops Act should guide contract farming which is critical to increasing production. • There is need of enabling regulations to guide application of research knowledge to avoid or minimize the unintended consequences. • An overlap analysis should be carried out between the Biosafety Council and KALRO.



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-Being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria Prevention Act • Tobacco Control Act • The public health Act; • The Water Act; • Environmental management and coordination Act; • HIV/ AIDS prevention and control Act. • The Traffic Act; • NTSA Act • The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, • Pest Control Products Act, • Animal Diseases Act, • State Corporations Act, (Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service-KEPHIS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate implementation of the existing laws on Health. • Slow enactment of the law on Universal access to healthcare. • Slow enactment of pending bills - The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Amendment Bill 2019, Mental health bill; and Reproductive healthcare bill; • Review of Constitutional provisions on devolution health function. • Development of County laws on health • Implementation of the existing law on Road safety. 	<p>Enactment of Pending Bills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Control Amendment Bill 2019 • Mental health bill; • Reproductive healthcare bill; • Legislation on access to emergency medical treatment; • Legislation on health insurance subsidy for the elderly and disabled; • Legislation on the primary healthcare/ universal healthcare coverage in Kenya; • Legislation on the free maternity <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria Prevention Act - should be reviewed to expand its scope for instance a provision making it mandatory for the school administrations both in public and private schools to provide mosquito nets to the students in boarding schools. • Tobacco Control Act 2007 - should be amended to incorporate the sale and distribution of e-cigarettes which are becoming popular in the developing world. • Cancer prevention and control Act; • The Traffic Act; • NTSA Act • The public health Act; • The Water Act; • Environmental Management and Coordination Act; • HIV/ AIDS prevention and control Act. <p>County Legislations on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health services • Control of drugs • Animal control and welfare <p>There is need to strengthen the oversight role of the mandated bodies to enforce compliance on areas that affect the health of the population with regards to plants and animal production.</p>



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
<p>GOAL 4: Quality Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Education Act Higher Education Loans Board Act Technical vocational training and education Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate implementation of existing laws on education. Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to the SDGs. Many companies still report a divergence between technical training and industry needs. Internship and apprenticeship programs are yet to root as part of the technical training ecosystem. Basic Education Acts doesn't outline sanctions for parents, guardians or community members who fail to take children to school. 	<p>Enactment of Pending Bills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development Amendment Bill 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Education Act 2013 - should be amended to ensure that school committees get approval from County Education Board before charging any levies to the students. Higher Education Loans Education Board Act 1995 - should be amended to provide loans to both self-sponsored and government sponsored university students. Technical vocational training and education Act, 2013 - A review of this Act is necessary to ensure a substantial increase in the number of youth and adults with relevant technical and vocational skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. Make Internships and Apprenticeship part of Training culture for all technical courses including at Artisan Level.
<p>GOAL 5: Gender Equality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Gender and Equality Commission Act Land Act and Land Registration Act Employment Act Prohibition of FGM Act Enforcement of International Conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to the SDGs. Non-compliance with the two-thirds gender rule in public and private sector Inadequate engendering of Budget and allocation of public resources Weak enforcement of Enforcement of International Conventions 	<p>The two thirds gender rule should be enforced gradually. Tracking of progress should be done and publicized annually.</p> <p>Enactment of Pending Bills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reproductive Health Bill The Kenya Uwezo Fund Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Act and Land Registration Act - should be reviewed to give married women the ability to use land that is in their husband's name as collateral in taking loans and use it in all matters pertaining to land use and property. National Gender and Equality Commission Act - should be amended to give the commission supervisory powers over entities in the public and private sector to ensure strict compliance with the Constitutional and legislative threshold. Companies Act - should be reviewed to ensure that there is gender equality in the hiring of employees and the composition of Board of Directors in publicly listed companies Employment Act - should be reviewed to make it mandatory for all companies and private entities to hire men and women in strict adherence to the Constitutional threshold. Prohibition of FGM Act - should be reviewed to tighten its enforcement mechanisms of the prevention of FGM Authority so as to eliminate the harmful practice of FGM. Enforcement of International Conventions - All Conventions relating to gender based inequality and violence that have been ratified by Kenya should be implemented as provided in the Constitution.





Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Act • Physical Planning Act • Public Health Act • Mining Act • Forest Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Act fails to shift fresh water usage at the domestic and industry to a sustainable level • No law establishes 'reserve water' to be maintained at all times. • Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 6. • Lack of county legislation on Water and sanitation services, Storm water management systems inbuilt up areas, Soil and water conservation and Legislation on ODF policy 	<p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Act of 2002 - should be reviewed to make it an offence to intentionally pollute water sources. It should also be made an offense for water companies to allow the water wastage by failing to fix broken water pipes within reasonable time. • Physical Planning Act - should be reviewed to require that all new buildings should be constructed with water harvesting and storage systems especially in the residential areas. • The Public Health Act of 2012 - should be amended to give more control to the county governments in the management of the local water resources and supply. Section 130 should be reviewed to make bathing, washing of clothes in water resources and draining of water resources to attract criminal sanctions. • Mining Act 2016 –should be amended give the Cabinet secretary the power to revoke a mining license in the event that it is proved that mining activities are interfering with the water basin. Hazardous mining activities should also be prohibited in the water catchment areas, unless appropriate measures have been used to contain its effects.
GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act • Customs and Excise Act • Petroleum Exploration and Production Act • Mining Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 7. • Various acts haven't dealt with affordability of electricity and gas. • Lack of county legislation on electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation, and Laws and regulations on clean energy 	<p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Act 2015 - should be amended to establish a commission that will oversee the transition of Kenya from petroleum fuels to clean energy and natural gas. • Customs and Excise Act/ EAC customs and management Act - should be amended to make all the clean energy imports such as solar panels, biogas and natural gas to be tax free or attract favorable tax levies. • Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act - should be amended to reduce the capital gains tax on foreign investments in the energy sector in order to curb delays in the development. <p>Others Legislations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition towards gas pipelines to further reduce distribution costs for Gas and increase affordability. • Promotion of off grid solutions for rural and expansive areas. • Alignment of all the Laws on Energy towards SDGs attainment



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banking Act (amendment) 2015 Anti-corruption and economic crimes Act Special Economic Zones Act Public Finance Management Act Children Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate implementation of the existing laws Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 8. These include: the Livestock and livestock Products Development and Marketing Bill 2016; and The County Governments' Retirement Scheme Bill, 2019 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Governments' Retirement Scheme Bill, 2019 The Livestock and Livestock Products Marketing Board Bill, 2019
GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya Roads Act Public Private Partnership Act 2014 Science Technology and innovations Act Intellectual property Act Micro and Small Enterprise Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public Private Partnership Act hasn't been effective to attract private capital for public investments. The PPP Act also tends to focus on large projects and ignores small community based projects that would be useful to the people The science and Technology and innovations Act has not attracted adequate private sector involvement. Enactment of law establishing Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport and Authority. Lack of county legislation on County Transport including County roads, public road transport, ferries and harbours, traffic and parking and street lighting. 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, 2019 The Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2019 The Kenya Information and Communications (Amendment) Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science, Technology and Innovation Act - should be amended to make it a responsibility for the government of Kenya to provide funding for technological startups. Intellectual Property Act - should be amended to protect traditional cultural expressions from infringement. Kenya is losing billions of shillings as a result of pilferage of traditional cultural expressions. Micro and Small Enterprises Act - should be amended to remove restrictions in the formation of small enterprises. The process should be fast tracked to ensure that a small business entity can be registered within a day.



