



REVITALIZING CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN KENYA: AN ASSESSMENT OF THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NAROK COUNTY

Asige Mmaiti Lawrenceⁱ

Department of Social Studies,
School of Arts and Social Sciences,
Maasai Mara University,
Narok, Kenya

Abstract:

Today, civil society organisations deliver vital services to meet societal needs by empowering communities to participate in debates and decisions pertaining to all spheres of life. The implementation of SDGs calls for sustained effort from both developed and developing state members. Most Governments recognize that to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, collective action should be fostered through diverse participation of various stakeholders including civil society organizations. This paper sought to assess the contribution of the civil society groups in implementation of SDGs' 5, 10, 16 and 17 which mainly focus on development agenda 2030. The role of civil societies in terms of expertise, knowledge, amplifying voices of the marginalized and those at the grassroots and engaging at all levels of the process has had mixed findings. The study was conducted in Kenya because the level of attainment of the MDGs was not very impressive and also the extent to which the SDGs are being implemented is yet to be noticed even though hundreds of thousands of organizations operate within the nation. Successful implementation of SDGs requires the government to consider the contribution of civil societies (NGOs) in terms of resource mobilization and community sensitisation. The results indicated that there is a very significant influence between the contribution of civil societies and implementation of SDGs in Kenya. The Government needs to give civil societies support to effectively mobilize resources and enhance capacity building amongst the communities in order to enhance the implementation of SDGs.

Keywords: civil society, development, non-governmental organizations, sustainable development goals

ⁱ Correspondence: email asige@mmarau.ac.ke

1. Introduction

According to the World Bank (2016), civil society is commonly defined as the area outside the family, market and state which encompasses a spectrum of civil society actors and entities with a wide range of purposes, structures, degrees of organization, membership and geographical coverage. Civil society can also be defined as a conglomeration of groups or organizations working in the interest of the citizens but operating outside the governmental and commerce. Organizations and institutions that make up civil society include labour unions, non-profit organizations, churches and other service agencies.

The 2030 Agenda as a universal plan of action, seeks to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity, equality and in a healthy environment, that they can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, that the planet is protected from degradation, that societies are peaceful, just and inclusive, and free from fear and violence. The 2030 Agenda acknowledges the role civil society played as key partners in the intensive public consultations and engagement in the two years prior to the agreement, as well as in the subsequent efforts to implement the Agenda (Brinkerhoff and Brinkerhoff, 2016)

After successfully conducting global mobilization to tackle a set of the world's most pressing global problems, through Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) from 2000 until 2015, the United Nations (UN) continue to use this method even today . The adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in September of 2015, by the UN and its 193 member states was expected to cover a wider range of global topics covering economic, social, and environmental dimensions (UN, 2015b). The sustainable goals are expected to come up with strategies that are universally applicable in outlining the vision, principles and objectives and delineating a policy framework for the implementation (Pavoni and Piselli, 2016; UN, 2015b).

At the global level, the role of the United Nations is more facilitative in the regional and global consultations on the Post-2015 development agenda. Now that Member States have endorsed 17 SDGs, 169 targets and 230 indicators, the UN has the responsibility of supporting Member States to localize and mainstream the SDGs in their national and sub-national development plans, strategies and policies. To this effect, the UNDG has developed an interim reference guide for UN Country Teams (UNCTs). The Interim Reference Guide is referred to as Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support (MAPS). This is the tool available to all UNCTs to support Member States in the implementation of the SDGs (Dodds, 2015).

In order to spear head development agenda, goals 5, 10, 16 and 17 were considered for this paper. Goal 5 targets demand the elimination of discrimination and violence against women and girls and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. Targets under Goal 10 call for the social, economic and political inclusion of all and elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Goal 16 on the other hand seeks to 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 16 further calls for “*effective, accountable and transparent institutions*” as well as “*responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making*” at all levels and also explicitly demands public access to information and protection of fundamental freedoms. Goal 17 calls for encouraging and promoting effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. Herein, multi-stakeholder partnerships as means of implementation are understood as partnerships between several different actors, regardless of whether they are between the public or private sector or civil society. Priority areas are defined and hence partnerships are meant to support achievements in all SDG areas (Andonova, 2014).

