UNDAF KENYA
United Nations Development Assistance Framework
2018 - 2022
CONTENTS

FOREWORD 3
ACRONYMS 4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 5
1. INTRODUCTION 6
  1.1 The United Nations in Kenya 6
  1.2 Lessons from past UNDAF 2014-2018 (from the final evaluation) 7
  1.3 Purpose of the Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022) 7
  1.4 UNDAF development process 8
  1.5 Country Development Context 8
2. UNDAF 2018-2022 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND STRATEGIES 12
  2.1 Principles and approaches for integrated programming 13
  2.2 Expected Outcomes 18
  Priority I: Transformative Governance 19
  Priority II: Social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development Align outcomes to SDGs, rationale is required, partnerships and marginalized groups 22
  Priority III: Sustainable and inclusive growth 30
  2.3 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS 33
3. COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK 35
  3.1 Resource requirements for 2018-2022 by outcome 35
  3.2 Resources and resource mobilization strategy 39
4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS 39
5. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION 39
  5.1 Calendar of major Monitoring and Evaluation Activities 40
  5.2 Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan 45
6. COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS 54
7. LEGAL CLAUSE 55
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The United Nations in Kenya

The credibility and trust of the UN in Kenya by the Government towards attainment of development priorities has been elaborated over the years. The UN in Kenya has been perceived by both the Government and key development partners as a reliable partner in its response, role, mandate and function in deepening efforts towards “Leaving no one behind - going to the furthest first”. The UN has explored a couple of innovations to address the challenges facing programming and operations especially while targeting the most vulnerable and marginalized communities in hard to reach areas and to support national development priorities towards realization of SDGs. The UN has focused on coordinated approaches, promoting resilience, conflict prevention/PVE and sustainable peace (including the Cross-Border and Turkana Flagships and other integrated area based programmes) making the bridge stronger from disaster preparedness to long term social-economic transformation.

Through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2018-2022), the UN in Kenya will increase its efforts towards realization of universal coverage of health, food security and increased efforts for job creation and youth empowerment. In addition, UN’s support to Kenya’s constitutional priorities and its targets on human rights including the adopted UPR targets, is central to the UNDAF. Gender equality will be one of the top priorities, as a fundamental right and potential accelerator of development, in all areas as outlined in Kenya’s Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) III and the Government of Kenya (GOK) Big 4 transformative agenda.

Of critical importance, the UN will forge its technical support in collaboration with GOK and partners, around capacity building to improve SDGs based data and M&E frameworks, expanding availability of SDG evidence based indicators and promoting their use as prerequisite for collective ability to report on and be accountable to joint results.

The UN visioning exercise conducted in 2017 outlined 4 significant areas the UN in Kenya has comparative advantage in:

1. Delivering as One as a joint accountability framework with the Government of Kenya-through UNDAF as a strategic framework, the UN is working closely with the Government of Kenya to address the inequalities that persist across counties in Kenya leaving the youth and other vulnerable groups in the periphery of development. The UN in Kenya will support the government realize the Big 4 transformative agenda at National, county and regional level including the hard to reach areas, leaving no one behind.

2. The UN has a strong convening power-Through the UNDAF as a strategic vehicle for change, the UN has strengthened and convened partnerships beyond the traditional towards realization of SDGs in Kenya. The UN will continue to forge existing and new partnerships which will include working closely with key institutions such as the World Bank and the Africa Development Bank who are making a big difference in Kenya.

3. Brokering effective responsiveness to emerging issues- the UN has effectively leveraged its comparative advantage as a provider of high level technical expertise; and as an advocate for the normative values, that will contribute to significant development gains in Kenya in the areas of human development, inclusive economic growth, governance and environmental sustainability.

4. Provision of technical capacities and innovations is also a critical advantage that the UN will continue to forge- towards realization of sustainable development.

1.2 Lessons from past UNDAF 2014-2018 (from the final evaluation)

Evaluation of past UN cooperation through the UNDAF 2014-2018, established that the UN in Kenya is both relevant and appropriate to the Kenya context. The UNDAF is aligned with national development priorities presented in the GOK’s MTP II and in the country’s Vision 2030 goals; and address several contextual development challenges identified in the
2013 Complementary Country Analysis (CCA). The evaluation also outlined that UN’s advocacy and high level technical expertise has been effective both at service delivery and policy levels. Delivering as one has been applauded by the evaluation as a strategic framework that has enabled the UN country team in Kenya to gain credibility as a key development partner. The evaluation outlined several key lessons learned and recommendations from the 2014-2018 UNDAF which can inform UNDAF 2018-2022:

- Effective programme coordination requires time, funding and commitment to an overarching theory of change.
- Realistic self-assessment of comparative advantages and articulation of value-add is essential for effective programme planning, financing, implementation and sustainability of results.
- Strategic approach to the integration of the Gender Programming Principle is critical given that slightly more than half of UNDAF’s intended beneficiaries are female.
- Identifying, brokering and establishing partnerships requires time, networking skills and perseverance, as well as an alignment of potential partners’ expectations. Alignment of both aid and corporate actors’ expectations are therefore essential for brokering and sustaining productive partnerships.
- Financing for Development (FfD) requires an awareness of new financing possibilities and an increase in the level of understanding on impact investment and other blended financing options and how they can support SDG achievement.
- The devolution process in Kenya has now been realized, hence the UN needs to adjust to supporting activities and initiatives at the subnational level in a coherent manner. This may entail strengthening subnational capacities to manage, implement and report on the services and resources which have been transferred to them.
- Resilience-building and strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus is critical given Kenya’s multi-hazard vulnerability.
- Given the country’s “youth bulge” and the urgency of creating jobs and other income streams for the ever-increasing numbers of youth entering the employment market annually in Kenya, Youth employment readiness and job creation must also be a priority intervention area in the next UNDAF cycle.

1.3 Purpose of the Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022)

Kenya continues with implementation of its transformative agenda as outlined in the country’s long-term development blueprint under the Kenya Vision 2030. The overarching goal of the Vision is to create “a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030”. It aims to transform Kenya into “a newly industrialized, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment”. Simultaneously, the Vision aimed to achieve the MDGs for Kenyans by 2015 and now the SDGs. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political, implemented through a series of successive five-year medium-term plans (MTPs).

The current and fourth generation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2014- 2018) is aligned to The Second Medium Term Plan (2013 – 2017 (MTP II) prepared and implemented under the Kenya Constitution 2010 which significantly altered the governance structure by creating a two-tier government – a National Government and 47 devolved county governments. The next and 5th generation of UNDAF (2018-2022) for Kenya will be anchored on the Medium-Term Plan III (MTP 2018-2022). The UNDAF will be aligned to Kenya’s Vision 2030 and national priorities as outlined the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) and the Big 4 Government of Kenya (GOK) transformative agenda, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.4 UNDAF development process

The process of developing the UNDAF 2018-2022 commenced in May 2017. A road map to guide the process was developed in consultation with the Government of Kenya and other key stakeholders. The roadmap was launched on 22nd June by the three UNDAF co-chairs, the Cabinet Secretary the National Treasury, the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Planning and Devolution and the UN Resident Coordinator. The UNDAF was informed by key lessons and recommendations from the UNDAF Mid Term Review undertaken in June 2016 and the UNDAF final evaluation conducted
at the end of 2017. An evidence-based Common Country Assessment (CCA) was also undertaken to inform the UNDAF. 


The whole UNDAF preparation process, was founded on joint work and consultations with government - further joint consultations and validations were done with development partners and key stakeholders through stakeholder consultative workshops bringing close to over 100 institutions and the UNDAF National Steering Committee.

The UN translated the consultative process and its guiding principles, utilizing UN mandates and comparative advantage, to develop a framework (UNDAF 2018-2022). that will contribute to effective implementation Kenya’s Vision 2030 “Shared Prosperity”, the 2010 Constitution, accelerated by the government’s investment in the Big 4 transformative agenda and the MTP III.

1.5 Country Development Context

Kenya has recorded sustained growth of more than 5 percent since 2014\(^1\) that positions the country to become an upper middle-income country (MIC) by 2030. Although GDP growth has been revised downwards to about 5 percent in 2017\(^2\), the forecast is that it will grow by over 6 percent in the medium term. The country has made progress in human development, as reflected in the improvement of its Human Development Index (HDI) from 0.473 in 2014 to 0.555 in 2015\(^3\). Gross National Income (GNI) increased by 26.0 percent to US$2,881 (at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP $), life expectancy by 3.4 years to 62.2 year, means years of schooling by 2.6 years to 6.3 years, and expected years of schooling by 2.0 years to 11.1 years in 2015\(^4\). The country has made significant progress on social indicators especially in education and health but more efforts are required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)\(^5\).

Despite these achievements, challenges remain in the areas of sustainable inclusive growth, shared prosperity, governance, peace and security, sustainable environment and natural resources management, climate change and resilience to withstand shocks. The most critical challenge facing Kenya is high levels of poverty and inequality. Currently there is no updated data on poverty rate but the rate of extremely poor is estimated to have dropped from 45.9 percent in 2005/06 to 39 percent in 2011/2012, with poverty rates above 80 percent in the remote, arid, sparsely populated north & north-eastern parts of the country (Turkana, Mandera, and Wajir)\(^6\). The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows a higher incidence of poverty of 39.9 percent with 14.5 percent of the population in severe multidimensional poverty\(^7\).

Income inequality levels have not decreased significantly in recent years and achieving inclusive growth remains a development challenge. Kenya’s Gini coefficient of 47.7 is above the Sub-Saharan Africa 2013 average of 43.8\(^8\). The income share of the poorest 10 percent of the population is 2 percent while the richest 10 percent of the population share is 40 percent\(^9\). Despite poverty increasing in urban areas due to lack of employment opportunities (17 percent to 22 percent over the past decade), the dichotomy between rural and urban areas drives income disparities\(^10\).

---

\(^3\)Human Development Report (HDR), 2016.
\(^4\)Ibid.
\(^6\)World Bank, 2014.
\(^7\)Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), 2017.
\(^8\)World Bank, 2014; World Bank 2016.
\(^10\)Ibid.
A wide urban-rural gap exists in access to education, electricity, water and sanitation, health and housing services which exacerbates inequalities in income and opportunities\(^{11}\). The underlying causes of poverty in rural areas include low investment, low productivity growth of the agriculture sector (averaging 4.4% over the period 2012-2016, according to government data, 2017), reinforced by agro-climatic shocks that impact vulnerable livelihoods that depend on livestock and low productivity agriculture.

Poverty is feminized, with incidence among women being higher in many dimensions, including being less likely to find employment in the formal sector and earning lower wages compared to men\(^ {12}\). Although the 2010 Constitution establishes equal rights for men and women to own land, women provide 80% of Kenya’s farm labour and manage 40% of the country’s smallholder farms, yet they own only roughly 1% of agricultural land and receive just 10% of available credit\(^ {13}\).

One of the underlying causes of poverty is the slow structural transformation of production and labour markets, which has resulted in majority of workers confined to low earning jobs or the informal sector. The Medium-Term Plan II, (MTP II) 2013-2017 projected, on average, the creation of 1 million jobs per year over the period 2013-2017. The MTP II Mid-Term Review, 2017 data shows that between 2014 - 2015, new jobs created were estimated at 799,700 and 841,600, respectively; against a target of 723,000 and 821,000. The major structural challenge is that 83% of the new jobs are created in the informal sector (ibid.), which is characterized by low labour productivity, low earnings, lack of job security and social protection. Most notably, the informal economy employment is growing faster than the formal economy, rising by nearly 4 million versus 60,000 since 2009; while the corresponding share of the formal economy in total employment shrunk to 17 percent from 19 percent\(^ {14}\).

The World Bank estimates that unemployment stands at 21.8 percent amongst youth aged 18 – 24 years\(^ {15}\); as such, there is pressure for job creation and skills match in the labour market. The formal sector, which currently generates 20 percent of the jobs required to absorb the labour force, is growing at only 2.9 percent per annum. Thus, Kenya requires appropriate policies to spur the growth of the formal sector economy and equip people with relevant and in demand skills to create productive jobs. The magnitude of the problem underscores the need for a focused approach to spur growth in the productive sectors, including agriculture, extractives, manufacturing, blue economy, trade, and tourism, which have enormous potential to contribute to growth and employment creation; and, catalyse structural economic transformation.

The 2010 Constitution seeks to address poverty and inequality by bringing decisions closer to people through devolved governance both politically and administratively. This transition is historic and has expanded the scope and reach of services particularly in the northern and coastal parts of the country. Increased budgetary allocations, including through the marginalization fund, has resulted in expanded road, oil pipeline and telecommunication infrastructure; oil and gas prospecting initiatives; and market access for local products\(^ {16}\). Nonetheless, the MTP III CN identified several challenges for the 2018-2022 period; clarification of the roles and functions between national and county governments; low county revenue; irregular disbursement of county funds; and corruption and misuse of public funds. Thus, the transition to a devolved governance will require safeguarding and support including capacity building.

