



UNITED NATIONS
KENYA



UNITED NATIONS
Sustainable Development
Cooperation Framework Kenya

2022-2026

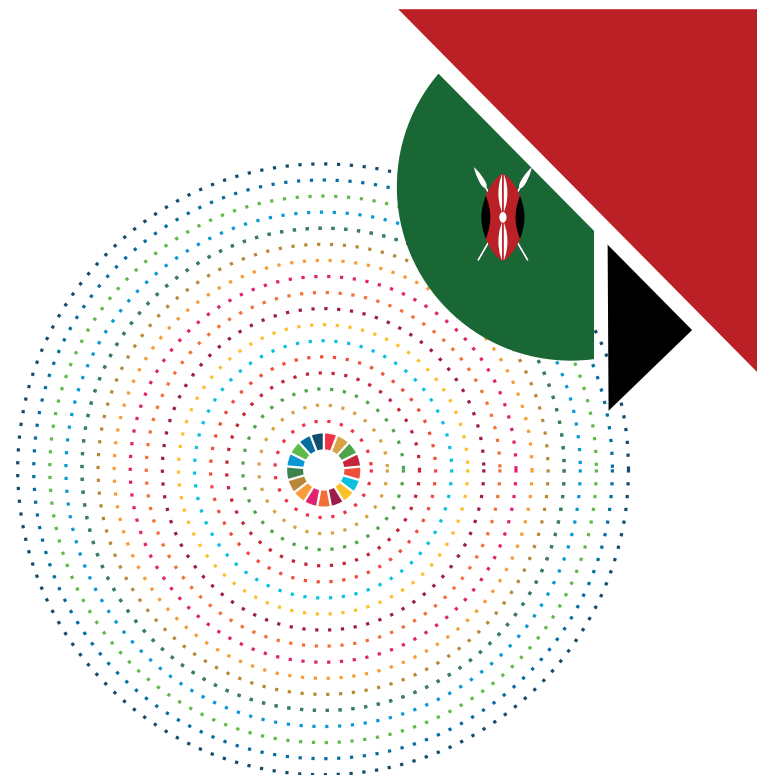
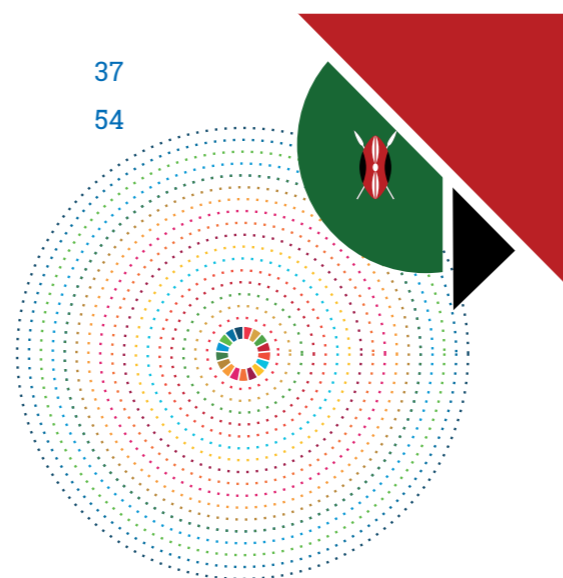




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United Nations in Kenya





Acronyms

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement	KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
AFD	Agence Française de Développement	KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
AfDB	African Development Bank	LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Countries
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	LNOB	Leave No One Behind
AU	African Union	LSSC	Local Shared Services Centre
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya	MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
CCA	Common Country Analysis	MSME	Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises
CF	Cooperation Framework	MTPs	Medium Term Plans
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans	NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
COG	Council of Governors	NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
CSB	Common Services Board	ODA	Official Development Assistance
CSMT	Common Services Management Team	OMT	Operations Management Team
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations	PFM	Public Financial Management
DCO	Development Coordination Office	PFMA	Public Financial Management Act
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	PMT	Programme Management Team
EAC	East African Community	PPP	Public Private Partnership
EIB	European Investment Bank	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy	PwDs	Persons With Disabilities
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme	RCO	Resident Coordinator Office
EU	European Union	RCs	Resident Coordinators
FACE	Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures	SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations	SAI	Sustainable Agriculture Initiative
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SE	Strategic Enabler
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SERRs	Social Economic Reengineering and Recovery Strategy
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
HDI	Human Development Index	SPs	Strategic Priorities
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	TFTA	Tripartite Free Trade Area
HLPF	High Level Political Forum	ToC	Theory of Change
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	UN	United Nations
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	UNCTs	United Nations Country Teams
IFIs	International Financial Institutions	UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority on Development	UNDS	United Nations Development System
IMF	International Monetary Fund	UNEP	UN Environment Programme
JSC	Joint Steering Committee	UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
JWP	Joint Work Plan	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
KfW	KfW Development Bank (German Development Bank)		

UNSCDF	United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Development Framework
UNSDG	United Nations Sustainable Development Group
UPR	Universal Peer Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

VLRs	Voluntary Local Reviews
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WPs	Work Plans



A customary justice hearing in Nyeri as part of Kenya's Alternative Justice Systems (AJS) Policy. © UNODC



Joint Statement and Commitment

The world was already falling behind on Agenda 2030 and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Climate Agreement when the COVID-19 pandemic hit. Kenya's decades-long development trajectory has been impressive, lifting the country from "least developed" to "middle income" status and hitting significant development milestones across the sector. Macroeconomic resilience in the face of the pandemic has also proven remarkable. But COVID-19 has, nonetheless, had substantial implications for Kenya's development progress and socio-economic inclusion. And now, as Kenya and UN Kenya together agree on the sustainable development priorities for the next four years of our support and work together, the war in Ukraine is propagating a further tidal wave of socio-economic disruption around the globe, across the continent and here in Kenya.

The moment is, therefore, urgent: two years into the remaining "Decade of Action to Deliver the SDGs" by 2030, we recommit to "leaving no one behind" and affirm that there can be "no more business as usual". There is no longer the luxury of time for "pilot projects". Through our partnership, we commit to a targeted approach to UN support. We commit to joined-up actions across the UN Kenya family as never before. We commit to prioritising immediately scalable actions. With Government in the lead, we commit to bold, risk-taking programming, which provides the maximum opportunity for impact and immediacy. And we commit to a multi-stakeholder partnership as the foundation of everything we do. We will continue to engage the Government at all levels and support the deepening of Kenya's devolution. We will reach out to and align strongly with the actions of other key actors in the sustainable development ecosystem. And we will proactively identify opportunities to crowd in development financing of all kinds – particularly through innovative development financing instruments and public-private partnerships.

In its resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018, the United Nations General Assembly created a dedicated, impartial, independent, empowered, and sustainable development-focused coordination function for the United Nations Development System (UNDS), centred on the work of an independent United Nations Resident Coordinator and their team in the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) in support of the UN Country Team (UNCT). The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is the centrepiece of that reform process and the primary instrument for planning and implementation of sustainable development activities by all UN entities at the country level. As we advance, the country programming documents of all UN entities within the UN Kenya family will be derived directly from this UNSDCF.

This UNSDCF, therefore, represents the collective agreement of the UN Kenya's agencies, funds and programmes and the Government of Kenya for UN Kenya to support the national priorities of Kenya as expressed in Vision 2030 to address national priorities and gaps in its pathway towards meeting the SDGs through the collective promise to leave no one behind. The UNSDCF will be a living document over its four-year life. It will be reviewed to ensure its complete alignment with Kenya's Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) once finalised and with the expressed sustainable development priorities of the new Government after the August 2022 elections.

To prepare for this UNSDCF, under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the United Nations Country Team (UN Kenya) carried out a first development assessment (the UN Common Country Analysis, CCA), formulated our overall development priorities together with the Government and stakeholders and mapped out United Nations system capacities and resources that are required to deliver on the UNSDCF effectively. All of these elements converge in this UNSDCF, which represents the distillation of UN Kenya's promise to support Kenya's people and Government more urgently than ever before to achieve sustainable development for all, as expressed in Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.

By signing hereunder, we, the Government of Kenya and the United Nations in Kenya reaffirm our commitment to working together to achieve the objectives of this UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2022-2026 towards achieving the Agenda 2030.

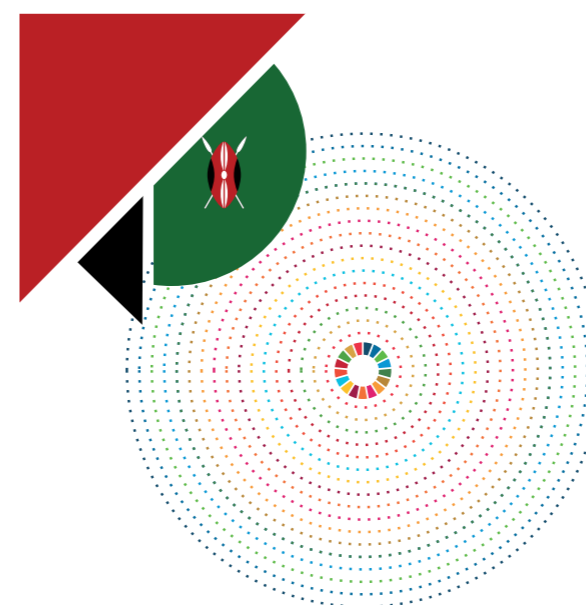
On Behalf of the Government
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On Behalf of the UN System
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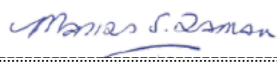
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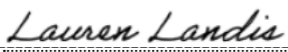


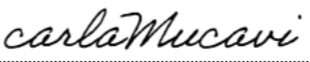



UN Country Team Kenya Commitment and Signatures


We, the undersigned, commit to work together in pursuing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026, including the Joint Statement of Accountability, towards achieving the Agenda 2030.