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 10: Reduce Inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Act Community Law Act Employment Act Public procurement and disposal Act Salaries and Remuneration Commission Act Human rights and equality Commission Act Banking Act Refugees Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 10. Central Bank Act doesn't allow the institution to negotiate host country agreements to enable easier and cheaper transfer of Money to and from Kenya Inadequate implementation of existing laws Non-compliance to Equal pay for Equal work The Refugees Act doesn't allow Kenya to tap into the competence of Refugees may be commercial, entrepreneurial or professional 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equalization Fund Bill, 2019 The National Youth Council(Amendment) Bill, 2019 The Higher Education Loans Board (Amendment) Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Land Act - The common tenancy of the land provided under the community land act should be used in securing a loan from the bank. Alignment of the laws towards SDGs attainment Review the Act to facilitate easier and preferential transfers to Kenya for remittance destinations such USA, UAE, South Africa among others. Refugees Act should be reviewed to accommodate positive contribution by migrants.
GOAL 11: Sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Land Commission Act National Disaster Management Act. Kenya Roads Act Public Private Partnership Act 2014 Science Technology and innovations Act Intellectual property Act Micro and Small Enterprise Act Biosafety Act, Physical Planning Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 11. The enforcement of Physical Planning Act has been weak leading to development of informal settlements. Approval fees for development have been a hindrance for development. Inadequate implementation of the existing Laws. Lack of county legislation on County Transport including County roads, public road transport, ferries and harbours, traffic and parking and street lighting. 	<p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical planning Act should be reviewed to offer flexibility in the development of urban area. It can for example allow for phased development of supportive infrastructure. National Land Commission Act - The National Land Commission Act should be amended to require the commission to update their records to digital copies giving priority to communally owned land. This would ensure transparency and peaceful coexistence of communities. National Disaster Management Act - Urban communities are ill equipped to handle disasters such as fire outbreaks and floods. The National Disaster Management Act should be amended to establish emergency centers in residential areas in order to increase disaster preparedness of the country. Alignment of the Laws towards SDGs attainment



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Protection Act Laws relating to production including- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, Livestock Mining, Fishing Manufacturing Education and Innovation Tourism Taxation Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 12. Has not been adequate in holding unscrupulous business people to account. Inadequate implementation of the existing Laws. Lack of county legislation on Agriculture, Fisheries, Mining, Industry, tourism and Manufacturing and Innovation 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources Public Sharing Bill The Sustainable Waste Management Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer Protection Act - The Consumer Protection Act should be amended to ensure that all the GMOs food stuffs are prohibited from entering the Kenyan market. The consumer protection act should be amended to prohibit the registration of new brands associated with GMOs. Alcoholic Drinks Control Act - The Alcoholic Drinks and control Act should be amended to impose heavy penalties to persons who operate local breweries without license. The owners of those breweries should be directly responsible for any injuries or death arising from the sale of local brew. The Kenyan government should implement the existing laws and legislations to ensure that there is a responsible consumption and production
GOAL 13: Climate Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change Act Environmental management and Coordination Act Public procurement and disposal Act National Disaster Management Act. Paris Agreement on climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 13. Lack of Green Fund Legislation to promote climate smart technologies. No legislation regulates production in urban areas. The Forests Act is silent on promotion of multi-purpose trees and the prevention of introduction of unsuitable exotic plants. Lack of publicly available data on the government's international commitments on environment. Lack of county legislation on implementation of national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation. Lack of specific legislation on green fund. 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Drought Management Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate Change Act 2016 - The climate change Act 2016 should be amended to include a provision that grants tax breaks to manufacturing industries that take initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions and use clean energy. This measure will motivate manufacturing industries and factories to adopt sustainable energy sources. Public Procurement and Disposal Act- The disposal of industrial waste is the greatest threat to the natural environment. Improper disposal of industrial waste has led to accidents on both humans and animals. The Industrial Procurement and Protection Act should be amended to prohibit those entities that are releasing toxic wastes to the environment from participating in the government procurement process. Environmental Management and coordination Act - should be amended to give NEMA the power to close down industrial plants that are carrying out operations in a manner that is detrimental to the environment and injurious to the health of the people living around the plant. <p>New Legislations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of Green growth policies and practice. Need for legislation to promote safe urban and Peri Urban farming Control of introduction of exotic species to protect local demands and variation of environment and social life. Alignment of Laws towards SDGs implementation



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 14: Life Below Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya maritime Authority Act • Merchant shipping Act • Fisheries management and development Act • Climate change Act • Environmental management and Coordination Act • National Disaster Management Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 14. • National Disaster Management Act has not adequately given County Government the prominence in handling disasters • Inadequate implementation of the existing Laws. 	<p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Merchant Shipping Act - should be amended to place a quota on the amount of fishing that can be harvested on Kenyan waters. The nets used in the fishing should not capture the young fish because such nets promote an unsustainable use of fisheries resources. • Fisheries Management and Development Act - Section 44 of the Fisheries Management and Development Act should be reviewed to prohibit the dumping of waste from fishing boats and ships. • Disaster Management should be a County Government Function and Central Government can only come when requested. • Alignment of Laws towards SDGs attainment
GOAL 15: Life on Land	<p>Forest conservation and management Act</p> <p>Wildlife management and conservation Act</p>	<p>Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 15.</p> <p>Forest Act doesn't encourage indigenous afforestation</p> <p>Wildlife Management and Conservation Act has failed to attract adequate Private Sector participation</p> <p>Inadequate implementation of the existing Laws.</p>	<p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests Act - The majority of the terrestrial life resides in the forests. In order to protect and preserve terrestrial life the Forests Act should be reviewed to reflect the changes outlined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 for instance Article 69 sets out the obligations of the state to work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land in Kenya. The conservation of forests should be placed under the management of the county government. • Wildlife management and Conservation Act - Section 31(1) of the Wildlife and Conservation Management Act should be reviewed to give county legislative assemblies the power to make a declaration of a particular land to be a protected area. Section 32(1) should also be reviewed to give the county assembly power to declare a particular area to be a National Park. The County Assembly should make consultations with the National Land Commission in declaring a protected area a national park. <p>Other Legislations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation to reverse use of exotic trees for afforestation. They should be planted alongside indigenous trees and harvested to give way for indigenous trees. • Review Forest Act to disaggregate closed canopy forests from open woodlands and grassland. • Review legislation to promote commercial conservancies and animal protection zones • Alignment of Laws towards SDGs implementation



