Improved Local and National Government Capacities for Localizing SDGs Through Voluntary Local Reviews in Ghana

14-16 November, Lancaster Kumasi City Hotel, Kumasi, Ghana

Presentation on the Kenyan experience in Voluntary local reviews and stakeholder engagement

By Opaat Papa

14th October 2023
Presentation Outline

1. Introduction to VLRs for SDGs and AU 2063
2. VLR Awareness Creation, Multi stakeholder approaches and review of plans and adapting SDGs
3. The Kenya VLR process and SDG Acceleration strategies
4. Recommendations and way forward
GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

• The two levels of governments: the National Government; and the 47 County Governments.

• The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya specifies the functions to be performed by each level of government.
The African Union’s Agenda 2063, aims for a peaceful, integrated and prosperous continent by 2063 and is “an endogenous plan for transformation

It includes:

- 7 Aspirations
- 20 Goals
- 39 Priority Areas
- 200 National targets
- 129 Regional targets (for the RECs)

Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda broadly converge on social development (people), inclusive economic development (prosperity), peaceful and inclusive societies and responsive institutions (peace), and on a number of environmental sustainability issues (planet)

Domesticating only the areas of convergence would exclude a large part of the environmental sustainability agenda, equality and sustainable consumption and production
County performance management framework

VISION 2030

10 Year County Spatial & Sector Plans

Medium Term Plan

5 Year County Integrated Development Plan

5-Year Departmental Strategic Plans

Annual Development Plans & Work Plans

Annual Budget & Resource Mobilization

RRI; PBB Service Charters ISO Certification

Performance Contracting

Performance Appraisals

M&E, Reporting, Dissemination and Learning
Framework for effective SDGs mainstreaming in County Governments

Cross-sectoral & cross-level coordination, cooperation (County level coordination mechanism involving all sectors)

- Tracking and reporting (VLRS)

Experience sharing, dissemination of good practices (Peer learning)

Effective mainstreaming

County SDGs Units SDGs coordination framework

Office of governor, finance/budget/economic planning

Integration of new thinking, new research in accelerating implementation

Stakeholder participation at various scales (CSOs, Private sector, Academia)

Strengthening of capacities of stakeholders at various scales (continuous training and sensitization), SDGs curriculum
SDGs delivery Mechanism in the county

- County CEC Sub Committee on SDGs
- County SDGs Steering Committee
- County Inter-Agency Committee on SDGs
- County SDGs Unit
- Policy and Budgeting
- Planning and Execution
- Reporting
- Secretariat
THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

To ensure greater transparency and accountability, the Constitution requires that government to use M&E mechanism as an integral part of developing and executing government policies, programmes and projects and in resource allocation and management at the two levels of government. This requirement is reflected in the several sections of the Constitution of Kenya that relate to good governance and planning.
County integrated monitoring and evaluation system

- County Assembly Committee
- County Inter-Governmental Forum
- County Citizens Participation Fora

- County M&E Committee (COMEC)
- Technical oversight Committees
- Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (SMEC)

- M&E Directorate
- Service Delivery Units (SDU)
- Sub-County, Ward and Village M&E Committees
## Performance contracting matrix - core mandate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORE MANDATE</th>
<th>UNIT OF MEASURE</th>
<th>WEIGHT</th>
<th>ACTUAL 2022/23</th>
<th>TARGET 2023/24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County Departments, Corporations and Boards Priority Programmes /Projects (Governor’s Manifesto, CIDP, “BETA” Agenda, County Socio-Economic Re-engineering and Recovery Strategy for COVID-19, Vision 2030 Flagship Projects, and Other Programmes/projects) aligned to SDGs, Agenda 2063 and Sector Performance Standards</td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Collection</td>
<td>Kshs.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of Doing Business</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Management</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productivity Measurement</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer Satisfaction</td>
<td>Report</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compliance With Statutory Obligations</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Empowerment Initiatives</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Completion Rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Sub Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SDG goals and targets relevant for County governments

1. **No Poverty**
   - 1.1
   - 1.2
   - 1.3
   - 1.4
   - 1.5
   - 1.6

2. **Zero Hunger**
   - 2.1
   - 2.2
   - 2.3
   - 2.4
   - 2.5
   - 2.6

3. **Good Health and Well-being**
   - 3.1
   - 3.2
   - 3.3
   - 3.4
   - 3.5
   - 3.6