The implementation of the Constitution has led to improvements in governance indicators. The 2017 Mo Ibrahim Index on Governance in Africa ranked Kenya 13/53 with a score of 59.3/100 with some progress in national security and safety, rule of law, participation and human rights and gender, although there are some weaknesses in government accountability, corruption and bureaucracy\(^ {17}\).

---

\(^{11}\) OPHI, 2017.
\(^{12}\) World Bank, 2014.
\(^{14}\) ibid.
\(^{15}\) World Bank, 2017.
\(^{17}\) The 2017 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index ranked Kenya 143/180 countries with a score of 28/100, a slight improvement from 2016 ranking of 145/180 with a score of 26/100.
However, the Universal Periodic Review of Kenya in 2015 highlighted some important persisting challenges and made recommendations - which Kenya accepted - aimed at addressing serious human rights violations by police and other security agencies, tackling impunity and protecting media and civic space. Kenya also pledged to ensure accountability for past abuses and follow up on the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission report.

On peace and security, a few areas in Kenya remain vulnerable to inter and intra communal conflicts and an increased incidence of terrorism. Although Kenya’s Global Terrorism Index ranking improved marginally from 6.66 in 2015 to 6.578 in 2016, there remains significant threats particularly from the Al Qaeda affiliated Al-Shabaab. Conflicts and instability in the neighbouring countries have spilled over into Northern Kenya, resulting in an increase in cross-border conflicts, proliferation of small arms and general instability. Women are disproportionately affected by conflict and related incidents with the Women Peace and Security Index 2017/18 ranking Kenya 107th globally with a score of 0.631 against a global average of 0.662. Women are the most affected by conflicts and related incidents due to the loss of their husbands and children; resultantly they end up shouldering the responsibility of managing and providing livelihoods for their families. Thus, it is important to recognize the importance of women’s leadership, participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding.

Kenya’s economy is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability and change due to the dependency on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, forestry and tourism. While climate change impacts all sectors, agriculture, small-scale rainfed cultivation or livestock production is highly vulnerable to shifting rain patterns and droughts which results in significant negative impacts of the livelihoods of most poor Kenyans because of their high dependence on natural resources, and their limited capacity to adapt to a changing climate. For the most Kenyans, agriculture remains the main source of livelihood, employing 70-75% of the population and contributing 25-30% of gross domestic product (GDP). Average yearly temperatures in many of Kenya’s arid and semi-arid counties appear to have already exceeded the global target of 1.5 degrees centigrade and a severe drought struck the country in 2008-2011 which caused severe food insecurity and famine in arid and semi-arid regions.

In February 2017, the government declared a state of drought emergency and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), 2017 estimates that in July 2017, 3.4 million Kenyans were directly affected by severe drought due to the rapid nationwide inflation of food prices, including for staples like maize, sugar and milk. Over the years, drought has continued to affect key livelihood activities including agriculture, livestock, water, natural resources and biodiversity among others. Furthermore, drought results in livestock migration in some arid areas into neighboring countries such as Uganda and Ethiopia, which creates risks of inter, intra and of cross border conflicts between pastoralists, and among pastoralists and farmers as they compete over water and grazing resources. Frequent and prolonged droughts result in significant economic losses and undermines the country’s development gains and progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. The country also experiences floods in some parts of the country which causes widespread damages to agricultural crops and infrastructure.

In response to various emerging situations in the region, Kenya has continued to offer asylum and protection to close to 500,000 persons from South Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, D.R. Congo among others. The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) were adopted by all 193 UN member States on 19 September 2016. Since then, the CRRF has been formally initiated in 13 countries in Africa, mainly the East and Horn. Kenya has been on the forefront of seeking international support and responsibility sharing towards renewing efforts

---

19 African Development Bank (AfDB), 2014; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), 2015.
20 Thus, building resilience to climate change provides an opportunity to focus resources on reducing long entrenched poverty and inequalities that make people disproportionately vulnerable to climate hazard.
22 Overseas Development Institute, 2017.
for durable solutions for Somali refugees and sustainable return and reintegration of returnees in Somalia, as demonstrated by its decision to host the ground-breaking summit in March 2017 in Nairobi that resulted in the Nairobi Declaration and Action Plan. The country was a pledging member of the Leaders’ Summit and in December 2017 joined others in becoming a pilot country for implementation of the CRRF. The CRRF approach in Kenya will facilitate that host populations in counties hosting refugees are supported with development initiatives by both government and the international community including development partners. This will in the long run enhance inclusion of both refugees and the host populations who are both often marginalized and “left behind” in development initiatives.

Further, while the linkage between development and natural resources in Kenya is profound, the country is facing pressing environmental challenges of land degradation, climate change, natural resource depletion, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Land degradation driven by overgrazing, deforestation and extensive use of biomass as an energy source is exacerbating the impact of climate change. In addition, illegal wildlife trade and commercial poaching is posing danger to species survival as well as affecting tourism in key protected areas over the past years. Meanwhile, the discovery in oil and natural gas and exploitation of coal and the natural resources need to be supported by various legislation and regulations to foster sustainable economic growth, reduce environmental degradation including impacts of climate change, create jobs especially for the youth, promote inclusive growth, structural transformation and economic diversification as envisaged in MPT III and the Big 4 Plan.

The Kenya Development Framework

Kenya’s Vision 2030 aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life to all citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision, anchored in economic, social and political pillars is supported by enablers or foundation pillars which aim at putting the economy on high growth trajectory to attain double digit growth of 10 percent per annum. The implementation of the framework is to be supported by policy, legal, institutional and structural reforms that will be implemented by the Government to maintain macroeconomic stability, strong governance institutions, improve business environment, transparent and accountable use of public resources. The framework will also support broad-based inclusive growth to contribute to poverty reduction, shared prosperity and employment creation.

In the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022, the Government intends to implement additional legal and institutional reforms to maintain and strengthen macroeconomic stability including public sector and governance reforms in the areas of administration of justice and law and order as to improve the ease of doing business and sustain a conducive business environment that will promote private sector investment and growth.

The Government has laid a solid foundation for Kenya’s industrialization as envisaged in the Kenya Vision 2030. Building on the progress made and with the desire to confront the challenges of high unemployment, poverty and income inequality the Government has identified four key strategic areas of focus over the next five years that will accelerate broad-based economic growth and help transform the lives of all Kenyans. The focus areas are supporting value addition and raise the manufacturing sector’s share of GDP to 15% by 2022 which will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty; focusing on initiatives that guarantee food security and improve nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain; providing Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans; and, providing at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, hence improve living conditions for Kenyans. Investments in the four areas is expected to transform lives by creating the much-needed jobs enabling Kenyans to meet their basic needs, improve living conditions, lower cost of living, and reduce poverty and inequality.
This is the main section of the document. It describes the expected outcomes and the overarching principles and approaches for integrated programming. The complete results framework including indicators, baselines, targets, means of verification, and risks and assumptions is provided in Annex A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC PRIORITY</th>
<th>OUTCOMES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority I</strong>: Transformative governance, respect for the rule of law, improved security, and effective implementation of devolution for a peaceful, secure, cohesive, equitable and prosperous Kenya.</td>
<td>1. By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality; 2. By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable; 3. People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Priority II</strong>: A social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment</td>
<td>4. By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities 5. By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings 6. By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions 7. All women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services 8. By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behavior 9. By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender based violence and violence against children 10. By 2022, management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing is improved in socially and environmentally sustainable settlements with focus on vulnerable groups 11. By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Priority III: Competitive and sustainable economic growth that is increasingly resilient, green, inclusive, equitable, and creating decent jobs and quality livelihoods for all**

12. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased.
13. By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities.

2.1 Principles and approaches for integrated programming

The UNDAF applies the global programming principles and approaches of: leave no one behind; human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability. The principle of accountability in leaving no one behind is embedded in the links between rights-holders and duty-bearers presented in each of the outcome statements. This UNDAF will strategize social inclusion as a principle to address inequality and socio-cultural discrimination, which are perceived as some of the root causes of exclusion and vulnerability in the country.

The programming principles and approaches will be applied at all phases of programme design, implementation, and management including monitoring and evaluation. Data generation and adaptability to changing circumstances will be cross-cutting strategies. While this UNDAF includes specific results on human rights, gender equality and environmental protection under the relevant outcomes, these three normative principles will also be mainstreamed across and within the UNDAF outcomes and corresponding results.

In addition, the UN will address youth as a specific priority group, mainstreaming youth perspectives into its programming across all UNDAF outcome areas. The UN will promote an enabling environment that recognizes the rights of youth, and enhance meaningful engagement of youth as essential actors in civic and political and decision-making processes at all levels. In addition, focus will be placed on ensuring availability of age and sex disaggregated data in support of an analysis of the needs and priorities of young men and women, including youth among vulnerable and marginalized groups. In addition, each outcome has specific strategies, partners, and vulnerable groups expected to benefit from the programme results.

*Inclusion and equity to reach most disadvantaged – ‘leave no one behind’*

Kenya has experienced significant economic growth over the last five years but growing prosperity has not been shared equitably. Inequality has not decreased and poverty reduction remains the biggest challenge. Although no updated current data on poverty rate is available, World Bank data (2014) indicates that the rate of extremely poor is estimated to have dropped from 45.9 percent in 2005/06 to 39 percent in 2011/2012, with poverty rates above 80 percent in the remote, arid, sparsely populated north and north-eastern parts of the country (Turkana, Mandera, and Wajir). Furthermore, poverty is feminized. Poverty incidence among women tends to be higher in many dimensions, including being less likely to find employment in the formal sector and earning lower wages compared to men24. Income inequality levels have not decreased significantly in recent years with high inequality levels in the coastal region of Kenya. Kenya’s Gini coefficient of 47.7 is above the Sub-Saharan Africa 2013 average of 43.825. The income share of the poorest 10 percent of the population is 2 percent while the richest 10 percent of the population share is 40 percent26.

---

26World Bank, 2014.
High inequality entails marginalization regarding access to social services of good quality such as water and sanitation and access to health and education which implies several pockets of the population have been left behind, principally women, children of the rural poor, migrant workers, informal sector workers, and people with disabilities among others. Instrumental to an overall approach focused inclusion and equity are a human rights-based approach and gender equality.

**Human rights-based approach**

The UNDAF 2018-2022 will adopt a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development that aims to support better, more sustainable development outcomes by analyzing and addressing inequalities and discriminatory practices. At country level, a HRBA proceeds from the commitments of the state based on its ratified human rights conventions. It works to ensure that human rights standards and principles guide development cooperation with a focus on developing the capacities of ‘duty-bearers’, primarily the state, to meet their obligations and of ‘rights-holders’, especially the marginalized vulnerable groups, to claim their rights. Kenya is a state party to all main UN human rights treaties that provide for economic, social and cultural rights, civil liberties and fundamental freedoms. And while the legislative and institutional framework for the observance of international human rights law is mostly in place, implementation is under-funded and inconsistent. Further efforts are needed to ensure full implementation of the legal framework and international instruments. Across all priorities, the UN will support to further develop and strengthen capacities to implement the recommendations of both UN human rights mechanisms as well as recommendations from independent state oversight bodies. The UN will also support Government and civil society reporting and engagement with UN treaty body reviews and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Consistent with its mandate, the UN will advise on Government policy, legislation and practice to support compliance with Kenya human rights obligations.

Kenya is currently host to 483,597 refugees and asylum seekers, of which 30% are youth aged between 18 and 35. With the protracted situation, refugees and asylum seekers became part of the socio-economic structure mainly in Turkana, Garissa and Nairobi counties. In Kakuma and Dadaab economically active refugees are creating an ecosystem which benefits for the county and the host-community. Refugees and asylum seekers are contributing as well to the local economy being either consumers or entrepreneurs. Small entrepreneurs are creating job opportunities for other refugees and members of the host-community which reinforces the socio-economic integration and social-cohesion. Active refugees and members of the host communities in Turkana and Garissa counties need financial support to sustain their lives and not to fall deeper into poverty. To ensure that no one is left behind, partnership with the county, development partners and the private sector will be key in ensuring that refugees are included in development plans and host communities benefit from assistance currently being provided to the refugee population.

**Gender equality**

Despite progress in Kenya to establish a legal and policy framework for the advancement of women’s rights and gender equality, inequalities continue to be pervasive. Patriarchal attitudes are still prominent, gender inequalities are present in all spheres of social and economic life, and violence against women is still widespread. Although the 2010 Constitution establishes equal rights for men and women, the constitutional mandate of Not more than two third of one gender principle has not been realized for elected and nominated women in leadership.