Goal	Legislations	Gaps	Recommendations
GOAL 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Police Service Act • National Cohesion and integration Commission • Sexual Offences Act • Children Act • Legal Aid Act, 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 16. • The National Police Act gives too much discretion to Officer Commanding Station (OCS) on prosecution of crimes and offences. • The Police Act also fails to limited too much human intervention/interaction • Inadequate implementation of the existing Laws. 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Cohesion And Integration (Amendment) Bill, 2019 • The Public Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Witness Protection Act - Access to justice is one of the principles of the 16th Sustainable development goals. In order to foster justice and fairness to the victims of crime, the Witness Protection Act should be amended to make it an offense to threaten, intimidate or obstruct any person who is in the witness protection programme with the intention of obstructing justice. The Witness Protection Act should also be reviewed to enhance reciprocal protection arrangements between Kenya and foreign countries. • The Police Act should be reviewed to increase automation such as the Occurrence Book to eliminate harmful human intervention. • The existing policies and regulations should be fully implemented.
GOAL 17: Partnership for the goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Public Benefit Organizations Act • County government Act • Public Private Partnerships Act • Addis Ababa Action Agenda • Paris Agreement on Climate Change • Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow enactment of pending bills and amendment of existing laws to conform to Goal 17. 	<p>Enactment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-Corruption And Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 <p>Proposed Amendments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Governments Act - should be reviewed in order to make it mandatory for County governments should give annual reports on the implementation of SDGs. The role of implementing the SDGs should not be confined to the national government alone but it should be a partnership with county governments, NGOs and other non-state agencies including the academia. • National Government and Constituency Development Act - should be reviewed to reflect the Sustainable Development Goals. The 2030 Agenda on sustainable development is a comprehensive policy that is crucial for developing countries in setting out the implementation policy framework. The CDF funds should be employed for furthering these goals since most of the functions that were covered by the CDF are now under county governments. • Review PBO Act to remove unnecessary restrictions on partnerships for development. • The government should implement the existing laws and legislations and seek to further public private partnerships. • Alignment of Laws

8.0

Challenges in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya



The series of long-term engagements by multiple states throughout the world in the implementation of the SDGs by 2030, for all, is a reflection of the desire for its actualization. However, challenges which are presented in natural trends and inherent characters and natures of given society continue to pose a risk to the realization of this mandate. Among the greatest challenges facing all states engaged in the SDGs include the following: Vulnerabilities are high; deprivations are becoming more entrenched; there is high risk of missing the poverty eradication target; hunger is on the rise; progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is too slow; inequalities in wealth, incomes and opportunities are increasing in and between countries; and biodiversity loss, environmental degradation, discharge of plastic litter into the oceans, climate change and increasing disaster risk continue at rates that bring potentially disastrous consequences for humanity. Others include emerging market economies, acts of terrorism, changing laws on immigration, increased population growth and consequences of fragile societies and cultures are among the trends that each state has to grapple with in their strategies of implementing the SDGs. These challenges are experienced all over the world since the trends are not discriminative on the basis of economic strengths or efficiencies of frameworks. As such, they should be adequately addressed through structured mechanisms world over.¹⁶

Specific challenges that are faced by Kenya in its strategic implementation stem from the fact that the country is still a developing state in Sub-Saharan Africa, with a struggling economy and inefficient tools of implementing strategies. The biggest challenges are the lack of cooperation between states with regards to issues of environmental protection policies and immigration laws. There is also inadequate reliable data due to lack of specific demographics and inefficient methodology to apply in measuring the progress and the efficiency of implemented strategies over time. To add to these, there is inadequate participation by civil society organization in the development of frameworks and the collection of data relevant to the optimal realization of the SDG in Kenya. According to Paul Thigio, speaking at the Sustainable Development Speaker Series in Kenya, there is a lot of inexperience and corruption in the ground roots where the real problems with our societies lie. In his words, the state does not accord the private sector and civil society their due relevance in the process of structuring developments and strategies meant to enhance the timely realization of the SDGs.¹⁷ As such it has become extremely difficult to collect data relevant in addressing the success of the strategies which are continually being implemented. According to him, three pointers can be used in addressing this challenge. First, he implores the citizens to realize that the mandate of implementing the SDGs is too big to be left to any one body, the government. Both state and non-state agencies should be engaged in financing, data collection and critiquing frameworks that are not productive or counter-productive in the implementation of the SDGs. Secondly, he challenges the youth to be more engaged in the process of analyzing trends and data regarding the realization of the SDGs and vision 2030.

¹⁶ Patrick Paul Walsh, sustainable developments, the 3 challenges in the implementation of the 2030 agenda, 2016 retrieved from <https://www.munplanet.com/articles/sustainable-development/the-sdgs-one-year-later-three-challenges-in-the-implementation-of-the-2030-agenda>

¹⁷ ibid



There is, thus, need for extensive implementation of SDG strategies that cater for population increase.¹⁸ Other functionality challenges in the implementation of the SDGs include the disaggregated legislative, policy and institutional framework and the challenge of funding. It is proposed a harmonized framework on the legislation, policy and institutions be developed and implemented to enhance efficiency in the delivery of the 2030 goals. The Constitution has provided the basic guiding principles in the realization of this desire. It is a collective role of citizens from all states and nation, to ensure the realization of a better world for posterity.



Another challenge is the projection that by 2050, the population in the larger African region is expected to double in numbers. The increase in population will present challenges not only to the African states but to the wider population through the world

¹⁸ Bill Hinchberg, 'The 4 biggest challenges to achieving the SDGs', 2016 retrieved from <https://www.devex.com/news/4-biggest-challenges-to-achieving-the-sdgs-87979>

9.0

SDG Implementation: Case studies in other countries



Like other countries, Kenya adopted the SDGs and started, in earnest, to put in place various mechanisms towards their implementation since January 2016. Evidently, the urge to provide services to all Kenyans in a clean and secure environment, leaving no one behind, has long been a priority of the Kenyan Government. According to Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), four years after the adoption of the SDGs, no country is on track to meeting all the goals and trends. In the 2019 SDSN index ranking, all countries in the top 20 are OECD countries. Kenya is ranked 125 out of a possible 162, with a score of 57%. Denmark leads the ranking with 85.2% followed by Sweden at 85% and by Finland at 82.3%. In Africa, Algeria is leading at position 53 (71.1%) followed by Tunisia (63, 70.1%) and Morocco (72, 69.1%). In the Eastern Africa region, Kenya is ahead of Rwanda (56%), Tanzania (55.8%), Uganda (52.6%) and Burundi (51.5%).

All Sub-Saharan African countries face major challenges in achieving the SDGs. In particular, performance on socio-economic goals and basic access to services and infrastructure (SDG 1 to SDG 9) are poor compared to other regions in the world. However, even countries that rank better on the Index score perform significantly below the maximum score of 100. Every country scores a “red” (indicating major/significant challenges) on at least one SDG in the Dashboards. Low-income countries tend to have lower SDG Index scores. This is partly due to the nature of the SDGs which focus to a large extent on ending extreme poverty and on access to basic services and infrastructure (SDGs 1-9). Denmark and Netherlands have major challenges in Goal 12 and 14; Sweden and Norway have major challenges in Goal 12 and 13; Germany, in position six (6), has major challenges in Goal 12, 13 and 14. Algeria (the highly ranked country in Africa) has major challenges in Goals 2, 8, 9 and 14. Sweden, the second ranked country in the world, has 10 Goals on track or maintaining achievement followed by Denmark (in position 1) with nine (9) Goals on track.