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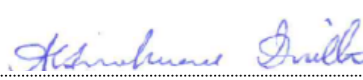

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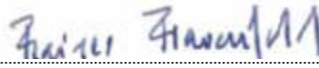

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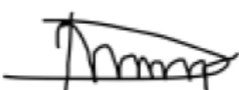

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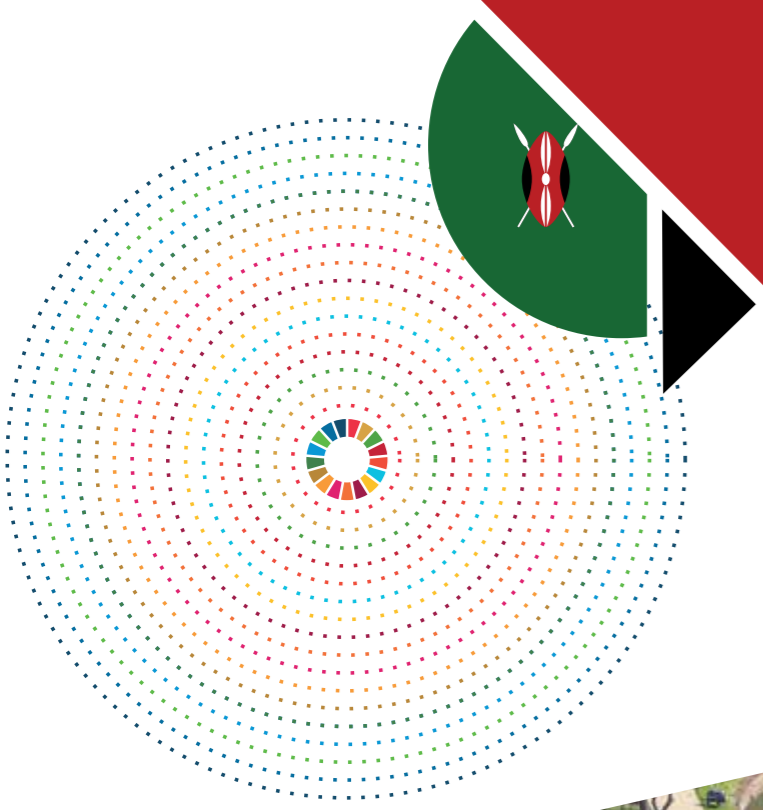

Mark Majodina
Representative for Eastern and
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WMO


Keith Hansen,
Country Director for Kenya,
Rwanda, Somalia and Uganda,
World Bank¹

¹ The World Bank Kenya expresses its endorsement of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026 to achieve the SDGs.



Executive Summary



An aerial photo of Kenya's Parliament with historic Uhuru Park in the background. © Fredbrannen Obadha

Kenya has made important governance and structural reforms that have contributed to impressive political gains, economic growth and social development over the past two decades. To mention a few significant milestones: between 1990 and 2020, the under-five mortality rate fell by 57 per cent, from 101 to 43 deaths per 1,000 live births. There has been continual progress in the Kenyan education system, including improved net enrolment rates across all levels. The number of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions has expanded from 52 to 238 in less than a decade. Over the same period, more than 11,000 km of tarmac roads have been completed. Internet penetration has risen from 31.4% to 93.9%. And there has been a 43% increase in the number of healthcare facilities – including at the primary healthcare level.

Kenya has achieved consistently high real growth rates over recent years, averaging 5.0% on the back of its investment-led growth model. The recent economic expansion has been boosted by a stable macroeconomic environment, positive investor confidence and a resilient services sector. The successful implementation of socio-economic policies and structural reforms led Kenya to make the historic graduation from a low-income to a lower-middle-income country with an estimated per capita income of KES244,099 (US\$2,225) in 2021 from KES127,065 (US\$1,442) in 2013. Kenya's current ambition is to achieve upper-middle-income status by 2030, with a minimum per capita income of at least KES 453,150 (US\$3,776) (Kenya Government Budget Statement for the Fiscal year 2022/23).

To accomplish this, the CCA showed that Kenya would need to overcome some key development challenges: narrow fiscal space, debt vulnerability, persistent pockets of poverty and inequality, recurrent disasters (exacerbated by the Climate Emergency), depletion of ecosystems services, under- and unemployment (particularly among youth and women), continued untapped private sector investment and the vulnerability of the economy to internal and external shocks, including inter-communal conflicts and violent extremism. Persisting inequality has particular potential to present an obstacle to continued growth and development.

Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), UN Kenya will continue to promote collaboration

and partnerships among the different agencies in enhancing coordination, improving the humanitarian and development approach, finding ways to operate more efficiently, amplifying joint programmes and advocacy to Leave No-One Behind (LNOB).

This UNSDCF articulates the collective vision of the UN system in Kenya for 2022-2026. It has been prepared in the context of a system-wide response to the country's development challenges and COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated pre-existing socio-economic inequalities challenging economic growth and the realisation of the 2030 Agenda pledge to Leave No One Behind (LNOB). Responding to cyclical climate-related disasters and building back better require continued collaboration, partnerships, and shared intent internally in the UN, between the UN and the Government of Kenya, development partners, academia, the private sector, civil society and other key stakeholders. The UNSDCF provides a platform for this collaboration and partnerships and a framework through which recovery, shared prosperity and development can be realised.

Between September 2021 and May 2022, the UNSDCF was developed through a highly participatory process. This included consultations with Government entities (at the national and devolved level), civil society, academia, non-Governmental organisations, the private sector, and specific constituencies of the Kenyan groups at risk of "being left behind" in Kenya's remarkable and rapid development trajectory: amongst them, youth, women, people living with disability, people living in the ASALs and people living in informal urban settlements. On 6 October 2021, UN Kenya and the Government of Kenya jointly launched the Roadmap for the Development of the New Kenya UNSDCF (2022-2026) with a concrete timeline for the development of the UNSDCF with launch end of June 2022 and validated together the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA). On 19 January 2022, the Government, UN Kenya and a broad range of stakeholders validated the overall UNSDCF Theory of Change, Structure, Outcomes and Indicators. A large and participatory Stakeholder Retreat was organised for an entire week in February 2022 in Naivasha to develop the draft Results Framework. That consultative process between the UN, Government and partners then continued after the retreat to finalise that Results Framework. Also a stakeholder consultation focused on leave no-one behind, development partners and private sector was held early May, as was a dedicated consultation



Kenya Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

with the World Bank Country Office in Kenya. And following all of these steps, a dedicated “UNSDCF Editing Team” (comprising technical experts from Treasury, Ministry of Devolution, Council of Governors and UN Kenya) then met and firmed up the final version. Subsequently, the internal UN peer review process also vetted the UNSDCF through the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) in Addis Ababa.

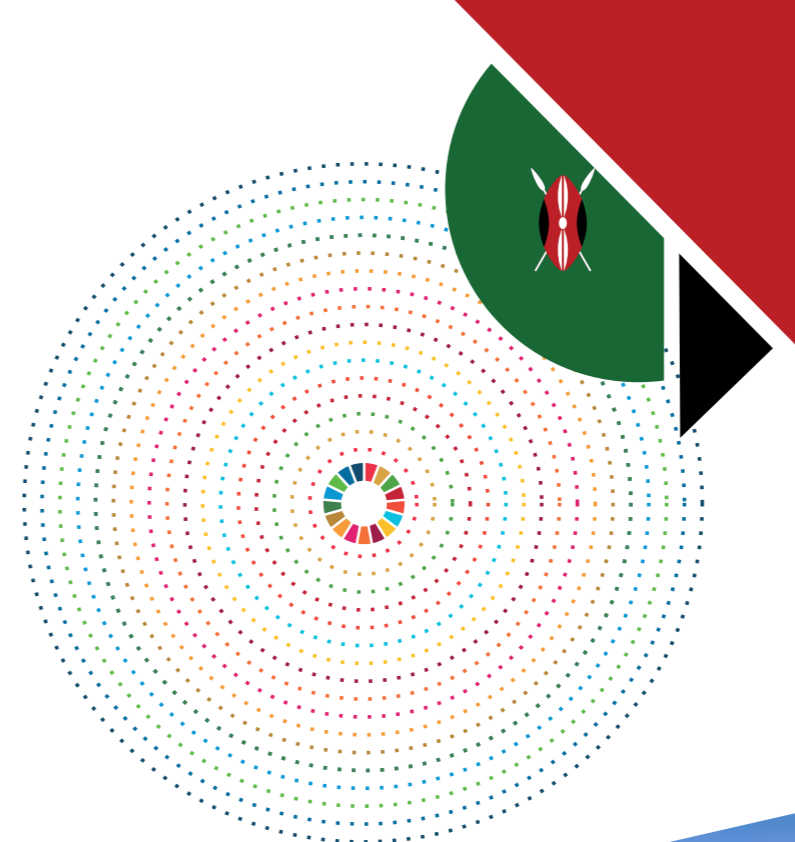
The UNSDCF has two overall “Strategic Priorities” organised around the “Five Ps of the SDGs”. The first targets interventions to support People and Peace, the second to support Prosperity and Planet. Both are, in turn, supported by a “Strategic Enabler on Partnership”. The identification of the outcomes for the 2022-2026 UNSDCF was informed by the priorities articulated in the Vision 2030, recommendations from the MTP III review and the priorities set out in the MTP IV concept note; sector plans; and the goals and targets of the SDGs. It also draws on the global normative agenda of which the United Nations is the guardian (and particularly the international commitments and instruments to which the Government of Kenya is a signatory); the comparative advantages of UN agencies; the findings of the 2021 CCA; the 2021 evaluation of the Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022; and the 2022 UN LNOB analysis in Kenya. It has benefitted from the UN’s consultations with the Government, development partners, the private sector, academia, civil society and other stakeholders during the UNSDCF formulation period.

The UN will implement the UNSDCF in close partnership with a wide range of national, local, regional and international stakeholders. Our partnership with Kenya Government (both at national and devolved levels) occupies the primary position as the cornerstone, with non-Governmental organisations, the private sector, academia, development partners and international financial institutions also strongly contributing.

UNSDCF implementation will be supported by a strategic, coherent and clear data plan, building on a wide range of data sources and, in some instances mining the necessary data to accompany the UNSDCF. Indicators will be disaggregated to track persons/groups at risk of being left behind (by sex and geographical location) to the maximum possible in our annual reports, the design and follow-up of joint programmes, and our use of the UN’s online public portal UNINFO (<https://kenya.un.org/en/sdgs>). UNINFO will be the main platform for monitoring and showcasing results.