Civil society societies play a role to spur government action through persistent advocacy and act as watchdogs holding governments accountable to their commitments. They can advise governments on concrete implementation measures to take, building on their experience on the ground, often working with marginalized communities (Andonova, 2014). The above sentiments were also echoed by Kontinen and Millstein (2016). They also directly support implementation through the role they often play in service delivery and development among the marginalized groups (Beisheim and Simon, 2016; Chitiga-Mabugu *et al.*, 2014).

The list of CSOs is not limited to some certain groups of organizations as it is the perception of many people, but for the purpose of this study, the focus of this paper is on NGOs as a key type of CSOs to support the study. NGOs are non-profit making civil society organizations operating hand in hand with the government. NGOs are organized to respond to peoples’ basic needs that either the government or the markets have failed to meet for the people. NGOs are created with different objectives. Some aim at developing projects or produce goods, while some NGOs are there to bring the goods to the people and therefore, they render services to different communities. At the same time there are NGOs that do both developing projects and delivering goods to communities. NGOs are not limited to local development, but they can be regional, national, or even international depending of the type of work they do and where they have to reach to assist people (Nzimakwe, 2008).

According to UN (2015), SDGs do not only involve developing nations but also those that are developed, taking into account different national circumstances such as development levels, capacities, policies and priorities. These make every nation responsible for setting their own national targets, while incorporating national planning processes, policies and strategies to these aspirational and global objectives (Andonova, 2014). However, the governments alone will not be able to achieve these ambitious goals, which require multi-stakeholder involvement. The resolution emphasized that the role of the private sector from micro-enterprises, cooperatives, multinationals, civil society and philanthropic organizations should be counted in the implementation process of the

SDGs. This paper focused on to the contribution of civil society organization in implementation of SDGs with specific focus on the NGOs.

2. Statement of the Problem

Previous research has indicated that in Africa, the implementation process of the SDGs is faced with four major challenges, including financial, peace maintenance, progress measurement and accountability (Andonova, 2014). Studies regarding the role of civil society in the implementation of the SDGs are still limited, taking into consideration that it is one of the most important key sectors in the implementation of SDGs globally and locally. Some scholars have criticized the role of civil society organizations in implementation of SDGs because of their complex dynamics both theoretically and empirically in regard to their roles. At the same time, the important role of civil society organizations cannot be eliminated from the development agenda following the experiences with the implementation of MDGs. To make a useful contribution to this scientific discussion and fill the knowledge gap, this paper sought to analyze the contribution of civil societies in the implementation of SDGs agenda 5, 10, 16 and 17 that focus specifically on development matters.

3. Objectives of the Paper

This paper sought:

- 1) To examine the contribution of the civil society in mobilizing resources for implementation of development related SDGs in Narok County, Kenya.
- 2) To assess the contribution of the civil society in supporting capacity building for implementation of development related SDGs in Narok County, Kenya.

4. Literature Review

4.1 Civil Society Organizations and Implementation of SDGs

Debates have come up amongst many scholars concerning the role of the civil society organization in the implementation of the SDGs (Kontinen & Millstein, 2016) because of their complexity and diversity. One major challenge is to distinguish between those civil societies that are genuine and those that are not genuine. On the contrary, the contribution of civil society organization is still highly needed for the implementation learned from previous experiences with MDGs. In South Africa and Zambia for instance it was noted that the civil societies played a key role in filling the service gap experienced between the implementers of MDGs.

However, the challenges that emerged indicated that its engagement in the goal process was poorly coordinated (Chitiga-Mabugu *et al.*, 2014). Civil societies have played a key role in the implementation of SDGs in regard to accountability and service delivery. According to Salamon and Toepler (2015), civil societies have played a fundamental role

through their contribution in the implementation of the SDGs based on the four critical areas: knowledge, structure, resources and enabling environment. The aforementioned explanation justifies that civil society organizations have been contributing to the development. However, the extent to which stakeholders can maximize their participation in the development process still needs to be established.

CSOs have progressively become key players in development issues such as creation of hospitals for good health, schools for great education and agriculture for sufficient food for people living without food. They have also played a critical role in ending civil wars in most countries in Africa. CSOs help in emergency relief during disasters (Veltmeyer, 2008). CSOs have also played a very key role in the waves of democratization, beginning in Latin America and Eastern Europe and spreading across developing countries. CSOs have been widely seen as a crucial agent for limiting authoritarian governments, empowering popular movements, reducing the socially atomizing and unsettling effects of market forces, enforcing political accountability and improving the quality and inclusiveness of governance.