The goal of gender equality is that everyone despite their different gender-based experiences is provided with equal opportunities. Gender mainstreaming aims to identify and address stereotypical cultural norms and structures that sustain gender inequality and then facilitating change that is both institutional and systemic. Kenya is a signatory to CEDAW which is a binding international treaty that guarantees the equality of men and women and prohibits gender-based discrimination.

---

27This is in line with the UN Secretary-General’s Rights Up Front Action Plan
28UNHCR Kenya Statistics as at 28 February 2018
29World Bank Yes in my backyard? The economics of refugees and their social dynamics in Kakuma, Kenya (Dec 2016).
30The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey indicated that 45% of women between the age of 15-49 experienced domestic violence and 14% of women between the age 15-49 have experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime.
31The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
discrimination. The UN will support to GoK to address issues raised in the CEDAW review of Kenya (Nov 2017) which recommended renewed action towards advancing women’s rights including in access to justice, health and property.

Women provide 80 percent of Kenya’s farm labor and manage 40 percent of the country’s smallholder farms, yet they own only roughly 1% of agricultural land and receive just 10 percent of available credit\(^32\). In supporting the Government’s gender equality goals, the UNDAF 2018 -2022 will apply a two-pronged approach to gender equality. First, by supporting the mainstreaming of gender in all UNDAF outcomes, thus broadening the accountability for achieving gender equality to all UN agencies. The second aspect will be development of standalone initiatives to address specific gender results that call for a multi-faceted response that brings in multiple actors. The UNDAF will work with the Government to realize the objectives set out in its MTP III particularly in areas related to broad gender mainstreaming across their programmes and the implementation of new and existing gender policies and laws – moving from paper to practice. The UN’s support will also enhance Kenya’s capacity to generate gender disaggregated data to inform planning, programming and monitoring of the SDGs. To address other thematic areas where gender inequality persists, the UNDAF will support the Government’s flagships on women’s economic empowerment, advancing women’s participation in public leadership, ending harmful cultural practices and Gender Based Violence (GBV).

**Sustainability and resilience**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has the objective to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources, support inclusive and sustained economic growth, end poverty and hunger and enhance human well-being. It has the resilience of societies and ecosystems at its core and aims to promote multi-sectoral, integrated approaches that harness the assets and capacities of institutions and communities to reduce risks and vulnerabilities, and to enhance human well-being. Cooperation between the Government and UN agencies will work to enhance the resilience of the Kenyan society, economy, and its natural environment. UNDAF 2018-2022 puts sustainability at the heart of all its planned results and activities to ensure a successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda in its objective of ensuring the lasting protection of the planet and its natural and cultural resources, supporting inclusive and sustained economic growth and ending poverty in all its dimensions including environmental poverty. The application of the Sustainability and Resilience Principle will increase the resilience of communities and ecosystems, strengthen institutional capacities to enhance human well-being, and reduce risks and vulnerabilities associated with natural hazards and climate change in Kenya. It will also make it possible to ensure the implementación of internationally agreed policy frameworks or conventions ratified by Kenya including the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, among others. The use of the principle will inform the policy process through the UN technical support and analysis at both, the macro-economic, sectoral and county levels.

This principle will support the application of the overarching principle of leaving no one behind which recognizes the need for protecting ecosystems and biodiversity as the “GDPs of the poor,” as they provide the bases for livelihoods and employment for many of the poor. This will involve measures to:

- Raise awareness of environmental challenges and shaping the attitudes and behaviors that can make a difference through education.
- Strengthen implementation of environment policies and strengthen the nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources’
- Create National regional and international market access opportunities for products from women and youth led MSMEs in the informal sector;
- Strengthen implementation of environment policies and strengthen the nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources’;
- Incorporate potential environmental considerations during programme design and implementation;

• Strengthen the formulation of local action plans to address ecosystem and land degradation, deforestation, and help communities to withstand shocks and manage risks and uncertainties; and
• Encourage equal participation of women in natural resource management.
• Enhance socio-economic integration of refugees and asylum seekers and hosting communities in Turkana, Garissa and Wajir counties
• Encourage equal participation of women and youth in MSMEs in the informal sector and their related value chains;

The UNDAF will address sustainable development in a crosswise manner given its paramount importance to support the 5 Ps of the SDGs (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership), and with emphasis on Peace and Partnerships. “Peace”, including security, strong justice and institutions, is essential to improve the three main areas of sustainable development. In terms of “Partnership”, it involves capacity development of all partners engaged in sustainable development to facilitate harmonized interventions, addressing the challenges together, sharing knowledge and experience, which requires new forms of collaboration, focused on joint and interdisciplinary solutions.

**Accountability**

Strategic direction is an essential element of accountability. The UNDAF 2018 -2022 sets out the UN system’s role and collective contribution to the achievement of the MTP III, 2018-2022. The MTP III, and related sector plans and policies, form the national framework for Kenya to achieve its development goals and attaining the Vision 2030 of Kenya being a prosperous middle-income nation. The global strategic priorities set by the Agenda 2030 also provide strategic direction to the work of the UN in Kenya. To enhance accountability, the UNDAF will strengthen national and local mechanisms, institutions and processes to monitor and report on the progress of SDG implementation for all parts of society through strengthen the quality and availability of disaggregated data, linking these with international mechanisms, including UN human rights mechanism. In addition, the UNDAF 2018 -2022 is aligned to national development priorities and includes a results and performance framework with agreed outcomes and outputs, as well as baselines, targets and indicators t to monitor and assess the progress achieved against the UNDAF outcomes.

In terms of the commitment to have effective, responsible and inclusive institutions, the UN supports the GoK in promotion and observance of internationally accepted human rights standards, and will support an enabling environment for public participation and effective check and balances for the population to participate to programs and governmental institutions. As such, institutional capacity will be developed, through a process of skills and competencies acquisition, strengthening, adaption and maintenance over time, including systems and procedures, organizational rules and alliances, internal structures and knowledge to achieve institutional goals beyond individual capabilities. This capacity development will have an impact on the production and best use of data, and sound and transparent information to support the design and implementation of public policies at national and local level.

To ensure accountability and inclusion of the population in UNDAF 2018 - 2022, mechanisms to promote participation, transparency and contribution will be used or established.

**Results-focused programming**

A result focus requires that Government and UN energies and resources are focused on the results expected from this UNDAF, rather than on planned activities. It requires a demand for performance information from the leadership of the Government and UN as well as clearly defined accountabilities and mechanisms for monitoring and reporting progress against planned results. Results groups will support implementation, management, monitoring, and reporting of progress towards the expected UNDAF outcomes. Indicators for the outcomes listed in Annex A and the outputs to be formulated as part of work plans will be reviewed and aligned, as appropriate, with MTP III and SDGs indicators framework.

**Development, humanitarian and peacebuilding linkages**

The UNDAF 2018-2022 builds on growing recognition that humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts are complementary and need to reinforce each other to respond to Kenya’s vulnerability to inter and intra communal conflicts,
terrorism, violent extremism, natural disasters and climate change. The UN will prioritize prevention means to avert and mitigate shocks, whether these shocks are caused by conflict, natural disaster, climate, or epidemics by supporting Government and other national partners in addressing the root causes of conflicts and disasters and reduce risk from other hazards. The UN will provide support to national and regional prevention agendas through targeted, flexible, and sustained engagement. The prevention agenda, will be integrated into development policies and efforts, because prevention is cost-effective, saves lives, and safeguards development gains.

The SDGs will be at the core of the UN approach to prevent and sustain peace in Kenya as the best way to prevent the Kenyan society from descending into crisis, including but not limited to conflict. This will be done by ensuring that communities are resilient by investment in inclusive and sustainable development. Thus, addressing inequalities and exclusion, making institutions more inclusive, and ensuring that development strategies are risk-informed are central to preventing the fraying of the social fabric that could erupt into crisis in Kenya.

**Capacity development**
To ensure that development efforts are nationally owned, sustainable and achieve the goals of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063, a capacity development approach will inform all aspects of this UNDAF. The Government and UN agencies will base capacity development initiatives on sound capacity assessments and innovative measures to address institutional bottlenecks. Capacity development initiatives will be as technically relevant as possible to the specific tasks at hand to produce actionable results. The Government and UN will continue to promote stronger, deeper engagement with civil society groups and to sustain their support and services for marginalized vulnerable groups. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will have a full range of roles as development actors and change agents, for the delivery of basic services, support to local development, policy-influencing and accountability. Within each of these roles, CSOs will also engage in programmes and interventions at the local level that contribute to develop the capacities of targeted communities, institutions and themselves. Furthermore, better leveraging of volunteerism will be essential act of citizenship in promoting social inclusion; and supporting civil society voice and community participation in local governance and economic decision making.

**Risk-informed programming**
Embracing uncertainties and managing risks are instrumental for the UN to make informed decisions, thereby maximizing gains for national partners and targeted groups while avoiding unnecessary losses. Risk is viewed from a common UN system-wide rather than an individual agency perspective. Importantly, risk-informed development will consider economic, social, and environmental ‘risks to’ programming as well as ‘risks from’ programming. Risk-informed development programming will not only entail managing disaster risks and climate impacts but also seek to protect development gains. Considering the Kenya’s significant terrorism threats particularly from the Al Qaeda affiliated Al-Shabaab, the UN will ensure that its interventions are in line with “do-no harm” principle, are conflict-sensitive and avoid negative impacts and maximize positive impacts toward promoting peace and stability.

**Coherent policy support**
Policy coherence is crucial for achievement of MTP III, Big 4 Plan, Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. To support greater policy coherence in Kenya:

- UNDAF outcomes are aligned with MPT III and Big 4 Plan and will make tangible contribution to the achievement of the country priorities;
- Cooperation between the Government and UN agencies will strive for vertical policy coherence at central and local levels through constant assessment together of the national development and policy landscape; and
- In line with the focus on cross-sectoral linkages between the SDGs, the UN will support the Government and civil society partners to apply multi-sectoral thinking and approaches to UNDAF implementation. This will enable the consideration of different policy options and models with multi-sectoral benefits and it will encourage greater inter-ministry and inter-departmental coordination in planning, budgeting, service delivery, and monitoring in line with international standards.
**Enhanced data quality and availability**

For all outcomes, UN agencies will work with the Government, especially the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to strengthen the quality and availability of data for effective policy-making and programme implementation. Support will also be provided to effectively monitor MTP III, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and related SDGs and indicators. Attention will be given to support the capacity of Government ministries, the KNBS and county governments to produce data that is disaggregated by sex and sub-population groups and to strengthen the dissemination and use of data and statistics at national and local level for evidence-based policy formulation and planning.

**Partnership**

Realization of Agenda 2030 and the national development priorities is not only within the realm of the Government of Kenya and the United Nations, the UN’s advocacy and normative work will support and strengthen, new and innovative partnerships to leverage resources from a wide range of partners.

### 2.2 Expected Outcomes

This part describes the expected outcomes of the UNDAF. Each section describes:

- The expected contribution of the outcome to Government priorities and related SDGs,
- The rationale for the outcome, with available evidence about the causes of the problems to be addressed, and
- The expected strategies that will lead to the outcome, as well as beneficiary groups and partners to be involved in implementation, monitoring, and reporting.

Taken together these sections offer a *theory of change* (TOC) for how the contributions of the UN agencies, working together in partnership with Government and other partners, will make tangible, measurable contributions to country priorities, SDGs and Agenda 2063.

**Priority I: Transformative Governance**

The overarching result of priority 1 is transformative governance, respect for the rule of law, improved security, and effective implementation of devolution for a peaceful, secure, cohesive, equitable and prosperous Kenya. The priority has three outcomes:

- By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality;
- By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable;
- By 2022 People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society.

The three outcomes will support the Government realize the national priorities towards achievement of Agenda 2030, the MTP III and the government’s ‘Big Four’ agenda with a keen focus on:

- Strengthening democracy, transparency and accountability, security and justice, social inclusion and gender equality
- Promoting security and justice, social inclusion and gender equality.
- Enhancing evidence generation and results-based management to improve governance at the national and devolved levels for the achievement of the SDGs.
- Reinforcement of legislative, justice and security sectors, while supporting the effective coordination between responsible State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) at national and subnational levels and institutional capacity development for legal framework implementation and monitoring.
- Enhance human security (ensuring “freedom from want” and “freedom from fear” and mitigate social risks which perpetuate cycles of poverty, exclusion and inequality,
• Strengthening the capacity of civil society and public administration to ensure the effective use of resources to create spaces for people in Kenya to participate more effectively in governance processes and
• Improve the response of the justice system and security sector to protect human rights in line with Kenya’s human rights obligations that the UN is mandated to support.