UN Kenya will drive a rights-based and gender-responsive approach throughout the UNSDCF. And Devolution permeates the UNSDCF, both as a stand-alone objective and mainstreamed throughout outcomes and outputs.

With the UNSDCF, UN Kenya will work even more closely together and “Deliver as One” by using UN joint programmes, better UN coordination at national and devolved levels, and increased joint UN funding/financing through a new SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF). Furthermore, UN Kenya will also develop a Resource Mobilisation and Financing Strategy for the UNSDCF to shift from funding to financing to private sector investments in the SDGs. The Strategy will serve as a central financial planning and resource mobilisation tool for the UNSDCF. Overall, resources mobilised will be catalytic to support systems strengthening and quality service delivery with equity lenses, as UNCT leverages its position to support Government and private actors to attract investment at scale for the SDGs to address the needs of Kenyans.



1.

Faces of the Mau: A woman community leader in a past tree planting exercise. UN Photo/ Riccardo Gangale



1.1 Country Context

Despite the ravages of the Climate Emergency and COVID-19, considerable instability in the sub-region and now the economic turbulence flowing from the war in Ukraine, Kenya remains a remarkable pole of stability and progress in the region and on the continent as a whole. The Government of Kenya has also made robust efforts to address persistent inequalities that have come as a by-product of rapid development. These have included extending the social protection safety net, educational access and opportunity, internet and infrastructure connectivity and universal healthcare coverage. But inequality remains a stubborn challenge to continued development and maintaining robust societal cohesion. In both these ways, it has the potential to slow down Kenya's journey towards upper middle-income status.

Kenya has made significant political, structural and economic reforms that have contributed to positive political gains, economic growth and social development over the last decade. The new and progressive 2010 Constitution introduced a bicameral legislative house, 47 devolved and empowered County Governments, and a constitutionally tenured judiciary and electoral body. The constitution has facilitated devolved service delivery, but disparities exist within counties and between them (particularly with the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, ASALs).

Kenya's democratic trajectory has been solid and continuous across decades, occasionally punctuated by severe challenges. The country is currently on track to progress through the 9 August 2022 elections successfully and peacefully – vital for the continuity of sustainable development. The reconstitution of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) in 2021, growing public confidence in the judiciary and a strong "national peace infrastructure" flowing from the Constitution all provide necessary guarantees.

Over the last two decades, Kenya has achieved consistently high real GDP growth (averaging 5.0%) on the back of its investment-led growth model. A robust response from the Government and partners cushioned the impact of COVID-19: a 0.3% contraction in 2020, rebounding to 7.5%-8% in 2021, led by double-digit growth in the service sector; a comparatively stable macroeconomic environment; and positive investor confidence. But relative poverty

and deep inequalities persist, exacerbated by the Climate Emergency, weak governance, continued feeble private sector investment and the economy's vulnerability to internal and external shocks.

In particular, Kenya remains recurrently beset by natural disasters. Their frequency, intensity and longevity have increased because of the Climate Emergency, placing Kenya firmly on the frontline of the climate adaptation challenge. And they particularly impact those living in the ASALs or the informal urban settlements. Cyclical Climate Emergency-related disasters (droughts and floods), pest and disease outbreaks (communicable and non-communicable and specifically the COVID-19 pandemic) are all further complicated by local/communal conflicts (both politically and resource-related) and limited resources for resilience programming.

The Constitution provides a clear vision and institutional framework for democratic governance, underpinned by a comprehensive Bill of Rights and defined governance principles. It is a progressive "People's Constitution" based on the premise that sovereign power belongs to the people, who play a vital role in the delegated exercise of power by Government institutions at the national and county levels. The full realisation of the Constitution has deepened over the twelve years since its inception.

A particularly visionary feature of the Constitution has been the devolution of important substantial powers to 47 elected County Governments. Estimates suggest that some 12 of the 17 SDGs relate directly to powers now substantively under the control of the devolved, empowered County Governments, making them essential partners for the delivery of Agenda 2030 in Kenya. Public participation and inclusion are vital to making devolved governance responsive at the county level, ensuring institutions' effectiveness, transparency and accountability, achieving the SDGs for all in Kenya and reaching the furthest behind first. The Constitution also vests authority in the courts to uphold and enforce the Bill of Rights and guarantees the right of any person to institute court proceedings relating to denial, violation or threat to a right. Access to justice is a fundamental democratic right, as recognised in Article 48 of the Constitution and an integral element of inclusive socio-economic development.

Civil society has played a significant role in the expansion of democratic space, protection of

human rights, enhancement of public accountability and conflict mitigation. Freedom of expression and the media are enshrined in the Constitution. Kenya has a remarkably diverse and active media sector and social media landscape, a key channel for public debate on issues of governance, transparency and accountability and a democratic asset. The continued maintenance of that space has driven Kenya's inclusive and participatory development and progress toward the SDGs.

Kenya's poverty rate and income inequality have decreased during the last decade, as measured by the Gini index. Similarly, Kenya's score on the Human Development Index has risen steadily, placing the country ahead of other countries in the East African Community. Kenya nonetheless continues to suffer from persistent inequalities. Rural populations in the ASALs (including refugees and asylum seekers) and residents of informal urban settlements (including refugees and asylum-seekers), women and youth –are particularly at risk of being left due to a convergence of factors. These include geographic isolation, vulnerability to shocks, socio-economic status and governance factors. COVID-19 crisis exacerbated existing inequalities in access to essential services and worsened the socio-economic situation for many at risk of being left behind. Gender inequality is still significant: in political representation and decision-making as well as economically. Women and girls also continue to suffer from several forms of gender-based violence, discrimination and abuse.

The 29 counties defined as ASALs by the Government of Kenya make up 89% of the country, with approximately 38% of the population. These counties are home to more than 90% of the wildlife that supports the tourism industry, contributing to 12% of Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The ASAL counties also host 70% of the national livestock herd, with an estimated value of KES.70 billion. The ASALs have enormous potential for renewable energy (both solar and wind) and other natural resources and are strategically positioned for cross-border trade and social-cultural interaction with Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan and Somalia. But as noted above, they are also amongst the parts of Kenya most intensely struck by the Climate Emergency.

Another core challenge in Kenya (as in the Africa region as a whole) is urbanisation. The World Bank estimates that urbanisation in Kenya will triple to 40 million in 2050 from 2022. Through the UNSDCF,

UN Kenya will focus on those furthest behind in urbanisation, i.e., people living in informal urban settlements. The informal urban settlement as used here means that the inhabitants have no legal claim to the land or as unplanned settlements where housing is not authorised.

Continental and regional integration efforts – as expressed in the AU Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area agreement – remain central to the sustainable development of Kenya through the progressive realisation of free movement of goods, services, people and capital, as well as in the pursuit of peace and security. Kenya is leading these efforts through various continental and regional forums. It is a signatory to the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in Africa, which aims to achieve progressive implementation of free movement of persons and the right of residence and establishment in Africa. Kenya is a Member State of IGAD and a Partner State of the East African Community (EAC). Moreover, Kenya is among the countries that have demonstrated significant advancement in the implementation of the East African Community (EAC)'s Common Market Protocol, central to facilitating the free movement of goods, services, and labour. As part of this, it is one of the countries that issues a community passport and ID. Kenya also actively promotes intra-regional and continental trade. It is a party to the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) and among the countries implementing the EAC's Customs Union. Kenya also participates in COMESA, which strongly focuses on economic integration. Kenya is one of the four countries that has ratified the Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement (TFTA) between the EAC, COMESA and SADC. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has recently acceded to the EAC under Kenya's presidency, increasing the regional bloc's GDP volume from \$193 Billion to \$240 billion (2022). It is the founder of the Regional Ministerial Forum on Migration for the East and Horn of Africa, which promotes access to and conditions of decent work through harmonising labour migration policies. Finally, Kenya is an active member of the African Union's Peace and Security Council and a current non-permanent member of the UN Security Council. Kenya's strong role in regional collaboration, peace and security is a crucial foundation for Kenyan development, both historically and going forward.

1.2 National Vision for Sustainable Development

Kenya's agenda for transformation is outlined in the country's long-term development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030, launched in 2008. The overarching goal is to create "a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030". Anchored on three development pillars – economic, social, and political – the Vision aims to transform Kenya into "a newly industrialised, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment". Kenya's development vision is aligned with global and continental development agendas that include Agenda 2030, the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCTA), regional integration agendas within East African Community (EAC) and InterGovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) respectively, and the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Action.

The Vision is implemented through 5-years rolling Medium Term Plans (MTPs) at the national level and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) at the sub-national level, which mirror the MTP priorities. The MTP III and CIDP II mainstreamed the SDGs through a consultative process that involved multi-stakeholders – as required by the 2010 Constitution. The Vision 2030, the MTP III, the CIDPs and strategic and sector plans are all aligned and consistent with the SDGs. The MTP III and the CIDPs form the basis for planning and budgeting until 2022 and aim to ensure that the SDGs are localised and mainstreamed into development processes at the national level and in the 47 counties.

To accelerate SDG achievement, Kenya prioritised the "Big Four Agenda" during 2019-2022, which focuses on food and nutrition security, universal health coverage, manufacturing/job creation and affordable housing. Together, these have accelerated the achievement of goals 2, 4, 9 and 11, respectively. Fast-tracking priority programmes and projects within these key sectors create interlinkages with other goals and create an enabling environment for job creation through value addition, diversification, and increased trade in manufactured goods.

Recognising the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government, in May 2020, rolled out an eight-point Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) to cushion citizens and businesses, protect livelihoods and stimulate the economy. The ESP focus was on

measures aimed at improving road infrastructure and urban renewal; improving educational outcomes; enhancing liquidity to businesses, including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs); improving health outcomes; agriculture and food security; supporting tourism recovery; improving the environment, water and sanitation; supporting the manufacturing and enhancing social protection. With UN support, the Government produced a two-year (2020-2022) post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) at the national level and Social Economic Reengineering and Recovery Strategy (SERRs) at the county level to build on ESP initiatives to protect lives and support jobs and the economy.