4. **Quality Education**
   - 4.1
   - 4.2
   - 4.3
   - 4.4
   - 4.5
   - 4.6

5. **Gender Equality**
   - 5.1
   - 5.2
   - 5.3
   - 5.4
   - 5.5
   - 5.6

6. **Clean Water and Sanitation**
   - 6.1
   - 6.2
   - 6.3
   - 6.4
   - 6.5
   - 6.6

7. **Affordable and Clean Energy**
   - 7.1
   - 7.2
   - 7.3

8. **Decent Work and Economic Growth**
   - 8.1
   - 8.2
   - 8.3
   - 8.4
   - 8.5
   - 8.6
   - 8.7

9. **Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure**
   - 9.1
   - 9.2
   - 9.3
   - 9.4
   - 9.5
   - 9.6

10. **Reduced Inequalities**
    - 10.1
    - 10.2
    - 10.3

11. **Sustainable Cities and Communities**
    - 11.1
    - 11.2
    - 11.3
    - 11.4
    - 11.5
    - 11.6

12. **Responsible Consumption and Production**
    - 12.1
    - 12.2
    - 12.3
    - 12.4
    - 12.5
    - 12.6
    - 12.7
    - 12.8

13. **Climate Action**
    - 13.1
    - 13.2
    - 13.3

14. **Life below Water**
    - 14.1
    - 14.2
    - 14.3
    - 14.4
    - 14.5
    - 14.6

15. **Life on Land**
    - 15.1
    - 15.2
    - 15.3
    - 15.4
    - 15.5
    - 15.6

16. **Peace and Justice**
    - 16.1
    - 16.2
    - 16.3
    - 16.4
    - 16.5
    - 16.6
    - 16.7
    - 16.8

17. **Partnerships for the Goals**
    - 17.1
    - 17.2
    - 17.3
    - 17.4
    - 17.5
    - 17.6
    - 17.7
    - 17.8
## County functions and SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Goals 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County health services</td>
<td>Goal 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances</td>
<td>Goals 3, 6 and 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities</td>
<td>Goals 4 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County transport</td>
<td>Goals 9 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal control and welfare</td>
<td>Goal 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade development and regulation</td>
<td>Goals 2, 3, 8, 10 and 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County planning and development</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, homecraft centres and childcare facilities</td>
<td>Goal 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation</td>
<td>Goals 1, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County public works and services</td>
<td>Goals 9 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firefighting services and disaster management</td>
<td>Goals 1, 2, 11 and 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control of drugs and pornography</td>
<td>Goal 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Role of local government in SDG implementation

Planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation

SDG mainstreaming and demystifying and alignment of goals to local development priorities, allocating resources and tracking progress of implementation

Implementor of Development

Accelerator of development. Closest to the people. SDGs are implemented at the local level

Development policy Shapers
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and VLRs serve as the primary monitoring and review tool of the implementation of AU Agenda 2063 and agenda 2030 at the national and local levels.
Why Voluntary Local Reviews? Opportunities Provided by VLRs

- A VLR allows the local government to listen to the needs of its people and reflect them into local policymaking.
- A VLR invites self-reflection, by diagnosing the state and pointing to pathways for a better localization of the SDGs.
- A VLR provides for a process that is data-driven and can be used to plan for action to achieve the future we want.
- A VLR gives a local take on the global conversation on sustainable development.
Good practices for awareness raising

01 Clear and Focused Message
Ensure your message is clear, concise, and easy to understand

02 Target Audience Identification
Understand your target audience’s demographics, interests, and values. Tailor your message and approach

03 Emotional Appeal
Appeal to emotions and values that connect with your audiences

04 Engaging Content
Create compelling content, including visuals

05 Consistency
Maintain a consistent message and visual identity across all communication channels.

06 Multi-Channel Approach
Use a variety of communication channels such as social media, websites, email, public events, community meetings, traditions.
Good practices for a wareness raising

07 Timing and Frequency
Release content or campaigns at times when your target audience is most likely to be engaged.

08 Involvement of Stakeholders
Engage relevant stakeholders, including affected communities, experts, and organizations.

09 Interactive and Participatory Events
Appeal to emotions and values that connect with your audiences.

10 Education and Information
Provide factual information and education about the issue. Use data, research, and expert opinions to support your claims.

11 Feedback Mechanisms
Establish feedback loops to receive input from your audience.

12 Partnerships and Alliances
Collaborate with other organizations, influencers, or community leaders who share your goals.
Good practices for a wareness raising

**Measurement and Reporting**
Regularly assess the effectiveness of your awareness campaign and share the results.

**Legal and Ethical Considerations**
Ensure that your campaign complies with legal and ethical standards.

**Involvement of Stakeholders**
Engage relevant stakeholders, including affected communities, experts, and organizations.