For Kenya, out of the 17 Goals, 10 have major challenges, five have significant challenges and two (2) still have challenges though not significant or major. Further, seven (7) goals have moderately increasing trend; four (4) have stagnated (2, 6, 11 and 16); one (1) is on track or maintaining achievement (Goal 13) while one (1) is decreasing (Goal 15). Kenya is performing below average in Goals 1, 9 and 10. Out of the 231 documented SDGs indicators, on average, each of the 162 indexed countries has identified 141 indicators for tracking at national level. At the global level, just to mention a few, South Korea is among the leading with 214 identified indicators, Denmark has 162, France (99), India (62), Italy (130) and Germany (67). Closer home, Ethiopia has 100 compared to Kenya’s 136. The SDGs are differentiated by the targets under each of the goals. Whereas some targets speak to situations and circumstances obtaining to developing countries, others speak to situations obtaining in developed countries. For instance, in SDG 1 there are targets aimed at addressing all forms of poverty everywhere. Some of the targets under this goal address absolute poverty for developing countries while others address relative poverty for developed countries bringing to surface the multidimensional measure of poverty. On education and lifelong learning opportunities (SDG 4), there are targets that address access to education which is a concern of developing countries while others address quality which is a characteristic of developed countries. On sustainable production and



patterns (SDG 12), there are cases of food losses at the production stage in developing countries and food wastage at the consumption stage in developed countries. Read through every SDG's targets, it is evident that there is universality and differentiation. Important to note is that no single country is able to measure progress on all the developed indicators agreed by the global indicator framework. Four years down in the implementation of the SDGs, not all the indicators for all the targets have been agreed and some indicators remain in the grey category while others are under dispute and the third category require a review by the inter-agency expert group. Many of the indicators especially those measuring the environmental targets are difficult to be agreed upon.

9.1 Best Practices (Nordic Countries)

Based on five (5) Key thematic areas; preparation of VNR, mainstreaming of SDGs into plans and budgets, putting in place a monitoring framework for the SDGs and stakeholder engagement, Kenya is doing well compared to most countries. For example, Denmark and Sweden have not been able to mainstream SDGs into budgets and plans, and just like Kenya, have only prepared the 2017 VNR. Most of the OECD countries have only prepared one (1) VNR report since 2016. Kenya has prepared VNRs in 2017 and 2019 (draft). It is worth noting that when the SDGs were being formulated, it was agreed that though they are universal, each country will embrace them depending on its national policies, circumstances, capacities and capabilities. It only calls for an enabling environment at both the international and national levels to enable countries implement the SDG in accordance to their capabilities. It also calls for policy space at the national level both in the 2030 agenda and also its means of implementation.

Denmark has a long standing tradition of pursuing solutions that are sustainable in the long run. The country is a frontrunner in sustainable development with a universal health care and educational system, a generous social safety net programme, responsible businesses in consumption and production, and above all, clean and efficient energy production. To ensure no one is left behind, Denmark has operationalized a SDGs coordination mechanisms composed of civil society, business, municipalities, youth and academics, each with specific roles accompanied by measurable indicators, and reporting schedules. In Sweden, peaceful and democratic conditions have characterised the country for a long time and have enabled the development of a culture of collaboration between different actors in society – political, economic and social. Economic growth has built on a dynamic private sector. Sweden has been able to develop a welfare model with the ambition and the ability to guarantee all inhabitants access to health care, school and education, housing and employment. It is worth noting that the Swedish Constitution has placed sustainable development at its core leading to a good environment for present and future generations. On coordination mechanisms, all ministries have produced action plans linked to the SDGs, and report on their implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Overall, the Government has appointed a committee tasked with supporting work on Sweden's implementation of the 2030 Agenda nationally and internationally. Norway, on the other hand, regards participatory, inclusive and representative decision-making as fundamental for a well-functioning society. To them, participation is vital for ensuring the national ownership necessary for effective and transparent follow-up of the SDGs. For effective implementation, the country has noted the importance of financing in the form of domestic resource mobilization and tax collection, as well as business and private sector investments. Norway continues to promote technology and knowledge transfer; open trade and market access; and capacity building to ensure effective and accountable governance institutions and respect for the rule of law and human rights.



The World Bank estimates that in order for any member state to effectively finance SDGs, it requires a tax-to-GDP ratio of at least 30 percent. It is noted that more than two thirds of the UN member states fall below this threshold. The average tax-to-GDP ratio in Sub-Saharan Africa is 15 percent followed by an average of 22 percent for many middle income countries and 25 percent for SIDS. It is only the OECD countries that can be able to effectively mobilize resources to support the SDGs since their average revenue to GDP is 34 percent. On information provision, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Norway and Netherlands have a stand-alone interactive SDGs portal, which is linked to all other key department and stakeholders' websites. The portals contain current information and data on all the goals for these countries. Denmark and Sweden's SDG portals have incorporated data analytics and GIS mapping enabling the presentation of data and information at disaggregated levels.

The Kenyan case is different. The Projects and programmes Department has a web presence in the State Department website with a centralized management rights. As per government policy, the State Department website has only information/reports on government's interventions towards the SDGs and lacks an interface with other stakeholders whose efforts towards the 2030 Agenda should be felt and recognized.

9.2 Uganda

Uganda voluntarily submitted a review of its progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable development. According to the voluntary national review, Uganda has been pursuing the principles of sustainable development since 1990s and it seeks to implement the goals in order to achieve green economic growth. In the pursuit of sustainable development for Uganda the life expectancy rose from 43 years in the 1990s to 63 years in the 2014. Uganda has demonstrated its commitment in the pursuit of sustainable development by adopting the Adopting Addis Ababa Action Agenda in September 2015. Uganda aims at being the regional leader in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda the Sustainable Development Goals. In showing its commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals, Uganda approved Uganda Vision 2040. The 17 SDGs feature extensively in 2015/2016 National Development Plan whose overall goal is to transform Uganda into lower middle-class society. The Manifesto of the newly elected government of Uganda has incorporated the sustainable development goals and their precepts. Uganda has conducted local and national campaigns to sensitize the public about the precepts of the 2030 Development Agenda.

The government of Uganda has also conducted high level campaigns with the objective of engaging and incorporating the private sector in realizing the precepts of 2030 Agenda. Uganda launched Operation Wealth Creation in pursuant with the Sustainable Development Goals. Other projects that were launched in pursuit of SDGs are; the Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment for the elderly; the Legal Aid Programme; the Women Entrepreneurship Program; Community Tree Planting Project; and the Skilling Uganda Program. Uganda has also introduced legislative reforms with the objective of achieving the goals of 2030 Sustainable Agenda. The legislations include; Public Finance Management Act of 2016; the Public Private Partnership Act (2015); Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2014) the Financial Institutions Amendment Act (2015); and the Registration of Persons Act (2015). To ensure that the 2030 Agenda is actualized Uganda has established a Prime Minister's Delivery Unit and Government Evaluation facility to ensure that all the budgetary steps taken by the government are in line with the 2030 Development Agenda.



9.3 Republic of Korea

Republic of Korea has made tremendous strides towards implementing the 2030 Development Agenda. According to the Voluntary National Review of the SDG implementation presented in 2016, the Republic of Korea made five steps in the preparation of its national review. These steps include:

1. Reviewing national, economic, social and environmental policies against the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
2. Analyzing goals and trade off with special focus on targets and tradeoffs to ensure that there is synergy between goals and dreams;
3. Mapping and screening government policies, selecting relevant national indicators; and
4. Identifying organizations with the potential of achieving these goals.

The Korean government's commitment to environmental sustainability began with 1992 Earth Summit. After the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the Republic of Korea established the Third National Basic Plan for Sustainable Development in consultation with 26 government agencies and ministries. The Third Plan envisions a harmonized economic development, society and the economy. The Republic of Korea is one of countries that have adopted sustainable development in the Asia. Most of the industries in South Korea have adopted green energy. The Third Plan outlines strategies and plans that would actualize the 2030 development agenda. In addition, the government adopted the Road Map to achieve Greenhouse gases reduction which aims at achieving Goal 13 of the Sustainable Development Goals. In pursuant to the SDGs that are associated with sustainable development, The Republic of Korea has adopted the Three-Year Plan for Economic Innovation which aims at reforming the public sector and ensuring equitable distribution of wealth in the society.