Wind turbines across the foothills of Ngong hills in Kajiado County and with a capacity of 25.5MW. © Fredbrannen Obadha

As the ERS, the MTP III 2018-2022 and the second generation of the CIDPs 2018-2022 are coming to an end in June 2022, the Government has embarked on the preparation of the 4th and final MTP of Vision 2030 to cover the period from 2022 to 2027. The first draft is likely to be available just after the signature of this new UNSDCF and just before the general elections. Thus, it will fall to the new Government to complete the process by the end of 2022. But the theme chosen for MTP-IV – "Accelerating Socio-Economic Transformation to a more competitive, Inclusive and Resilient Economy", already provides a sense of the momentum and direction of travel for the next long-term development agenda for the country. At the county level, the County Governments have also embarked on the third generation of their CIDPs for 2022-2027. These two plans will further mainstream international commitments, including the SDGs, to put Kenya in a better position to implement the 2030 Agenda and AU Agenda 2063.

The MTP IV interventions aim to incorporate best practices in Climate Emergency mitigation and adaptation, promote the transition to an inclusive green economy, and continue the fast-tracking of the implementation of the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063. The focus will also be on sustaining peace and security to provide an enabling environment for individuals and businesses to thrive by strengthening security through modernisation, reforming the police service, and enhancement of border surveillance and control. Important areas include land reforms, decent jobs, disaster risk reduction, digitalisation and Kenya as a business destination, increased agricultural and livestock productivity and climate-smart agriculture.

According to the MTP IV Concept Note, Kenya will put strategies in place to raise the contribution of the extractives sector (oil, gas and other mineral resources) to GDP from 0.7% in 2019 to at least 3% by the end of the Plan period. The Plan also highlights the opportunities in the Blue Economy Sector. The Plan will also scale up national universal health and social protection coverage, introduce a competency-based curriculum and accelerate the realisation of benefits of devolution by capacity building and technical support to County Governments. The Plan also intends to increase access to justice and advance the fight against corruption at both levels of Government. To facilitate its implementation, the Plan will put in place incentives to attract both public and private domestic and foreign investment, including increased financing through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and green financing arrangements in implementing programmes and projects. The Plan for MTP IV concept note also stresses the need for an inclusive and participatory process to develop the MTP IV, and the UN is actively taking part as one of the stakeholders in sector working groups.

The overall directives and priorities given for the process are to develop the MTP IV building on the agenda from MTP III and therefore provide the promise of strong continuity with the current development trajectory. At the same time, it remains to be seen if MTP-IV will account for some of the significant global policy and financial shifts that have taken place since the last MTP III was written. One example is the possibility for Kenya to become an early adapter of a green high-tech economy through a green and blue transition of the Kenyan economy and a sustainable development trajectory. In the next decade, unsustainable growth and continued investments in a fossil-driven linear economic model could be a risk for failing future foreign investment

rates and could reinforce the impacts of the Climate Emergency, leading to a setback in already won development gains.

Various international mechanisms exist that can assist Kenya, including in its MTPIV process to measure national progress against the Sustainable Development Goals and 2030 Agenda, notably the Voluntary National Review (VNR) and Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council (UPR). Both the VNR and 3rd cycle of the UPR were held in the same year in 2020, and the recommendations from both processes will guide a decisive realisation of the SDGs through the national MTPIV and the UNSDCF.

1.3 Country Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

Kenya has adopted a rights-based approach to addressing the SDGs and has launched the SDGs Roadmap (2016-2018) to anchor the achievement of the SDGs in national development planning. Guided by the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) approach, UN Kenya supported the preparation of the 1st and the 2nd Voluntary National Reports that were presented to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2017 and 2020, respectively, as well as the development of the Kenya SDGs Position Paper in 2021. UN Kenya has also helped raise awareness, build capacity, engage stakeholders, set up institutional frameworks and develop policy and thematic reports and studies to further that anchorage. At the sub-national level, the national Government, the Council of Governors (COG) and UN Kenya have been collaborating to build capacity on the SDGs, establish key institutions and prepare local-level SDGs progress reports. Through all of these initiatives, Kenya has continued to make progress towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, raising the HDI and clearing away structural impediments.

Kenya's MPT-III and Vision 2030 address 96% of the SDG targets (132 out of 138 of the relevant targets directly included). Further, as of 2020, Kenya had identified 131 of the 232 SDG indicators to report on. These are in addition to complementary national indicators that have also been identified based on MTP III to monitor the SDGs. County Governments have also identified their own SDG indicators to support local-level monitoring. At least five counties have generated their Voluntary County Reviews on



the SDGs in 2020, making Kenya (at the time) the only country in Africa to generate Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in non-urban areas.

Notwithstanding this crescendo of effort and attention, the country was experiencing mixed results in moving toward the 17 SDGs prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Kenya's pro-poor growth had successfully improved income equality, with the Gini Coefficient falling from 0.45 in 2005/06 to 0.39 in 2015/16. But the COVID-19 pandemic is likely to have reversed this trend. The prolonged closure of schools during the covid pandemic, in particular, has had long-term impacts on human capital, especially for poor households and those that rely on school feeding programmes.

Poverty had been declining prior to COVID-19: the national income poverty rate fell from 46.6% in 2005/06 to 36.1% in 2015/16. But even there, regional disparities remained: in remote, arid and sparsely populated north-eastern Kenya, poverty rates remain above 70%. The SDG Gender Fact Sheet 2021 shows that Kenyans who lived in multidimensional poverty in 2014 were 38.9% of the population, with 23.3% living in urban areas and 48.4% in rural areas. However, in 2018, the multidimensionally poor increased to 53% in 2018, with 54% of women living in poverty compared to 52% of men.

Reports from 2021 indicate that due to COVID-19, the number of Kenyans experiencing difficulty in meeting their rental payments jumped from one in 15 (6.6%) before the pandemic to four out of 10 (37.5%) during it. The pandemic is thought to have thrust 6.2 million Kenyans into poverty amid job losses and salary cuts. This is considered the single largest slide into poverty in Kenyan history. As many as 35 million Kenyans (64.4% of the total population) may be experiencing poverty as of early 2022.

Cyclical climate-related emergencies are ever-growing in frequency and magnitude. Coupled with communal conflicts and pest and disease outbreaks, these continue to hamper efforts to realise positive growth, prosperity and equality. Despite Kenya being a middle-income country with solid institutions and capacities, such disasters continue to claim lives.

All of these challenges risk stalling and even reversing some of the SDG gains already made. According to the UN Sustainable Development Report 2021, Kenya is:

- ▶ On track in the implementation of SDG 13 (Climate Action).
- ▶ And there has been a moderate improvement on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).
- ▶ The report also points out that SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 16 (Peace), and SDG 17 (Partnerships) are not progressing fast enough and are stagnating.
- But SDGs 14 (Life Below Water) and 15 (Life on Land) face challenges and appear to be going backwards, threatening the overall development, including the economic prosperity of Kenya in ten to twenty years' time.

Despite these challenges, Kenya has successfully established a diverse and dynamic economy, ideally situated at the crossroads between the vast emerging markets of Central Africa and the Horn, on the one hand, and the opportunity that exists to the east – in the Gulf and in the south, east and southeast Asia. Kenya has also achieved remarkable progress and developed adequate and diversified energy generation capacity, with close to 90% of the energy generated from clean sources currently (geothermal, hydro, solar and wind) – and with the country ranked 8th globally on geothermal capacity development. Kenya is furthermore a regional leader in terms of broadband connectivity, mobile money, and mobile banking services. The country's ICT sector is set to account for up to more than 5% of the country's GDP within the next few years. All of these factors point together towards Kenya's vast further potential for Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, as well as the AU's Agenda 2063.

1.4 Gaps and Challenges

Despite strides in implementation and reporting on the SDGs, there are still some weak institutional linkages and policy gaps. The SDG Policy Gap Analysis Report 2018 identified gaps related to gender, youth, poverty reduction, transport, security, energy and inclusive and sustainable cities. The study found that the current legal framework in Kenya supports three-quarters of the targets (108 of the 138 targets).

An additional obstacle to SDG monitoring is the paucity of timely data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, indigenous or minority groups

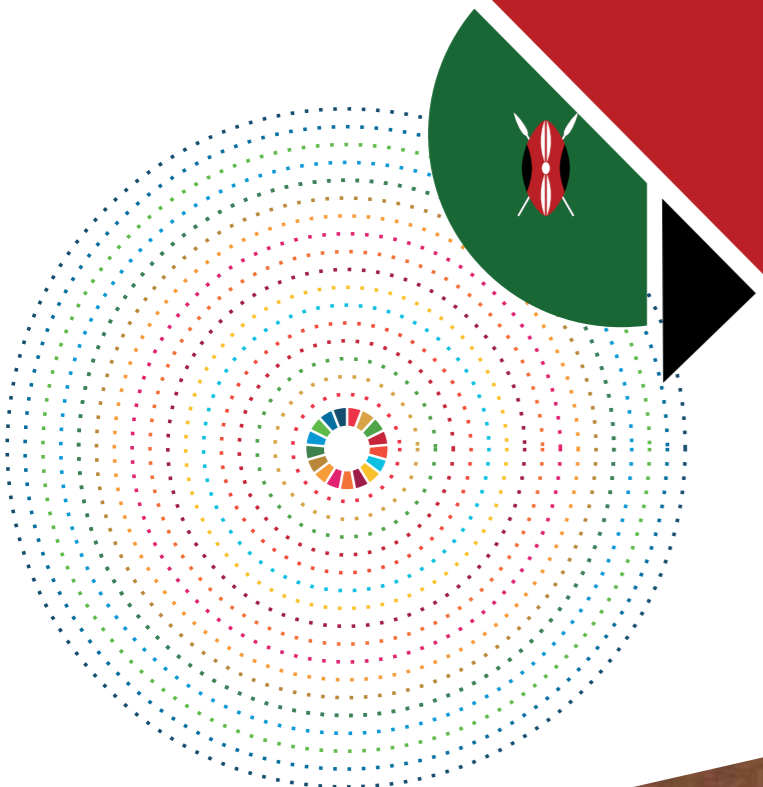
membership, and geographic location. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is conducting surveys to address data gaps and enhance data disaggregation. Joint UN support is required to close the gender data gap, improve SDG progress reporting and the targeting of programmes to reach women and girls at risk of being left behind. The partnership between the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and KNBS provides an opportunity

to enhance data disaggregation and a human rights-based approach to data, including through consideration of citizen-generated data.