**Cultural Sensitivity**
Be mindful of cultural norms and sensitivities when crafting your message and choosing communication channels.

**Adaptability**
Adapt your approach based on feedback and changing circumstances.

**Sustainability**
Consider how you will maintain momentum and relevance over time.
Importance of stakeholder engagement

- Shared understanding of complex problems
- Devise integrated solutions that benefit from large societal consensus
- Ensure no one is left behind
- Ensure ownership and commitment to possible solutions
Objective of stakeholders engagement and consultation

- What do you want input on?
- Why do you need input on this?
- Who and which groups do you need to consult to get this input?
- When is the best time in the process?
- How will you engage them and get their feedback?
Forms of stakeholder engagement

Public participation forms
- Informing
- Consulting
- Involving
- Collaborating
- Empowering
Guiding questions used in identifying stakeholders in busia are:

❖ Who is the policy/law/development plan intended to benefit?
❖ What are some likely negative impacts of the policy/law/development plan and who will be affected by them?
❖ Who will be responsible for implementing the changes introduced by the policy/law/development plan?
❖ Whose cooperation or influence is necessary for the policy/law/development plan to be implemented?
❖ Who has special knowledge or experience concerning the policy/law/development plan?
❖ Who will support or oppose the changes the policy/law/development plan will bring?
### How engaging stakeholders contributed to VLR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diverse perspectives</th>
<th>Different stakeholders brought unique viewpoints and expertise to the review process e.g politicians, media, academia, CSOs, business leaders, local communities etc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Collection and Validation</td>
<td>Stakeholders assisted in data collection and validation, offering firsthand information, local knowledge, and access to resources that were not be readily available. CSOs are a valuable source of Citizen generated data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contextual Understanding</td>
<td>Local stakeholders have an in-depth understanding of the local context, including cultural, social, and economic factors. Their insights helped reviewers interpret data and identify the root causes of challenges and opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td>Engaging stakeholders created transparency and accountability in the review process. It ensured that the findings and recommendations are not biased and that there is a mechanism for addressing concerns or disputes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When stakeholders are actively involved in the review process, they were more likely to take ownership of the outcomes and recommendations. This led to increased commitment to implementing the recommended actions.

Involving stakeholders in the review process promoted inclusive decision-making. This helped identify priorities that may not have been apparent to external reviewers and lead to more equitable and locally relevant policies and interventions.

Engaging local stakeholders also served as a capacity-building opportunity. It empowered communities, government officials, and organizations with the skills and knowledge needed for data analysis, policy development and program implementation.

In regions with complex or contentious issues, involving stakeholders can facilitate dialogue and conflict resolution. It provided a platform for different parties to voice their concerns, negotiate, and work towards consensus-based solutions.
### Long-Term Sustainability

By involving stakeholders, sub-national reviews are more likely to consider long-term sustainability. Local communities and businesses have a vested interest in the region's future and can contribute to identifying strategies that ensure sustainable development.

### Feedback Loop

Engaged stakeholders provided continuous feedback throughout the review process and after the release of the review's findings. This feedback loop allowed for adjustments and improvements in strategies and policies over time.
The Kenya (Busia) Vlr Process

- Development plans (CIDPs) in 2018 (supported by the UN) and in 2022 Integrating SDGs and AU 2063
- Training of SDGs champions from all 47 counties in 2019 (supported by the UN)
- Five counties (Busia, Kisumu, Kwale, Marsabit and Taita Taveta) piloted VLRs in 2019 (supported by the UN)
- Five VLRs were an input in the 2020 Kenya VNR- this year 7 counties have developed their VLRs (Best practices at SDGs reporting at sub national levels). Busia is one of them.
- Private sector (kenya private sector alliance/KEPSA) and CSOs (kenya sdgs forum) produced Complementarity VNRs which will be annexes to the kenya VNR 2024 (this was also the case in 2017,2020)
- VI. Roadmap is to roll out VLRs in all counties in kenya
Operationalizing VLR-VNR Integration

Top-down:
- Information from VLRs fully integrated within the VNR
- VLRs used to engage wider and more diverse stakeholders

Bottom-up:
- VNR used as a reference to conduct a VLR
- VLR used as an avenue to address structural issues that SNGs are not mandated to respond to
Actions Considered When Integrating VLR and VNR

1. Set up a national mechanism to support and consolidate the VLRs
2. Design and communicate the VNR timetable to allow SNGs to submit VLRs that actually inform the VNRs
3. Design the VNRs and VLRs as an interconnected stakeholder engagement mechanism
In order for VLR to have the most impact, it was necessary to plan the reporting process ahead, taking into account matters such as the roadmap, the timeline, how to work with partners, how to gather case studies and data, how to organize the content of the report and how to take advantage for dissemination and use of our findings.

