



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

2018-2022





UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)

2018-2022



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 articulates commitment of the United Nations (UN) to support the people of Kenya realize their development agenda. This UNDAF has been developed in collaboration with the Government of Kenya as the host and key implementing partner among other stakeholders ensuring ownership, and alignment to national and county development priorities.

The UNDAF is anchored on the country's blue print for development, the Vision 2030 and national priorities as outlined in the Medium-Term Plan III, "Big Four Agenda" and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This UNDAF has three Strategic Priority Areas that are aligned to the three MTP III Pillars (Political, Social and Economic) of the Government's Vision 2030 : 1) Transformational Governance encompassing respect for the rule of law, improved security, and effective implementation of devolution, 2) Human capital development comprised of education ,training and learning, health, Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS response, access to safe water and sanitation, social protection, gender based violence and violence against children, access to adequate housing and strengthening capacities for addressing disaster and emergencies and 3) Sustainable and inclusive growth focusing on a competitive and sustainable economic growth that is increasingly resilient, green, inclusive, equitable, and creating decent jobs and quality livelihoods for all. The outcomes will support the Government to accelerate the economic transformation of Kenya contributing to an empowered, productive, and healthy nation.

The UNDAF 2018-2022 is building on innovative approaches, strengths, lessons learnt and efforts initiated by the UN, GoK, Counties and development partners in Kenya. As such, the new UNDAF speaks to and intend to advance the UN Secretary General's agenda on repositioning the UN system. Regarding strategic change and reforms, the new UNDAF will make even greater strides towards, expanding public private partnerships for SDG realization; deepen integrated programming, supporting counties and bordering countries going to the furthest first, to enhance the roots of cohesion and socio-economic transformation.

The UNDAF results and common budgetary framework , bringing all UN agencies in Kenya to Deliver as One (DaO) responds to the UN Secretary General's call for optimizing resources and improving the effectiveness of the UN's response to countries and regions.

The UNDAF integrates the global programming principles and approaches of: leave no one behind; human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; and accountability towards realization of SDGs. 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 UN Country Team (UNCT) estimates that approximately \$ (US) 1.9 billion will be needed over the 2018-2022 period to support attainment of the 14 UNDAF outcomes. This includes financial resource allocations that UN agencies will receive and the funds they expect to mobilize from external sources.

The UNDAF National Steering Committee and Secretariat (NSC) co-chaired by both the Government of Kenya at Cabinet Secretary level and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) will provide overall program steering and oversight for the Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) and Programme implementation. Under the Delivering as One (DaO) "One Leader" approach the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team (UNCT) will be responsible for oversight of the Results Groups and the technical working groups. They will also provide leadership to flagship programmes. Regular UNCT meetings will establish continuous exchange of information to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and improve coordination of the UN System in Kenya while reducing duplication of efforts through joint programming.

The Republic of Kenya, the UN System, and development partners will work in partnership towards attainment of the UNDAF priorities, which will contribute to realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets and national development priorities and global commitments.

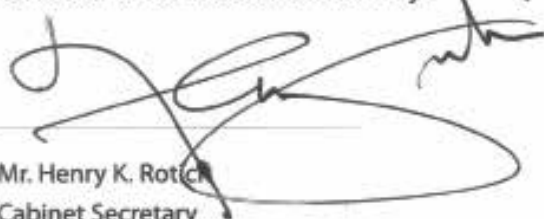
UNDAF PREAMBLE AND JOINT STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

The Government of Kenya and the United Nations are committed to working together to achieve the national vision 2030 and priorities outlined in the Medium-Term Plan III, and Big 4 transformative agenda. This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022 builds on key lessons from the previous UNDAF (2014-2018) and the Delivering as One (DaO) approach. It reinforces commitment towards realisation of the SDGs and other internationally agreed development goals and treaty obligations. This framework will guide the work and collaboration of the Government of Kenya and the United nations towards;

- i) Good governance, rule of law, human rights, gender and equality.
- ii) Sustainable and inclusive growth, environment and climate change.
- iii) Equitable social and human capital development.

These three strategic priorities will promote change and progress leading to a healthy, empowered and productive nation. This UNDAF presents a mutual accountability framework between the Government and the UN Country Team.

On behalf of the Government of Kenya



Mr. Henry K. Rotich
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury



Mr. Eugene Wamalwa
Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Devolution & ASAL Areas

On behalf of the UN System in Kenya



Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee
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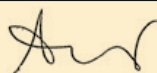


UNCT SIGNATURES

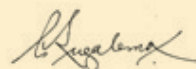
We, the United Nations Country Team in Kenya, including the World Bank and the IMF, pledge and affirm our joint commitment towards achieving the priorities and outcomes outlined in the Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022.



Mr. Werner Schultink
UNICEF Representative



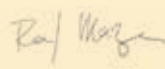
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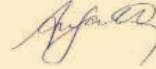
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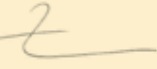
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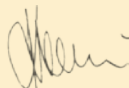
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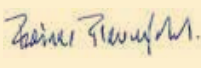
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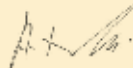
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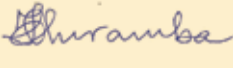
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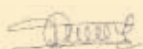
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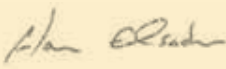
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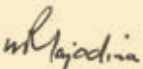
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UNIC Director



ABBREVIATIONS

1.	ASALs	-	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
2.	AfDB	-	African Development Bank
3.	BPFA	-	Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action
4.	CCA	-	Common Country Assessment
5.	CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
6.	CFSVA	-	Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment
7.	CHIS	-	Community Health Information System
8.	CIDP	-	County Integrated Development Plan
9.	COHA	-	Cost of Hunger Assessment in Africa
10.	CRRF	-	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
11.	CSOs	-	Civil Society Organizations
12.	DaO	-	Delivering as One
13.	DFID	-	Department for International Development
14.	DHIS	-	District Health Information Software
15.	DRM	-	Disaster Risk Management
16.	DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction,
17.	ECD	-	Early Childhood Development
18.	EU	-	European Union
19.	FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
20.	Fwd.	-	Financing for Development
21.	FGM/C	-	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
22.	FKE	-	Federation of Kenya Employers
23.	FNSP	-	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
24.	GAM	-	Global Acute Malnutrition
25.	GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
26.	GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
27.	GNI	-	Gross National Income
28.	GoK	-	Government of Kenya
29.	HDI	-	Human Development Index
30.	HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
31.	HRBA	-	Human Rights-based Approach
32.	ICCM	-	Integrated Community Case Management
33.	ICCPR	-	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
34.	ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
35.	ILO	-	International Labour Organisation
36.	ILRI	-	International Livestock Research Institute
37.	IMO	-	International Maritime Organization
38.	IOM	-	International Organisation for Migration
39.	JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
40.	JRES	-	Joint Education Sector Review
41.	KABP	-	Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices
42.	KAM	-	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
43.	KASF	-	Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework
44.	KEMRI	-	Kenya Medical Research Institute
45.	KEPSA	-	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
46.	KHSSIP	-	Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan
47.	KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
48.	KNCCI	-	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
49.	KNCHR	-	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
50.	KOICA	-	Korea International Cooperation Agency

51.	KPHC	-	Kenya Population and Housing Census
52.	LMIS	-	Logistics Management Information System
53.	LNOB	-	Leaving no one behind
54.	M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
55.	MDAs	-	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
56.	MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
57.	MIC	-	Middle-Income Country
58.	MiGOF	-	Migration Governance Framework
59.	MND	-	Micro Nutrient Deficiency
60.	MoH	-	Ministry of Health
61.	MPI	-	Multidimensional Poverty Index
62.	MSME	-	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
63.	MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
64.	NACC	-	National AIDS Control Council
65.	NDMA	-	National Drought Management Authority
66.	NEMIS	-	National Education Management Information System
67.	NGEC	-	National Gender Equality Commission
68.	NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
69.	NNAP	-	National Nutrition Action Plan
70.	OHCHR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
71.	PPP	-	Public Private Partnership
72.	PVE	-	Prevention of Violent Extremism
73.	PPP	-	Purchasing Power Parity
74.	SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
75.	sida	-	Swedish International Cooperation Agency
76.	SRMNCAH	-	Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health
77.	SS&TrC	-	South-South and Triangular Cooperation
78.	ToC	-	Theory of Change
79.	TVET	-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
80.	UHC	-	Universal Health Care
81.	UN	-	United Nations
82.	UNCG	-	United Nations Communication Group
83.	UNCT	-	United Nations Country Team
84.	UN Environment	-	United Nations Environment
85.	UN Habitat	-	United Nations Agency for Human Settlements
86.	UN Women	-	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
87.	UNAIDS	-	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
88.	UNDAF	-	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
89.	UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
90.	UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
91.	UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
92.	UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
93.	UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
94.	UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
95.	UNISDR	-	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
96.	UNODC	-	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
97.	UNSD	-	United Nations Statistics Division
98.	UNV	-	United Nations Volunteers
99.	UPR	-	Universal Periodic Review
100.	USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
101.	WASH	-	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The United Nations in Kenya

Throughout the years, the UN in Kenya has consistently worked with the government to support realization of national development priorities. The UN is perceived by both the Government and key development partners as a credible, trustworthy and reliable partner in its response, role, mandate and function in deepening efforts under the banner, “leaving no one behind - going to the furthest first”, and in supporting national development priorities towards realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN has focused on coordinated approaches, promoting resilience, conflict prevention, prevention of violence extremism (PVE) and sustainable peace building a strong bridge from disaster preparedness to long term social-economic transformation. Additionally, the UN has explored several key innovations to address the programmatic and operational challenges faced especially among the most vulnerable and marginalized communities in hard to reach areas. This include the Marsabit/Moyale Cross-Border and Turkana county integrated area based programmes.