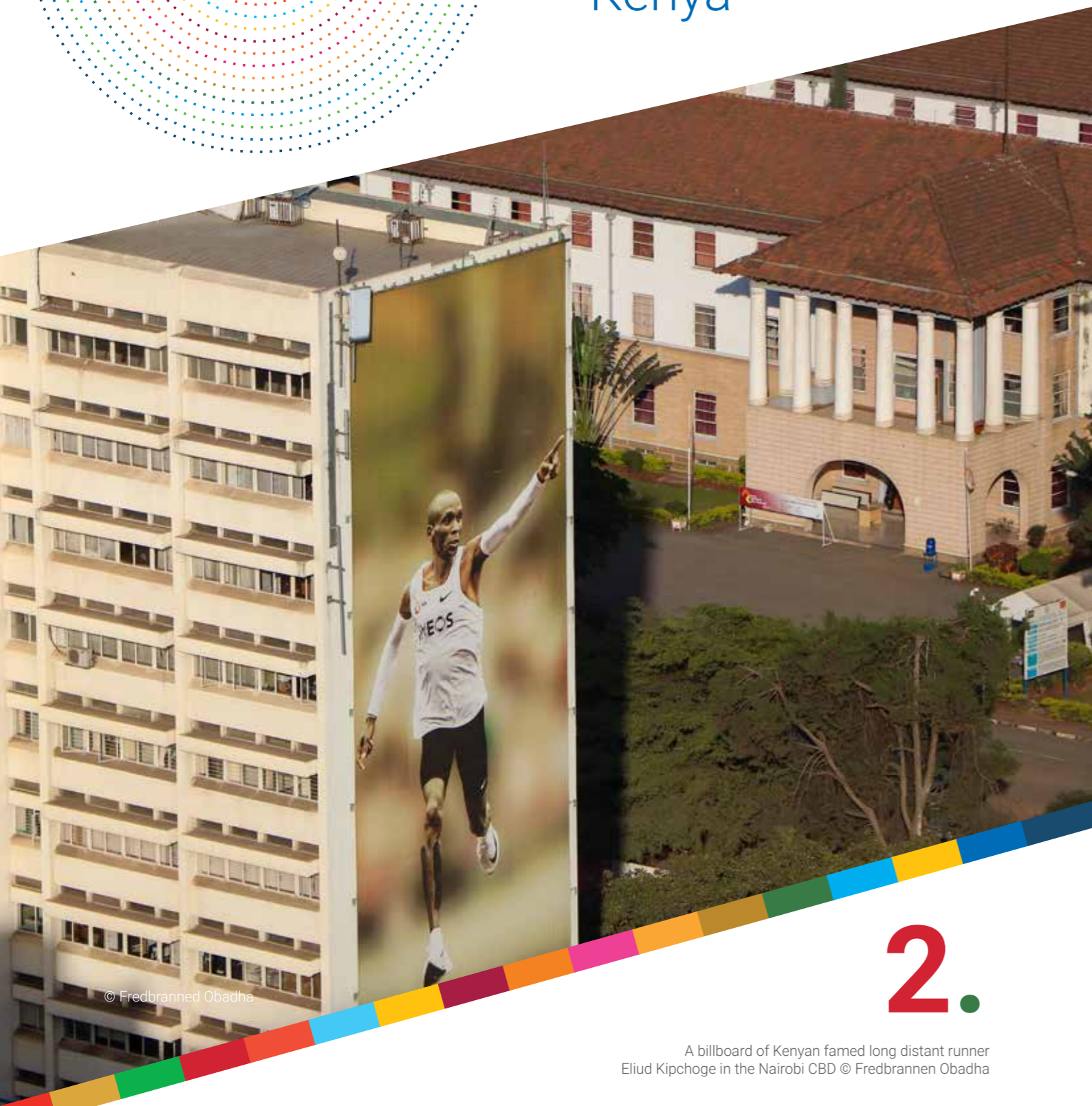
There are also particular data capacity gaps at the devolved county level. Counties are still generally weak in data collection, performance tracking, reporting and communication, and they lack a harmonised tool for data collection and functional frameworks for monitoring and evaluation.



A young man at work in one of the Clean Cooking Alliance factories. © Al-Amin Mutunga & Nick-Wambugu / Clean Cooking Alliance



UN Kenya Support to Attaining the 2030 Agenda in Kenya



2.

A billboard of Kenyan famed long distant runner Eliud Kipchoge in the Nairobi CBD © Fredbrannen Obadha

The UN is committed to supporting the Government towards the achievement of its Vision 2030, MTP IV and SDG targets by contributing toward the development and social transformation of a Kenyan society where there is good governance, justice, peace and security, gender equality and equity, effective participation in inclusive and sustainable and green economic development and decent job creation as well as equitable access to and utilisation of quality essential social and protection services.

This will be achieved through dynamic and impactful multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration, as well as financing and investments at scale to accelerate sustainable development.

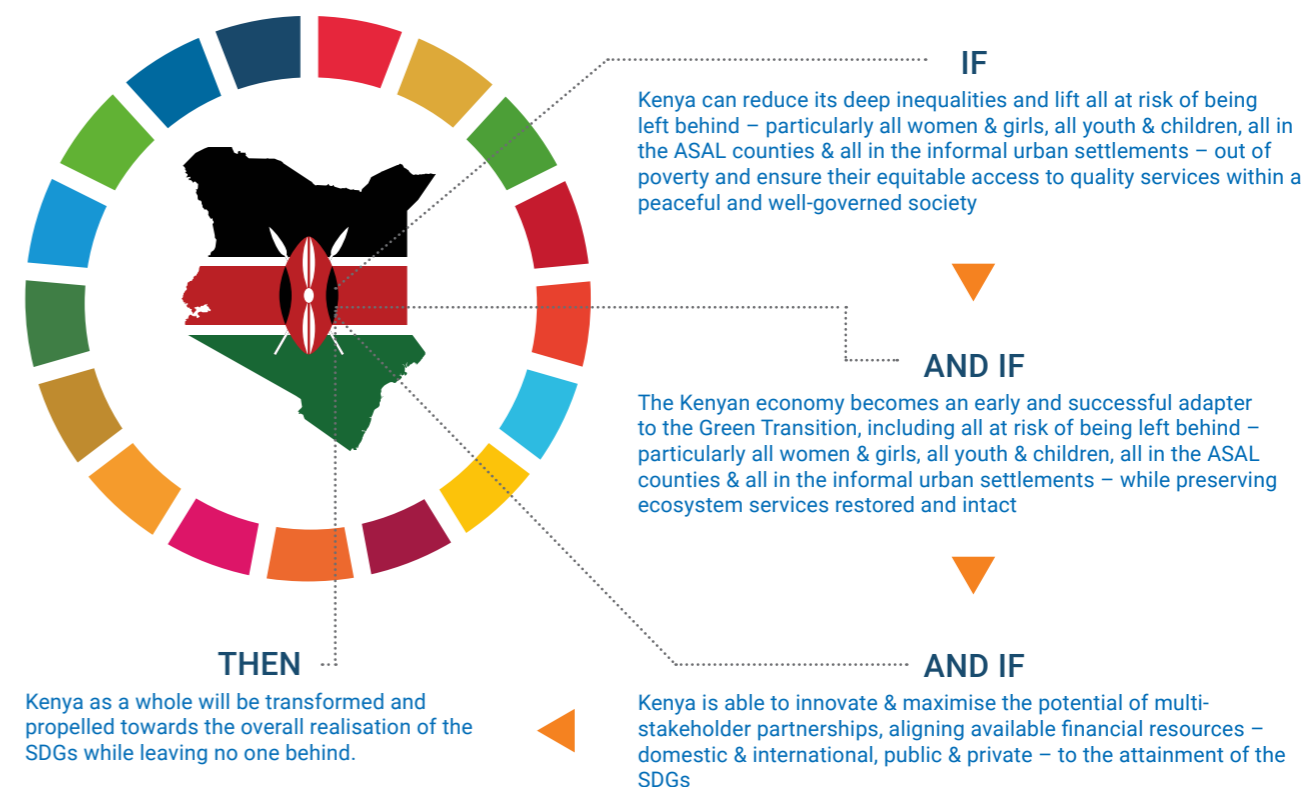
Given that Kenya boasts amongst the most vibrant societies and private sectors on the continent but is also faced with recurrent natural disasters exacerbated by the Climate Emergency, support to attaining the 2030 Agenda necessarily demands we work across the humanitarian/development/peace nexus. This UNSDCF meets this challenge squarely

through the lens of multi-dimensional resilience (see below), which we will bring as a significant focus of our programming. Kenya also sits as a pole of stability and democracy within a profoundly troubled region of the globe. Kenya's development trajectory is impacted – short-term and long-term – by dynamics across its multiple borders. Its journey to 2030 must take account of this. And cross-border coordination of development action with UN country teams in neighbouring countries must be central, as must cross-border programming taking into account the full triple nexus.

2.1. Theory of Change

The CCA pointed to the considerable persisting challenges around the development of human capital and the need for further strengthening governance, including in the state's service delivery and the people's access to justice. It pointed out how the risks for violence and conflict stem from weak institutions and corruption, lack of access to justice and services and impediments in reaching those at risk of falling furthest behind. Additionally, the CCA indicated the massive opportunity for Kenya to accelerate its green transition and compete

United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Theory of Change





amongst the global “first movers”. Innovative and dynamic multi-stakeholder support is required to address the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities. Based on this, the following theory of change (ToC) for the UNSDCF was formulated. The Theory of Change builds on the five Outcome statements.

IF Kenya can reduce its deep inequalities and lift all at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – out of poverty and ensure their equitable access to quality services within a peaceful and well-governed society AND IF the Kenyan economy becomes an early and successful adapter to the Green Transition, including all at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – while preserving ecosystem services restored and intact AND IF Kenya is able to innovate & maximise the potential of multi-stakeholder partnerships, aligning available financial resources – domestic & international, public & private – to the attainment of the SDGs THEN, Kenya as a whole will be transformed and propelled towards the overall realisation of the SDGs while leaving no one behind.

The primary focus of the ToC SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduced Inequality), 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), 14 (Life Below Water), 15 (Life on Land) and 16 (Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Institutions). Secondary focus is on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action). All are supported and underpinned by an intense focus on partnerships: SDG 17.