9.4 Colombia

Colombia has emerged as an early leader in its commitment to using the SDGs as a guiding framework for its national plan. Within two years of the SDG agreement, Colombia has already aligned the SDGs to each of its government agencies through the use of its national statistics office charged with launching and maintaining a national monitoring framework to track progress towards the SDGs. Under the leadership of President Santos, the National Statistics office has staged a spirited campaign to enhance the role of the national statistics office in Colombia's national development. The National Statistics office plays a critical role not just in the measure of the progress for the attainment of the SDGs but also in driving the agenda forward. Of the 231 global indicators released by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs, the National Statistics office identified that 54% of the indicators were available within existing datasets, but could be improved. Another 30% were in definite need of improvement or presented opportunities to be measured in new ways, including education and environmental indicators. 16% had no existing measurements or methodology. Among the 16% of new indicators provided by the SDGs, some are tied to real and immediate policy implications, such as the percentage of food wasted and proportion of women in private sector leadership positions.¹⁹

¹⁹ Alejandra Marmolejo et al, Milestones, progress and challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDG in Colombia, High Level Inter-institutional Commission for the Preparation and Effective Implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals Report. Available at: www.cepei.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/ODS-caso-Colombia-ingles.pdf, p. 4.



The objectives of the National Statistics office is to find appropriate means for measuring and monitoring these indicators, and to share the results with the public, in an effort to drive change. A good example relates to food waste; according to the Minister of Planning, when the first approximations of percentage of food waste were released to the public the shockingly high number – 34% of all Colombia’s food production became food waste causing a national outcry. That so much food should be wasted in a country where many go hungry dominated news cycles. Colombia has an already established set of public policy tools for design, implementation, follow-up and monitoring that support the implementation of the SDGs. These Government instruments are aligned to the Good Governance model promoted for the 2030 Agenda and are governed by the transparency, accountability and participative processes principles. To move forward, Colombia identified those instruments that already contribute to the SDGs with the partial inclusion of some of the goals and/or targets and that shall be strengthen towards the vision of the 2030 Agenda. These strategies include:

1. National Economic and Social Policy Council

The Council is the highest authority in the planning and coordination of the economic and social policy and which approves the documents that contain the National Policy commitments. These policy decisions go beyond government administration terms, which make it mid and long-term instruments with the flexibility of incorporating inter-sector actions. In that sense, it has been important to identify in those documents already approved a support to the various goals and targets of the SDGs. Such commitment has seen the approval of various policies in support of specific SDGs for instance; Food and nutrition security policy which addresses the targets on food security and diversity; Gender equality policy which has a great incidence on SDG 5 and National policy to consolidate the system of cities in Colombia which contains targets associated to SDG 11. Each one of them puts forth targets and indicators, identifying the actions and accountable institutions, becoming therefore active instruments of policy implementation.²⁰ The initial review by the Colombian government cleared the way to identify those goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development that do not have tracking indicators so that they were included in other instruments such as the National Development Plan (NDP). The strategy included a study of those targets of the millennium goals agenda that pose a greater challenge for the country and that are immersed in the SDGs under integration models of objectives and putting forth innovative solutions.

2. 2014-2018 National Development Plan

The National Development Plan is the formal and legal instrument established in the Colombian Constitution, based on which the Government’s goals are outlined. This includes, among others, the general planning principles, the definition of the national planning authorities and institutions and the procedure to develop, approve, execute and evaluate the National Development Plan. This procedure is established as a constructive dialog between the national and the local Governments, the Civil Society representatives through the National Planning Council and the legislative branch, as approved by the government.

²⁰ Ibid, p. 8



In order to convert the 2030 Agenda into a strategic tool to achieve the national goals by 2018 and to advance in the 2030 global goals, the 2014-2018 NDP was formulated based on the 3 pillars: peace, equity and education, supported on six cross-sectional strategies and on one comprehensive green growth strategy, which corresponds to the spirit of the SDGs and their targets.

3. The National System of Evaluation of Management and Results

This is a supplementary tool to guarantee that the goals outlined by the government have a monitoring system in place to verify the progress of policies and programs. With this accountability instrument, Colombia already monitors at national level and in some cases locally, indicators of the NDP and associated to the SDGs targets. The SDGs in the 2014-2018 National Development Plan. The formulation process of the 2014-2018 NDP was participation-based, involving the regions, represented in their local authorities, civil society and private sector. The three pillars of peace, equity and education on which the 2014-2018 National Development Plan is based are in accordance with the “areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet”: i.e. people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships around which the SDGs revolve. In addition, the Green Growth comprehensive strategy, which puts forth a sustainable development model, as a fundamental and comprehensive element of all the policies, implying transformational changes as to the governmental operations has been put in place. The commitment to green growth in Colombia is intended to close relationship between the loss of natural patrimony and wellbeing, where environmental sustainability becomes a goal of the sectors and of the territories that aims at growth, innovation and technology, social inclusion, productivity and the country’s competitiveness.²¹

In addition, the NDP promotes an inclusive Colombia where the sustainable use of natural resources is achieved to guarantee a healthy life for all the people, with real opportunities for sustainable and inclusive economic growth that considers the population and territorial gaps. This approach to closing the gaps emphasizes the recognition of characteristics proper and unique for each region and population group, in particular, in regard to access to education, health, water and sanitation, housing and transportation (roads). The NDP distinguishes characteristics of the regions and of the sub-regions to implement the national pillars and the cross-sectional strategies adjusted to the realities and to the territorial needs, in addition to the differences in institutional capacity of the territorial institutions. To complement these elements, other instruments are planned based not only on the 2030 Agenda but also on the OECD’s (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) standards, such as the concurrence of sources, result based investment budget and public-private associations.

Once the 2030 Agenda pervaded government’s planning for 2018 it was held the definition of targets and indicators that Colombia could engage and monitor. Indeed, various circumstances with respect to the targets of ODS allowed categorize them as follows:

1. 17 targets previously provided under Colombian law
2. 24 targets without means of measurement or verification in the country.
3. 34 targets that are not unique to country.

²¹Ibid, p.9.



Consequently, Colombia incorporated the goals and targets of the ODS in the NDP for which it was possible to formulate indicators and where the public budget could have a direct influence. By 2017 Colombia had isolated 92 of the 169 targets with a specific indicator monitored through the National Development Plan. According to the 2017 assessment, more than half of the proposed goals in the SDG agenda already have an indicator in the NDP that makes it possible to assess and monitor the new model with an initial focus of achievement by 2018. The Government has focused on two of its goals to transcend the NDP framework ie eradication of extreme poverty and having Colombia as the most educated country in Latin America by 2025. These two goals are predetermined to have the greatest impact on the achievement of the rest of the goals.

4. Agencies for implementing the SDGs

The High Level Inter-Institutional Commission for the SDGs, created in 2015, seeks to be the formal arena of monitoring and decision making around the implementation of the SDGs through public policies, plans, actions and programs. It is the Commission who shall guide and coordinate the institutions with jurisdiction in the 2030 Agenda, involving the territorial entities, the civil society, the private sector, the academy and the international community, among other stakeholders to feed the readiness, appropriation and adherence process to implement the Goals. The Commission has a series of support institutions to guarantee an operational and functional scheme that facilitates the coordination process and the monitoring mechanisms in the most relevant topics of the Agenda. At international level, the concern remains on the development funding sources that may be channeled to implement the goals outlined in the SDGs.