The priority area is aligned to the “P” of Peace of the Sustainable Development Goals and to SDGs 5, 10, 16, and 17. The three respective outcomes will also contribute to Government efforts to achieve several related SDGs and targets:

**Outcome 1:** By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality (SDG Indicators: 5- Gender Equality, 10- Reduced inequalities, 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals)

**Outcome 2:** By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable (SDG Indicators: 5- Gender Equality, 10- Reduced inequalities, 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goals)

**Outcome 3:** By 2022 People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society. (SDG Indicators: 5- Gender Equality, 10- Reduced inequalities, 16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17- Partnerships for the Goal)

**Rationale**

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has prioritized transformative governance as an area of reform, with emphasis on continued efforts to promote a culture of constitutionalism and improve the efficiency of public spending. Continued support to strengthening the process of devolution and supporting service delivery at the county level will improve the effectiveness of service delivery while bringing governance closer to the people, enhance transparency and accountability through the promotion of greater public participation and engagement. Implementation of the political pillar priorities is an imperative to achieving the political stability, which is noted as a bedrock towards achievement of the Big Four Agenda. Indeed, the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, notes that the government will continue to implement governance reforms to achieve the Big Four Plan.

The Constitution that was promulgated in 2010 has been heralded as being one of the most progressive and visionary in the region. Kenya has made positive gains in implementing the 2010 Constitution however, challenges remain towards achieving the vision of a democratic, people-centred and accountable system of governance in Kenya. The UNDAF has considered the structural, systemic and social issues that give rise to these challenges, and defined the policy, legal and technical responses to those challenges, which the Government, the UN and other stakeholders will collaboratively work towards addressing. It is noteworthy, that in the statement ‘Building Bridges to a New Kenyan Nation’ (released on 9 March 2018 by HE the President and the Hon Raila Odinga) it is stated, “There are changes that are required in our system of governance for us to succeed, and we have been in a process of reform to deal with them for 20 years. We must courageously face our challenges and openly and honestly discuss our successes and our failures…” This statement, developed by both sides of the political divide, identifies 9 major issues that the country must genuinely address if Kenya is to progress on the path of sustainable development in a peaceful, stable and cohesive manner and save future generations from inheriting these dangerous divisions.

The nine issues identified in the ‘Building Bridges to a New Kenyan Nation’ are the following: 1) Ethnic antagonism and competition 2) Lack of a national ethos; 3) Inclusivity 4) Devolution 5) Divisive Elections 6) Safety and Security 7) Corruption 8) Shared Prosperity 9) Responsibility and Rights. The political pillar of the UNDAF addresses these 9 issues including the eighth one on shared prosperity from the angle of inclusivity, equity and gender equality. This however is

---

33Hall marks of constitutionalism that the political pillar aims to contribute to include: the practice of government separation of powers, a democratic government, independence of the judiciary, adherence to the Bill of Rights, a government by the constitution and a police force operating by the law.
also addressed in detail under the Economic Pillar of the UNDAF. The Building Bridges statement therefore is a clear affirmation that the Outcomes of the Political Pillar are priority issues, most relevant in the current political context and they seek to address the root causes of the governance deficits that plague Kenya today.

**Strategies**
The UN under the transformative governance priority will provide various types of support that build on its relative strengths and comparative advantage. These will include the following:

- Developing institutional (technical and financial) capacities at all levels underpinned by and leading to national ownership;
- Supporting monitoring and implementation of and reporting on international norms and standards, including the 2030 Agenda, Africa Agenda 2063, UPR 2020, UN treaty (e.g. CAT and ICCPR) and UN Special procedures, Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action (BPFA), Migration Governance Framework (MiG OF) and regional human rights treaties
- Acting as a convener and/or facilitator of a wide range of national and international partners, state and non-state actors;
- Providing high-quality technical expertise in areas relevant to the political pillar;
- Support to monitoring and evaluation of the national development framework
- Managing knowledge and access to UN organizations managed global information systems in policy advice, expertise, research, good practices at national, regional and international levels including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
- The UN’s role in building trust and helping to reduce disparities should be a consistent element in its work at national and county level, and it is agreed that the new UNDAF should provide support to a range of peace building, conflict resolution and transformational governance initiatives, promoting democratic participation and human rights; devolution and accountability; safe, border management, orderly and regular migration; and peace and community security.

**Marginalized and Vulnerable groups**
Leaving no one behind (LNOB) and reaching the furthest behind first is the central promise of the 2030 Agenda. It represents the unequivocal commitment of Member States to address the multidimensional causes of poverty, inequalities and discrimination, and reduce the vulnerabilities of the most marginalized people. Vulnerable groups include poor people, women, refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants, minorities, elderly people, indigenous peoples, stateless persons, and populations affected by conflict and natural disasters, young men and women aged 15-24, victims of trafficking.

UN agencies working on the transformative Governance strategic will ensure that the principle of LNOB is mainstreamed and applied throughout the project cycle – from the LNOB situation analysis to effective participation of LNOB target groups’ representation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities. Mainstreaming the LNOB principle into UN support will include:

1. Evidence generation of (statistical data) on LNOB with the aim to have LNOB disaggregated data for programming and decision making analyzed and used. Understanding the LNOB situation: conducting an LNOB analysis (responding to the following guiding questions):

   a. Reasons for beneficiaries to be left behind: Identity, gender, political, social and economic exclusion, geography and physical location, shocks,
   b. LNOB Target groups (Who are the beneficiaries): Extreme poor (below 1.90 USD/day), unemployed/underemployed, working in the informal sector/women/girls; young men and women aged 15-25; Elderly men and women; displaced women and men; indigenous men and women; minorities (e.g. race, ethnicity, religion); people living with HIV/AIDS, Persons with disabilities.
c. Development context (where do beneficiaries live?)
   i. Middle income regions/low income regions
   ii. Disaster affected regions/counties
   iii. Conflict affected regions/counties
   iv. Counties/regions affected by cross-border spillover effects

d. Geographic (Where)
   i. Urban, rural,

2. Considering the LNOB target group’s needs, rights and priorities along the project cycle

3. Ensuring the LNOB target group participation along project cycle

4. Ensure impact and results benefit LNOB identified target groups

5. Capacity building of (implementing) partner organizations in applying the LNOB principle in their work, these includes:
   • Women survivors of gender based violence
   • Refugee and asylum seekers and host communities in Turkana, Garissa and Wajir-South counties
   • Stateless persons

**Partnerships**
The UN will convene, facilitate, and leverage the strategic engagement with various partners’ drawn from both the state and non-state actors at national and county levels to ensure national ownership and accountability of the development objectives outlined under this strategic priority area.

**Priority II: Social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development Align outcomes to SDGs, rationale is required, partnerships and marginalized groups**
Priority II of the UNDAF will focus on ensuring that people in Kenya, particularly the most vulnerable, are educated, healthy, well nourished, have clean water and sanitation, are protected, empowered and live in decent homes within resilient communities. Priority II has 8 outcomes:

- By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities
- By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings
- By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions
- All women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services
- By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behavior
- By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender based violence and violence against children
- By 2022, management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing is improved in socially and environmentally sustainable settlements with focus on vulnerable groups
- By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies.
The 8 outcomes will support the Government of Kenya address national priorities as set out in the social pillar of the Medium-Term Plan III (MTP3) of the Vision 2030 and three of the Government of Kenya’s ‘Big Four Priorities’: (a) Food and Nutrition Security; (b) Housing; and (c) Universal Health Coverage, while contributing to a solid foundation upon which to achieve the fourth priority: (d) Manufacturing, through supporting the development of an appropriately trained, healthy and secure workforce, well prepared to meet the needs of the developing manufacturing industry.

The priority area will also contribute to the Africa Regional 2063 Aspirations, most specifically through its contribution to ‘An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children’ (Aspiration 6) and assist the Government of Kenya in reaching the following Sustainable Development Goals: (1) No Poverty (2) Zero Hunger (3) Good Health and Wellbeing (4) Quality Education (5) Gender Equality (6) Clean Water and Sanitation (10) Reduced inequalities (11) Sustainable cities and communities (17) Partnership for the Goals

The 8 respective outcomes will contribute to Government efforts to achieve several related SDGs and targets as highlighted below:

- By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities (SDG indicators: 4.1.1)
- By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings (SDG indicators: 3.1.1; 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.7.1; 3.7.2)
- By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions (SDG indicators: 2.2.1; 2.2.2)
- All women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services (SDG indicators: 3.3.1)
- By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behavior (SDG indicators: 6.1.1; 6.2.1; 6.3.1; 6.4.2; 6.5.1)
- By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender based violence and violence against children (SDG indicators:1.3.1; 1.a.2; 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 16.1.3; 16.2.1; 16.2.3; 16.3.1; 16.9.1)
- By 2022, management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing is improved in socially and environmentally sustainable settlements with focus on vulnerable groups (SDG indicators: 11.1.1; 11.a.1; 11.b.2; 16.9.1: 17.19.2)
- By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies (SDG indicators: 1.1.5; 1.5.4; 11.5.1; 11.5.2; 13.1.1; 13.1.3)

**Rationale**

The Government of Kenya has prioritized investment in the social sectors as a key priority as outline it the Big 4 transformative Agenda. This financial commitment to human capital is supported by a positive legislative and policy environment which recognizes women’s and children’s rights, in accordance with international conventions and commitments. The Government of Kenya has prioritized Universal Health Coverage, Nutrition and Food Security, and Decent Housing as three of its four key strategic priorities.

Many factors complicate the equitable realization of rights across Kenya. Recurring drought, particularly in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity. Water shortages often lead to disease outbreaks (including cholera), acute malnutrition, conflict, displacement, and school closures. Serious flooding has destroyed property and caused fatalities. Health emergencies, inter-clan violence and curtailed service delivery caused by prolonged labor disputes also pose challenges. Insecurity in neighboring Somalia and South Sudan necessitates additional support for refugees.
Women and Children in the ASALs and Kenya’s growing informal settlements lack access to quality services and are therefore particularly vulnerable to disease, sexual violence and other protection issues. Refugees face heightened risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. People with disabilities are denied opportunities and are often abandoned by the community. Although 27 per cent of the government allocation is directed towards the education system, more than one million primary aged children are still out of school and affected by poor quality of education, evidenced by low learning outcomes, especially in the ASAL counties. Girls continue to lag boys in the realization of their basic rights, particularly in communities where harmful traditional practices such as FGM/C, and child marriage prevail, negatively affecting, inter alia, girls’ school enrolment and attendance rates; as well as their health outcomes.

Notwithstanding 5 years of devolved authority of health, nutrition, water, sanitation, early childhood development (ECD) and local infrastructure to County Governments, improvements to social services has not been universal across the country. While many Counties have seen improvements to services and infrastructure, others have struggled to spend their development budgets, and therefore, people’s access to quality services has been impacted.

Women and girls continue to face high risk for maternal death due to poor access to rights-based quality sexual and reproductive health services attributed to inadequate human resource for health, life-saving commodities, poor infrastructure, weak referral system, and poor demand for quality services. Some suffer severe complications such as obstetric fistula, depression and infertility among others. Neonatal outcomes are inextricably linked to maternal health; hence they equally suffer complications and death due to poor quality of care.

The Lancet Commission on Investing in Health suggests that as a country’s economy improves, it is likely to have a rise in domestic health financing e.g. towards universal health coverage. This has a potential to improve health outcomes including substantive reduction in maternal, newborn and child deaths.

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya obligates the state to among other things provide social security to every Kenyan – 43(1) (e); ensure every person is free from hunger – 43(1) (c) and has a right to education – 43(1) (f) among other rights. Despite these constitutional provisions, approximately 46 percent of Kenyans live below the poverty line and therefore require adequate support to help them escape from poverty and live a dignified life. The statistics in the preceding section notwithstanding only 12 percent of Kenya’s population are covered and receive regular transfers from the core social protection programmes. Children are particularly vulnerable to multiple causes of poverty and therefore require significant attention necessary for cognitive development at an early stage.

To address the above challenges the government is currently developing a social protection investment plan which is aligned to vision 2030 as one way of ensuring that the social protection system is adequately financed and anchored in appropriate legislative framework. The investment plan will facilitate further expansion and increased coverage of more persons; provide clear avenues through which social protection will be linked to education, nutrition and food security and; also enhance the system’s capacity to respond to shocks such as droughts. To operationalize the 13 years’ investment plan, the Government is also in the process of elaborating a five-year social protection strategy with key priority interventions and medium-term investments needed to improve the current social protection system. Furthermore, an update and review of the 2012 National Social Protection Policy will reflect the emerging issues of the entire sector like the shock responsiveness of the national social protection system as well as the inclusive and life cycle approach to social protection.

Kenya has prioritized ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, as a component of Vision 2030, through universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care. This has been prioritized as a cross-cutting theme in the MTP III, under the

34https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=KE
35Kidd 2016
leadership of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), as articulated in the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework. Although much progress has been achieved over the years, more needs to be done across the targets set in the KASF to reduce new HIV infections, AIDS-related deaths and HIV-related stigma and discrimination whilst increasing domestic financing. The UN Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS works within this framework to support a multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response.