4.2 Theoretical Review

The notion of civil society organization is derived from various thoughts proposed by different scholars. According to Jensen (2006), the three rival civil society concepts include Spheres', Scottish and Lockean's concepts. These three concepts have a different perspective on both the function and reason for establishment of civil societies. The Sphere concept views civil society as an association charged with the responsibility of improving social life based on private norms. On the contrary government aims at improving social life of a society by enhancing the public norms. However, both civil society and government spheres together make up a whole society.

The Scottish concept views civil society as an effort *"to describe a space wherein private and individual interests are reconciled with public and social goods"* (Jensen, 2006). Lockean concept on the other hand believes that civil society is a historical remedy for the inconvenience of the state of nature, which is described as a state of affairs that people attempt to bring about (Jensen, 2006). Through this engagement, civil society has helped to shape the 2030 Agenda through advocacy for an ambitious and holistic agenda covering a wide set of objectives across social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. They also firmly called for an agenda grounded in human rights principles and aspiring to improve outcomes for all people, including marginalized population groups, a major shortcoming of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Civil society advocacy on these and other tasks has influenced the aims and ambitions of the implementation of SDGs Agenda on development.

4.3 Resource Mobilization and Implementation of SDGs

Civil society organizations have been an integral part of the development projects and initiatives for many decades. They have to a great extent contributed to community empowerment by virtue of the fundamental principles of democratic processes, building

on the social capital and reliance on community participation. For continued existence, financial self-reliance and sustainability of these organizations depends on exploring new avenues for financial support is very important. These organizations must devise an innovative strategy for resource mobilization including fundraising. In order to attain financial self-reliance, access to such resources may be sought in more than one way (Mulwa, 2010).

In sub-Saharan Africa, one of the key challenges to development issues is the lack of sustainable resources (Prokopy, 2005). Resources in form financial, human and infrastructural are the most essential in supporting development of other resources. Mulwa (2010), further noted that the sustainability of development projects highly depends on the willingness of the community to sustain the project. The role of the civil society in such a case is to educate the community and equip them with the required skills to ensure that they are able to mobilize all the other resources to make the project sustainable. Civil societies support the community by helping to change their attitude (Mulwa, 2010).

White (2011) further asserts that resource mobilization could take many forms depending on the capacity of different project stakeholders. It is noted that depending on individual circumstances, resource mobilization does not always need to be financial in nature, but must also cover the human resources and infrastructural resources. Civil societies consider resources either in-kind, labour or local materials. Liyer (2002) noted that human resources are key to the success of any project. Civil societies try to ensure that community members who are the main resources in the project are involving the users in the planning, implementation, operation, protection and maintenance of project to enhance sustainability. Community participation in resource mobilization is closely linked to the question of project ownership and sustainability (Isham and Kahkonen, 2009). However, getting them to participate requires a lot of effort from the project management team.

Development at any level is a shared responsibility and as such individuals should cooperate in its exploitation. This view is also echoed by Reed-Erichem (2003) who emphasized that since development projects are a shared common property resource, it is imperative that local communities work together to manage the resources and the services accruing. Harvey Reed and Skinner (2002) argued that projects require collecting tariffs and costing recovery to cover routine operation from beneficiaries.

4.4 Capacity Building and Implementation of SDGs

The UNCT continue to support national and county governments as they invest in data generation and effective monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. Statistical evidence, most particularly at the grassroots level, can highlight existing inequalities and vulnerabilities, which can help to empower rights-holders to claim their rights. In addition, it can also enable them to recognize their circumstances and encourage their participation in national and local development planning processes. When a marginalized group of

rights-holders is sensitized, they are empowered to demand decentralized decision-making and more equitable allocation of domestic resources.

Communication and advocacy will be key in the implementation of the SDGs to ensure that all relevant stakeholders play their part in the implementation of the global agenda. Lessons learned from the MDGs are that about 10 years were used for advocacy and sensitization on the MDGs. Even at that, not many Kenyans were familiar with the MDGs. In this regard, the support of the UNCT in this area must be short-term but very strategic and impactful, making sure all Kenyans know what the SDGs are all about and are aware of their role in the implementation of the SDGs. In so doing, support should be provided to the Government of Kenya to formulate an elaborate communication and advocacy strategy to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are knowledgeable about the SDGs.