There is a challenge in the search for convergence among nations, where Colombia has played a role in the debate of the middle-income countries. On the other hand, the presence of shared targets and indicators where the international community comes together and that transcend the direct influence of the countries and the regular functioning of the States, demands from the international organizations to adapt their institutions to facilitate worldwide and regional dialog arenas for topics such as migration or free trade, to guarantee that all the SDGs are implemented and monitored adequately. At regional level, there is an opportunity through the south-south cooperation to facilitate the harmonization of the processes and the path of these countries towards 2030. Indeed, the commitments by Colombia government has seen it elected as the Region's representative in the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators whose task is to define the set of indicators that shall be used to monitor the progress in the fulfillment of these goals in the coming years. Additionally, the country joined the Champions Group to promote the launch of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data for generating global, regional and national indicators. Colombia, along with Germany, Brazil, India, Liberia, Sweden, South Africa, Tanzania, East Timor and Tunisia, is part of the High-Level Group for Informal political support of the Sustainable Development Goals to promote, through various means such as the South-South cooperation, the implementation of this sustainable development agenda.

10

Conclusion



Several initiatives have been made by the government of Kenya in the attainment of SDGs. Before the 2015 framework, Kenya had adopted the vision 2030 strategy whose focus is economic, social and political transformation. The Kenyan Constitution that has been widely praised as being progressive and transformative has also provided structural foundations for the attainment of the SDGs. Noteworthy, the failure to attain the MDGs has been attributed to the lack of enabling legislative environment for implementation and monitoring. As the focus now shifts to the SDGs, there is need to create a sustainable legal, institutional, policy and regulatory framework for its implementation and monitoring.

This report has evaluated the legislative impediments towards the attainment of the SDGs. A case for review of the legislative, policy and institutional framework on the SDGs has been made. It has been established that urgent measures should be undertaken to review the existing framework to deal with four main strategies. First is the enactment of a new law where none exists, secondly is amendment of the existing law in tandem with the SDGs. Thirdly is the enforcement of the existing legislation to deal with for instance pollution. Fourthly is the implementation of the existing legislative framework to deal with specific goals. On the institutional reforms, it has been established that the disaggregated institutional framework currently in place may hamper the full implementation of the SDGs.

For instance, there exists the vision 2030 secretariat, the Presidential delivery unit, the department of SDGs at the Ministry of Devolution and Planning and the various line ministries dealing with the specific SDGs. The policy framework also requires coordinative strategies to avoid haphazard identification of SDG priorities, implementation, evaluation and monitoring. Effective data collection and analysis is also critical in the implementational phase of the SDG strategies since any meaningful strategy for implementation of SDG targets should be backed by data. To achieve the development goals in a sustained manner, parliament consisting of both the National Assembly and the Senate is critical. Parliamentary role is critical in the integration of the SDGs through law making, budgeting, oversight and representation. The County Assembly would also play a complementary role with parliament in the attainment of the specific SDGs.

11

Recommendations



To attain the SDGs by the year 2030, legal, institutional and policy framework should be created and or enhanced. The following recommendations are key:

11.1 Legislative Reforms

The failure to attain the MDGs has been attributed to the lack of enabling legislative environment. It is therefore recommended that the SDG era be supported by enabling legislations targeting specific SDGs and sub-goals. Whereas legislation may exist in an abstract form in some instances, limited or lack of enabling legislation may be obtain in some instances and hence the essence of this review.

a. New legislations:

It is proposed that parliament should take urgent measures to partner with relevant institutions such as the Kenya Law Reform Commission, the AGs office, the relevant government ministries and other relevant institutions for instance the civil society in the identification of goals and sub goals that may not be attained for lack of specific legislation. This report has identified areas such as financing, partnerships and regional integration in the attainment of SDGs as sample areas in need of new legislation.

b. Amendment of the existing law:

Where the general legal framework exists, it is proposed that the statute be amended to incorporate specific requirements for attainment of the SDGs. It should be appreciated that most legislations were enacted before the advent of SDGs hence the need for review to ascertain their level of compliance with the specific development goals.

c. Implementation of the existing law:

It is proposed that urgent measures should be taken to implement the existing law towards the attainment of the SDGs. For instance, Article 43 of the Constitution that provides for the realization of social and economic rights has not been fully implemented. Other relevant provisions that have not been fully implemented include those relating to the rights of persons with disability, vulnerable persons, youth, children and the marginalized persons. In addition, the gender rule as provided in the constitution is yet to be fully implemented. The full implementation of the new legislations such as under the Energy Act, the Water Act and Climate Change Act will significantly enhance Kenya compliance with the global obligations under the SDGs.



d. Enhanced role of Parliament: Parliament is a critical institution in the attainment of the SDGs through Law making, budgeting, oversight and representation. In addition to this broad mandate, parliament would play a critical role in the following areas:

1. The development of a national plan for the implementation of the SDGs.
2. Approval of the national plan for the implementation of the SDGs.
3. Development of the institutional plan that adequately identifies and supports implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.
4. Development of the parliamentary structure or body for coordinating work on the SDGs.
5. Creation of a committee dedicated to the SDGs.
6. Development of an interactive forum between the parliamentary committee, civil society, academia, international partners and other key stakeholders in support of SDGs implementation.

i. Law making

It is proposed that all SDGs together with their sub-goals require enabling legislative framework. Parliament should seal the legal gaps through legislation. This may be achieved through enactment of the new legislations, amendment and alignment of the existing legislations in compliance with the SDG attainment and through ensuring that the law is fully implemented. National ownership of the SDGs also requires legislation that promotes public accountability, participatory decision-making and inclusiveness. To that end, parliamentarians must review legislation proposed by the government to ensure that it contributes to achieving both the national SDG plan and the wider 2030 Agenda.

ii. Budgeting

Successful implementing the SDGs means maximizing all available domestic resources to achieve the best possible results. During the budget approval process, parliament must engage on how government funds are being allocated to their nationally defined SDGs, including whether sufficient funds are reaching the most vulnerable. On the revenue side, parliament must ensure that fiscal and other economic policies set through the budget process are aligned to the National/ sectoral planning of SDGs implementation, facilitating, participation (e.g. by NGOs, civil society and academia), enabling environment (budgets, laws, policies), activities/ programmes (design and delivery), monitoring and evaluation of the national SDG plan. Parliamentary oversight of budget expenditure is also crucial when the parliament analyses the effectiveness of government expenditure on SDG achievement. The critical question should be the extent to which parliament considers SDGs in the discussion and adoption of the budget.

iii. Oversight/Monitoring the SDG Implementation

Monitoring results is a critical element of SDG implementation. Parliaments must make sure that implementation is on track and can be evaluated considering data and public feedback. Parliamentary oversight mechanisms such as question time, motions and parliamentary committee hearings can be very effective in identifying obstacles or assessing progress. Parliamentary committees should have the power to call on government officials to provide information on the impact of government policies and programs in relation to SDG attainment. Committees should also be able to call public hearings to obtain citizens' views on SDG implementation. The knowledge collected can be fed back into government planning and delivery mechanisms through a national SDG working group or equivalent body in which parliamentarians participate. The national/ internal reporting as well as global reporting is essential in determining the progress/ status of SDG implementation.