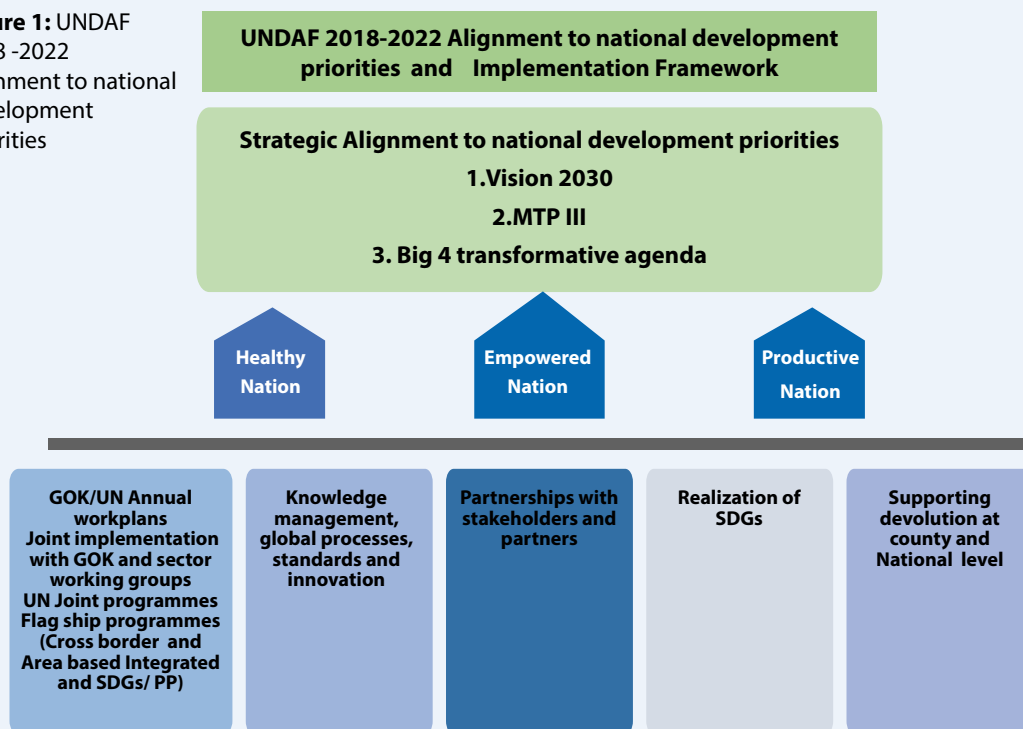
Through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2018-2022), the UN in Kenya will support the government of Kenya towards achieving universal coverage of health, food security and increased efforts for job creation and youth empowerment. In addition, and central to the UNDAF is the UN’s support to the Government’s constitutional priorities and its human rights and adopted Universal Periodic Review (UPR) targets. Gender equality will continue to remain one of the top priorities, both 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.

Critically, the UN will provide technical support in collaboration with GOK and partners, to strengthen national and county level capacities for collecting, analyzing and utilizing evidence based data to inform progress and gaps towards realization of SDGs in Kenya.

1.2 Rationale for the UNDAF (2018-2022)

Even as this new UNDAF is rolled out, the Government has stayed on its course to implement its transformative agenda as outlined in the country’s long-term development blueprint, the 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”. 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 5th generation of UNDAF (2018-2022) for Kenya 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)

Figure 1: UNDAF 2018 -2022 alignment to national development priorities



transformative agenda, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1.3 UNDAF development process

The UNDAF 2018-2022 development process 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 Cabinet 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 and the final evaluation undertaken in June 2016 and December 2017 respectively.

An evidence-based Common Country Assessment (CCA) was also undertaken in 2017 to inform the theory of change the UNDAF.

The whole UNDAF preparation process involved joint work, consultations and validation with the Government of Kenya, development partners and key stakeholders. In all, over 100 institutions and the UNDAF National Steering Committee were involved.

1.4 Country Development Context

Kenya has recorded sustained growth of more than 5 per cent since 2014¹, which positions the country to become an upper middle-income country (MIC) by 2030. However, economic growth declined in

2017 from 5.9 per cent in 2016 to 4.9 per cent in 2017.² Economic growth in 2017 was largely driven by the services sectors as other key sectors of the economy, namely agriculture and manufacturing recorded significant deceleration in 2017. The slow-down in economic growth was triggered by poor rains that led to a contraction in agricultural output and curtailed hydropower generation in the first half of 2017, build-up of inflationary pressures and dampened household consumption, decline in private sector credit growth and overall investment uncertainty associated with the prolonged electioneering period.

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 The 2016 Human Development Report, calculated Kenya's Gender Development Index as 0.919, placing it among countries with medium to low equality in human development achievements between women and men. 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 SDGs.⁵

Despite these achievements, challenges remain in sustainable inclusive growth, shared prosperity, governance, peace and security, sustainable environment and natural resources management, climate change and resilience to shocks. The most critical challenges facing Kenya are high levels of poverty and inequality. Although there has been a decline in the poverty rate from 46.6 percent in 2005-2006 to 36.1⁶ percent 2015/16⁷, exclusion of the most poor and vulnerable remains of grave concern. Spatially, across the 47 counties, overall headcount poverty (proportion of poor individuals) widely ranges from a low of 16.7 percent in Nairobi City County to a high of 79.4 percent in Turkana County. In 2015/16, the poorest four counties were Turkana (79.4 percent), Mandera (77.6 percent), Samburu (75.8 percent) and Busia (69.3%). Conversely, the four counties with least poverty include Nairobi (16.7 percent), Nyeri (19.3 percent), Meru (19.4 percent) and Kirinyaga (20.0 percent)⁸. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) shows a higher incidence of poverty of 39.9 percent with 14.5 percent of the population in severe multi-dimensional poverty.⁹

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 43.8.¹⁰ The latest Kenya Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) results show that nationally, more than half (59.4 percent) of total

2 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, (2018). Economic Survey 2018

3 Human Development Report (HDR), 2016.

4 *ibid.*

5 Kenya Voluntary National Report, 2017.

6 Using the US\$1.90 2011 PPP, the poverty rate declined from 43.6% in 2005/06 to 35.6% in 2015/16 (World Bank, 2018).

7 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 2015/2016. This is based on monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person below KSh 3,252 in rural and peri-urban areas and below KSh 5,995 in core-urban areas as national poverty lines (KIHBS, 2015/16).

8 *ibid.*

9 Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), 2017.

10 World Bank, 2014; World Bank 2016.

expenditure is controlled by the top quintile (Q5) while the bottom quintile (Q1) controls the least share of 3.6 percent. A wide urban-rural gap exists in terms of access to education, electricity, water and sanitation, health and housing services, which exacerbate inequalities in income and livelihood opportunities.¹¹ The underlying causes of poverty in rural areas include low investment and low agricultural productivity (averaging 4.1 percent over the period 2012-2017), reinforced by agro-climatic shocks that impact vulnerable communities that rely on livestock and rain-fed agriculture.

Furthermore, poverty is feminized. Poverty incidence among women tends to be higher than men in many dimensions that include minimal employment opportunities in the formal sector and earning overall lower wages.¹² The female labour participation rate (75.9 percent) is lower than the male labour participation rate (79.2 percent).¹³ The latest Kenya Household Budgetary Survey (KIHBS) results show that 30.2 per cent of female headed households are poor compared to 26.0 per cent of their male counterparts.

Although the 2010 Constitution establishes equal rights for men and women to own land, women own only roughly 1 percent of agricultural land and receive just 10 percent of available credit.¹⁴ This is despite the fact that women provide 80 per cent of farm labour and manage 40 per cent of Kenya's smallholder farms. In 2015, the Gender Inequality Index ranked Kenya 135 of 159

countries with a score of 0.565, illustrating significant gender gaps in human development.¹⁵

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 and 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 up from 60,000 in 2009; while the corresponding share of the formal economy in total employment shrunk to 17 percent from 19 percent.¹⁶

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) estimates that unemployment stands at 19.2 percent amongst youth aged 20 – 24 years with female constituting 64 percent of the unemployed¹⁷; 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

11 OPHI, 2017.

12 World Bank, 2014.

13 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), 2018. Labour Force Basic Report.

14 KNBS, 2017.

15 Human Development Report, 2016.

16 *ibid.*

17 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), 2018.

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 to focus on spurring growth in the productive sectors including agriculture, extractives, manufacturing, blue economy, trade, and tourism, all which have enormous potential for employment creation and 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.¹⁸

The implementation of the 2010 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 strengths in national security and safety, rule of law, participation and human rights and gender, although there are some weaknesses in government accountability, corruption and bureaucracy¹⁹.

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 and children are disproportionately affected by conflicts and related incidents due to the loss of livelihoods and property that may extend into peace time and the risk of GBV. Women's involvement and leadership is important in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding to ensure that the gendered needs of and impacts on women are adequately addressed.²⁰

Kenya's economy is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate variability due to the dependency on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, forestry and tourism.²¹ While climate change impacts all sectors, agriculture and livestock production are highly vulnerable to shifting rain patterns and droughts which result in significant negative impacts on the livelihoods of most poor Kenyans because of their high dependence on natural resources, and their limited capacity to adapt to a

18 MTP II Mid-term Report, 2017; MTP III Concept Note (CN), 2017; UN Common Country Assessment, 2017.

19 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.

20 United Nations, (2018). Peacebuilding and sustainable peace: Report of the Secretary-General, New York.

21 African Development Bank (AfDB), 2014; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR), 2015.

changing climate.²² 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).²³ 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 centigrade²⁴.

Additionally, drought results in livestock migration 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.²⁵

While the linkage between development and natural resources in Kenya is profound, the country is facing pressing environmental challenges of 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 of 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 transformative agenda.

Development Framework For Kenya

Kenya's Vision 2030 aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life for all citizens in a sustainable and secure environment. The Vision, anchored by economic, social and political pillars, is supported by enablers or foundational pillars which aim to put the economy on a high growth trajectory to attain double digits of 10 per cent 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 administration of justice and law and order to improve the business environment and promote private sector investment and growth.

The Government has laid a solid foundation for Kenya's industrialization

22 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.

23 Government of Kenya, 2017.

24 Overseas Development Institute, 2017.

25 FAO, 2017.

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 over the next five years that will accelerate broad-based economic growth and help transform the lives of all Kenyans. These include:

- Value addition to raise the manufacturing sector's share of GDP to 15 per cent by 2022

- Food security and improve nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022
- Providing Universal Health Coverage
- Providing at least 500,000 affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022

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.



e Maize

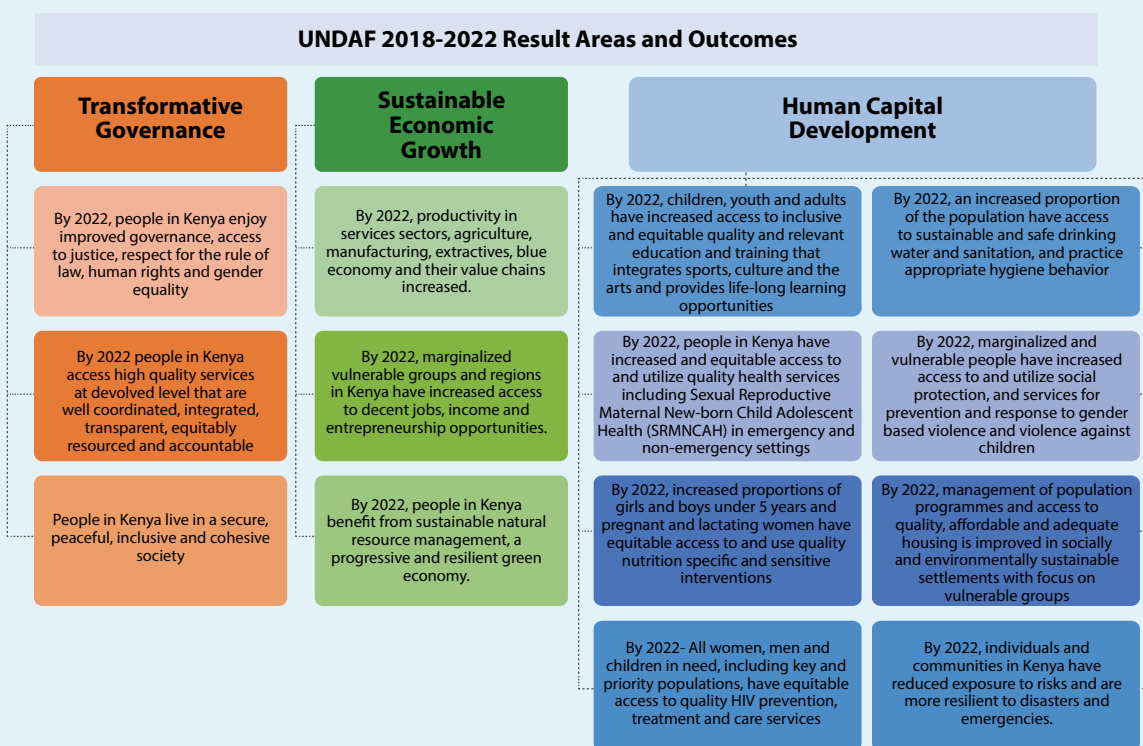


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2. UNDAF 2018-2022 STRATEGIC RESULT AREAS

In response to Kenya's transformative agenda and development priorities, the Government and the UN have agreed on three strategic results areas that will guide the work and collaboration between the Government of Kenya and the UN. These are: i) Transformative governance, ii) Inclusive and sustainable growth, and iii) Equitable social and human capital development. The UNDAF 2018 - 2022 has 14 outcomes that will contribute to the 3 long-term strategic priorities of the UN, towards realization of SDG's, Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Big Four agenda.