Elimination of gender based violence against women, girls, boys and men including ending of harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage is a prerequisite for gender equality and women’s empowerment. The realization of Gender equality and women’s empowerment is impetus for sustainable development. It is therefore critical for GoK to invest in the prevention and response to GBV including FGM and child marriage. The Government in partnership with the UN system have developed a 4-year JP that will not only enhance coordination of GBV in the country, but seek synergies amongst a multi-sectoral structure and will engage at both National and county level.

Strategic Priority II of the UNDAF focuses on ensuring that all people living in Kenya, especially those who are vulnerable and marginalized, can equitably enjoy these rights through the provision of quality social services which are accessible to all.

**Strategies**
The UN will support the Government of Kenya to ensure that people in Kenya, particularly the most vulnerable, are educated, healthy, have clean water and sanitation, are protected, empowered and live in decent homes within resilient communities.

Strategies to be employed include strengthening capacity of government at national and country levels, leveraging on private sector partnership, strengthening the cooperation between and with County Governments to support implementation of development plans and service delivery, supporting development of risk informed policies, strategies and plans at national and county levels and enhancing communities’ resilience, response and coping capabilities.

Each of the 8 outcomes will employ multiple strategies towards this realization as highlighted below:

**Outcome 2.1: Education & Training including Sport, Culture & the Arts**

- Strengthening technical, operational and governance capacity within the Education system, to ensure inclusive and equitable, gender-sensitive quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for improved learning outcomes and the acquisition of relevant competencies and skills
- Increasing adults’ and youth’s access to quality, relevant and affordable vocational, tertiary education and life-long training opportunities to facilitate employment, decent work, volunteer schemes and entrepreneurship for sustainable development
- Strengthening the education system to support boys and girls in Kenya to access gender-sensitive, inclusive, equitable quality and relevant learning opportunities from ECD to basic education, secondary, TVET and tertiary level for the acquisition of relevant competencies and life skills.
- Improving partnerships, cooperation and coordination to facilitate the realization of SDG 4 and interrelated SDGs in Kenya
- Strengthening capacities to adopt and mainstream risk-informed approaches to emergency preparedness, planning and response to humanitarian needs and climate change adaptation in the education system

Government of Kenya Flagship Programmes to be supported through this outcome include:

- Universal Secondary Education -100% Transition from primary to secondary
- TVET Infrastructure and equipping
- Curriculum Review and Reform
- Special Needs Intervention for Education and Training
- Enhancing Access and Equity in Education and Training
• Integrating ICT into Teaching, Learning and Training
• Enhancing Quality and Relevance of Education and Training
• Policy, legal & institutional reforms
• Implementation of a national school meals programme
• Sports, Culture & the Arts
• Empowerment of cultural leaders
• Digitization of documents
• Promote community cultural festivals in various communities
• Development & promotion of 100 best monuments

Outcome 2.2: Health
The UN will support the National and County Governments by:
• Strengthening their capacities to deliver universal health coverage through a resilient system with a focus on strengthened health governance, health financing, human resources and monitoring the quality of health services.
• Enhancing their institutional and technical capacities of government to provide rights based, quality, equitable and integrated sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services especially for the vulnerable and marginalized population.
• Improving the leadership, technical and institutional capacity to prevent, control, eliminate or eradicate communicable, non-communicable conditions and neglected tropical diseases.
• Building resilience in communities and health systems to cope with health emergencies and disease outbreaks
• Support Scale-up and strengthening of policy, legal and institutional framework to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of quality health services delivery

The six flagships that the UN will support GOK realize include:
1. Elaboration of UHC roadmap with focus on improving service coverage, quality, access and Social Health Protection
2. Medical Tourism
3. Health infrastructure
4. Community High Impact intervention
5. Digital Health
6. Human Resource for health

Other priority projects include:
1. Malaria, HIV and TB
2. Immunization Program
3. Stunting Reduction
4. Transforming Health Systems for UHC (THS-UCP)
5. Geriatric and Pediatric Facilities

Outcome 2.3: Nutrition
Kenya has made progress in addressing undernutrition, witnessing significant gains in key nutritional outcomes over a five-year period. However, Kenya continues to face chronic crises associated with droughts, disease epidemics, and insecurity. These challenges increase vulnerabilities to shocks and prevent effective recovery from, as well as resistance to, shocks, thus leading to a high burden of undernutrition. Because of these repeated crises and limited capacities to absorb shocks, children, particularly in the ASAL areas, experience multiple deprivations of their rights - the right to health, the right to adequate food and nutrition, and the right to safe water amongst others. Key strategies to address the challenges will include:
• Provide technical and financial assistance to the government and implementing partners at National and County levels to ensure the realization of ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition in Kenya
• Strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders at National and County levels to provide integrated and quality high impact nutrition prevention and treatment interventions at facility and community levels;
• Supporting government and non-government partners to adopt risk-informed approaches to emergency preparedness, planning and response to needs for nutrition specific and sensitive programmes, including refugee settings.

Government of Kenya Flagship Programmes to be supported through this outcome include:
• Scaling up nutrition program
• Community High Impact Nutrition Interventions
• Increased preparedness of health systems for nutrition emergencies
• Increased focus on prevention of malnutrition and links with nutrition sensitive programme

**Outcome 2.4: HIV/AIDS**

The UN Joint Team on HIV and AIDS will support the multi-sectoral national HIV and AIDS response to ensure that:
• all children, women and men living with HIV know their status, are linked to and sustained on treatment
• young people, key and priority populations are empowered to protect themselves from HIV and all children, women and men have equitable access to combination prevention services
• women and men have equal access to HIV and SRHR services to mitigate gender inequality in the risk and impact of HIV infection
• the rights of all people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, including key and priority populations, are promoted, protected and fulfilled, for zero HIV-related stigma, discrimination and gender-based violence
• the HIV and AIDS response is fully funded and efficiently implemented based on reliable strategic information and leveraging strategic partnerships

**Outcome 2.5: WASH**

Key strategies will include:
• Strengthening government capacity to deliver equitable and sustainable basic drinking water and sanitation services, improve solid waste management, and promote hygiene and environmental public health. The UN support will prioritize reaching the unserved first to progressively eliminate inequalities in access to basic services.
• Strengthening government capacity to implement risk-informed strategies to increase water security, and provide effective response and recovery to drought and flood emergencies. The ASAL counties, and those that suffer frequent flooding will be the focus of UN support

Government of Kenya Flagship Programmes to be supported through this outcome include:
• Water resource management programme
• Trans-boundary waters
• Urban water supply
• Rural water supply
• Water research program
• Provision of water to poor unserved areas including informal settlements
• Solid Waste Management Infrastructure

**Outcome 2.6: Social Protection, and Prevention and Response to violence against women and children**

Key strategies will include:
• Scaling up Legal & Policy reforms
• Strengthening M&E mechanisms, capacity for evidence generation and evidenced based programming
• Advocating for the abandonment of harmful practices including FGM and Child Marriages
• Supporting Prevention and Response to GBV, enhancing structures for the provision of quality essential services for survivors of GBV and enhancing access to justice for survivors of GBV
• Supporting the expansion and increased coverage of the ‘Inua Jamii’ programme
• Supporting the development and utilization of the Single Registry and other programme specific MIS systems;
• Enhancement and scaling of complementary models which link social protection and other outcomes related to education, health, nutrition, food security, child protection and livelihood
• Improved inter-and intra-sectoral coordination of social protection both at national and county level
• Strengthening collaboration and coordination between national and county grown social protection interventions
• Supporting increased investment and development of a system that adequately responds to shocks;
• Supporting Child Care, Protection and Rehabilitation

Outcome 2.7: Population, Urbanization and Housing
Key challenges include pressure to available services, increased demand for socio-economic services, shortfall of urban housing and unemployment. The UN agencies will support to the government to address these challenges by:
• Building capacity of National and County Institutions to generate quality population data and information for decision making including integration of demographic dynamics and population characteristics in people centered development plans and strategies.
• Building capacity of National and County Governments to develop and implement policies, urban development plans and programmes that foster integrated, equitable, sustainable cities and communities.
• Building capacity of National and County Governments to develop and implement sustainable housing policies, social physical infrastructure that improve access to quality, affordable and adequate housing focusing on informal settlements and slum upgrading

Government of Kenya Flagship Programmes to be supported through this outcome include:

Population
• strengthening institutional capacity for management of population
• Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019
• Research and Development on Population Issues
• Development of the State of Kenya Population Reports
• Implementation of Demographic Dividend roadmap
• Advocacy on Population and Development Issues

Urbanization
• Improving Access to Quality Urban Basic Services & Infrastructure
• Supporting Innovative Urban Economy and Finance
• Improving Urban Governance and Resilience

Housing
• Improving Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention
• Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Settlements
• Improving Capacity Development and Sensitization

Outcome 2.8: Resilience
Key strategies will include:
• Capacity development to understand disaster risk for resilience at all levels
• Developing risk informed DRM policies, strategies and plans at National and County Level
• Carrying out community based disaster risk reduction activities
• Enhancing community resilience, response and coping capabilities
Marginalized and Vulnerable groups

Strategic priority II Priority area II will have focus on:
- Women
- Youth, particularly adolescent girls
- Children
  1. children under 5 years of age
  2. children with disabilities
  3. out of school children, particularly girls and children living in marginalized ASAL counties and urban informal settlements as well as refugees
- Pregnant and lactating women
- Persons with disabilities
- Key populations at higher risk of HIV infection: men who have sex with men, female sex workers, injecting drug users.
- Refugees
- Populations living in urban informal settlements
- Rural communities that lack access to basic drinking water (50%) and sanitation services (72%)
- Nomadic populations and those living in ASALs/areas of water and food scarcity.

Partners

Successful implementation of the strategies above and achievement of the outcomes calls for strong partnerships with:
- Government at National and County Levels - Ministries, Departments and Agencies
  1. E.g. Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Devolution and Planning (NDMA)
  2. Strengthening the cooperation between and with county governments to support the implementation of County Education Sector Support Plans; inclusive of a focus to reach the most marginalized populations
- Development Partners - World Bank, EU, USAID, KOICA, JICA, SIDA, DFID, Global Affairs Canada
- Financial institutions & Private Sector including charitable institutions e.g. Lixil Group Corporation, Water.org, Bill and Melinda Gates, Clinton Foundation, Educate a Child Foundation
  1. Leveraging on private sector partnerships, both with Kenyan and international companies, to create shared-value and increased impact of education and training interventions. Specific partnerships include Safaricom, Nokia, Ikea and Vodafone
- Academia and Research institutions including University of Nairobi, KEMRI, ILRI
  1. Strengthening partnerships with public and specifically higher education institutions to work across pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions to increase transition, knowledge sharing and cooperation.
- UN Agencies contributing to this outcome include: WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNESCO, UNAIDS, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR, UNISDR, UNV, UNEP, UN HABITAT, UNSD.
**Priority III: Sustainable and inclusive growth**

The overarching result of priority 3 is a competitive and sustainable economic growth that is increasingly resilient, green, inclusive, equitable, and creating decent jobs and quality livelihoods for all. Priority 3 has three outcomes:

- By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased;
- By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities. and
- By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management, a progressive and resilient green economy.

The outcomes will support the Government to accelerate the economic transformation of Kenya to achieve upper Middle-Income Country (MIC) status whilst achieving a more inclusive and sustainable economic growth and contribute to the following national priorities:

- Reduce poverty and inequality,
- Improve food and nutrition security
- Promote structural transformation, manufacturing and ago-processing with high value added,
- Stimulate agricultural and livelihood development and create decent jobs especially for women and youth,
- Build household resilience and boost incomes, and
- Improve integration into the international and regional trading systems with strong multiplier effects in the rural areas.