**KEY PHASES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VLR**

- Planning and institutionalising
- Gathering information and data
- Writing the report
- Dissemination and use of findings
Plan and Timeline Followed In Preparing Busia VLR

OCTOBER 2022
• Candidate reporting countries with VNRs to the HLPF was announced. Started exchange with national government on County participation in VNR process, within existing SDG coordination mechanisms through the CoG and national SDG coordination focal point. Develop a plan for the preparation of the VLR and validate the plan.

NOVEMBER 2022
• Identified stakeholders and partners in the VLR writing process and assembled the steering group.

DECEMBER 2022
• Start involvement of local and regional governments in the VLR process through a kick-off meeting/consultation
• Collected information on the national strategies for SDGs localization and on the institutional enabling environment for the county government (decentralization, local finances, local planning etc.

JANUARY 2022
Continued collecting information on the institutional enabling environment and started gathering information on the county government’s initiatives for localization of the SDGs (SDGs mainstreaming in CIDPs, projects and programmes
Plan And Timeline Followed In Preparing Busia VLR

JANUARY – APRIL 2023
• Analyzed the information collected through surveys and other sources, identifying local experiences and identifying local best practices to be included in the VLR. Organized interviews and focus group discussions to complete the information.

APRIL
• Asked all stakeholders including civil society organizations, academia, private sector etc. to submit their input for inclusion

END OF APRIL AND MAY
• Validated the VLR through a workshop involving all stakeholders

END OF MAY – JUNE
• Editing and publishing of the VLR

JULY
Presentation of the VLR at the HLPF

AUGUST – SEPTEMBER
Disseminate the finding of the VLR within the county departments and to other stakeholders
Were Sdg implementation gaps identified from vlrs?

- Misalignment of SDGs with local development priorities. Policies not addressing all targets
- Some people are being left behind especially the poor, uneducated and indigenous
- Inadequate data to report on all SDG indicators not available in NSOs
- In sufficient budgets

Mainstreaming
Leave no one behind
Data
Financing
SDG policy gap analysis

01

40% of Targets are covered by relevant policies

02

36% of SDG targets are partially covered

03

24% of SDG targets and not covered by any policy
Those affected by intersecting factors endure reinforcing sources of disadvantage & deprivation, making them likely to be among the furthest behind.
How VLRs ensure no one is left behind

i. VLRs encourage the collection of disaggregated data, which means breaking down data by various demographic, social, and economic characteristics (e.g., gender, age, income, ethnicity). This allows policymakers to identify marginalized groups and understand their specific needs and challenges.

ii. Through VLRs, local governments can identify vulnerable communities or populations that are at risk of being left behind. This could include marginalized ethnic or religious groups, people with disabilities, indigenous communities, and others facing social or economic disadvantages.

iii. VLRs provide a platform for local governments to tailor policies and programs to address the unique needs of different communities. By understanding the specific challenges faced by marginalized groups, governments can design targeted interventions to lift them out of poverty and exclusion. MDGs were static with no consideration of national or regional differences
How VLRs ensure no one is left behind

iv. The process of preparing VLRs often involves engaging with local communities and civil society organizations. This engagement ensures that the voices and perspectives of marginalized groups are heard and integrated into decision-making processes.

v. VLRs promote accountability at the local level. By publicly reporting on progress and challenges, local governments are held accountable for their actions and can be transparent about their efforts to leave no one behind.

vi. VLRs are not one-off reports; they are part of an ongoing process. Regular monitoring and review of VLRs allow local governments to track progress over time and make adjustments to policies and programs as needed to tailor policies and programs to address the unique needs.

vii. VLRs can encourage the integration and adaptation of social and environmental goals into broader development policies. This holistic approach can help prevent the prioritization of economic development at the expense of social and environmental well-being.
How VLRs ensure no one is left behind

viii. The process of preparing VLRs can build the capacity of local governments and stakeholders to analyze data, set priorities, and design effective policies. This capacity-building can contribute to more effective and sustainable development efforts.

