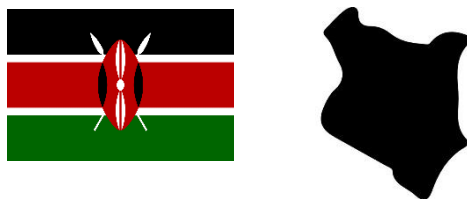


The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Kenya

Capital	Nairobi
Population	43 million
Area (in sq.km)	591,971
Languages	Swahili, English
Poverty rate	45,2%
Per capita income	706
International Tourist Arrivals (2015)	1,108,000



Source: UNDP, UNWTO

The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

Title of VNR: Implementation of the Agenda 2030, for sustainable development in Kenya

Presenter for VNR: Irungu Nyakera. Ministry of Devolution and Planning

National Thematic Focus:

Kenya is focusing on the following seven key sectors with potential to deliver 10% economic growth per annum:

1. Tourism;
2. Agriculture (Agro-processing);
3. Wholesale & Retail trade;
4. Manufacturing;
5. IT enabled services/Business Process Outsourcing;
6. Financial Services
7. 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:

1. Education and Training;
2. Health including HIV and AIDS;
3. Water and Sanitation;
4. Environment;
5. Housing and Urbanization;
6. Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups while

Political Pillar is focussed on Moving to the Future as one Nation.

Institutional Arrangement:

The lead coordination entity is The Ministry of Devolution and Planning the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The ministry defines implementation strategies and programmes for the SDGs. It is

composed of representatives from line Ministries, the National Bureau of Statistics, the National Council for Population and Development, civil society organization, and the private sector. The IATC facilitates implementation of the Road Map, verifies alignment with national development plans, reports on progress, and provides a forum for cross-sectoral information sharing.

The SDGs Coordinating Department within the Ministry of Devolution and Planning manages day-to-day operations and relevant Ministries and agencies are expected to incorporate the SDGs into their respective policies, plans, and budgets.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

The SDGs are aligned with Kenya's long-term economic strategy, the Kenya Vision 2030, crafted in 2008 around 3 key pillars: economic, social, and political.

The 2030 Agenda is also reflected in the 5-year Medium Term Plans (MTP) that operationalize and implement the Kenya Vision 2030. A mapping exercise linked each of the SDG goals with the objectives set in the second MTP (2013-2017). The third MTP (2018-2022) is currently being drafted to fully reflect the SDGs.

A 3-year SDGs Road Map was established as a guideline to adopting the SDGs in seven key areas.

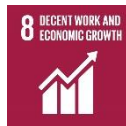
Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Tourism](#)

Tourism and SDG in Kenya:

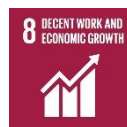
Opportunities

- **Economic development**



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.

- **Economic development**



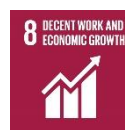
The Kenya Vision 2030 comprises of three key pillars; Economic, Social and Political. Within the Economic Pillar, Kenya aims to increase annual GDP growth rates to 10% and to maintain that average till 2030. The attainment of the 10% requires macro-economic stability as well as focus on key sectors namely; **tourism**; value addition in agriculture; wholesaling and retail manufacturing; Business Process Off shoring, and augmentation of financial services Oil, Gas and Minerals. All of which are expected to be the drivers of economic growth

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate Change
- Green economy
- Tourism diversification



Ecotourism Kenya is involved in Climate Change issues primarily through the Ecorating Certification Scheme, a voluntary scheme that covers accommodation facilities and basically advocates for the sustainable use of resources to reduce negative impacts on the environment and to use the dwindling resources in a more equitable manner.

- Blue economy
- Marine and coastal protection



The concept of blue economy is now adopted to guide policy making and investment so as to **ensure economic development of the ocean contributes to true prosperity for the current and future generations**. In Kenya, Coast Development Authority (CDA) is mandated to provide integrated development planning, coordination and implementation of projects and programmes within the coast region. The Kenya's EEZ and adjacent environment is well endowed with unique Coastal resources that include the sea, rivers, springs, lakes, deltas, water catchments, hills and rangelands, marine resources, fisheries, tree crops, forestry (mangroves), Kayas, minerals (gemstones), wildlife (Hirola, butterflies), **tourism**, diverse cultures, monuments and history.

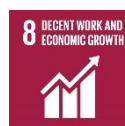
- Security and peace



The Government has also put in place mechanisms to foster peace among warring communities through initiatives like joint Cultural Festivals, signed treaties on cultural exchange programmes with 51 countries hosting Kenya Missions. The treaties focus on **promotion of cultural tourism, peace and human understanding among others**. Kenya is the chair of Inter-Country Quality Nodes on peace education in Africa.

Threats

- Climate change
- Security and peace



In Kenya, the effects of **climate change** and the continuing drought and unfavourable weather have affected agriculture and agro based industries as well as the manufacturing sector. In addition, **tourism share of GDP has remained low** due to effects of transnational crimes and global terrorism.

Resources and Useful Links

[Kenya VNR 2017](#)