2.2. Strategic Priorities for UN Kenya

Drawing on the signposts in the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) and its underlying LNOB analysis launched and endorsed by the President in March 2022, this UNSDCF’s point of departure is those in Kenya at most at risk of being left behind. The priority focus is on all children and youth, all women and girls, all people living in the ASALs and all people living in informal urban settlements. But further and

due attention will be given to refugees and migrants, internally displaced persons, stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness, people living with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, minority identity groups, LGBTQI populations – all those in short, who fall within the scope of SDG Target 10.2: “By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.”

Further, this UNSDCF takes a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development anchored on the principles of LNOB, addressing equality, equity and non-discrimination, participation and accountability, with gender equality, women’s and youth empowerment as well as multi-dimensional resilience building as integral components at the heart of programming. Reaching the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach groups is where the UN can prove its added value to Kenya’s development trajectory.

Devolution is central to Kenya, permeates the UNSDCF as a stand-alone objective, and is mainstreamed throughout outcomes and outputs. Indicators at the output level will be disaggregated by sex and geographical location (national, county, ASAL, urban) as far as possible. And this disaggregation will also continuously be highlighted in the narrative of each annual report. Furthermore, disaggregation by sex and geographical location will be included as far as possible in the design and implementation of the joint programmes and the structure for the UNSDCF in UNINFO.

Finally, the UNSDCF adopts an integrated and multidimensional programming approach. It aligns directly with the “five Ps” of the 2030 Agenda: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnerships. The UNSDCF is founded on two Strategic Priority Areas (SPs): People and Peace (Strategic Priority 1) and Prosperity and Planet (Strategic Priority 2). The achievement of these two SPs will be driven by a single Strategic Enabler on Partnerships.

The five identified SDG Accelerators (transformative governance; innovation and digital disruption; managed devolution; managed urbanisation; multi-dimensional resilience) will permeate joint programmes and be at the core of the technical advisory groups and the dedicated SDG Accelerator Group to design and implement interventions that will drive transformative change for the SDGs.

Under the UNSDCF, UN Kenya will work even more closely together than before and “Deliver as One” by implementing multi-stakeholder joint programmes, enhanced UN coordination at national and devolved levels, and increased joint funding and financing. To propel this, UN Kenya will develop an innovative Joint Financing Framework and Resource Mobilisation Strategy aimed at completing the shift “from development funding to sustainable development financing”, particularly accentuating private sector investment and public/private partnership for the SDGs.

2.3 Intended Development Results

SP I: Prioritising People and Sustaining Peace

Addressing human capital development to achieve a peaceful and inclusive Kenyan society for sustainable development with access to justice for all and with effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels is a top priority in Kenya’s development agenda: this is clearly stipulated in the Political and Social Pillars of “Kenya Vision 2030”. In this SP UN Kenya will focus on approaches and mechanisms to support the strengthening of institutional capacities to implement laws and policies that promote human rights, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability and the rule of law in line with the Constitution and compliance with regional and international commitments.

This work will also focus on enhancing human capital and capacities at all levels of the Government (particularly at the level of the devolved County Governments), non-state institutions and broader society and communities to efficiently deliver stigma-free, equitable, accessible, quality, and responsive, comprehensive services. The SP will address SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 16. All of these are supported and underpinned by a strong focus on partnerships, SDG 17.

SP II: Accelerating Prosperity and Protecting the Planet

The importance of conserving biodiversity, advancing a “green transition”, and combatting and adapting to the impact of the Climate Emergency are all centrally articulated in the Government of Kenya’s development policies and strategies – especially in both the Economic and Social Pillars



Young men hold the SDG wheel. © UNDP

of “Kenya Vision 2030”. The Government intends to incorporate best practices in climate change mitigation and adaptation and promote an inclusive green economy through the new MTP IV while continuing to fast-track implementation of the SDGs and the goals of AU Agenda 2063. The Central Bank of Kenya has also issued guidance for the financial sector on climate-related risk management. The Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) also announced in early 2022 that “Kenya should become a premier green finance hub”.

Kenya aspires to be a global leader in environment and innovation and aims to transform the value chains of nature-based enterprises, including in agriculture, nutrition and food/livelihood security, and affordable and clean energy. Our recent UN CCA identified a massive opportunity for Kenya to accelerate its green transition, which is challenged by biodiversity loss and failing ecosystem services. Under this SP, the UN will focus on addressing environmental and climatic challenges and shifting the Kenyan economy to a green trajectory by supporting the Government to increase opportunities for green and sustainable investments and enhance enabling the environment to achieve quality livelihoods and decent work for those furthest behind, particularly the youth, women, people in the ASALs and informal



urban settlements, while ensuring sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition. This SP addresses SDG 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 together with 13, 14 and 15. All of these are supported and underpinned by a strong focus on partnerships, SDG 17.

Five Cross-Cutting Accelerators

The CCA strongly identified five cross-cutting accelerators as crucial to delivering the SDGs in Kenya. Strengthening transformational governance will unlock service delivery to the population and improve mutual accountability. Capitalising on innovation and digital disruption in both public and private sectors will help Kenya continue to “leapfrog” in its development trajectory. Managed devolution, closely supporting the 47 devolved County Governments, will continue to propel the achievement of 12 of the 17 SDGs. Managed urbanisation will help Kenya not only contend with but capitalise upon the opportunity opened by the accelerating movement from rural areas to its burgeoning cities. And finally, ensuring that a multi-dimensional resilience approach is brought to all programming (and particularly in the ASALs) will help to ensure development action that is “proof” of the multiple challenges and shocks posed by the Climate Emergency, pandemics (present and future), socio-economic shocks (such as those currently triggered by the war in Ukraine) or political/security turbulence at the local or regional levels.

Strategic Enabler on Partnerships: because of its centrality to the UNSDCF, this is directly addressed in the next section.

The overall structure of the UNSDCF is summarised in the following schematic:

2.4. Cooperation Framework Outcomes and Partnerships

2.4.1 Strategic Enabler: Deepening and Expanding Partnerships

Since Kenya emerged as a lower middle-income country in September 2014, traditional ODA has been declining. This tendency is unlikely to reverse, and it has recently been accelerating due to the fiscal pressures exerted on traditional donor partners by COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine. Meanwhile, the fiscal situation in Kenya is under

pressure, occasioned by declining tax revenues and debt obligations that consume almost a third of budgetary space. This has been exacerbated by the same external factors: the COVID-19 pandemic (which occasioned national borrowing), the war in Ukraine (which has already seen heightened commodity and fuel prices), and recurrent drought emergencies.

Thus, both domestic and international public resources for development are constrained. To deliver the SDGs and Vision 2030, Kenya, therefore, recognises the centrality of building and deepening effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to mobilise the necessary human and capital resources at scale. Under the UNSDCF, UN Kenya will foreground an intense focus on strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a much greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration and financing to achieve the SDGs at the national and county levels. UN Kenya will play a vital role in curating, connecting, and creating a conducive investment landscape for investments in the SDGs. The Strategic Enabler mainly addresses SDG 17, although partnerships and collaboration complement and support all SDGs implementation. In principle, under this new UNSDCF, UN Kenya intends to routinise a simple reflection with respect to any new programme to be launched: is there a clear and prominent role for multi-stakeholder partnership – particularly with the private sector – to drive this initiative to scale?



A woman farmer from the Nawoyawoi Farmers Group, Turkana County. © UN Photo

UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya Overall Structure



UNITED NATIONS KENYA



KENYA VISION 2030

UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026

Validated in January 2022 by the Government & partners, the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework aims to help Kenya build forward better after COVID-19 and accelerate achieving Kenya’s Vision 2030 & the SDGs through priority focus on the “5 SDGs P’s” (People, Peace, Prosperity, Planet & Partnerships) & those populations & areas most at risk of being left behind.

Strategic Priority 1

People & Peace



(National & Devolved Governance, Social Protection, Human Capital, Women Empowerment, Youth Empowerment, Children, Equity, Inclusion & Cohesion, Human Rights etc.)

Strategic Priority 2

Prosperity & Planet



(Inclusive Growth, Green Transition, Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity & Nature-Based Solutions, Agriculture, Nutrition, Food & Livelihoods Security etc.)

LNOB Lens

cross all Kenya, crosscutting Leave No One Behind lens (SDG Target 10.2):

“By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.”

Particular LNOB emphases: leave no women or girls behind; leave no youth or children behind; leave no one living in the ASALs behind; leave no one living in an informal urban settlement behind.

Outcome 1.1

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive and peaceful environment, while enjoying human rights, trust institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender-responsive, just and rule of law compliant.

Outcome 1.2

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services.

Outcome 2.1

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally / climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realise growth that is resilient, green and equitable.

Outcome 2.2

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition.

Cross-Cutting SDG Accelerators



Transformational Governance

Innovation & Digital Disruption

Managed Devolution

Managed Urbanisation

Multi-Dimensional Resilience

Strategic Enabler Partnership

(Innovative Finance, Public-Private Partnerships, Government Cost-Sharing etc.)

Outcome 3.1

By 2026, Kenya’s path to achieving the SDGs benefits from effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public and private financing and investments that accelerate sustainable development for all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements.



2.4.2 Outcomes and Partnerships

Each of the two Strategic Priorities (SPs) is supported by two outcomes.

2.4.2.1 Strategic Priority I: People and Peace

Outcome 1.1: By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive and peaceful environment, while enjoying human rights, trust institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender-responsive, just and rule of law compliant.

Despite strong progress in enhancing the rule of law, human rights, gender equality and cohesion, obdurate obstacles require attention. These include inter-ethnic competition, corruption and structural inequalities. UN Kenya will support the Government to develop approaches and mechanisms to support institutional strengthening and build capacities to formulate, review and implement laws, policies and budgeting frameworks that promote peace and cohesion, human rights, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability and the rule of law, in line with the Constitution and compliance with regional and international commitments.

Specific Support Includes:

- ▶ Enhanced institutional and human capacities at the national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive

and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, in line with the Constitution and compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and informal urban settlements.