Figure 2: Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022 at a glance



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 towards realization of SDGs. 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.

Figure 3: Principles and approaches for integrated programming



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 by mainstreaming youth perspectives and relevant action 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 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.

This UNDAF will continue to support the integrated cross-border programme established by the heads of state of

Ethiopia and Kenya, the Turkana county GOK/UN joint integrated programme among others ensuring that the hard to reach and marginalized communities are reached.

- **Inclusion and equity to reach the most disadvantaged – ‘leave no one behind’ (LNOB)**

To address the high levels of inequality which have entailed marginalization regarding access to social services, the UNDAF will focus on a human rights-based and gender equality approach going to the furthest areas first, deepening development interventions and impact on inequity, marginalization and the drivers of radicalization, forces migration and protracted crises. The principle of leave no one behind (LNOB) will be mainstreamed and applied throughout the project cycle. These will include:

1. Generation and analysis of evidence based disaggregated data to inform programming and decision making
2. Considering the target group’s needs, rights and priorities and their participation at all phases of the project cycle
3. Ensure impact and results benefit identified target groups
4. Capacity building of (implementing) partner organizations in applying the LNOB principle
5. Deliberate interventions will be undertaken to ensure equitable social development focusing on the marginalized and Vulnerable groups including:
 - Women
 - Youth
 - Children
 - children under 5 years of age
 - children with disabilities
 - out of school children, particularly girls and children living in marginalized Arid and Semi- Arid Lands (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 services such as drinking water (50%) and sanitation services (72%)
 - Nomadic populations and those living in ASALs/areas of water and food scarcity.

- Vulnerable migrants
 - victims of trafficking, smuggling, man-made and natural disasters (displaced populations); irregular migrants
 - asylum seekers
 - stateless persons
 - unaccompanied children
6. To ensure equitable and sustainable growth focus will be on:
- 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.

• *Human rights-based approach*

The UNDAF 2018-2022 will adopt a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to development that aims to support better and more sustainable development outcomes while analyzing and addressing inequalities and discriminatory practices. 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. 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 give 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.²⁶ The UN will also support Government and civil society reporting and engagement with UN treaty body reviews and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Kenya is currently host to 483,597²⁷ 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**

Kenya is a signatory to CEDAW²⁸ which is a binding international treaty that guarantees the equality of men and women and prohibits gender-based discrimination. The UN will support 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.

In supporting the Government's gender equality goals, the UNDAF 2018 -2022 will apply a two-pronged approach to gender equality: supporting the mainstreaming of gender in all UNDAF outcomes thus broadening the accountability for achieving gender equality to all UN agencies, and developing stand-alone initiatives to address specific gender results that call for a multi-faceted response that brings in multiple actors. The UN 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 implementation of new and existing gender policies and laws – moving from paper to practice. UN's support will also enhance Kenya's capacity to generate gender disaggregated data to inform planning, programming and monitoring of the SDGs. 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

UNDAF 2018-2022 puts sustainability at the heart of all its planned results and activities to ensure a successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda of increasing the resilience of communities' governance 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 implementation of internationally agreed policy frameworks or conventions ratified by Kenya including the Paris Agreement,

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UNHCR Kenya Statistics as at 28 February 2018
The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

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 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. These 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
- Strengthen formulation of local action plans to address ecosystem and land degradation, deforestation, and help communities to withstand shocks and manage risks and uncertainties
- Create national, regional and international market access opportunities for products from women and youth-led micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the informal sector;
- 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

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”;

Accountability

The UNDAF will strengthen national and local mechanisms, institutions and processes to ensure availability of quality disaggregated data to monitor and report on the progress of implementation of SDGs and Agenda 2063. 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 to monitor and assess the progress achieved against the UNDAF outcomes.

In terms of commitment to effective, responsible and inclusive institutions, the UN will support the GoK to observe and establish internationally accepted standards and mechanisms that promote human rights, Public participation and transparency.

Results-focused programming

Results groups will support implementation, management, monitoring, and reporting of progress towards the planned UNDAF outcomes. Indicators for the outcomes listed in the Results Framework 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 peace-building linkages

The UNDAF builds on growing recognition that humanitarian, development, and peace-building 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 and mitigation of shocks caused by various factors including conflict, natural disaster, climate, or epidemics by supporting the Government and other national partners to address the root causes and reduce risk of conflicts and disasters. The prevention agenda will be integrated into development policies and efforts to save lives, and safeguards development gains ensuring that communities are resilient.

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 based on sound capacity assessments and innovative measures to address institutional bottlenecks. The Government and the UN will continue to promote stronger, deeper engagement with civil society groups and to sustain their support and services for marginalized vulnerable groups.

On agriculture and resilience building, interventions to strengthen the capacity of partners to implement the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods adopted by the African Union Heads of

State and Government in June 2014 will be of critical emphasis. The declaration was a recommitment to the principles and values of the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) which include the pursuit of agriculture-led growth as a main strategy to achieve targets on food and nutrition security and shared prosperity. The UNDAF will also focus on strengthening the capacity of institutions to implement the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) aimed at addressing the effects of drought and related shocks in the IGAD region in a sustainable and holistic manner. It calls for increased commitment by affected countries and Development Partners to support investments in sustainable development especially in the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs). It reiterates the need to work together as a region, do things differently, working concertedly and holistically, combining relief and development interventions, aimed at building resilience to future shocks. The Strategy serves as a common framework for developing national and regional programmes that are designed to enhance drought resilience through building sustainability in the IGAD region.

A critical priority of the UNDAF will be to strengthening capacity of institutions to scale up industrial and structural transformation as outlined in Agenda 2063 which calls for the centrality of Industrialization as one of the key pillars that will drive socioeconomic wellbeing of the citizens in the next 50 years. The Common African Position (CAP) insists on the scaling up of the process of industrialization in Africa, while the AU Agenda further highlights the need to implement the Action Plan for the

Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA).

Risk-informed programming

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, GoK Big 4 transformative plan, Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. To support greater policy coherence in Kenya:

- UNDAF outcomes are aligned with MTP III and Big 4 Plan and will make tangible contribution to the achievement of the country's development priorities;
- The UN will work closely with Gok to undertake constant assessment of the national development policy landscape;
- Towards realization of SDGs, the UN will support the Government and civil society partners to apply multi-sectoral approaches that support consideration of different policy options and models

with multi-sectoral benefits and encourage greater inter-ministry and inter-departmental coordination in planning, budgeting, service delivery and monitoring.

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 disaggregated by sex and sub-population groups 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.

Partnerships

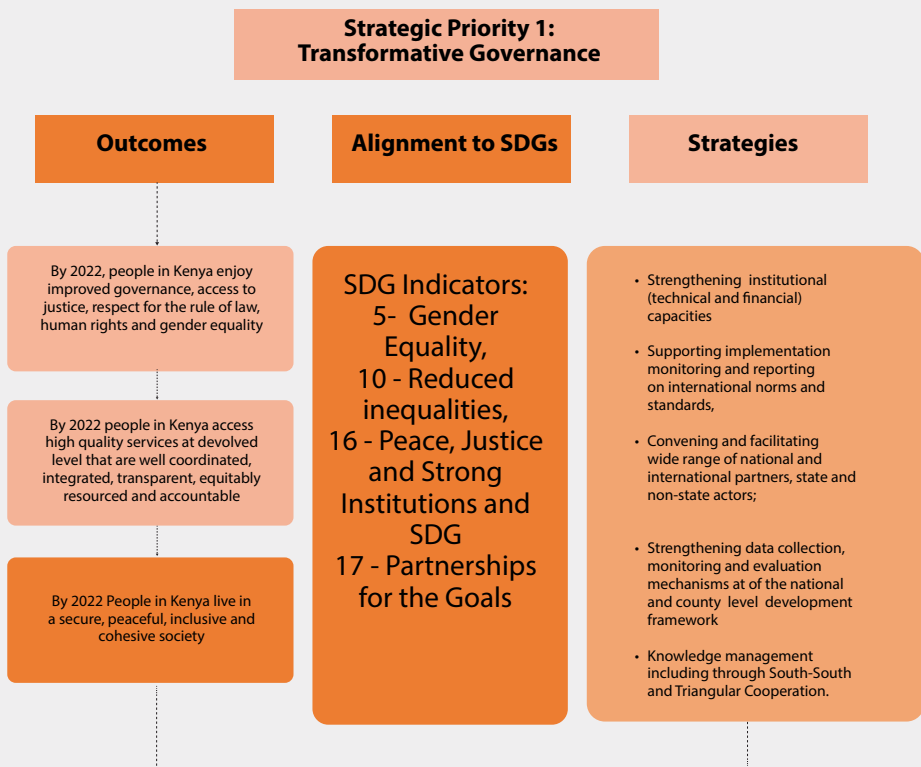
The UN will convene, facilitate, and leverage strategic engagement with various partners' drawn from both the state and non-state actors at national and county levels to ensure national ownership and accountability. To reduce aid dependence and expand blended financing options across a range of partners including impact investors, venture and traditional philanthropy, social bonds and innovative equity offerings, moving from "Funding to Financing", the UN in Kenya will facilitate such partnerships. This will build on and scale up existing partnership platforms of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) initiatives in Kenya. South to South and triangular Cooperation and fostering of greater ties with civil society and the private sector will be further promoted alongside fostering for a more sustainable form of development.

2.2 Expected Outcomes

Strategic Priority 1: Transformative Governance

Strategic priority 1 of the UNDAF will focus on “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 as outlined below:

Figure 4: Strategic Priority 1: Transformative Governance



These 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 and promoting democracy, transparency and accountability, security and justice, social inclusion and gender equality
- Reinforcement of legislative, justice and security sectors, while supporting effective coordination between State Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) at national and subnational levels and institutional capacity development for legal framework implementation and monitoring

- Enhancing evidence generation and results-based management to improve governance at the national and devolved levels to support realization of SDGs
- 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 effective use of resources and create spaces for public participation and
- Improve 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.