The three respective outcomes will also contribute to Government efforts to achieve several related SDGs and targets:

- **Outcome 1:** By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased *(SDG 8.1.1; 2.3.2; 2.a.1; 2.c.1; 9.3.2; 9.2.1; 17.18.1, 5.C.1)*
- **Outcome 2:** By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from increased decent jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities particularly for marginalized economic groups and regions *(SDG 8.2.1; 8.3.1; 8.6.1; 4.3.1; 4.4.1, 8.5.1, 8.5.2)*
- **Outcome 3:** By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management, a progressive and resilient green economy. *(SDG Indicators: 7.1.1; 7.1.2; 13.2.1; 15.1.2; 15.3.1, 12.4.1, 12.4.2)*

**Rationale**

Since 2014, Kenya has recorded sustained growth of more than 5 percent. Despite this growth, inequality has not decreased and poverty reduction remains the biggest challenge. Currently, there is no updated data on poverty rate but the rate of extremely poor is estimated to have dropped from 45.9 percent in 2005/06 to 39 percent in 2011/2012, with poverty rates above 80 percent in the remote, arid, sparsely populated in the north and north-eastern parts of the country (Turkana, Mandera, and Wajir). Furthermore, poverty is feminized. Poverty incidence among women tends to be higher in many dimensions, including being less likely to find employment in the formal sector and earning lower wages compared to men. One of the underlying causes of poverty is the slow structural transformation of production and labour markets, which has resulted in majority of workers confined to low earning jobs or the informal sector. The major structural challenge is that 83% of the new jobs are created in the informal sector, which is characterized by low labour productivity, low earnings, lack of job security and social protection. Most notably, the informal economy employment is growing faster than the formal economy, rising by nearly 4 million versus 60,000 since 2009; while the corresponding share of the formal economy in total employment shrank to 17 percent from 19 percent. The World Bank estimates that unemployment stands at 21.8 percent amongst youth aged 18 – 24 years. As such, there is pressure for job creation and skills match in the labour market. The formal sector, which currently generates 20 percent of the jobs required to absorb the labour force, is growing at only 2.9 percent per annum. Thus, Kenya requires appropriate policies to spur the growth of the formal sector economy.

---

37MTP II Mid-Term Review, 2017
38ibid.
and equip people with relevant and in demand skills to create productive jobs. The magnitude of the problem underscores the need for a focused approach to spur growth in the productive sectors, including agriculture, extractives, manufacturing, blue economy, trade, and tourism, which have enormous potential to contribute to growth and employment creation; and, catalyse structural economic transformation.

Thus, the TOC for poverty reducing economic growth in Kenya is anchored on structural transformation of the Kenyan economy that will result in sustainable and inclusive growth that is increasingly resilient, green, diversified, competitive and creating decent jobs and providing quality livelihoods for all. This is key to double economic growth, halve inequality and eradicate extreme poverty by 2030 in Kenya.

Strategies
UN agencies are well placed to support Government to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth that is increasingly resilient, green, diversified, competitive and creating decent jobs and providing quality livelihoods for all. The following strategies will be employed to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth focused on sectors that employ and directly support marginalized vulnerable groups women and youth. For purposes of this Strategic Result, UN support will be provided to:

- Remove regulatory and procedural barriers to trade, trade facilitation measures, including agricultural trade, improve transport and logistics infrastructure for internal, regional and global market access;
- Strengthen the institutional capacities of relevant ministries and selected counties to design and implement gender-responsive plans and policies that mainstream trade, integrate poverty and environmental objectives and concerns;
- Invest into local infrastructure development in both rural and urban areas to improve livelihoods and provide the most vulnerable an access to basic socio-economic services;
- Strengthen formulation of evidence-based policies for increased investment in priority sectors which create jobs, improve food and nutrition security especially for marginalized vulnerable groups;
- Promote a pro-poor business, green/sustainable entrepreneurship and investment environment to increase economic productivity, including labor productivity, especially for women and youth;
- Support establishment of legislative and regulatory framework for the formal labor market and decent work, aligned with international labor standards;
- Support enabling environment for green economic growth, sustainable private sector development and public-private partnerships (PPP);
- Strengthen value chains, increase knowledge and market access and sustainable agriculture;
- Support national natural resource management for sustainable human development. Enhance policies and implementation measures for food security, nutrition and agricultural value chains;
- Strengthen livelihoods, especially in rural areas, and promote climate adaptation and community resilience in line with national priorities and international standards;
- Identify, pilot, and scale-up productivity-enhancing and green investments in the specific sectors that are most relevant for job creation and job quality improvement, including sustainable tourism, and measures to integrate more smallholders into local and regional markets;
- Promote a policy and regulatory framework to accelerate the application of clean, alternative energy technologies for consumption and production uses, and strengthen government capacities to develop national action plans for sustainable energy provision;
- Support rural women from vulnerable backgrounds and other women producers to incorporate value-added processing of food and commodities and to ’move up’ value chains;
- Support employment for youth and women through business development and investments;
- Advocate for rural women to have improved access to natural resources, affordable finance, access to services, knowledge, market information, and decent employment opportunities, as well as increased participation in decision-making at all levels;
- Advocate for greater investments in social infrastructure and the ’care economy’ to recognize, reduce and redistribute
the burden of unpaid work and enable more women to participate in the economy and in civic and political life;

- Support inter-sectoral pro-poor planning and budgeting at national and county levels;
- Support a long-term strategy for sustainable industrial development introducing innovative scalable technologies including eco-friendly industrial and agro-industrial parks; and
- Strengthen the capacity of national statistical systems to generate accurate, timely and disaggregated data.

The UN agencies’ interventions under this strategic result will build upon the achievements realized under the UNDAF 2014-2018 Strategic Result 3: Inclusive and Sustainable Growth and Strategic Result 4: Environmental Sustainability, Land management and Human Security. Based on the Government’s strong expectations that the UN should provide its targeted expert assistance in the area of economic governance as well as on the UN’s comparative advantages, the UN assistance is aimed at the creation of an overall enabling environment for sustainable inclusive economic growth in the country through UN interventions like policy dialogue, support for policy development, advocacy, systems development, capacity development, knowledge sharing, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SS&TrC). At the same time, strong programme linkages between strategic results areas will be maintained, notably through application of common UN programming principles on Leave No One Behind, Human Rights, Gender and Women Empowerment, Sustainability and Resilience and Accountability.

Marginalized and Vulnerable groups

This Strategic Result will respond to:

- Households living at or near poverty
- Children from low income households
- Working women and female headed households
- Young people (15-24), unemployed or not in education, especially in slums and rural areas
- Persons with disabilities
- Women survivors of gender based violence
- Communities seeking asylum in the country
- Unpaid family and domestic workers
- Own-account workers
- Internal migrant and migrant workers
- Informal sector workers
- Rural smallholders living at or near poverty and communities affected by climate change and environmental degradation.
- Children living in disaster prone areas
- Communities especially affected by climate change, severe disaster risks, and environmental degradation.

Partners

Successful implementation of this strategic result will require contributions of multiple partners including:

- Development partners: World Bank, IFC, IMF, AfBD, USAID, EU, JICA & SIDA
- National and County Governments
- Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)
- Civil Society
- NGOs
- Private Sector – FKE, KAM, KEPSA, KNCCA, Philanthropy and Financial Institutions
- Academia, Training and Research institutions
- Constitutional Commissions
- UN agencies that will contribute to this strategic result are: UNIDO, ILO, FAO, UN Women, UNDP, UN Environment, IMO Regional Presence Office, UNHCR, and WFP.
2.3 Risks and Assumptions

Across all the outcomes, the critical assumptions and risks are:

- **Increasing inequality**: Kenya is East Africa’s second most unequal society after Rwanda. Kenya’s Gini coefficient of 47.7% is above the Sub-Saharan Africa 2013 average of 43.8%. This raises the need for close monitoring and adjustment of strategies for inclusion to understand their effectiveness in reducing inequality and pro-poor policies. Without such a focus, some population groups may lag further behind which in turn may negatively impact social relations and national cohesion.

- **High levels of corruption and a lack of accountability** and transparency hinders economic growth and further contributes to social alienation. Disparities and exclusion can also breed violent extremism. Violations of human rights in countering criminality and violent extremism attacks, especially in North-eastern counties of Kenya, hamper realization of results. Similarly, pressure on civil society and media will undermine oversight and accountability mechanisms. There is need for strengthened fiduciary management, particularly at decentralized levels.

- **Demographic dividend** risks becoming a demographic disaster, with ever larger numbers of unemployed, disillusioned and unemployable youth.

- **Vulnerability to both natural hazards and man-made disasters**, with an estimated 3 to 4 million people being affected annually. Their intensity, frequency and magnitude have continued to increase with significant impacts on lives and livelihoods of communities. The scale of the vulnerability and exposure to hazards and the resulting demand for humanitarian assistance is expected to continue to rise. The situation is further exacerbated by increased occurrence of extreme climate and severe weather events coupled with ecosystem degradation, livelihoods impoverishment, demographic changes and limited capacities to manage risks.

- **Shifting financial architecture**: Kenya remains fourth in Africa in terms of net aid flows. Aid has been declining, a trend likely to continue. At the same time, the national economy remains vulnerable to domestic risks that affect the country’s growth prospects. This shifting financing architecture requires countries to identify alternative financing arrangements as well as improve technical and allocative efficiency.

- **Addressing the root causes of social tensions within Kenyan society** must be firmly addressed, if the social stability required for accelerated growth is to be maintained. As recent elections have once again demonstrated, the strains attendant on uneven development have polarized politics and frayed social trust. This in turn risks undermining national cohesion and promotes social conflict. The UN’s role in building trust and helping to reduce disparities should be a consistent element in its work at national and county level, and it is agreed that the new UNDAF should provide support to a range of peace building, conflict resolution and transformational governance initiatives, promoting democratic participation and human rights; devolution and accountability; and peace and community security.

- **Existence of transparent and robust data and information for policy formulation**, program design and implementation to manage risks and deliver results through more effective decision-making, both in national policy processes, and the work of the United Nations at the country level. Analysis and assessment of risks that face Kenya such as market shocks, natural hazards, social unrest, climate change, epidemics and pandemics, and the risk of violent conflict or serious human rights violations. That can trigger further risks, such as economic loss and political tensions, undermining and reversing progress towards the SDGs.

- **Expenditure on public social services**, the UNDAF assumes that expenditure on public social services will remain consistent, and key partners will provide reliable support throughout the programme period. The main risks include an increase in climate-related disasters, disease outbreaks, safety at border and other areas, reductions to the Government’s current levels of spending on social services and reduced donor support for Kenya in a changing national and global context.

- **Macroeconomic and fiscal stability**, continued macroeconomic and fiscal stability is assumed including prudent debt management is a critical assumption. The risk of Macroeconomic and fiscal instability/uncertainties needs close monitoring and early mitigation.

- **Financing for development**. Implementation of the UNDAF will successfully adopt the new financing for development approach. Slow adoption of the new financing for development approach will be a major risk, given the
challenges in funding for development. The framework assumes that all stakeholders including the Private sector will have confidence and willingness to mobilize and invest resources to fuel growth and job creation

- **Strong implementation capacities of GOK** and its partners, including timely disbursement, decision making and use of country systems is another important assumption. The risk of having weak implementation capacities of GOK and its partners, including timely disbursement, decision making and use of country systems may derail implementation and absorption of resources

Risk Mitigation strategy includes:

- Strengthening coordination for delivery as one at UNCT and Results group level
- A more strategic focus on area based programming while leveraging on partnerships including the private sector and philanthropists towards realization of SDGs- this will reinforce resource mobilization and financing for development
- Intensive work on supporting government on policy work towards realization of SDGs, strengthening capacities for GOK at national and county level will be a critical priority
3. COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

Required and available resources to support implementation of planned outcomes is outlined in the table below. The funding gap is also indicated as resources to be mobilized. Funding will be realized through UN agencies regular, core and non-core resources as projected in agency-specific Country Programme Documents (CPDs). The budgets are indicative and may change over time. These will be the basis for joint resource mobilization.