 ix. VLRs also offer local governments the opportunity to learn from each other through peer exchanges and knowledge sharing. Strategies that have been successful in one region can be adapted and implemented in others, accelerating progress in leaving no one behind.
County Based Data (Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Reliable and Timely Disaggregated Data) and Use of Big Data Analytics – Economic Survey
Primarily used to monitoring, demand or drive change on issues affecting citizens or their communities

**Why CGD?**

- Offer an important complement to data collected by NSOs
- Can contribute to the help fill the data gap.
- Glocalizing indicators from international frameworks e.g. SDGs
- Provide updated and detailed data at lower costs and than official data collections
- Can be used in areas where official data is not available

Source: KNBS
Domestication of a Generic Statistical Business Process Model

Development of a CGD scoring matrix; appended on the KeSQAF

Review of SDG indicators to identify data gaps which could potentially be addressed by CGD

Open door policy for continued collaboration and partnerships with CSOs

Development of CGD guidelines

Source: KNBS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organization</th>
<th>Quality Gateway Dimensions</th>
<th>Score Allocation Matrix (SAM)</th>
<th>Meets threshold?</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAWKenya)</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Failed two gateway dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usawa Agenda</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 19</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Budget Partnership (Kenya)</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Failed a gateway dimension. Scored zero on one of the SAM dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uwezo - Twaweza</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Scored zero on the SAM dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa’s Voices Foundation (AVF)</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Failed a gateway dimension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Initiatives (DI)</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Failed all gateway dimensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROOTS Kenya</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Institute</td>
<td>Fail</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Failed a gateway dimension. Scored zero on one of the SAM dimensions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Insufficient budgets

• There are a lot of disparities between resources required and available due to uneven economic growth, limited physical space, misaligned incentives, ODA commitments unmet and increasing debt.

• Local government should be proactive and explore various financing opportunities such as:
  i. Increase domestic resource and Expenditure controls
  ii. Build strong partnerships with govts, CSOs, UN, Donors, Academia, Media, Foundations, philanthropists
  iii. Curb illicit financial flows - money stolen from one local authority invested elsewhere
  iv. Climate change and emerging issues - green bonds
  v. Private sector - increase investments in projects / markets that work for SDGs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Problem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>700 million people live in extreme poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunger</td>
<td>795 million people are undernourished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>650 million people do not have access to improved drinking water sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>2.4 billion people still lack access to basic sanitation services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>16,000 children die each day before they reach the age of five, mostly from preventable causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>1.4 billion people have no access to electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequality</td>
<td>Inequality of income and opportunities have both substantially increased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Acute challenges, including food and water insecurity, climate change and natural disasters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The county covid-19 reengineering and recovery strategy

• The strategy was developed to enable the County to re-engineer, recover and be on an upward growth trajectory.

• It has identified six (6) pillars which include;

  i. Health sector improvement,
  ii. Strengthening county government’s preparedness and response to pandemic and disasters;
  iii. Tourism development, renewable energy and exploring the value chains; boosting private sector activity;
  iv. Policy, legislation and institutional reforms;
  v. Enhancing ICT capacity for business continuity,
  vi. Human capital development.
### Recovering Better Forward Better Better Better Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Equity and inclusiveness</th>
<th>Gender Responsive approach</th>
<th>Digital Transformation</th>
<th>Sustainability</th>
<th>Preparedness and response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protecting Health Services and Systems</td>
<td>Inclusive health planning and policy</td>
<td>Gender analysis of the informal sector</td>
<td>Investment in digital skills</td>
<td>Innovation in linking market demand with local production</td>
<td>Continued investment in preparedness measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection and Basic Services</td>
<td>Strengthening Kenya's social protection system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improved and more resilient education system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Response and Recovery</td>
<td>Inclusive public private and tripartite dialogue</td>
<td>Strengthening mechanisms for employment intensive policies</td>
<td>Sustainable and inclusive business models</td>
<td>Green economy stimulus</td>
<td>Periodic analysis of real time data on sectoral trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroeconomic Response and Multilateral Cooperation</td>
<td>Accommodative macro financial policies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthening Public Procurement</td>
<td>Investment package to stimulate the private sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparedness and Prevention</td>
<td>Enhanced Access to Justice</td>
<td>Enhanced Women Leadership and Political Participation</td>
<td>Transitioning towards digital citizenship</td>
<td></td>
<td>Empowering Communities and Changing Behaviours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accelerating The SDGs

Efforts to avoid lags and to progress priority goals need to be made early on in the 2030 Agenda.