5. Materials and Methods

This paper adopted a descriptive approach as it sought to assess the contribution of civil societies in the implementation of SDGs. A descriptive design is appropriate in establishing the opinion and views of respondents in relation to a given situation. The design also helps to assess perceptions and experience of respondents towards a situation. The findings are discussed descriptively and the results are generalized (Kumar, 2014). The design made it possible to explain the roles and strategies of CSOs in development. Furthermore, the research approach was flexible and allowed participants to express themselves in their own words (Babbie, 2011).

The paper focused on 16 development NGOs operating in Narok County. Out of the 8 NGO 8 key informants from the level of management were selected to participate in the study. Besides, 10 leaders from the local community where these NGOs operate were also selected. The respondents were selected using the purposive sampling technique, because the researcher knew they were able to provide the required information for the study. Purposive sampling is one of the common sampling strategies used. The strategy involves the selection of sample elements on the basis of explicit features or qualities that are hypothetically relevant to the study (Leedy and Ormrod, 2010 and Silverman, 2004).

The respondents were purposefully selected as they could provide information regarding how their organizations are promoting the implementation of the sustainable development goals in the communities they are operating in, to strengthen the abilities of, and creating opportunities for community-based organizations to engage with government on development initiatives. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics where mean, correlation and chi square tests were done to assess the association between the variables.

6. Results and Discussions

The main focus of this study was to critically evaluate the contribution of CSOs in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya. This is because these organizations and particularly NGOs work directly with community-based organizations (CBO) and the people at the grassroots to design and implement projects aimed at addressing some of the development challenges facing the community. The results indicate that most of the respondents from the selected NGOs who were both male and female were aged between 20-50 years and their lowest level of education was KCSE while highest level of education was a master's degree. The contribution of organization in implementation of SDGs was considered in terms of resources mobilization and capacity building among the community members to enhance the development agenda. These activities include but are not limited to service provision.

6.1 Resource Mobilization and Implementation of SDGs

CSOs have a problem with raising enough funds to help in implementation of its agenda. This can be managed if they can be given opportunities to raise funds through managing businesses, donations from individuals and government. They need to be able to manage this and should have strong and tested governance and accountability mechanisms in place to help counter mismanagement. Also, these CSOs should have clear strategies and goals pertaining their operations. In order to establish how resource mobilization affects implementation of SDGs, respondents were queried as shown in Table 4.1 bellow.

Table 4.1: Resource Mobilization

	Item	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	NGOs play a critical role in enhancing financial resources through partnership with donors	3.52	0.911
2	NGOs play a critical role in enhancing financial resources through fundraising from community members	3.96	0.878
3	NGOs play a critical role in mobilizing financial resources from government	4.26	0.746
4	NGOs play a critical role in financial resource mobilization through development of projects for income generation	4.32	0.648
5	NGOs help to train the community members on how to use the local resources to enhance livelihood	3.75	1.196
6	NGOs assist communities to put value on their local equipment hence enhance sustainable development	3.67	1.407
7	NGOs provide opportunities for volunteer work among the community members hence are able to enhance implementation of SDGs	3.47	1.099
8	NGO support social investment at community level hence assist in the implementation of SDGs	3.73	0.699
9	NGOs mobilize local business people and institutions that support the implementation of SDGs	3.92	0.82
	Average	3.84	0.934

The CSOs can be encouraged to use their extra resources to generate capital to help in their operations. International CSOs can form partnership with local CSOs to help them in terms of expertise and financial support.

From the results presented on Table 4.1 it is noted that on average majority of the respondents indicated that NGOs play a critical role in resource mobilization among communities in the implementation of the SDGs. The results show that the mean response of 3.84 agreed with the statements on resource mobilization, with a standard deviation of 0.934 which implies that majority of the respondents agreed that NGOs contribute to a great extent on the implementation of SDGs through resource mobilization. This agrees with other studies that have also concluded that civil societies such as NGOs play an important role in enhancing development which is addressed by the four agenda of the SDGs (agenda 5, 10, 16 and 17).

6.2 Capacity Building and Implementation of SDGs in Kenya

The study sought to establish the opinion of the respondents in regard to capacity building the respondents were asked to respond to various statements in regard to Promoting participation, Education and training, Mentoring, Technology in Networking, Forums, Awareness campaigns, Empowerment and knowledge and skills. The results were presented in Table 4.2 as follows.