- ▶ Strengthened devolution and inter-Governmental relations to enhance coordination for inclusive, equitable, transparent, accountable, and effective service delivery for all citizens, including women, youth, children and those at risk of being left behind, particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements.

Among actions UN Kenya intends to launch with the Government of Kenya and County Governments under the UNSDCF, a serious focus on policies and resources to enhance devolution and address inequalities will be central. So will concrete and consistent support from the UN to ensure robust planning frameworks linked to the SDGs in all sectors. A number of powerful joint programmes are envisioned under this outcome. These could include a joint programme on peace and security, one on migration, mobility and regional integration

and one joint programme on access to justice, human rights and the rule of law. And finally, a joint programme on self-reliance for refugees and host communities benefitting both refugees and hosting communities in ASAL areas is envisioned, with inclusive programming to support the Government's expressed intention to transform Kenya's longstanding and generous hosting of refugee populations in camps to integrated settlements, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

Outcome 1.2: By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services.

Kenya's social service and social protection safety net are growing admirably in scope and scale. But they remain sub-optimal because of a lack of coherence across the three pillars: social assistance, social security and health insurance. This, in turn, stems from both a lack of overarching legislation and inadequate funding. Also, despite a decline in adult HIV prevalence, social, legal, and policy challenges continue to impede effective response to HIV, among them stigma and discrimination, access to justice and gender inequality.

UN Kenya will support the Government to address these challenges by enhancing the capacities of national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver stigma-free, equitable, accessible, quality, and responsive services. The capacity of the Government will also be enhanced to deliver integrated sexual, reproductive, maternal, new-born, child, and adolescent health services, leaving no one behind, including vulnerable and marginalised populations.

Specific Support Includes:

- ▶ Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible and equitable health (including RMNCAH), HIV, WASH and Food and Nutrition services to women and girls, children and youth – particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements.
- ▶ Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive,

2.4.2.1 Strategic Priority I: People and Peace

Strategic Priority I: People & Peace



Outcome 1.1

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive and peaceful environment, while enjoying human rights, trust institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender-responsive, just and rule of law compliant.

Outcome 1.2

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services.

Output 1.1.1

Enhanced institutional and human capacities at national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and rule of law, in line with the Constitution and in compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements.

Output 1.1.2

Strengthened devolution and inter-Governmental relations to enhance coordination for inclusive, equitable, transparent, accountable, and effective service delivery for all citizens including women, youth, children and those at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements

Output 1.2.1

Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible and equitable health (including RMNCAH), HIV, WASH and Food and Nutrition services to women and girls, children and youth, particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements

Output 1.2.2

Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible, equitable, resilient education, child protection, migration, social protection, GBV and FGM services to women and girls, children and youth particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements



Childhood happiness when one finds a bird's nest.
© Gloria Mwavanda



A young street vendor in Nairobi preparing his sugarcane for sale. © Fredbrannen Obadha

accessible, equitable, resilient education, child protection, migration, social protection, GBV and FGM services to women and girls, children and youth – particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements.

Here the UNSDCF identifies, among other things, the importance of a strategic push to complete universal health coverage and – in keeping with the LNOB lens – special attention to access to WASH and nutrition in the ASALs. Under outcome 1.2, a wide range of joint programmes are envisioned: starting with the existing HIV joint programme; one joint programme on adolescence, sexual and reproductive health; one joint programme on anti-microbial resistance encompassing both animal and human health sectors; one joint programme to combat gender-based violence through a cross-sectoral approach; a social services, migration services and social protection joint programme; and finally a joint programme on youth, including technical and vocational education and training and job creation, building on the successes of the Government-led “Generation Unlimited” initiative.

Partnerships for SP 1 Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 – To deliver on the two outcomes under SP 1, the UN will partner with Government, civil society, the private sector and national and international development actors. By linking the two outcomes, the UN will seek to connect actors that work with citizens’ rights and good governance with actors that work with the development of services for citizens for human capital development. UN Kenya thereby hopes to help strengthen a favourable environment through which issues of good governance can be addressed in the sectors where most citizens encounter



Kisumu Governor, Prof. Anyang Nyong'o in a handwashing exercise as part of Covid-19 prevention measures. © UN Habitat

the state, such as health care, social services or education. From this, the quality of the services provided to the citizens should also improve.

To achieve this, the UN will work with a wide range of actors, including but not limited to focal Ministries and Departments and other key Government institutions (the Office of the President, the Parliament and Judiciary, Kenya National Commission of Human Rights, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, Gender Commission, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, Council of Governors and Counties), Bilateral organisations (USAID, Sida, etc.), Multilateral (such as the EU), the World Bank; Civil Society Organisations, (CSOs), Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs) and private sector.

2.4.2.2 Strategic Priority II: Prosperity and Planet

Outcome 2.1: By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/ climate-sensitive quality livelihood with decent work in the sector economies and realise growth that is resilient, green, and equitable.

Kenya’s natural resources (flora, fauna, land, water courses, lakes, and forests) are extraordinary. But these are at risk of continued degradation due to the Climate Emergency, unregulated human activities and unsustainable agricultural practices that have led to low production and soil losses. There is increasing ecosystem degradation in the upstream water catchment areas and wetlands, affecting the availability of safe drinking water and sanitation services. These challenges have negatively impacted people’s livelihoods and reduced opportunities for decent work. The same has enhanced Climate Emergency effects, leading Kenya to suffer from

cyclical climate-related disasters and pest and disease outbreaks, often resulting in resource-based conflicts. But on the positive side of the balance sheet, Kenya is already close to achieving sustainable energy self-sufficiency, with significant economic prospects of becoming a major exporter of sustainable energy in the wider region. And there is enormous broader potential to sustainably develop the green and blue economy for economic progression and livelihoods to stem inequality and improve socio-economic conditions while progressively regenerating critical ecosystems.

The UN will address environmental and climate challenges and their related disaster impact by supporting the Government to promote multi-dimensional resilience. UN Kenya will also support increased opportunities for investments in the green and blue economies and enhance an enabling environment to achieve quality livelihoods and decent work with a particular focus on youth, women, PWD, PWHIV, and people in the ASALs and informal urban settlements. In addition, the UN will also seek to build technical development and capacities of MSMEs while enhancing sustainable urbanisation. Specific support includes:

2.4.2.2 Strategic Priority II: Prosperity and Planet

Strategic Priority II: Prosperity and Planet

Outcome 2.1

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally / climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realise growth that is resilient, green and equitable.

Outcome 2.2

By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition.

Output 2.1.1

Increased inclusive and sustainable green and blue production, investments, and technologies (including digital) in the productive, service sectors and sustainable consumption to create resilient livelihoods for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and in urban informal settlements

Output 2.1.2

Strengthened capacities and policies/ strategies of institutions and communities for climate action, disaster risk management and justice for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlements

Output 2.2.1

Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems restored, protected and sustainably managed for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlements



- ▶ Increased inclusive and sustainable green and blue production, investments and technologies (including digital) in the productive, service sectors and sustainable consumption to create resilient livelihoods for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and informal urban settlements.
- ▶ Strengthened capacities and policies/strategies of institutions and communities for climate action, disaster risk management and justice for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and informal urban settlements.

To mention a few examples, UN Kenya, together with stakeholders, aims to support the green transition of the Kenyan economy through support to the continued development of sustainable blue and green economies and job creation, but also to innovative climate-smart livelihoods and housing. Here UN Kenya envisions a broad joint programme on sustainable investment, consumption, and production in the green and blue economy at the county and community levels. This would entail enabling and adequately resourced policy frameworks, gender-responsive innovative technology, climate-smart livelihoods, technical and business development capacities, decent jobs, research and development, and sustainable county and community level engagement that would encompass empowering policies. Community-based climate adaptation and multi-dimensional resilience will also be a focus. UN Kenya sees the potential to drive a flagship joint programme on disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation that would strengthen multidimensional resilience (both economic and natural shocks) and the adaptive capacity of communities to disasters and emergencies, including climate change.

Outcome 2.2: By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition.

Biodiversity loss due to climate and negative human activities has negatively impacted the socio-economic development of Kenya, and it will have even larger negative consequences in the future. The key to this will be to restore ecosystems to derive benefits for people most at risk of being left behind. Specific support includes:



Persons with disabilities engaging in a past AMKENI programme forum. © UNDP

- ▶ Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are restored, protected and sustainably managed for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, and people in ASALs and informal urban settlements.

UN sees the potential to drive a joint programme on the restoration and protection of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Elements for such joint action for nature-based solutions and restored ecosystems include support to the policy and legal frameworks, adequate resources for implementation, and capacity by counties and national level to access available climate and green finance. Promoting innovation and technology at the national and county levels is also essential.

2.4.2.3 Strategic Enabler Partnership

Strategic priorities 1 and 2 focus on economic development through the green transition and nature preservation and conservation, respectively and the success of each is dependent on the other. A sustainable environment is a prerequisite for green and sustainable economic growth and vice versa. Equally, the partners that work need to come together more closely and ensure that initiatives taken for green economic growth are done while remaining within the planetary boundaries preserving or restoring ecosystems services. The UN will work with a wide and crosscutting range of stakeholders and partners, including the Government, to support the delivery of the outcome, including but not limited to: Government Ministries and departments (e.g. Environment, Agriculture, Industrialisation, Labour, ASALs), NDMA, NEMA, COG, County Governments, FCDC, Development Partners (Multilateral & bilateral), World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Kenya Red Cross Society, CSOs and particularly the private sector.

2.4.2.3 Strategic Enabler Partnership

Strategic Enabler Partnership



Outcome 3.1

By 2026, Kenya's path to achieving the SDGs benefits from effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public and private financing and investments that accelerate sustainable development for all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements.

Output 3.1.1

Enhanced institutional and human capacities at national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and rule of law, in line with the Constitution and in compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements.

Output 3.1.2

By 2026, strengthened the availability and accessibility of evidence to inform development planning, budgeting, monitoring and its evaluation is improved at national and county levels for people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements.

Outcome 3.1: By 2026, Kenya's path to achieving the SDGs benefits from effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public and private financing and investments that accelerate sustainable development for all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements.