The integrated and indivisible nature of the SDGs and interlinkages between the goals and targets. These interlinkages promote understanding on the way different SDGs affect each other, and how the design of interventions can create positive ripple effects across multiple SDGs not fully understood.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bottle neck category</th>
<th>Planning and Policy</th>
<th>Finance and Budgeting</th>
<th>Service delivery</th>
<th>Service utilization</th>
<th>Cross cutting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub category</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector strategies, policies and plans</td>
<td></td>
<td>Resource allocation</td>
<td>Human resource</td>
<td>Service efficacy</td>
<td>Engagement and advocacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal frameworks and laws</td>
<td>Resource expenditure</td>
<td>Infrastructure, equipment and supplies</td>
<td>acceptability</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordination and alignment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional capacities</td>
<td>Resource Mobilization</td>
<td>Sector governance</td>
<td>Accessibility and affordability</td>
<td></td>
<td>Accountability and Transparency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Opportunities To Accelerate Sdg Implementation

01 Partnership and stakeholder engagement
   Involve all stakeholders from Private sector, UN agencies, DPs, NGOs, CBOs, Academia, Media, foundations etc to invest in Markets that work for SDGs

02 Coordination and institutional framework
   Put in place capable, just and strong institutions

03 Science Technology and innovation
   Drive novel practice and innovative financing solutions

04 Capacity development and knowledge management
   Participation in local and National SDG networks to encourage peer to peer learning

05 Citizen engagement and advocacy
   Demystify SDGs and build solutions that matter to peoples daily lives

06 Monitoring and Evaluation
   Statistics and data availability for monitoring and reporting on SDGs
let us reflect.....ICT

The world’s largest taxi company owns no vehicles

The largest accommodation provider owns no real estate

The most popular media provider creates no content

The most valuable photo company sells no cameras

The fastest growing television network lays no cables

The most valuable retailer has no inventory

None of these six companies existed twenty years ago
Key achievement of the County Courtesy to VLR

- SDGs have been properly mainstreamed in all County planning and performance management documents.
- Evaluation and review of SDGs implementation forms the basis for subsequent planning.
- County has developed an environmental safeguards and social risk management framework for all its projects.
- County has passed a citizen engagement and public participation Act that has strengthened participatory decision making.
- County has developed a grievance redress and compliments mechanism.
- Gross County Product Report for Kenya places Busia County as the 3rd fastest growing County (KNBS 2018).
- World Banks reports for 2019, 2020, 2023 ranked the County best on ease of doing business.
Key take aways

• Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and VLRs serve as the primary monitoring and review tool of the implementation of AU Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 at the national and local levels. The need for a strong political commitment to ensure national development plans capture this indicators and cascade them downstream.

• VLRs speak to the VNR. VNR is a compilation of VLRs. Pick targets that are relevant for each Local Government.

• Different stakeholders bring unique viewpoints and expertise to the review process e.g politicians, media, academia, CSOs, business leaders, local communities etc. This is essential for buy in and ownership and assistance in data collection and validation and foster cross discipline and cross sectoral contributions to accelerated solutions.

• Incentivize VLRs – Annual SDG Awards.

• Start with the local Governments that are ready- others will follow suit.

• Encourage and mobilize private sector to invest in SIB and markets that work for SDGs by improving your ease of doing business.
### Prosperity
(grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy)

### Better Quality Life for All People and Societies

#### Inclusive, Sustainable and Transformative Development

#### Outcomes

- **People**
  - (ensure health lives, knowledge and inclusiveness)
  - 1. No Poverty
  - 2. Zero Hunger
  - 3. Good Health and Well-Being
  - 4. Quality Education
  - 5. Gender Equality

- **Prosperity**
  - (grow a strong, inclusive and transformative economy)
  - 7. Affordable and Clean Energy
  - 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
  - 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
  - 10. Reduced Inequalities
  - 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities

- **Planet**
  - (protect our ecosystems)
  - 6. Clean Water and Sanitation
  - 12. Responsible Consumption and Production
  - 13. Climate Action
  - 14. Life Below Water
  - 15. Life on Land

#### Goals

- 1. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and Partnerships
- 2. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and Partnerships
- 3. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and Partnerships
- 4. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and Partnerships
- 5. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and Partnerships

#### Foundations

- Inclusive, Sustainable and Transformative Development
- Better Quality Life for All People and Societies
- Prosperity
- People
- Outcomes
- Goals
- Foundations
TOGETHER 2030