Rationale

Though Kenya has made positive gains in implementing the 2010 Constitution, challenges remain in the areas of achieving a vision of a democratic, people-centred and accountable system of governance based on constitutionalism and the rule of law. The theory of change for strategic priority I has considered the structural, systemic and social issues that give rise to these challenges, and defined the policy, legal and responses to those challenges, which the Government, the UN and other stakeholders will collaboratively work towards addressing.

Continued support at the county level is required to strengthen effectiveness of the devolution process and improve service delivery while bringing governance closer to the people

through greater public participation and engagement. The Government has prioritized transformative governance as an area of reform, with emphasis on continued efforts to promote a culture of constitutionalism²⁹ and improve the efficiency of public spending.

The strategic priority on transformative governance is an imperative to achieving political stability, which is noted as a bedrock towards achievement of the GoK 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.

In addition, 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 that, “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 honest 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 9 issues identified in the *‘Building Bridges to a New Kenyan Nation’* are the following: 1) Ethnic antagonism

²⁹ Hall 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.

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 UNDAF through the strategic priority on transformative governance addresses these 9 issues including the eighth one on shared prosperity from the angle of inclusivity, equity and gender equality’.

The Building Bridges statement therefore is a clear affirmation that the outcomes of the strategic priority 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, Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Beijing Declaration and its Platform of Action (BPFA), Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) and regional human rights treaties among others
- 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
- Support to monitoring and evaluation of the national development framework
- Managing knowledge and access to UN global information systems on policy advice, expertise, research, good practices at national, regional and international levels including through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
- Support initiatives towards trust and peace building, conflict resolution, transformational governance that promotes democratic participation and human rights; devolution and accountability, integrated border management and safe, orderly and regular migration at national and county level.

Strategic Priority II: Social and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development

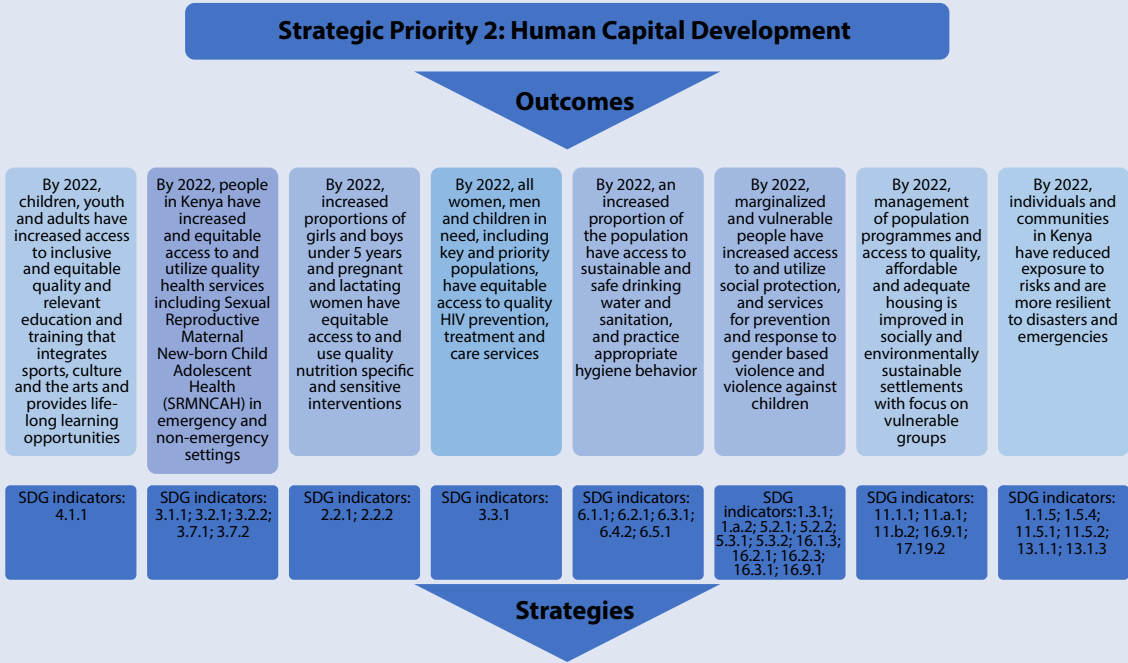
Strategic priority II of the 2018-2022 UNDAF seeks to address eight key bottlenecks which impact the cohesion of Kenyan society and equitable social development: (1) Inequitable education and training opportunities and poor learning outcomes (2) High prevalence of morbidity and mortality (3) inequitable food security and nutrition (4) High incidence of HIV/AIDS, and inequitable access to prevention and treatment services (5) Inequitable access to safe water and sanitation (6) Limited nascent social protection systems, and social policy to support equitable development;

as well as high levels of exposure to gender based violence and violence against children (7) inequitable access to adequate housing (8) Inequitable capacity amongst communities to cope with disaster and emergencies.

The theory of change which underlies strategic priority II of the UNDAF outlines that if these 8 bottlenecks and barriers are addressed, more men, women and children – particularly the most vulnerable and those ‘left behind’ - will enjoy the realization of their basic human rights, contributing to a more cohesive society which enjoys more equitable social development.

The focus of priority II of the UNDAF is to ensure that all 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. This strategic priority is premised upon the achievement of 8 outcome results as outlined below:

Figure 5: Strategic priority II: Human Capital Development



- 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.

Achievement of the 8 outcome results will support the Government of Kenya in addressing key national priorities as set out in the social pillar of the Medium-Term Plan III (MTP III) 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.

Rationale

The Government has prioritized investment in the social sectors as a key priority as outlined in the Big 4 transformative Agenda, and MTP III. The causal analysis within the theory of change which informs the structure of priority II of the UNDAF, outlines many complex underlying issues which create

barriers for achieving the eight outcomes: recurring drought, which is particularly prevalent in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), exacerbates food and nutrition insecurity, and leads to disease outbreaks (including cholera), acute malnutrition, conflict, displacement, and service disruption such as school closures. The frequent and prolonged droughts pose threats to the survival of millions of people and undermine the country's development gains and progress towards the achievement of SDGs. Flooding destroys property and infrastructure 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.

Structural and governance issues have also created barriers to equitable access and quality of services. For example, notwithstanding five years of devolved authority for 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.

People living in the ASALs and Kenya's rapidly growing informal settlements lack access to quality services, and women, adolescents and children living there are 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.

Harmful gender norms in many communities continue to hinder access to services by women and girls. This is particularly true in communities where harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation (FGM/C), and child marriage prevail, negatively affecting, girls' school enrolment and attendance rates; as well as their health outcomes. Elimination of gender based violence including the ending of harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage will be a prerequisite for gender equality and women's empowerment in Kenya.

Although 27 per cent of the government allocation is directed towards the education system, more than one million primary aged children and 2.4 million secondary age children are still out of school and those enrolled learners are affected by poor quality of education, evidenced by low learning outcomes, especially among girls in the ASAL counties and informal urban settlements. Inefficiency within the education system, gender disparity, especially in secondary school enrolment, shortage and unequal distribution of teachers as well as low quality technical and vocational training and limited life long-learning opportunities are some of the main bottlenecks in achieving inclusive and equitable quality education for all.

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. However, women and girls continue to face high risk of 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.

Kenya has made progress in addressing under nutrition with significant gains witnessed in key nutritional outcomes over a five-year period. Stunting levels significantly reduced from 35 percent to 26 percent, wasting rates declined from 7 percent to 4 percent, and the proportion of underweight children dropped from 16 percent to 11 percent, achieving the MDG target for Goal 1; all between 2008/09 and 2014. However, huge geographic disparities associated with inequitable allocation of resources, chronic poverty, and cyclical emergencies exist, with levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in children under five years old being the highest in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) exceeding 30 percent during times of crisis and stunting levels ranging from 14-46 percent across the country. To exacerbate an already fragile nutrition situation especially in the ASAL, Kenya continues to face chronic crises associated with droughts, disease epidemics, and insecurity. Drivers of malnutrition vary

across the country and include the lack of nutritious foods for young children due to drought, poverty, knowledge and in some cases cultural practices. The situation is then exacerbated by the disease burden on young children, caused by very poor sanitary conditions, unsafe drinking water, limited health services for treatment of disease and low vaccination coverage.

These challenges also increase vulnerabilities to shocks and prevent effective recovery from, as well as resistance to shocks, thus leading to a high burden of under nutrition. In light of these risks, the Nutrition sector, led by the Ministry of Health (MoH), has made several commitments to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable women and children in the ASAL, through the Vision 2030, The Medium Term Plan (MTP), The Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (KHSSIP), the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP) and the National Nutrition Action Plan (NNAP), all of which aim to contribute to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically Goal 2 – Zero Hunger.

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 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 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 line³⁰ and therefore require adequate support to help them escape from poverty and live a dignified life. Only 12 percent³¹ of Kenya's population 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.

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. 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

30 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.NAHC?locations=KE>
31 Kidd 2016

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 early childhood education (ECD) to basic education, secondary, technical vocational education and training (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 Primary and 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 information, communication and technology (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 universal health care (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 under-nutrition, 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 under-nutrition. 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 programme
- 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 and

- The HIV and AIDS response is fully funded and efficiently implemented based on reliable strategic information and leveraging strategic partnerships

Outcome 2.5: Water Sanitation and hygiene (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

The national social protection investment plan aims to ensure 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 this, 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.

Further, the Government in the Vision 2030's Medium Plan III has prioritized the implementation of the Joint Programme on GBV as a flagship program. This will deliver on the Government's commitment to the prevention and response of GBV. The joint programme focuses on 3 critical aspects namely: (i) an improved legislative and policy environment in line with international, regional and national standards on GBV; (ii) favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors at institutional, community and individual levels to the prevention and response of gender-based violence; and (iii) improved utilization of quality essential gender-based violence services. These will be coordinated at both National and County Government levels.