Table 4.2: Response on capacity building and implementation of SDGs in Kenya

Statement	Mean	Std. Deviation
1 NGOs play a critical role in Promoting participation in implementation of SDG among the communities	4.33	0.818
2 NGOs play a critical role in promoting Education and training among communities to enhance implementation of SDGs	4.27	0.771
3 NGOs play a critical role in Mentoring community members to enhance implementation of SDGs	3.66	1.396
4 NGOs have presented a platform for enhancing technology in networking among different groups to boost implementation of SDGs	3.78	0.927
5 NGOs hold various forums through which they sensitize the members on important issues that affect their livelihood and hence enhance implementation of SDG among the communities	3.91	0.884
6 NGOs run various awareness campaigns in various development related matters which enhance implementation of SDGs	3.68	0.913
7 Through various activities of NGOs play a major role in Empowering different groups that are involved in development and implementation of SDGs	3.64	0.876
8 NGOs have a role to enhance Knowledge and skills among various groups involved in the implementation of SDG	3.67	0.733
Average	3.87	0.915

From the results presented on Table 4.2, it is noted that on average, majority of the respondents indicated that NGOs as part of the civil societies play a critical role in

building capacities among communities in the implementation of the SDGs. The results show that the mean response of 3.87 agreed with a standard deviation of 0.915 and it implies that majority of the respondents agreed that NGOs contributed to a great extent on the implementation of SDGs through capacity building. This agrees with other studies that have also concluded that civil societies such as NGO play an important role in enhancing development which is addressed by the four agendas of the SDGs (agenda 5, 10, 16 and 17).

6.3 Chi Square Analysis on Resource Mobilization, Capacity Building and Implementation of SDGs

The study also sought to establish if there was a significant association between the resource mobilization, capacity building and implementation of SDGs. Chi square analysis was used to establish the association and the results were presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Chi square analysis

	χ^2 Value	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Resource mobilization and implementation of SDGs	568.238	0.000
Capacity building and implementation of SDGs	799.274	0.000.

The results show that there is very significant association between resource mobilization, capacity building and implementation of SDGs. As presented in Table 4.3 where the chi square values of 568.238 and 799.274 respectively with a p value < 0.05, it clearly shows that civil societies (NGOs) have a very significant contribution to the implementation of SDGs.

CSOs have a problem with raising enough funds to help in implementation of its agenda. This can be managed if these CSOs can be given opportunities to raise resources and funds through managing of businesses, donations, individuals and government. For CSOs to be able to manage this should have strong and tested governance and accountability mechanisms in place to help counter mismanagement. Also, these CSOs should have clear strategies and goals pertaining their operations. CSOs can further be encouraged to use their extra resources to generate capital to help in their operations.

7. Conclusion

CSOs interest in local and national development process has led to the realization and internalization of development goals contained in the new sustainable development goals while at the same time linking these processes to global and international processes. CSOs capacity to internalize the international processes and apply them to national and local processes puts them at an easier position in development agenda setting. Agenda setting has tremendous effect on any country's operations. It has been observed that indeed, the legal, policy and institutional frameworks of CSOs play significant roles in

the agenda setting while the challenges faced by CSOs impact negatively on the development of CSOs.

7.1 Recommendations

As per findings and conclusion above, some issues have come up regarding the government that need to be examined. The following are some of the recommendations:

a) Governments should strengthen civil society's institutional frameworks for enhancing resource mobilization.

b) Local communities are encouraged to engage through its leaders any pre-planned development activity within the community so that it can be included in the planning of the planned development, take part in its execution and share in the benefits achieved.

This requires that the people involved in the implementation of the SDGs need to effectively involve the civil societies to enhance capacity building among the communities at the grassroots level for effective achievement of the the development agenda.

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge Maasai Mara University for the support they gave me while undertaking this study. May I also acknowledge my colleagues; Mr. Kung'u John, Ms. Ann Gichure, Mr. Philip Chemelil and the Librarian Ms. Nancy Kimile for giving me a platform to accomplish this research on time. Lastly, may I acknowledge any other person who may have contributed to this study directly or indirectly in order to make it a success.

About the Author

The above author is a Research Assistant in the Department of Social Studies, School of Arts and Social sciences of Maasai Mara University, Narok, Kenya. His area of specialization is Community Development with key interests in Gender issues, Proposal writing and Fundraising, Food Security, Project and Programme Management, Youth and Development, Rural Development amongst other key areas.

References

- Babbie, E. (2011). *Research methods for social work*. California, USA: Thomson Brooks/Cole.
- Beisheim, M., & Simon, N. (2016). Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Improving Accountability and Transparency. Analytical Paper for the 2016 ECOSOC Partnership Forum. *Analytical Paper for the Global Research Institute*.