3.1 Resource requirements for 2018-2022 by outcome

Resource Requirements by outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Agencies</th>
<th>Total (USD) (A)</th>
<th>Projected to be Available (USD) B</th>
<th>Total To be mobilized (USD) A-B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality;</td>
<td>UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IOM, OHCHR UNODC, UNFPA UNICEF, UNESCO UN Environment, UNCDF</td>
<td>99,416,379.00</td>
<td>42,112,554.00</td>
<td>57,303,825.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable;</td>
<td>UNDP, UNWOMEN UNHCR, IOM OHCHR, UNODC UNFPA, UNICEF UNESCO UN Environment UNCDF</td>
<td>108,363,381.00</td>
<td>43,454,556.00</td>
<td>64,908,825.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society</td>
<td>UNDP, UNWOMEN UNHCR, IOM OHCHR, UNODC UNFPA, UNICEF UNESCO UN Environment UNCDF</td>
<td>80,628,185.00</td>
<td>24,194,360.00</td>
<td>56,433,825.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>UNESCO</th>
<th>WFP</th>
<th>UNV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106,884,536</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>UNFPA</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19,100,000</td>
<td>25,991,358</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>32,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>WFP</th>
<th>FAO</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>WHO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
<td>72,700,000</td>
<td>12,650,000</td>
<td>6,800,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. All women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>UNFPA, UNESCO</th>
<th>ILO, WHO</th>
<th>WFP, UN WOMEN</th>
<th>UNODC, UNHCR</th>
<th>IOM, FAO, UNAIDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,900,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>WHO</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>FAO</th>
<th>UNEP</th>
<th>UN HABITAT</th>
<th>UNSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>42,000,000</td>
<td>WHO: 400,000</td>
<td>UNHCR: 20,500,000</td>
<td>FAO:</td>
<td>UNEP:</td>
<td>UN HABITAT:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

106,884,536 (UNHCR: 38,941,536 UNICEF: 44,290,000 UNFPA: 400,000 UNESCO: 2,250,000 WFP: 21,000,000 UNV: 30,000)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender based violence and violence against children</th>
<th>ILO, IOM UNICEF, WFP UNFPA, UN WOMEN WHO, UNESCO UNDP, UNAIDS, UNODC, UNHCR, UN HABITAT, FAO, OHCHR</th>
<th>30,333,000</th>
<th>10, 403,304</th>
<th>19,929,696</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. By 2022, management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing is improved in socially and environmentally sustainable settlements with focus on vulnerable groups</td>
<td>UNFPA UNICEF FAO UNHCR WHO UNDP UN HABITAT</td>
<td>113,700,000</td>
<td>UNFPA: 1,800,000 UNICEF: 80,000 UN HABITAT: 500,000 UNHCR: 157,445 WHO: UNDP: UNFPA: FAO:</td>
<td>UNFPA: 6,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies</td>
<td>WHO UNDP UNFPA WFP UNISDR UN WOMEN</td>
<td>113,700,000</td>
<td>WHO: ... UNDP: UNFPA: WFP: UNISDR: UN WOMEN:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased.</td>
<td>UNIDO UNDP FAO UN Women UNHCR WFP IMO-RPO</td>
<td>9,750,000 92,799,000 17,000,000 2,825,000 2,801,640 32,919,049 200,000</td>
<td>4,000,000 27,000,000 17,000,000 325,000 2,801,640 1,449,752 100,000</td>
<td>5,750,000 65,799,000 0 2,500,000 0 31,469,297 100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13. By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
<td>37,000,000</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>5,800,000</td>
<td>36,000,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>1,674,000</td>
<td>11,839,628</td>
<td>674,000</td>
<td>16,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>11,839,628</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMO-RPO</td>
<td>674,000</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>2023</th>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>5,930,000</td>
<td>55,799,000</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>35,799,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>67,500,000</td>
<td>25,500,000</td>
<td>42,000,000</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>10,500,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>2,050,000</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>16,205,685</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**

### 3.2 Resources and resource mobilization strategy

Recognizing that Kenya is a Lower Middle-Income county hence not an aid-dependent country and that the largest contribution of resources towards development results comes from the government, development partners and private sector among others, the UN will continue to use its comparative advantage and play a key role as a broker, convener and facilitator, within the UNDAF stipulated framework to ensure resources reach the most vulnerable. This will be critical to ensure that there is continuous flow of aid and resources to enable effective delivery of results articulated in the UNDAF.

As such the agencies will consider various modalities of jointly fundraising either through leveraging for domestic resources, private sector partnerships, south and south cooperation, and advocacy, to complement the traditional fundraising methods. Given the changing dynamics under devolution and devolved governance structures, allocation of domestic resources will require making conscious choices by the UN and development partners on the role played to support, guide and leverage for equitable distribution of domestic resource to ensure development results are achieved. The UN in Kenya will engage differently to demonstrate value add through leveraging for an increase in domestic resource allocation for development results. Sources for funding will include among others:

- Domestic Financing and Government Cost-sharing
- Development Assistance and the contribution of the UN system
- Core Funds
- Non-core funds (including Trust Fund and a Table with hard and soft pipelines)
4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The UNDAF will support effective and efficient delivery of the proposed outcomes while reducing duplication of efforts, enhancing coordination through joint programming. Many proposed management arrangements will be put in place for effective coherence and coordination. These include:

- **The UNDAF National Steering Committee and Secretariat (NSC)** co-chaired by both the Government of Kenya and the UN Resident Coordinator will provide overall program steering and oversight.
- **The UN Country Team (UNCT) will:**
  - Provide Leadership at the Results Group level SRAs, Leading JPs or/and leading Inter-Agency Working Groups
  - Avail/mobilize resources/cost-sharing for facilitation and convening.
  - Designate staff and integrating expected goals and achievements in PMDs
  - Participate and contribute actively in collective planning, programming and reporting.
  - Availing communication capacity towards collective communication and production of communication

**Strategic Result Area Groups will provide** Leadership/co-leadership of the SRA will be agreed between UN and GoK

**Inter-agency Technical Working Groups and Task Teams:** support the strategic and technical support. These will include:

- Operations Management Team
- Gender and Human Rights Technical working group
- Monitoring and Evaluation Technical working group
- Communications group
Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF will be two-pronged, focusing on measuring UNDAF outcomes and impact and measuring UNDAF implementation (i.e. monitoring and reporting on progress against UNDAF activities). The monitoring and evaluation plan of the UNDAF will establish how:

- To generate accurate information that will be used to assess impact of the UNDAF programs;
- To generate information that will be used to assess the quality of the programs;
- To provide sound data and findings to inform decisions at implementation phase and
- To coordinate monitoring and evaluation activities of the UNDAF.

Key Monitoring and Evaluation activities of the UNDAF will include:

**UNDAF final Evaluation.** An independent and external Final Evaluation will be conducted to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the UN System’s contribution, as described in the UNDAF. The evaluation will be preceded by the necessary surveys or assessments comparable to the baseline, as outlined in the UNDAF PMF and M&E Calendar.

**UNDAF Annual Reviews and Annual Results Reports.** The UNDAF Joint Annual Reviews will be conducted under coordination of the Resident Coordinator and the UNDAF National Steering Committee (NSC). Annual Reviews will be a platform for UNDAF result or outcome-level monitoring. The reviews will be an opportunity for the UNCT to engage with the Government and other partners to review overall progress toward results and take stock of lessons and good practices that will feed into the annual planning processes and commitments for the coming year. The UNDAF annual review process will take a three-step approach:

1. Outcome area review -specific in-house annual reviews,
2. SRA-level annual review process to assess the performance and contribution toward UNDAF Outcomes/outputs, which will be facilitated by SRA with support from the designated M&E Group members.
3. UNDAF-wide annual review and consultation with the Government, which will be facilitated by the Resident Coordinator/UNCT.

**Thematic group reviews.** Thematic analysis of the existing UNDAF TWGs (such as PMOG, OMT, UNICG and M&E technical working groups) will be the opportunity to collectively assess convergence of participating Agency contributions and overall progress towards UNDAF outputs and outcomes.

**SRA/Results Groups Quarterly and biannual progress reviews.** Quarterly and biannual progress reviews are assessments by SRAs/Results Groups of achievement towards UNDAF outputs. During the quarterly reviews SRAs will assess their performance against targets in the performance measurement framework (PMF). Quarterly progress reviews will be held at the end of each quarter and will inform the UNDAF quarterly progress report.

**Joint field monitoring visits.** Joint field monitoring visits will be the main tools for joint collection of field-level monitoring information (qualitative and quantitative) on results, processes and activities.
### 5.1 Calendar of major Monitoring and Evaluation Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surveys and studies</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>KDHS 2019</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>KABP studies (as needed)</td>
<td>KABP studies (as needed)</td>
<td>KABP studies (as needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and ICCM study</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Population Based HIV Impact Assessment</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; ICCM study</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Facility Assessment and Service Delivery Indicators survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inua jamii70 baseline</td>
<td>Fiscal space analysis for social protection</td>
<td>Inua jamii70 midline survey</td>
<td>Inua jamii70 end line survey</td>
<td>Follow up study for the SP investment case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Agriculture Gender Gap Study</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Validation of Kenya Population Census (agriculture module) tools and piloting of data collection tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring systems</td>
<td>Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td>Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td>Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td>Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection M&amp;E framework</td>
<td>Efficiency analysis of SP MISs including the Single Registry</td>
<td>Revise and enhance the Social Protection M&amp;E system</td>
<td>Undertake social audit within SP system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Review shock responsiveness of Social Protection programmes</td>
<td>Review of existing laws for birth and death registration</td>
<td>Social Protection Sector Review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annual food security assessments</td>
<td>Bi-annual food security assessments</td>
<td>Bi-annual food security assessments</td>
<td>Bi-annual food security assessments</td>
<td>Bi-annual food security assessments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations</td>
<td>Real Time Evaluation; Monitoring SDG 2</td>
<td>Monitoring SDG 2</td>
<td>Monitoring SDG 2</td>
<td>EDE-CPF Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys and studies</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annual SMART surveys</td>
<td>KDHS 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td>Coverage Surveys (as needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>KABP studies (as needed)</td>
<td>KABP studies (as needed)</td>
<td>KABP studies (as needed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; Social Protection Integration Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td>Integrated WASH &amp; Nutrition Study</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition &amp; ICCM study</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Population Based HIV Impact Assessment</td>
<td>Nutrition &amp; ICCM study</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td>Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Facility Assessment and Service Delivery Indicators survey</td>
<td>Kenya Population and Housing Census</td>
<td>Kenya Demographic and Health Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inua jamii70 baseline</td>
<td>Fiscal space analysis for social protection</td>
<td>Inua jamii70 midline survey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inua jamii70 end line survey Follow up study for the SP investment case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring systems</td>
<td>Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td>Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Efficiency analysis of SP MIs including the Single Registry</td>
<td>Revise and enhance the Social Protection M&amp;E system</td>
<td>Undertake social audit within SP system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Population Census (agriculture module)</td>
<td>Agriculture data and information repository</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td>Capacity Assessments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reviews</td>
<td>Review shock responsiveness of Social Protection programmes</td>
<td>Review of existing laws for birth and death registration</td>
<td>Social Protection Sector Review</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations</td>
<td>Real Time Evaluation; Monitoring SDG 2</td>
<td>Monitoring SDG 2</td>
<td>Monitoring SDG 2</td>
<td>EDE-CPF Evaluation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.2 Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan

**Indicative costs for Monitoring and Evaluation Activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring and Evaluation Activity</th>
<th>Related outcome</th>
<th>Intended use of Monitoring and Evaluation Findings</th>
<th>Time frame</th>
<th>Indicative cost (USD)</th>
<th>Source of funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</td>
<td>Outcome 4: Education and Training</td>
<td>To support evidence based planning, monitoring and decision making at all levels of the education system</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>100,000 (UNICEF: 100,000)</td>
<td>Other Resources (OR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inform development partners, MoE and county governments on needed improvements in the sector</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>150,000 USD (WFP: 100,000 &amp; UNICEF: 50,000)</td>
<td>OR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Facility Assessment. and Service Delivery Indicators survey</td>
<td>Outcome 5: Health</td>
<td>Reporting of availability of health services and commodities and policy formulation towards universal health coverage</td>
<td>2018 – 2019</td>
<td>USD 370,000</td>
<td>UNFPA- USD 200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH Project Evaluation in the six counties</td>
<td></td>
<td>To assess the relevance and effectiveness of project implementation and to generate a set of clear forward looking and actionable recommendations logically linked to the findings and conclusions.</td>
<td>2017-2020</td>
<td>USD 44,201</td>
<td>USD 44,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys &amp; Studies on Nutrition</td>
<td>Outcome 6: Nutrition</td>
<td>Inform nutrition response and contingency planning; better understand impact of impact of nutrition integration with Social Protection, WASH, and Health sectors</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>UNICEF: 2,000,000 WFP: 320,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine and systematic monitoring of nutrition programmes through MoH owned systems to understand and address programme bottlenecks; feedback mechanism established and utilized to inform facility and community based programming</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Assessments &amp; Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Monitoring of nutrition outcomes against GHA targets to inform changes to programme strategies; improved understanding of systemic, organizational, community, and technical capacity at the county level to inform capacity development initiatives at the county level</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations: Real Time Evaluation; Monitoring SDG 2; EDE-CPF Evaluation</td>
<td>Monitoring of nutrition outcomes against SDG 2 targets to inform changes to programme strategies; improved understanding of ongoing emergency response to adapt response and contingency planning as needed</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inua jamii70 surveys</td>
<td>Outcome 9: Social Protection, Prevention and Response to GBV &amp; Violence Against Children</td>
<td>Inform timely policy decisions including expansion options</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal space analysis for social protection</td>
<td>Informing additional financing options</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, Swedish Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up study for the SP investment case</td>
<td>Inform further policy decision to support complementarity and linkages</td>
<td>2021-2022</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection M&amp;E framework and Social audits</td>
<td>Enhance efficiency, accountability and advanced community participation</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency analysis of SP MISs including the Single Registry</td>
<td>Costing the efficiency of e-platforms and “the how to improve the system”</td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review shock responsiveness of SP programmes</td>
<td>Inform better programming decisions to reduce loss</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of existing laws for birth and death registration</td>
<td>Inform policy decisions to support timely and inclusive civil registration options</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection Sector Review</td>
<td>Provide policy options for further reforms within the sector</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Outcome/Outcome Areas</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Funding Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Joint Evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change (Phase I and II)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>The evaluation will provide an opportunity to ensure accountability to key stakeholders on the joint programme’s performance in achieving results, to support evidence-based decision making, and to contribute to the learning and sharing of good practice. The evaluation will also inform the implementation of phase III of the Joint Programme.</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>Funded by HQ with trust funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya Population and Housing Census</strong></td>
<td>Outcome 10: Population, Urbanization &amp; Housing</td>
<td>Provide data on population size and structure for development planning</td>
<td>2018 – 2022</td>
<td>USD 18,500,000 UNFPA- Available-USD 1,000,000 To be mobilized USD 5,700,000 UNICEF- USD, 80,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kenya Demographic and Health Survey</strong></td>
<td>Outcomes 4,5,6,7,8,9 &amp; 10</td>
<td>Provide statistics for demographic and health indicators that will be used for reporting progress made in achieving targets for SDGs and Kenya Vision 2030 indicators</td>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)</strong></td>
<td>Outcome 4: Education and Training</td>
<td>To support evidence based planning, monitoring and decision making at all levels of the education system</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>100,000 (UNICEF: 100,000) Other Resources (OR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inform development partners, MoE and county governments on needed improvements in the sector</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>150,000 USD (WFP: 100,000 &amp; UNICEF: 50,000) OR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health Facility Assessment, and Service Delivery Indicators survey</strong></td>
<td>Outcome 5: Health</td>
<td>Reporting of availability of health services and commodities and policy formulation towards universal health coverage</td>
<td>2018 – 2019</td>
<td>USD 370,000 UNFPA- USD 200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMNCAH Project Evaluation in the six counties</td>
<td>To assess the relevance and effectiveness of project implementation and to generate a set of clear forward looking and actionable recommendations logically linked to the findings and conclusions.</td>
<td>2017 -2020</td>
<td>USD 44,201</td>
<td>USD 44,201</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveys &amp; Studies on Nutrition</td>
<td>Outcome 6: Nutrition</td>
<td>Inform nutrition response and contingency planning; better understand impact of impact of nutrition integration with Social Protection, WASH, and Health sectors</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>UNICEF: 2,000,000 WFP: 320,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems</td>
<td>Routine and systematic monitoring of nutrition programmes through MoH owned systems to understand and address programme bottlenecks; feedback mechanism established and utilized to inform facility and community based programming</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Assessments &amp; Global Health Assembly Targets</td>
<td>Monitoring of nutrition outcomes against GHA targets to inform changes to programme strategies; improved understanding of systemic, organizational, community, and technical capacity at the county level to inform capacity development initiatives at the county level</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Description</td>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>Timeline</td>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>Implementers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluations: Real Time Evaluation; Monitoring SDG 2; EDE-CPF Evaluation</td>
<td>Monitoring of nutrition outcomes against SDG 2 targets to inform changes to programme strategies; improved understanding of ongoing emergency response to adapt response and contingency planning as needed</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inua jamii70 surveys</td>
<td>Outcome 9: Social Protection, Prevention and Response to GBV &amp; Violence Against Children</td>
<td>Inform timely policy decisions including expansion options</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal space analysis for social protection</td>
<td>Informing additional financing options</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, Swedish Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow up study for the SP investment case</td>
<td>Inform further policy decision to support complementarity and linkages</td>
<td>2021-2022</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection M&amp;E framework and Social audits</td>
<td>Enhance efficiency, accountability and advanced community participation</td>
<td>2018-2022</td>
<td>460,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, ILO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficiency analysis of SP MISs including the Single Registry</td>
<td>Costing the efficiency of e-platforms and “the how to improve the system”</td>
<td>2019-2021</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review shock responsiveness of SP programmes</td>
<td>Inform better programming decisions to reduce loss</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of existing laws for birth and death registration</td>
<td>Inform policy decisions to support timely and inclusive civil registration options</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection Sector Review</td>
<td>Provide policy options for further reforms within the sector</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>480,000</td>
<td>UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Outcomes/Outcomes of the Program</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Achievement/Status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change (Phase I and II)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The evaluation will provide an opportunity to ensure accountability to key stakeholders on the joint programmer’s performance in achieving results, to support evidence-based decision making, and to contribute to the learning and sharing of good practice. The evaluation will also inform the implementation of phase III of the Joint Programme.</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>Funded by HQ with trust funds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Population and Housing Census</td>
<td>Outcome 10: Population, Urbanization &amp; Housing</td>
<td>Provide data on population size and structure for development planning</td>
<td>2018 – 2022</td>
<td>USD 18,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Demographic and Health Survey</td>
<td>Outcomes 4,5,6,7,8,9 &amp; 10</td>
<td>Provide statistics for demographic and health indicators that will be used for reporting progress made in achieving targets for SDGs and Kenya Vision 2030 indicators</td>
<td>2020-2021</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Agriculture Gender Gap Study</td>
<td>Outcome 1 Program Design</td>
<td>Program Design</td>
<td>2018-2019</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Validation of Kenya Population Census (agriculture module) tools and piloting of data collection tools</td>
<td>Priority 3.3 Finalization of Kenya Population Census data collection tools for agriculture module</td>
<td>Finalization of Kenya Population Census data collection tools for agriculture module</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bi-annual food security assessments</td>
<td>Priority 3.3</td>
<td>Determine the effect of short rains and long rains on agriculture, livestock, water, nutrition, markets and education sectors</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya Population Census (agriculture module)</td>
<td>Priority 3.3</td>
<td>Generate agriculture statistics and data</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Communication of Results

The UNDAF Communication Strategy will focus on advocating, harmonizing and sharing information both internally and externally on all aspects of the UN in Kenya through joint communications- Communicating as One- underlining. Specifically, joint communications will:

- Strengthen inter-agency coordination and keep UN staff well informed about DaO and UNDAF in Kenya and sustain the commitment to Communicate as One on all issues relating to UNDAF;
- Enhance public awareness on the work of the UN and its contribution to national priorities;
- Improve the visibility and profile of the UN in Kenya;
- Support two-way communication systems to enable dialogue and allow communities to speak, express their aspirations and concerns, and participate in the decisions that relate to their development, mobilize resources for the implementation of the UNDAF and
- Build capacity of a diverse audience; and strengthen partnerships.

The UN communications Group (UNCG) will be mandated to manage and coordinate implementation of the Communication Strategy.
7. Legal Clause
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance, Respect for the Rule of Law, Improved Security, and Effective Implementation of Devolution for a Peaceful, Secure, Cohesive, Equitable and Prosperous Kenya

Related national development priority or goal: An Issue-based, people centered, result-oriented and accountable democratic political system

Related SDG (s): SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 5: Gender Equality

Outcome 1.1

By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality

Indicator: Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Baseline: 59.3 (2017)

Target: 62 (2022)

Data Source: Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Frequency: Annually; UNDP

Outcome 1.2

By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent,
equitably resourced, and accountable

SDG Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by a) National Government (NG) b) County Government (CG) sector (or by budget codes or similar)
Baseline: 84.7% (NG); 79.9% (CG) (2016/17 FY)
Target: 80% (NG); 85% (CG) (2021/22)
Data Source: OCOB Annual County & National Reports, Budget Policy Statement;
Frequency: Annually
UNWOMEN
UNHCR
IOM
OHCHR
UNODC
UNFPA
UNICEF
UNESCO
UN Environment 75,946,371.00 43,454,554.00 64,908,825.00
Indicator 1.b: Percentage of Kenyans who support devolution (county governments)
Baseline: 77% (2016)
Target: 90%
Data Source: Public Opinion Surveys;
Frequency: Annually
Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups
Baseline: a. 69% (Agriculture); 68.5% (Health); 84.4% -NG2015/16; b. 9% (Recurrent); 65.2% (Development) -CG 2015/16;
Target: a. NG- 75% (Agriculture); 70% (Health); 90% 2015/16; b. 75% (Recurrent); 70% (Development) -CG 2015/16
Data Source: OCOB Annual County Reports, Budget Policy Statement
Frequency: Annually
Outcome 1.3:
People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society
Indicator: Global Peace Index (Kenya);
Baseline: 125 out of 163
Target: 120 out of 163
Data Source: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) Reports;
Frequency: Annually
UNWOMEN
UNHCR
IOM
OHCHR
UNODC
UNFPA
UNICEF
UNESCO
UN Environment 92,978,792.00 24,194,360.00 56,433,825.00
Indicator: Kenya’s ranking in the Women, Peace and Security Index
Baseline: 107 out of 153 (2017) with a score of 0.631
Target: 100 out of 153 (2022)
Data source: Women, Peace and Security Index
Frequency: Annually
Indicator: National Social Cohesion Index
Baseline: 56.6% (2014)
Target: 60% (2022)
Data source: NCIC
Frequency: Annually

RESULTS INDICATORS UN PARTNERS MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Total (C)</th>
<th>Projected to be available (A)</th>
<th>To be mobilized (B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: A social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment: “By 2022, people in Kenya, particularly the most vulnerable, are educated, healthy, well nourished, have clean water and sanitation, are protected, empowered and live in decent homes within resilient communities”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related National Development Priority of Goals: MTP III: Outcomes 1 &amp; 6: Education &amp; Training and Sports, Culture and the Arts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related SDG(s): 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.1: By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator: Gross Enrolment Rates (m/f) in ECD, primary, secondary and TVET UNICEF 106,884,536</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(UNHCR: 38,941,536  UNICEF: 44,290,000  UNICEF: 44,290,000  UNESCO: 2,250,000  WFP: 21,000,000  UNV: 30,000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 76 (ECD), 88 (Pry), 50 (Sec)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: 90% (ECD), 90% (Pry) 60% (Sec)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source: NIEMIS14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator: Proportion of children and 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, by sex (SDG 4.1.1) UNESCO; UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline: 37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target: 40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source: UWEZO; SACMEQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator: Transition and completion rates from/of (a) ECDE to primary; (b) primary to secondary /vocational and technical training centers; and (c) secondary to higher or tertiary education UNICEF; UNESCO; UNFPA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator: Proportion of youth and vulnerable groups (including refugees and people with disabilities), engaged in sports, culture and arts UNESCO; UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baseline:
Target:
Data source:
Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP3 Outcome 2 - Health
Related SDG(s): 2, 3, 17
Outcome 2.2: By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings
Indicator: Under-five mortality rate (SDG 3.2.1) UNFPA; WHO; UNICEF; UNHCR
Baseline: 52
Target:
Data source: KDHS
Indicator: Maternal Mortality Ratio (SDG 3.1.1) UNFPA; UNICEF; UNHCR
Baseline: 362
Target:
Data source: KDHS
Indicator: Neonatal mortality rate (SDG 3.2.2)
Baseline: 22
Target:
Data source: KDHS
Indicator: Proportion of the population who are covered by any form of health insurance UNFPA; UNICEF; WHO; UNHCR
Baseline: 70%
Target: 85%
Data source: DHIS2
Indicator: Percentage of live births attended by a skilled health personnel WHO; UNICEF; UNFPA;
UNHCR
Baseline: 70%
Target: 85%
Data source: DHIS2
Indicator: Adolescent birth rate (SDG 3.7.2) UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO;
Baseline: 96
Target: 85
Data source: KDHS
Indicator: Unmet need for family planning (SDG 3.7.1) UNFPA, WHO
Baseline: 18%
Target: 15%
Data source: KDHS

Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP3 Outcome 2 - Health
Related SDG(s): 1, 2, 3, 17

Outcome 2.3: By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions Indicator: Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.1) UNICEF; WFP; WHO; FAO; UNHCR 34,750,000

UNICEF: 13,000,000
WFP: 5,700,000 FAO: 12,550,000 UNHCR: 3,250,000
WHO: 250,000
Baseline: 26%
Target: 22%
Data source: KDHS
Indicator: Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.2)
102,850,000

UNICEF: 32,000,000
WFP: 67,000,000 UNHCR: 3,550,000 FAO: 100,000
WHO: 200,000
Baseline: 4%
Target: 3%
Data source: KDHS
Indicator: % of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding UNICEF; WHO; WFP 5,100,000

UNICEF - 5,000,000 WHO - 100,000USD
Baseline: 61%
Target: 72%
Data source: KDHS

Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP3 Outcome 2 (Health) & Cross-Cutting Area
Related SDG(s): 3, 5, 10, 16, 17

Outcome 2.4: All women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services Indicator: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, key populations, county (SDG 3.3.1) UNAIDS; UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA, UNESCO; ILO; WHO; WFP; UN Women; UNODC; UNHCR; IOM 17,900,000

Baseline: 53,000
Target: 8,700
Data source: HIV Estimates
Indicator: Number of AIDS related deaths disaggregated by age, sex and county
Baseline: 19,000
Target: 5,850
Data source: HIV Estimates

Related SDG(s): 3, 6, 13

Outcome 2.5: By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behavior Indicator: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG 6.4.2) FAO 62,900,000

UNICEF: 42,000,000