Key strategies to support these efforts will include:

- Scaling up legal & policy reforms
- Strengthening M&E mechanisms, capacity for evidence generation and evidenced based programming
- 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
- Advocating for the abandonment of harmful practices including FGM and Child Marriages
- Supporting Prevention and Response to GBV including FGM and child marriage, enhancing structures for the provision of quality essential services for survivors of GBV and enhancing access to justice for survivors of GBV
- Male engagement towards prevention of GBV including FGM and child marriage and ending normalization of violence

- Gender Responsive budgeting especially for response to GBV
- Enhancing justice for survivors of GBV including FGM and child marriage
- Enhancing coordination of GBV at both National and County Governments
- Changing negative gender norms at community level
- Strengthen evidence based GBV programming

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:

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

-
- Improving Quality and Affordable Housing and Sustainable Slum Upgrading and Prevention
 - Improved Land Management and Sustainably Planned Settlements

Outcome 2.8: Resilience

Key strategies will include:

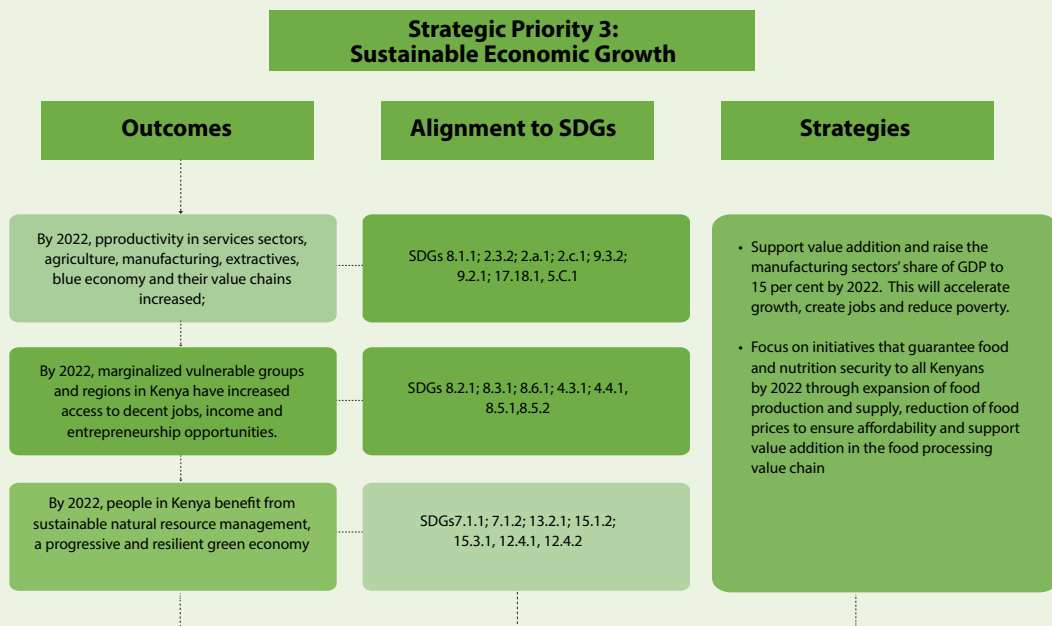
- Strengthening resilience programming and disaster risk governance at National and County Levels
- Capacity development to understand disaster risk for resilience at all levels
- Carrying out community based disaster risk reduction activities
- Enhancing community resilience, response and coping capabilities to disasters
- Strengthening disaster preparedness for effective response and resilient recovery

Strategic Priority III: Sustainable and inclusive growth

Strategic priority III focuses on competitive and sustainable economic growth that is increasingly resilient, green, inclusive, equitable, and creating decent jobs and quality livelihoods for all. The outcomes under this priority will support the Government to accelerate economic transformation of Kenya to achieve upper Middle-Income Country (MIC) status and a more inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The outcomes will contribute to the following national priorities:

- Reduce poverty and inequality,
- Improve food and nutrition security
- Promote structural transformation, manufacturing and agro-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. Priority 3 has three outcomes as outlined below:

Figure 6. Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable Economic Growth



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. 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 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.

Thus, the theory of change for poverty reduction and achieve economic growth is anchored on structural transformation of the Kenyan economy contributing to 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

the UN will support the Government to implement the Big Four priority areas that are envisaged to accelerate broad based economic growth and transform the lives of all Kenyans. UNs support is aimed at creating an enabling environment for sustainable inclusive economic growth through targeted interventions on policy dialogue, policy development, advocacy, systems development, capacity development, knowledge sharing, South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SS&TrC) among others.

Strategies to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth focused on sectors that employ and directly support marginalized vulnerable groups women and youth will include:

- Strengthen human and institutional capacities along the productive sectors value chains (services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy).
- Strengthen formulation of evidence-based policies for increased investment in priority sectors which create jobs and improve food and nutrition security.
- Enhance the capacities of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to create decent jobs.
- Enhance skills development for employability and entrepreneurship, particularly for the youth.
- Enhancement of policies and regulatory frameworks governing decent jobs.
- Enhance institutional (both public and private) and community capacity for increased access to cost-effective and clean energy.
- Improved institutional and community capacity to deliver pro-poor, sustainable natural resource management initiatives.
- Enhanced national and county level capacity to adapt climate smart economic pathways for improved livelihoods.

2.3 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Across all three priority areas, the critical assumptions and risks are:

- Increasing inequality: Kenya is East Africa's second most unequal society after Rwanda³². Kenya's Gini coefficient of 47.7. % is above the Sub-Saharan Africa 2013 average of 43.8³³. %. 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

32 HDI 2014
33 World Bank 2014 and World Bank 2016

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 large 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 is critical. This calls for continuous 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.
- 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.

- Continued macroeconomic and fiscal stability including prudent debt management is a critical assumption. The risk of Macroeconomic and fiscal instability/uncertainties needs close monitoring and early mitigation.
- 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 delivering as one (DaO) at the UNCT and results group level, which translates to close coordination with Government lead focal points.
- A more strategic focus on area based programming while leveraging on partnerships including the private sector and philanthropists towards realization of SDGs
- 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
- Support the government to increase capacities to adopt and mainstream risk-informed approaches to conflicts, crisis and climate change issue through preparedness, planning and response in the education system, also by involving communities.
- Strengthen the involvement of rights-holder, all people living in Kenya and particularly youth and children, to support equality in the provision of services from the government to the Kenyan people.
- Approaching new donors with evidence based proposals to raise more resources for the country and implementing cost effective and efficient strategies to mitigate above mentioned risks through innovative partnerships, particularly in innovation in education, monitoring and evaluation, integrated early childhood development and life skills development of and adolescents.

- Strengthening resource allocation and utilization by National and County Governments
- Increase investments by development partners in terms of building capacity of relevant ministries, through enhanced capacity development, coordination, supply chain management, assessment and programming.
- Enhanced integrated programming across outcome areas to mitigate inefficiencies and leverage upon opportunities for integrated service delivery and advocacy



3. COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK

Approximately \$ (USD) 1.9 billion is projected to implement the UNDAF. Required and available resources to support implementation of planned outcomes are 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). Detailed annual Joint work plans identifying budgets, partners activities and geographical areas will be developed. The budgets are indicative and may change over time. These will be the basis for joint resource mobilization.

SRAs Budget Summary USD		KES
SRA 1	300,712,655.00	30,516,320,229.40
SRA 2	1,178,619,439.00	119,606,300,669.72
SRA 3	501,073,002.00	50,848,888,242.96
TOTAL USD	1,980,405,096.00	200,971,509,142.08

3.1 Resource requirements for 2018-2022 by outcome

Resource Requirements by outcome

Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022				
Common Budgetary Framework				
Outcome	Agencies	Total (USD) (A)	Projected to be Available (USD) B	Total To be mobilized (USD) A-B
1. By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality;	IOM OHCHR UNDP UNESCO UNHCR UNODC UNWOMEN	111,596,786	42,112,554.00	69,484,232
2. By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable;	UNCDF UNDP UNWOMEN UNICEF UNESCO	75,045,964	9,152,139	65,893,825

Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022

Common Budgetary Framework

Outcome	Agencies	Total (USD) (A)	Projected to be Available (USD) B	Total To be mobilized (USD) A-B
3. People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society	UNDP UNWOMEN UNHCR IOM OHCHR UNODC UNESCO UN Environment	114,069,905	27,134,360	86,935,545
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	Lead Agency UNICEF/ UNESCO UN Partners UNHCR WFP UNESCO UNFPA UNV	UNHCR: 38,941,536 WFP: 21,000,000 UNESCO: 2,810,000 UNFPA: 550,000 UNV: 30,000	UNHCR: 38,941,536 WFP: 2,000,000 UNESCO: 2,250,000 UNFPA: 400,000 UNV: 30,000	WFP: 19,000,000 UNESCO: 560,000 UNFPA: 150,000
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 (SRMNAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings.	Lead Agency WHO/UNICEF UN Partners UNHCR WHO UNFPA	WHO: 40,991,358 UNICEF: 35,000,000 UNHCR: 32,400,000 UNFPA: 8,028,700	WHO: 25,991,358 UNICEF: 10,000,000 UNHCR: 32,400,000 UNFPA: 5,793,700	WHO: 15,000,000 UNICEF: 25,000,000 UNHCR: 0 UNFPA: 2,235,000

Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022

Common Budgetary Framework

Outcome	Agencies	Total (USD) (A)	Projected to be Available (USD) B	Total To be mobilized (USD) A-B
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	Lead Agency UNICEF UN Partners WFP FAO UNHCR WHO	WFP: 72,700,000 UNICEF: 50,000,000 FAO: 12,650,000 UNHCR: 6,800,000 WHO: 550,000	WFP: 1,000,000 UNICEF: 8,700,000 FAO: 12,650,000 UNHCR: 6,800,000 WHO: 550,000 IFAD: 7,752,000.00	WFP: 71,700,000 UNICEF: 41,300,000 FAO: 0 UNHCR: 0 WHO: 0
7. By 2022, all women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services	Lead Agency UNAIDS UN Partners UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA, UNESCO; ILO; WHO; WFP; UN Women; UNODC; UNHCR; IOM	UNAIDS: 2,500,000 WHO: 2,603,200 UNICEF: 9,960,000 UNFPA: 3,780,200 UNDP: 560,000 UNODC: 4,900,000 UNESCO: 360,000 WFP: 400,000 ILO: 280,000 UN Women: 50,000 UNHCR: 3,960,000	UNAIDS: 1,500,000 WHO: 1,200,000 UNICEF: 3,960,000 UNFPA: 2,187,200 UNDP: 360,000 UNODC: 1,300,000 UNESCO: 160,000 WFP: 100,000 ILO: 140,000 UN Women: 0 UNHCR: 3,080,000	UNAIDS: 1,000,000 WHO: 1,403,200 UNICEF: 6,000,000 UNFPA: 1,593,000 UNDP: 200,000 UNODC: 3,600,000 UNESCO: 200,000 WFP: 300,000 ILO: 140,000 UN Women: 50,000 UNHCR: 880,000
8. By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behavior	Lead Agency UNICEF UN Partners UNHCR; WHO; FAO; UN Environment; UN Habitat; UNSD	UNICEF: 44,474,000 UNHCR: 20,500,000 WHO: 700,000	UNICEF: 7,474,000 UNHCR: 20,500,000 WHO: 400,000 IFAD: 1,938,000.00	UNICEF: 37,000,000 UNHCR: 0 WHO: 300,000

Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022

Common Budgetary Framework

Outcome	Agencies	Total (USD) (A)	Projected to be Available (USD) B	Total To be mobilized (USD) A-B
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	Lead Agency WFP UN Partners UNICEF;ILO; IOM; UNFPA; UN Women; WHO; UNESCO; UNDP; UNAIDS; UNODC; UNHCR; UN Habitat; FAO; OHCHR	WFP: 6,713,000 UNICEF: 23,730,000 UNFPA : 2,068,000 UNWOMEN: 2,480,000 IOM:1,785,000	WFP: 2,000,000 UNICEF: 13,730,000 UNFPA: 1, 268,000 UNWOMEN: 1,304,000 IOM:357,000 UNHCR: 33,800,000	WFP: 4,713,000 UNICEF:10,000,000 UNFPA: 800,000 UNWOMEN: 1,176,000 IOM: 1,428,000
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	Lead Agency UNFPA UN Partners UN Habitat UNHCR UNICEF UNDP	UNFPA: 7,800,000 UN Habitat:500,000 UNHCR: 157,445 UNICEF: 80,000	UNFPA: 1,800,000 UN Habitat: 500,000 UNHCR: 157,445 UNICEF: 80,000	UNFPA: 6,000,000 UN Habitat: 0 UNHCR: 0 UNICEF: 0
11. By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies	Lead Agency UNDP UN Partners WHO UNFPA WFP UNISDR UN Women	WFP: 605,000,000 WHO: 15,900,000 UNDP: 4,500,000 UNFPA: 2,250,000 UN Women: 450,000 UNISDR: 10,000	WFP: 58,000,000 WHO: 3,180,000 UNDP: 1,000,000 UNFPA: 500,000 UN Women: 300,000 UNISDR: 10,000	WFP: 547,000,000 WHO: 12,720,000 UNDP: 3,500,000 UNFPA: 1,750,000 UN Women: 150,000
12. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased.	UNIDO UNDP FAO UN Women UNHCR WFP IMO IFAD	9,750,000 92,799,000 17,000,000 2,825,000 2,801,640 32,919,049 200,000	4,000,000 27,000,000 17,000,000 325,000 2,801,640 1,449,752 100,000 58,140,000.00	5,750,000 65,799,000 0 2,500,000 0 31,469,297 100,000 10,000,000.00

Kenya United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022				
Common Budgetary Framework				
Outcome	Agencies	Total (USD) (A)	Projected to be Available (USD) B	Total To be mobilized (USD) A-B
13. By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities.	ILO	13,000,000	3,000,000	10,000,000
	UNDP	37,000,000	7,000,000	30,000,000
	UNIDO	5,800,000	2,500,000	3,300,000
	FAO	36,000,000	20,000,000	16,000,000
	UN Women	1,674,000	674,000	1,000,000
	UNHCR	11,839,628	11,839,628	0
	IMO	200,000		100,000
	IFAD		100,000	
			19,380,000.00	
14. By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management, a progressive and resilient green economy.	UNEP	5,930,000	4,830,000	1,100,000
	UN Environment	55,799,000	20,000,000	35,799,000
	FAO	67,500,000	25,500,000	42,000,000
	UNIDO	10,500,000	2,500,000	8,000,000
	UN Women	2,050,000	550,000	1,500,000
	UNHCR	16,205,685	16,205,685	0
	IFAD		213,600,000.00	86,600,000.00
			9,690,000.00	

3.2 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 strategic priority areas.

The UN agencies, funds and programs will operate resource mobilization strategies consistent with their global mandate and partnerships' requirements. This will be complemented by considering 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.

Equally UN agencies, funds and programs will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within this UNDAF, which may include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, funds for advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, programme development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support.

The UNCT estimates that approximately \$(US) 2.1 billion will be needed over the 2018-2022 four-year period to support the attainment of the 14 UNDAF outcomes. This includes the financial resource allocations that UN agencies will receive and the funds that they expect to mobilize from external sources.

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

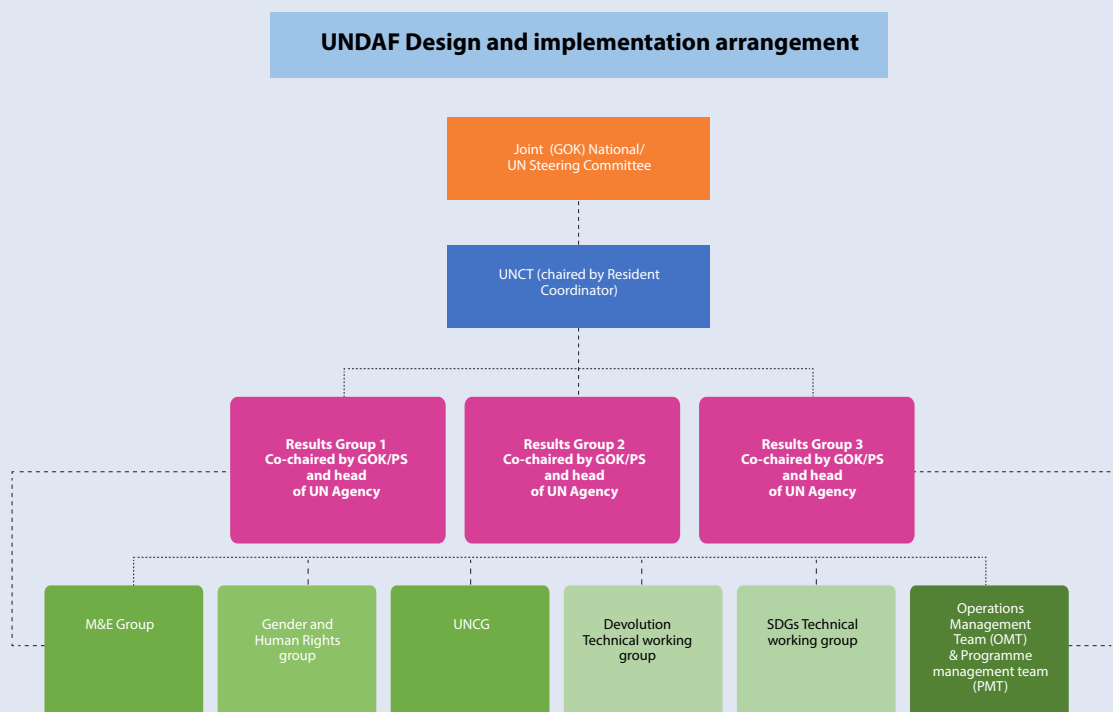


4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The UNCT, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, will be responsible for the implementation of the UNDAF for the 2018-2022 period while reducing duplication of efforts and enhancing coordination through joint programming. Under the DaO “One Leader” approach the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team will be responsible for the oversight of the Results Groups, the Operations Management Team and the Communications Group. The National Steering Committee (NSC) will directly oversee the Common Budgetary Framework (CBF) and Programme implementation. Regular UNCT meetings will establish an ongoing, high level of information exchange to strengthen inter-agency collaboration and improve coordination of the UN System in Kenya.

- The UNDAF National Steering Committee and Secretariat (NSCS) co-chaired by both the Government of Kenya at Cabinet Secretary Level and the UN Resident Coordinator will provide overall program steering and oversight.
- The UN County Team (UNCT) will:
 - Provide Leadership to the strategic priority area groups, Leading Joint Programs 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 Performance management goals
 - Participate and contribute actively in collective planning, programming and reporting.
 - Avail communication capacity towards collective communication and production of communication
- Strategic result area groups will provide leadership and oversight for implementation, planning review, monitoring and reporting. They will also provide strategic guidance and decision making.
- Inter-agency Technical Working Groups and Task Teams: support the strategic and technical support. These will include:
 - Operations management team and programme management team
 - Gender and human rights technical working group
 - Monitoring and evaluation technical working group
 - Communications group
 - SDGs technical working group
 - Devolution working group

Figure 7: UNDAF design and implementation arrangement





5. MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and Evaluation of the UNDAF will be two pronged with a focus on measuring UNDAF outcomes and impact, as well as measuring UNDAF implementation against agreed upon results.

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan of the UNDAF will establish how:

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 the 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 technical working groups (such as programme management group (PMOG), Operations and management technical working group/team (OMT), UN communications group (UNCG) and monitoring and evaluation (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.

Strategic result area (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.

The Calendar of major Monitoring and Evaluation Activities and detailed costed monitoring and evaluation plan are outlined in annex B and C respectively.



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.



ANNEX A: Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022 Resource and Results Framework

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: TRANSFORMATIVE GOVERNANCE

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK		
			2018/2022		
			Total (C)	Projected to be Available (A)	To be Mobilized (B)
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					
Total Indicative Budget: 300,712,655.00					
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					
<p>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</p>	<p>Indicator: Ibrahim Index of African Governance Baseline: 59.3 (2017) Target: 62 (2022) Data Source: Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance Frequency: Annually</p> <p>Indicator: Extent of implementation of treaty body recommendations (UPR and special procedures) from the 2015 baselines; Baseline: 2 Target: 3 (2022) Data Source: Department of Justice, State Law Office; KNCHR; NGEC Frequency: Annually and quarterly</p> <p>SDG 16.7.1 Indicator: Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions Baseline: National Legislature (Gender -21% women), Local legislatures (Gender -34.5% women), Public service (Gender -10.09% women) Judiciary (Gender -42.7% women) Target: National Legislature (Gender -33% women) Local legislatures (Gender -40% women)Public service (Gender -33%) Judiciary (Gender -50% women) Data Source: , Public Service Commission, Judiciary Service Commission, Parliamentary Service Commission, CoG, NGEC, IEBC Frequency: Annual; and every 5 years;</p>	<p>UNDP UNWOMEN UNHCR IOM OHCHR UNODC</p> <p>UNESCO</p>	111,596,786	42,112,554.00	69,484,232

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK		
			2018/2022		
			Total (C)	Projected to be Available (A)	To be Mobilized (B)
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	<p>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: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.b: Percentage of Kenyans who support devolution (county governments) Baseline: 88% Target: 90% Data Source: Public Opinion Surveys; Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of total government budget (recurrent and capital) allocated to gender machinery (the State Department Responsible for GEWE and the National Gender Equality Commission) (a) Baseline 0.02% (2016/17) (b) Target 2.5% (2021/2022) Data source: Budget Estimates, National Treasury (Budget Statement).</p>	<p>UNDP UNWOMEN</p> <p>UNICEF UNESCO</p> <p>UNCDF</p>	75,045,964	9,152,139	65,893,825

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK		
			2018/2022		
			Total (C)	Projected to be Available (A)	To be Mobilized (B)
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: Annual	UNDP UNWOMEN UNHCR IOM OHCHR UNODC UNESCO UN Environment	114,069,905	27,134,360	86,935,545
	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: Annual				
	Indicator: National Social Cohesion Index Baseline: 56.6% (2014) Target: 60% (2022) Data source: NCIC Frequency: Annual				