iv. Representation/engagement with the public

To ensure meaningful national ownership of the SDGs, all citizens and stakeholders should be involved in setting policies and priorities. As elected representatives of the people, parliamentarians have an obligation to reach out to their constituents throughout their term of office, not just at election time. By going directly to the people, parliamentarians can identify gaps and weaknesses in SDG implementation that may not be caught in general government reports or national statistics. Parliamentarians should be aware of their constituents' wider concerns through consultations with civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, and others who can help to identify those concerns. They also play an important role in ensuring a nationwide campaign on the SDGs.

e. Implementation of International Agreements targeting SDG implementation:

The 2030 Agenda sets out a global vision for sustainable development. It is also complemented by three additional international agreements on financing for development, climate change and disaster risk reduction. Together, they provide an overarching framework that drives sustainable development forward:

- i. Addis Ababa Action Agenda:** This agreement was made after the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in July 2015. It provides a global framework for mobilizing resources to finance sustainable development. That can be done through development cooperation, international taxation, trade, and a host of regulations and institutional reforms. The Agenda dovetails with SDG 17 dealing with the strengthening of the means of implementation.
- ii. Paris Agreement on Climate Change:** Adopted by Governments in December 2015. It aims to limit the global average temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius compared with pre-industrial levels. The Agreement requires all countries to take effective and verifiable action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the main cause of global warming. It also expands on SDG 13 seeking to combat climate change.
- iii. Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction:** Endorsed by world leaders in March 2015. It reflects the experiences gained through regional and national efforts to address disaster risk reduction. It recognizes that disasters are a setback to development work, whose risks must be reduced and mitigated, and that reconstruction must follow. The Framework specifically recognizes a role for parliamentarians in ensuring accountability and oversight.

11.2 Institutional Reforms

The following institutional reforms are proposed towards the attainment of SDGs:

1. Harmonization/ consolidation and integration of institutional framework through creation of a multi-sectoral agency that coordinates all the institutions dealing with SDGs. Colombia has established a National Economic and Social Policy Council to deal with all aspects of the SDGs.



2. Creation of a working group drawn from the public sector/government, private sector, civil society, academy and philanthropy. Colombia established an Inter Institutional Commission as a decision-making organ for implementation and monitoring the SDGs.
3. Strengthening the role of parliament in SDG attainment.
4. Establishment of a centralized system of SDG attainment and implementation.
5. Establishment of an SDG fund through initiatives such as Private Public and Philanthropy partnerships.
6. Establishment of SDG data collection, analysis, monitoring and evaluation department borrowing from the Colombia experience that has established the National System for Evaluation Management and Results.

11.3 Policy Reforms

Policies to implement the SDGs should look holistically at human development needs, which may be social, economic, cultural or environmental. For example, policies to combat poverty (SDG 1) cannot be narrowly reduced to raising income notwithstanding its importance. Instead, anti-poverty policies should address all dimensions of the problem, such as lack of education, poor health and hunger. Such comprehensive policies will also need to be tailored to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. This holistic approach is the essence of the principle of leaving no one behind that informs the entire 2030 Agenda. The following policy reforms are proposed:

1. Harmonization of the diverse policy framework for SDGs attainment
This should be achieved through consolidation of various polices dealing with specific SDGs such as those relating to health, education, land gender equality, environment, energy etc. Currently the policy framework is as disaggregated as the institutional framework. The harmonized policy should focus on broad mandate such as prioritization of goals, funding and implementation.
2. Integration of the SDGs within the Constitutional, Legislative and regulatory framework.
3. Integration of international obligations on SDGs within the domestic law.
4. Implementation of international obligations on SDGs.
5. Development of policy on data access for development.
6. Development of sustainable policy to address the funding gap.



11.4 General Reforms

Other key proposals include:

1. Creation of a legal framework on Foundations and Philanthropy.
2. Enactment of the law on data protection.
3. Establishment of regulatory framework for the use of drone network for data collection and subsequent analysis for development purposes.
4. Anchorage of the SDGs within the Parliamentary Service Commission to enhance the recognition thereof and budgeting.
5. Establishment of regional framework on SDG attainment and implementation for collective welfare of the EAC membership as envisaged in the objectives of the Community set out in Article 2 of the EAC Treaty.
6. Involvement of the counties in the implementation of the SDGs.
7. Harmonization and consolidation of legislation on SDGs.



Annex I: Goals, Targets and Indicators

Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of the population below the international poverty line, disaggregated by sex, age group, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, the unemployed, old -age persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/ newborns, work injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable
	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1* Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services
	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people
	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Percentage of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes 1.a.2 Spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) as a percentage of total government spending
	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1* Number of national action plans related to multilateral environmental agreements that support accelerated investment in actions that eradicate poverty and sustainably use natural resources



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5, disaggregated by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2* Total Factor Productivity
	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1* Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices 2.4.2* Percentage of agricultural households using irrigation systems compared to all agricultural households 2.4.3* Percentage of agricultural households using eco-friendly fertilizers compared to all agricultural households using fertilizers
	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1* Ex situ crop collections enrichment index 2.5.2* Percentage of local crops and breeds and their wild relatives, classified as being at risk, not -at-risk or at an unknown level of risk of extinction
	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1* The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1* Percentage change in import and export tariffs on agricultural products 2.b.2Agricultural export subsidies
	2c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	c.1* Indicator of (food) price anomalies



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (by age group, sex and key populations)
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 persons per year
		3.3.3 Malaria incident cases per 1,000 persons per year
		3.3.4 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
		3.3.5 Number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 population in a given year
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease 3.4.1 Suicide mortality rate
	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths within 30 days, per 100,000 population (age-standardized)
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Percentage of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 women in that age group	



<p>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>	<p>3.8.1* Coverage of tracer interventions (e.g. child full immunization, antiretroviral therapy, tuberculosis treatment, hypertension treatment, skilled attendant at birth, etc.) 3.8.2* Fraction of the population protected against catastrophic/impoverishing out-of-pocket health expenditure</p>
<p>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2* Mortality rate attributed to hazardous chemicals, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>
<p>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p>	<p>3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</p>
<p>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</p> <p>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to the medical research and basic health sectors 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution</p>
<p>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>	<p>3.d.1 Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time</p>



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Percentage of children/young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)
	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Percentage of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available) 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)
	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the last 12 months
	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Percentage of youth/adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills by type of skill
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous people and conflict - affected as data become available) for all indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills. Disaggregations: sex, location, wealth (and others where data are available)
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1* Percentage of 15-year-old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science and geoscience. The exact choice/range of topics will depend on the survey or assessment in which the indicator is collected. Disaggregations: sex and location (and others where data are available)



<p>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</p>	<p>4.a.1 Percentage of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic handwashing facilities (as per the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) indicator definitions)</p>
<p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p>	<p>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p>
<p>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>4.c.1 Percentage of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country. Disaggregations: sex (and others where data are available)</p>



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence
	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 5.3.2 Percentage of girls and women aged 15 -49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education



<p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>5.a.1 (a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2 Percentage of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control</p>
<p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p>	<p>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</p>
<p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>5.c.1 Percentage of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment</p>



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services
	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Percentage of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1* Percentage change in water use efficiency over time 6.4.2* Percentage of total available water resources used, taking environmental water requirements into account (level of water stress)
	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1* Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Percentage of change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity 7.1.2 Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP) 7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1* Ratio of value added to net domestic energy use, by industry



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high -value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro -, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Share of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1* Resource productivity
	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age group and persons with disabilities 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and persons with disabilities
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training
	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Percentage and number of children aged 5 -17 engaged in child labour, by sex and age group
	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non -fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2* Number of International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions ratified, by type of convention
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1* Tourism direct GDP (as a percentage of total GDP and in growth rate); and number of jobs in tourism industries (as a percentage of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex)
	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 8.10.2 Percentage of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service provider