- Brinkerhoff, D. W., & Brinkerhoff, J. M. (2016). Public–private partnerships: Perspectives on purposes, publicness, and good governance. *Public administration and development, 31*(1), 2-14.
- Bulkeley, H., Andonova, L. B., Betsill, M. M., Compagnon, D., Hale, T., Hoffmann, M. J., ... & Roger, C. (2014). *Transnational climate change governance*. Cambridge University Press.
- Chitiga-Mabugu, M., Nhemachena, C., Karuaihe, S., Motala, S., Tsoanamatsie, N., & Mashile, L. (2013). Civil society participation in income generating activities in South Africa.
- Dodds, F. (2015). Multi-stakeholder partnerships: Making them work for the Post-2015 Development Agenda.
- Edwards, G. E. (2009). Assessing the Effectiveness of Human Rights Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) from the Birth of the United Nations to the 21st Century: Ten Attributes of Highly Successful Human Rights NGOs. *Mich. St. U. Coll. LJ Int'l L., 18*, 165.
- Frey, M., & Sabbatino, A. (2018). The Role of the Private Sector in Global Sustainable Development: The UN 2030 Agenda. In *Corporate Responsibility and Digital Communities* (pp. 187-204). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Harvey, P. A., Reed, R. A., & Skinner, B. H. Guidelines for Sustainable Hand pump Projects. United Kingdom
- Isham, J., & Kahkonen, S. (2002). Institutional Determinants of the Impact of Community - Based Water Services: Evidence from Sri Lanka and India. *Economic Development and Cultural Change, 50*(3), 667–691
- Kontinen, T., & Millstein, M. (2016). Rethinking civil society in development: Scales and situated hegemonies. In *Forum for Development Studies* (Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 69-89). Routledge.
- Kontinen, T., & Millstein, M. (2017, January). Rethinking civil society in development: Scales and situated hegemonies. In *Forum for Development Studies* (Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 69-89). Routledge.
- Kumar, A. (2014). Human Rights and NGOs. *Public Affairs and Governance, 2*(2), 118-127.
- Leedy, P. D. & Ormrod, J. E. (2010) *Practical Research: Planning and Design*, Ninth Edition. NYC: Merrill.
- Liu, Q. Q., Yu, M., & Wang, X. L. (2015). Poverty reduction within the framework of SDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda. *Advances in Climate Change Research, 6*(1), 67-73.
- Nzimakwe, T. I. (2008). The value of civil society participation in governance. *Journal of Public Administration, 43*(1), 44-58.
- Pavoni, R., & Piselli, D. (2016). The sustainable development goals and international environmental law: normative value and challenges for implementation. *Veredas do Direito, 13*, 13.

- Reed-Erichem, F. N. (2003). Monitoring and Evaluation Practices, Community Participation and Sustainability of Community Water Projects in Kenya: A Case of Nyeri County (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Salamon, V. B., & Toepler, S. (2015). Modernizing social service delivery in Russia: Evolving government support for non-profit organizations. *Development in Practice*, 27(1), 64-76.
- Silverman, J. G., Raj, A., & Clements, K. (2004). Dating violence and associated sexual risk and pregnancy among adolescent girls in the United States. *Pediatrics*, 114(2), e220-e225
- Veltmeyer, H. (2008). Civil society and local development. *Interações (Campo Grande)*, 9(2), 229-243.
- Wetterberg, A. (2011). Public-private partnership in labor standards governance: Better factories Cambodia. *Public Administration and Development*, 31(1), 64-73.

Creative Commons licensing terms

Author(s) will retain the copyright of their published articles agreeing that a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) terms will be applied to their work. Under the terms of this license, no permission is required from the author(s) or publisher for members of the community to copy, distribute, transmit or adapt the article content, providing a proper, prominent and unambiguous attribution to the authors in a manner that makes clear that the materials are being reused under permission of a Creative Commons License. Views, opinions and conclusions expressed in this research article are views, opinions and conclusions of the author(s). Open Access Publishing Group and European Journal of Social Sciences Studies shall not be responsible or answerable for any loss, damage or liability caused in relation to/arising out of conflicts of interest, copyright violations and inappropriate or inaccurate use of any kind content related or integrated into the research work. All the published works are meeting the Open Access Publishing requirements and can be freely accessed, shared, modified, distributed and used in educational, commercial and non-commercial purposes under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License \(CC BY 4.0\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)