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
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”					
Total Indicative Budget: 1,178,619,439.00					
Related National Development Priority of Goals: MTP III: Outcomes 1 & 6: Education & Training and Sports, Culture and the Arts					
Related SDG(s): 4, 5, 8, 12, 13,17					
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	Indicator: Gross Enrolment Rates (boys; girls) in ECD, primary, secondary and TVET Baseline: boys 78%; girls 75% (ECD), boys 105.8%; 101%(Pri.), boys 67%; girls 59.6% (Sec.) male 56%; female 44% (TVET) Target: boys 90% ; girls 90% (ECD), boys 100%; girls 100% (Pri.), boys 80%; girls 80% (Sec.) Economic survey 2016/2017 Data source: EMIS 2015	Lead Agency UNICEF/UNESCO UN Partners UNHCR WFP UNESCO UNFPA UNV	UNICEF: 44,227,000 UNHCR: 38,941,536 WFP: 21,000,000 UNESCO: 2,810,000 UNFPA: 550,000 UNV: 30,000	UNICEF: 38,000,000 UNHCR: 38,941,536 WFP: 2,000,000 UNESCO: 2,250,000 UNFPA: 400,000 UNV: 30,000	UNICEF 6,227,000 UNHCR: 0 WFP: 19,000,000 UNESCO: 560,000 UNFPA: 150,000 UNV: 0
	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) Baseline: 37% Target: 40% Data source: UWEZO; SACMEQ	UNESCO; UNICEF			
	Indicator: Transition and completion rates from/of (a) ECDE to primary; (b) primary to secondary / vocational and technical training centres; and (c) secondary to higher or tertiary education Baseline: <u>Transition rate</u> (a) ECDE 100% (b) Pri. 86% (c) N/A <u>Completion rate</u> (a) ECDE N/A (b) Pri. 83% (c) Sec. 52% Target: <u>Transition Rate</u> (a) 100% (b) 90% (c) 75% <u>Completion Rate</u> (a) ECDE – 90% (b) Primary- 90% (c) Secondary – 85% Data source: EMIS 2015	UNICEF; UNESCO; UNFPA			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
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)	Lead Agency WHO/UNICEF UN Partners UNHCR WHO UNFPA	WHO: 40,991,358 UNICEF: 35,000,000 UNHCR: 32,400,000 UNFPA: 8,028,700	WHO: 25,991,358 UNICEF: 10,000,000 UNHCR: 32,400,000 UNFPA: 5,793,700	WHO: 15,000,000 UNICEF: 25,000,000 UNHCR: 0 UNFPA: 2,235,000
	Baseline: 52				
	Target: TBD				
	Data source: KDHS				
	Indicator: Maternal Mortality Ratio (SDG 3.1.1)				
	Baseline: 362				
	Target: TBD				
	Data source: KDHS				
	Indicator: Neonatal mortality rate (SDG 3.2.2)				
	Baseline: 22				
	Target: TBD				
	Data source: KDHS				
	Indicator: Proportion of the population who are covered by any form of health insurance	UNFPA; UNICEF; WHO; UNHCR			
	Baseline: TBD				
	Target: TBD				
	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					

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)			
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)	
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)	Lead Agency UNICEF UN Partners WFP FAO UNHCR WHO	WFP: 72,700,000 UNICEF: 50,000,000 FAO: 12,650,000 UNHCR: 6,800,000 WHO: 550,000	WFP: 1,000,000 UNICEF: 8,700,000 FAO: 12,650,000 UNHCR: 6,800,000 WHO: 550,000	WFP: 71,700,000 UNICEF: 41,300,000 FAO: 0 UNHCR: 0 WHO: 0	
	Baseline: 26%					
	Target: 22%					
	Data source: KDHS					
	Indicator: Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.2)					
	Baseline: 4%					
	Target: 3%					
	Data source: KDHS					
Indicator: % of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding						
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: By 2022, 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)	Lead Agency UNAIDS UN Partners UNDP; UNICEF; UNFPA, UNESCO; ILO; WHO; WFP; UN Women; UNODC; UNHCR; IOM	UNAIDS: 2,500,000 WHO: 2,603,200 UNICEF: 9,960,000 UNFPA: 3,780,200 UNDP: 560,000 UNODC: 4,900,00 UNESCO: 360,000 WFP: 400,000 ILO: 280,000 UN Women: 50,000 UNHCR: 3,960,000	UNAIDS: 1,500,000 WHO: 1,200,000 UNICEF: 3,960,000 UNFPA: 2,187,200 UNDP: 360,000 UNODC: 1,300,000 UNESCO: 160,000 WFP: 100,000 ILO: 140,000 UN Women: 0 UNHCR: 3,080,000	UNAIDS: 1,000,000 WHO: 1,403,200 UNICEF: 6,000,000 UNFPA: 1,593,000 UNDP: 200,000 UNODC: 3,600,000 UNESCO: 200,000 WFP: 300,000 ILO: 140,000 UN Women: 50,000 UNHCR: 880,000	
	Baseline: 53,000 1.21 (incidence rate) Male 15+: 18,000 Female 15+: 27,000 Children 0-14: 8,000					
	Target: 25.000 (national target 2020)					
	Data source: HIV Estimates					
	Indicator: Number of AIDS related deaths disaggregated by age, sex and county					
	Baseline: 28,000 Male 15+: 13,700 Female 15+: 10,000 Children 0-14: 4,300					
	Target: 16,000					
	Data source: HIV Estimates					

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP3 Outcome 3: Environment, Water & Sanitation					
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 behaviour	Indicator: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1) Baseline: 22.6% Target: 30% Data source: Ministry of Water & Irrigation, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Pilot Progress Report December 2017	Lead Agency UNICEF UN Partners UNHCR; WHO; FAO; UN Environment; UN Habitat; UNSD	UNICEF: 44,474,000 UNHCR: 20,500,000 WHO: 700,000	UNICEF: 7,474,000 UNHCR: 20,500,000 WHO: 400,000	UNICEF: 37,000,000 UNHCR: 0 WHO: 300,000
	Indicator: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (SDG 6.2.1) Baseline: 20% Target: 25% Data source: Ministry of Water & Irrigation, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, Pilot Progress Report December 2017				

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP3 Outcome 5: Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups					
Related SDG(s): 1, 4, 5, 10, 16					
Outcome 2.6: 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	Indicator: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (SDG 1.3.1)	Lead Agency WFP UN Partners UNICEF;ILO; IOM; UNFPA; UN Women; WHO; UNESCO; UNDP; UNAIDS; UNODC; UNHCR; UN Habitat; FAO; OHCHR	WFP: 6,713,000	WFP: 2,000,000	WFP: 4,713,000
	Baseline: 12%		UNICEF: 23,730,000	UNICEF: 13,730,000	UNICEF:10,000,000
	Target: 25%		UNFPA: 2,068,000	UNFPA: 1,268,000	UNFPA: 800,000
	Data source: SP Sector Review Report		UNWOMEN: 2,480,000	UNWOMEN: 1,304,000	UNWOMEN: 1,176,000
	Indicator: Proportion of total government spending on Social protection (SDG 1.a.2)		IOM:1,785,000	IOM:357,000	IOM: 1,428,000
	Baseline: 0.5% of GDP		FAO: 100,000	FAO: 20,000	FAO: 80,000
	Target: 1% of GDP			ILO:20,000	
	Data source: SP Sector Review Report			UNHCR: 33,800,000	
	Indicator: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth have been registered (SDG 16.9.1)				
	Baseline: 60%				
	Target: 75%				
	Data source: KDHS Report				
	Indicator: Reduced prevalence of GBV, FGM, VAC and child marriages (SDGs 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 16.1.3; 16.2.1; 16.2.3; 16.3.1)				
	Baseline: GBV: (Physical and sexual) 41% women, 11% men, 2014 FGM: 21%, 2014 VAC:13% of girls and 9% of boys, 2010 Child Marriage: 22.9%, 2014				
Target: 5% reduction					
Data source: KDHS Report; VAC Study report					
Indicator: Proportion of GBV, FGM, VAC and Child Marriage cases reported, investigated, prosecuted, convicted and provided with comprehensive services (medical, psycho-social, legal aid, rehabilitation, shelter) (SDGs 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 16.1.3; 16.2.1; 16.2.3; 16.3.1)					
Baseline: None (to work with different sectors to determine baselines as part of the project)					
Target: To be determined					

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP3 Outcome 4: Population, Urbanization and Housing					
Related SDG(s): 11, 17					
Outcome 2.7: 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	Indicator: Kenya Population and Housing Census conducted (SDG 17.19.2) Baseline: No Target: Yes Data source: 2019 KPHC Reports	Lead Agency UNFPA UN Partners UN Habitat UNHCR UNICEF UNDP	UNFPA: 7,800,000 UN Habitat: 500,000 UNHCR: 157,445 UNICEF: 80,000 UNDP: ?	UNFPA: 1,800,000 UN Habitat: 500,000 UNHCR: 157,445 UNICEF: 80,000 UNDP: ?	UNFPA: 6,000,000 UN Habitat: 0 UNHCR: 0 UNICEF: 0 UNDP: ?
	Indicator: Proportion of counties with development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, including changing age structure, population distribution and urbanization Baseline: 0 Target: 100 Data source: Annual Country Development Plans				
	Indicator: Percentage of births registered with civil registration services (SDG 16.9.1) Baseline: 64.1% Target: 88% Data source: Kenya Vital Statistics Report				
	Indicator: Percentage of deaths registered with civil registration services Baseline: 41.9% Target: 65% Data source: Kenya Vital Statistics Report				
	Indicator: Proportion of population living in cities and towns that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (SDG 11.a.1) Baseline: <i>(Baseline being collected in 2018 for the first time)</i> Target: Data source:	UN Habitat			
	Indicator: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG 11.1.1) Baseline: 56% Target: 54% Data source: State of the World Cities Report, Slum Almanac 2015-2016				

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (in USD)		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Related National Development Priority of Goal: MTP 3: Cross-Cutting Area					
Related SDG(s): 11; 13					
Outcome 2.8: By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies	Indicator: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (SDG 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1)	Lead Agency UNDP UN Partners WHO UNFPA WFP UNISDR UN Women	WFP: 605,000,000 WHO: 15,900,000 UNDP: 4,500,000 UNFPA: 2,250,000 UN Women: 450,000 UNISDR: 10,000	WFP: 58,000,000 WHO: 3,180,000 UNDP: 1,000,000 UNFPA: 500,000 UN Women: 300,000 UNISDR: 10,000	WFP: 547,000,000 WHO: 12,720,000 UNDP: 3,500,000 UNFPA: 1,750,000 UN Women: 150,000 UNISDR: 0
	Baseline: 50				
	Target: 27				
	Data source: Disaster Loss Database				
	Indicator: Proportion of counties that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 1.5.4; 11.b.2; 13.1.3)				
	Baseline: 10%				
Target: 64%					
Data source: County Reports; NDMA					

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK. 2018-2022		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY III: Competitive and sustainable economic growth that is increasingly resilient, green, inclusive, equitable, and creating decent jobs and quality livelihoods for all</p> <p>Total Indicative budget: 501,073,002.00</p>					
<p>Related national development priority: MTP III- Economic Pillar and Big 4 Transformative agenda on manufacturing, food, nutrition and employment</p> <p>Related SDGs: SDG 1- Poverty. SDG 2-Hunger, food security, nutrition and agriculture. SDG 8- Economic growth, employment and decent work. SDG-9- Infrastructure, industrialization and innovation. SDG 14- Oceans, seas and marine resources.</p>					
<p>Outcome 3.1. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased.</p>	<p>Indicator: <i>Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age. (SDG 1.2.1)</i></p>	<p>UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, IMO WFP, UN, UNHCR, UNEP, UN Women, UNESCO, IFAD</p>	159,294,689	53,676,392	105,618,297
	<p>Baseline: 35.6 % -World bank report 2018</p>				
	<p>Target: TBD</p>				
	<p>Data source: KNBS/NVR</p>	<p>FAO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIDO, ILO, WFP, UN, UNEP, UN Women, IFAD</p>			
	<p>Indicator: <i>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). (SDG 2.2.1)</i></p>				
	<p>Baseline: 33.4% (Baseline data:2009-2014)</p>				
	<p>Target: TBD</p>	<p>UNIDO, FAO, UNDP, ILO, WFP, UNEP, UN Women, UNESCO</p>			
	<p>Data source: NVR (Annex II Pg. 63)</p>				
	<p>Indicator: <i>Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP. (SDG 9.2.1)</i></p>				
<p>Baseline: 9% (MTP 3 and Budget policy statement 2018)</p>					
<p>Target: 15%</p>					
<p>Data source: Budget policy statement 2018</p>					