	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a percentage of the national budgets and GDP
Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Share of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a percentage of GDP and per capita 9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a percentage of total employment
	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Percentage share of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2 Percentage of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit



<p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p>	<p>9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added</p>
<p>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</p>	<p>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</p>
<p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure</p>
<p>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</p>	<p>9.b.1 Percentage of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added</p>
<p>9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020</p>	<p>9.c.1 Percentage of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</p>



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
	10.2 By 2030, 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	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities
	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1* Adoption of a financial transaction tax (Tobin tax) at the global level
	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a percentage of yearly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2* International Migration Policy Index 10.7.3* Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation



	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Share of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries/ developing countries with zero-tariff
	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, disaggregated by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2* Percentage of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management which operate regularly and democratically
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1* Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to the preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage, including World Heritage sites
	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regard to the total waste generated by the city 11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 The average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, disaggregated by age group, sex and persons with disabilities 11.7.2* Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment, by perpetrator and place of occurrence (last 12 months)



	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri -urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1* Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1* Percentage of cities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 on disaster risk reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring
	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1* Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings
Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies
	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1* Material footprint and material footprint per capita
	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post -harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous and other chemicals and waste that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2* Treatment of waste, generation of hazardous waste, hazardous waste management, by type of treatment



12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1* Percentage of educational institutions with formal and informal education curricula on sustainable development and lifestyle topics
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1* Number of qualified green patent applications over total
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1* Residual flows generated as a result of tourism; direct GDP
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1* Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1* Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low - carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote the transition to environmentally friendly substances and technologies)
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1* Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment
	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1* Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land –based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1* Nitrogen use efficiency composite indicator
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1* Percentage of coastal and marine development with formulated or implemented integrated coastal management/maritime spatial planning plans (that are harmonized where applicable), based on an ecosystem approach, that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work
	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1* Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation b	14.6.1* Dollar value of negative fishery subsidies against 2015 baseline
	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1* Fisheries as a percentage of GDP
	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Budget allocation to research in the field of marine technology as a percentage of total budget for research



	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1* Proportion of national fishery production by country that are catches by small-medium fishery businesses or Progress by countries in adopting and implementing a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small -scale fisheries
	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"	14.c.1* Number of countries implementing either legally or programmatically the provisions set out in regional seas protocols and ratification and implementation of the ILO maritime and fisheries conventions
Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1* Forest area as a percentage of total land area
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1* Forest cover under sustainable forest management 15.2.2 Net permanent forest loss
	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1* Percentage of land that is degraded over total land area
	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1* Number of permits or their equivalents made available to the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House established under the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing and number of standard material transfer agreements, as communicated to the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture



<p>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p>	<p>15.7.1* Red List Index for species in trade 15.7.2* Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal</p>
<p>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</p>	<p>15.8.1* Adoption of national legislation relevant to the prevention or control of invasive alien species</p>
<p>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>	<p>15.9.1* Number of national development plans and processes integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values</p>
<p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p>	<p>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</p>
<p>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</p>	<p>15.b.1* Forestry official development assistance and forestry foreign direct investment</p>
<p>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</p>	<p>15.c.1* Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal</p>



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex 16.1.2* Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause) 16.1.3 Percentage of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4* Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Percentage of children aged 1-17 who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation 16.2.3* Percentage of young women and men aged 18-24 who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1* Percentage of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (also called crime reporting rate) 16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a percentage of overall prison population
	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1* Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) 16.4.2 Percentage of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1* Percentage of persons who had at least one contact with a public official, who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by these public officials, in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a percentage of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar) 16.6.2* Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by age group, sex, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions 16.7.2* Proportion of countries that address young people's multisectoral needs within their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies
	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Percentage of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Percentage of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age



16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1* Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1* Percentage of victims who report physical and/or sexual crime to law enforcement agencies in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by age group, sex, region and population group
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Percentage of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law, disaggregated by age group and sex



Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue (by source) as a percentage of GDP 17.1.2* Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/ Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1* Foreign direct investments (FDI) as a percentage of total FDI and official development assistance 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a percentage of total GDP
	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1* Number of national and investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards by country
	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1* Access to patent information and use of the international intellectual property system 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions, by speed
	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies



	<p>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</p>	<p>Proportion of individuals using the Internet</p>
	<p>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</p>	<p>17.9.1* The dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries' designing and implementing a holistic policy mix that aims at sustainable development in three dimensions (including elements such as reducing inequality within a country and governance)</p>
	<p>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda</p>	<p>17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average</p>
	<p>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</p>	<p>17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports</p>
	<p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>	<p>17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States</p>
	<p>17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence</p>	<p>17.13.1* GDP</p>
	<p>17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development</p>	<p>17.14.1* Number of countries that have ratified and implemented relevant international instruments under the International Maritime Organization (safety, security, environmental protection, civil liability, and compensation and insurance) and the fundamental conventions and recommendations of ILO, and that have adopted carbon pricing mechanisms</p>



<p>17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development</p>	<p>17.15.1* Numbers of constraints that are embodied in official development assistance or loan agreements, international investment agreements, regional trade agreements, etc.</p>
<p>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>	<p>17.16.1* Mutual accountability among development cooperation actors is strengthened through inclusive reviews</p>
<p>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</p>	<p>17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</p>
<p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>	<p>17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.2* Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p>
<p>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</p>	<p>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 17.19.2* Inclusive Wealth Index</p>


Annex II: Recommendation Summary Action Plan

S/No.	Policy Reforms	Legislative Reforms	Institutional Reforms	General Reforms
1.	Harmonization of the diverse policy framework for SDGs attainment.	Development of new laws	Harmonization/ consolidation and integration of institutional framework through creation of a multi-sectoral agency that coordinates all the institutions dealing with SDGs.	Creation of a legal framework on Foundations and Philanthropy.
2.	Integration of the SDGs within the Constitutional, Legislative and regulatory framework.	Review and amendment of laws	Creation of a working group drawn from the public sector/ government, private sector, civil society, academy and philanthropy.	Enactment of the law on data protection.
3.	Integration of international obligations on SDGs within the domestic law.	Implementation of the existing law	Strengthening the role of parliament in SDG attainment.	Establishment of regulatory framework for the use of drone network for data collection and subsequent analysis for development purposes.
4.	Implementation of international obligations on SDGs.		Establishment of a centralized system of SDG attainment and implementation.	Anchorage of the SDGs within the Parliamentary Service Commission to enhance the recognition thereof and budgeting.
5.	Development of policy on data access for development.		Establishment of an SDG fund through initiatives such as Private Public and Philanthropy partnerships.	Establishment of regional framework on SDG attainment and implementation for collective welfare of the EAC membership as envisaged in the objectives of the Community set out in Article 2 of the EAC Treaty.
6.	Development of sustainable policy to address the funding gap.		Establishment of SDG data collection, analysis, monitoring and evaluation department.	Involvement of the counties in the implementation of the SDGs.
7.				Harmonization and consolidation of legislation on SDGs.

**Annex III: List of Interviewed Institutions**

1. Ministry of Environment and Natural resources
2. Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
3. Ministry of Health and sanitation
4. Ministry of Education
5. Ministry of devolution and Planning
6. Ministry of Energy
7. National Environmental Management Authority
8. Kenya Industrial Property Institute



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