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK. 2018-2022		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Outcome 3.2 . By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities.	Indicator <i>Wage employment by industry and sex</i>	ILO, FAO, WFP, UN, IMO, UN WOMEN	92,513,628	42,113,628	50,400,000
	Baseline: Overall -Female 36.5 % and Male 63.4 %				
	Target: As per Kenya's Constitutional requirement i.e. 1/3 gender rule of either gender in economic/ social participation.				
	Data source: Economic survey Pg. 43				
	Indicator: Number of persons engaged in the informal sector by activity. (SDG 8.3.1)	ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UN WOMEN			
	Baseline: 6% growth in 2017				
	Target: 7%. (Based on actual predictable growth rate of the real gross domestic product (GDP) for 2022				
Data source: Economic survey 2018 pg.. 50					
Indicator: Proportion of income generated by MSMEs by type	UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNHCR, UNWomen IFAD				
Baseline: 45.3 per cent of their net income on investments, 44.5 per cent household and family needs r.pg 304					
Target: 50%					
Data source: Economic survey 2017					

RESULTS	INDICATORS	UN PARTNERS	MEDIUM-TERM COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK. 2018-2022		
			Total (C)	Projected to be available (A)	To be mobilized (B)
Outcome 33. By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy	<p>Indicator: Proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</p> <p>Baseline: 11.9% (Cooking) Refers to percentage of Households. 'clean' includes only Electricity (0.4) and LPG/biogas (11.5). (SDG. 7.2.1)</p> <p>Target: 15%</p> <p>Data source: NVR</p>	UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IFAD	452,254,685.00	278,355,685.00	173,899,000.00
	<p>Indicator: Proportion of counties that have integrated and implemented climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. (SDG 13.2.1)</p> <p>Baseline: 2 Counties (with Climate Change Act enacted,)</p> <p>Target: 25 counties</p> <p>Data source: National Climate Change Action Monitoring and Evaluation Report</p>	UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IFAD			
	<p>Indicator: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. (SDG 15.1.2)</p> <p>Baseline: 12.4 %</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Data source: KNBS/NVR</p>	FAO, UNEP, UNDP, IMO, IFAD			
	<p>Indicator: Forest area as a percentage of total land area (SDG 15.2)</p> <p>Baseline: (5.95%);</p> <p>Target: (10%... national target)</p> <p>Data source: KNBS/NVR</p>	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UN Women			
	<p>Indicator: The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control;(SDG 5 a..2)</p> <p>Baseline: (Constitution 2010 Article 45 (3), (NVR))</p> <p>Target:</p> <p>Data Source: NVR</p>	FAO, UN Women			

Annex B: Calendar of Monitoring and Evaluation activities

Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Surveys and studies	Bi-annual SMART surveys	KDHS 2019	Bi-annual SMART surveys	Bi-annual SMART surveys	Bi-annual SMART surveys
	Integrated WASH & Nutrition Study	Bi-annual SMART surveys	Coverage Surveys (as needed)	Coverage Surveys (as needed)	Coverage Surveys (as needed)
	Nutrition & Social Protection Integration Study	Integrated WASH & Nutrition Study	KABP studies (as needed)	KABP studies (as needed)	KABP studies (as needed)
	Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages	Nutrition & Social Protection Integration Study	Integrated WASH & Nutrition Study	Integrated WASH & Nutrition Study	Integrated WASH & Nutrition Study
	Nutrition & ICCM study	Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages	Nutrition & Social Protection Integration Study	Nutrition & Social Protection Integration Study	Nutrition & Social Protection Integration Study
	Kenya Population Based HIV Impact Assessment	Nutrition & ICCM study	Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages	Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages	Studies assessing the impact of Agriculture and Livelihood linkages
	Cost of Hunger Assessment in Africa – Kenya (COHA)	Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)	Nutrition & ICCM study	Nutrition & ICCM study	Nutrition & ICCM study
			Comprehensive Food and Nutrition Vulnerability Assessment (CFSVA)		
	Health Facility Assessment and Service Delivery Indicators survey	Kenya Population and Housing Census	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey		
	Inua jamii70 baseline	Fiscal space analysis for social protection	Inua jamii70 midline survey		Inua jamii70 end line survey Follow up study for the SP investment case
The Agriculture Gender Gap Study					

Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
		Validation of Kenya Population Census (agriculture module) tools and piloting of data collection tools			
Monitoring systems	Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)	Implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)			
	Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems	Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems	Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems	Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems	Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems
	Social Protection M&E framework	Efficiency analysis of SP MISs including the Single Registry	Revise and enhance the Social Protection M&E system	Undertake social audit within SP system	
Reviews	Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions	Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions	Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions	Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions	Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions
	Capacity Assessments	Capacity Assessments	Capacity Assessments	Capacity Assessments	Capacity Assessments
	Global Health Assembly Targets	Global Health Assembly Targets	Global Health Assembly Targets	Global Health Assembly Targets	Global Health Assembly Targets
		Review shock responsiveness of Social Protection programmes	Review of existing laws for birth and death registration	Social Protection Sector Review	
	Bi-annual food security assessments	Bi-annual food security assessments	Bi-annual food security assessments	Bi-annual food security assessments	Bi-annual food security assessments
Evaluations	Real Time Evaluation; Monitoring SDG 2	Monitoring SDG 2	Monitoring SDG 2	Monitoring SDG 2	EDE-CPF Evaluation
	RMNCAH Project Evaluation in the six counties				

Annex C: Indicative Costed Monitoring and Evaluation plan

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Related outcome	Intended use of Monitoring and Evaluation Findings	Time frame	Indicative cost (USD)	Source of funds
					Agency Regular funds
Support implementation of an inclusive, efficient and real-time education data management system (NEMIS)	Outcome 4: Education and Training	To support evidence based planning, monitoring and decision making at all levels of the education system	2018-2022	100,000 (UNICEF: 100,000)	Other Resources (OR)
Joint Education Sector Review (JRES) missions		Inform development partners, MoE and county governments on needed improvements in the sector	2018-2022	150,000 USD (WFP: 100,000 & UNICEF: 50,000)	OR
Health Facility Assessment. and Service Delivery Indicators survey	Outcome 5: Health	Reporting of availability of health services and commodities and policy formulation towards universal health coverage	2018 – 2019	USD 370,000	UNFPA- USD 200,000
RMNCAH Project Evaluation in the six counties		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.	2017 -2020	USD 44,201	USD 44,201
Surveys & Studies on Nutrition	Outcome 6: Nutrition	Inform nutrition response and contingency planning; better understand impact of impact of nutrition integration with Social Protection, WASH, and Health sectors	2018-2022	UNICEF: 2,000,000 WFP: 320,000	
Routine Information Systems (including DHIS, CHIS, LMIS); Social Accountability systems		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	2018-2022		
Capacity Assessments & Global Health Assembly Targets		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	2018-2022		
Evaluations: Real Time Evaluation; Monitoring SDG 2; EDE-CPF Evaluation		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	2018-2022		

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Related outcome	Intended use of Monitoring and Evaluation Findings	Time frame	Indicative cost (USD)	Source of funds Agency Regular funds Others
Inua jamii70 surveys	Outcome 9: Social Protection, Prevention and Response to GBV & Violence Against Children	Inform timely policy decisions including expansion options	2018-2022	430,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, ILO
Fiscal space analysis for social protection		Informing additional financing options	2020	100,000	UNICEF, Swedish Embassy
Follow up study for the SP investment case		Inform further policy decision to support complementarity and linkages	2021-2022	340,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID
Social Protection M&E framework and Social audits		Enhance efficiency, accountability and advanced community participation	2018-2022	460,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, ILO
Efficiency analysis of SP MISs including the Single Registry		Costing the efficiency of e-platforms and "the how to improve the system"	2019-2021	100,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy,
Review shock responsiveness of SP programmes		Inform better programming decisions to reduce loss	2019	300,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy, USAID, DFID
Review of existing laws for birth and death registration		Inform policy decisions to support timely and inclusive civil registration options	2019	100,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy
Social Protection Sector Review		Provide policy options for further reforms within the sector	2021	480,000	UNICEF, WFP, Swedish Embassy
Joint Evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation: Accelerating Change (Phase I and II)		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.	2018-2019	Funded by HQ with trust funds	Funded by HQ with trust funds
Kenya Population and Housing Census	Outcome 10: Population, Urbanization & Housing	Provide data on population size and structure for development planning	2018 – 2022	USD 18,500,000	UNFPA- Available- USD 1,000,000 To be mobilized USD 5,700,000 UNICEF- USD, 80,000
Kenya Demographic and Health Survey	Outcomes 4,5,6,7,8,9 & 10	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	2020-2021	TBD ²	TBD

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Related outcome	Intended use of Monitoring and Evaluation Findings	Time frame	Indicative cost (USD)	Source of funds
					Agency Regular funds Others
		Partners, MoE and county governments on needed improvements in the sector	2018-2022	150,000 USD (WFP: 100,000 & UNICEF: 50,000)	OR
Health Facility Assessment.					
		Response to adapt response and contingency planning as needed	2018-2022		
Inua jamii70 surveys	Outcome 9:				
				With trust funds	
	Outcome 10: Population,				
The Agriculture Gender Gap Study	Outcome 1	Program Design	2018-2019	15,000	FAO
Validation of Kenya Population Census (agriculture module) tools and piloting of data collection tools	Priority 3.3	Finalization of Kenya Population Census data collection tools for agriculture module	2018	25,000	FAO
Bi-annual food security assessments	Priority 3.3	Determine the effect of short rains and long rains on agriculture, livestock, water, nutrition, markets and education sectors	Annual	150,000	FAO
Kenya Population Census (agriculture module)	Priority 3.3	Generate agriculture statistics and data	2019	25,000	FAO
Agriculture data and information repository	Priority 3.3	Setting up a national agriculture data and information repository	2019	25,000	FAO

(Footnotes)

- 1= UPR implementation matrix, 2= UPR implementation matrix in place and adopted, 3= UPR implementation matrix in place, adopted and assessed at least 20% implemented, 4= UPR implementation matrix in place and adopted and assessed at least 40% implemented, 5= UPR implementation matrix in place and adopted and assessed at least 60% implemented.
- 2 The planning of DHS to be conducted in 2020 is yet to commence
- 3 The planning of DHS to be conducted in 2020 is yet to commence

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