Kenya has experienced a significant reduction in Official Development Assistance (ODA) since rebasing of the economy in September 2014 and the subsequent graduation to a lower-middle-income (LMIC) country. This resulted in reduced UN and bilateral grants and an increased Government borrowing of expensive commercial loans. Due to the ODA shortfall, there was a need to diversify financing streams to support national development priorities and achieve SDGs. To address this challenge, the UN is supporting the Government to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive greater amounts and diversity of public, private and community collaboration for the realisation of SDGs at the national and county levels. Further, the UN is supporting the availability and accessibility of evidence to inform development planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation are improved at the national and county level.



A busy street showcasing the bustling life of Nairobi Central Business District. © Fredbrannen Obadha

Our Strategic Enabler on Partnerships has a single outcome and is intended to serve as a "force multiplier" for the four outcomes under SP1 and SP2. It is here that UN Kenya will concentrate on sharpening our work to build innovative partnerships and identify private sector actors who can capitalise on business opportunities for the SDGs as part of the vital shift "from funding to financing". We intend to help build the vital necessary bridge between the private sector and its wish to identify new market opportunities on the one hand and the realm of development and realisation of the SDGs on the



other, where these new investment opportunities arise in need for investors. This strategic enabler will also be the locus of our work on data for development. UN Kenya will seek joint funding and financing mechanisms to underpin the UNSDCF and will primarily work through a set of large and impactful joint programmes, and these will be funded through our new MPTF modality, “SDG MPTF Kenya”. The MPTF will work for all UN entities and will help minimise administrative burdens and transaction costs for Government and partners alike. More importantly, by pooling action, including resources, the SDG MPTF Kenya will enable scaled-up impact by the UN in Kenya.

Partners for Outcome 3 include but would not be limited to: Government (The National Treasury, COG, Counties), Development Partners (Multilateral & bilateral), IMF, Development Banks (WB, EIB, KfW, AfDB, AFD), CSOs, private philanthropy and the private sector.

Specific support under this outcome area includes:

- ▶ Strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase financing and investments with greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration for the realisation of SDGs at the national and county levels with a focus on people at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and informal urban settlements.
- ▶ By 2026, strengthened the availability and accessibility of evidence to inform development planning, budgeting, monitoring and its evaluation is improved at national and county levels for people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and informal urban settlements.

Under this outcome, UN Kenya sees two potential broad joint programmes: one joint programme on improving data for Kenya’s development; and one joint programme on SDGs partnerships, financing and investments, including Public Financial Management (PFM) and Government cost-sharing.

2.5. Synergies Between Cooperation Framework Outcomes

For SP1 “People and Peace”, the linkages between delivering good quality services and addressing inequalities becomes evident through measures to ensure good governance on both national and devolved levels, enhance national cohesion, and prevent conflicts. Equally for SP2 “Prosperity and Planet”, the CCA identified the massive opportunity for Kenya to accelerate its green transition while protecting and restoring the ecosystem of services and reducing the risk that comes with the Climate Emergency to enhance resilience. Kenya aspires to be a global leader in environment and innovation, and here it is necessary to link the work on economic development, such as Kenya’s ambition to transform the value chains of nature-based enterprises, including in agriculture, nutrition and food/livelihood security, and affordable and clean energy under “Prosperity” closer together with the work to maintain or restore the ecosystem services of Kenya, the importance of climate-smart and climate-resistant agriculture and adapt and mitigate the Climate Emergency under “Planet”.

The two SPs particularly come together where SP1’s work to strengthen Governmental capacity to deliver sustainable development outcomes (particularly at the devolved county level) and to better align human capital development (particularly in health, social protection and education) with development priorities can support and drive SP2’s focus on realising Kenya’s “Green Transition” and promoting restoration and conservation of biodiversity, climate adaptation and multi-dimensional resilience.

Finally, innovative and dynamic multi-stakeholder “Partnerships” are the key strategic enabler and must critically provide the motor force to drive the two strategic priorities. These partnerships will operate through a set of 5 cross-cutting SDG Accelerators also identified by the CCA: Transformational Governance, Innovation and Digital Disruption Managed Devolution, Managed Urbanisation and Multi-Dimensional Resilience.

For the latter, resilience is often defined as the ability of individuals, households, communities, cities, institutions, systems and societies to prevent, resist, absorb, adapt, respond and recover positively, efficiently and effectively when faced with a wide range of risks, while maintaining an acceptable level

of functioning without compromising long-term prospects for sustainable development, peace and security, human rights and well-being for all. With the concept of multidimensional resilience, UN Kenya wishes to view resilience holistically, including both social shocks (economic crises, pandemics/illness, conflict etc.) as well as natural shocks (droughts, Climate Emergency consequences etc.) and hence to underline that cross-sectoral action is needed to address resilience in all its aspects.

2.6. Sustainability

The sustainability of the impact of this UNSDCF will best be ensured through close alignment with national development priorities and plans. UN Kenya intends to build on its trusted position to leverage partnerships and ensure full involvement and buy-in from national partners for the implementation and sustainability of UNSDCF actions.

At the programme level, sustainability will be ensured by clearly articulated and regularly revisited exit strategies, coupled with a risk mitigation plan embedded in programme design. Building on the lessons learned from the evaluation of the UNDAF 2018-2022, the UN is determined to move away from smaller individual projects and “pilots” and towards a much greater emphasis on integrated programming and joint programming. Collective action with collective funding/financing. The UNSDCF is also intended to help UN Kenya avoid “achieving too little by trying to achieve too much”, spreading resources and actions too thinly. Consistent with the 2018 General Assembly resolution on the Repositioning of the UN Development System and the enhanced role of the UNSDCFs, all UN entity development programming in Kenya now derives from the overall strategic directions of this UNSDCF and, conversely, the UNSDCF encompasses all UN development programming in Kenya.

In partnership with Government (at both national and devolved levels), non-state stakeholders and other development partners, UN Kenya will also support the strengthening of Kenyan national and local capacities and institutions during and after the UNSDCF, including the mobilisation of human, technical and financial resources as needed to maintain SDG progress, in order to manage effectively, scale-up and sustain UNSDCF results.

UN Kenya will also provide technical advice on the integration of global norms into national legislation,

thereby supporting the adoption and perpetuation of these principles, which are at the core of Kenya’s Constitution and its development policies. This will ensure their sustainability through subsequent national planning and development cycles after the UNSDCF.

UN Kenya will also work with Government agencies and other actors to improve the integrity of data quality and statistics administered by the KNBS and other relevant organisations and actors on data. Finally, the UNSDCF outcomes will be delivered through brokering multi-stakeholder partnerships and dialogue platforms with national and local actors, including the private sector, to further raise stakeholders’ awareness of their roles in Kenya’s development and to catalyse grassroots support for SDG-focused investments.



A young girl makes a hard tackle during a football match in Kibera, Nairobi. © Augustine Karani

2.7. UN Comparative Advantages and UNCT Configuration

In any given year during the four-year life of the outgoing UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the total UN Kenya “throughput” of development resources fell in the US\$300-500m range. This is a considerable sum, and programming it strategically and accountably is a responsibility that UN Kenya takes with great seriousness. It pales insignificantly compared to the scale of Kenya’s national budget (approximately US\$30bn year on year) or of the Kenyan private sector (approximately US\$80-90bn) a year. In other words, the total development resources that UN Kenya can mobilise



in any given year amount to just 1% of the scale of the Kenyan national budget and just 1/3% of the scale of the Kenyan private sector.

It stands to reason that Kenya could never hit the SDGs powered by UN-mobilised resources alone – nor even via the totality of all external “development assistance” afforded by all international partners together. UN Kenya can only aspire to provide added value by judiciously selected actions that can leverage other actors and other much greater sources of public and private financing to achieve the scale of impact. It follows that UN Kenya in-country must configure to meet this ambition: with a focus on Delivering as One, on innovation, partnership and scale. Based on five years of accumulated experience through the Government of Kenya/UN Kenya SDG Partnership Platform, we believe this to be a comparative advantage from which we can build.

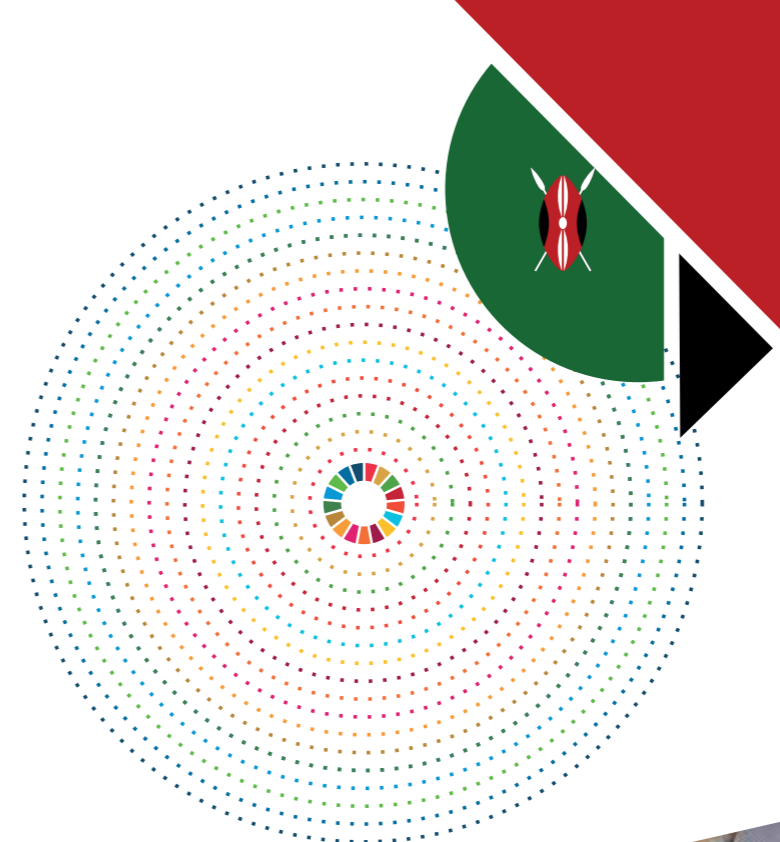
A second comparative advantage is the powerful and unique configuration of the UN in the territory of Kenya. Simply put, Kenya is the only country in the world that can boast global, regional and national UN configurations simultaneously. Kenya’s UN “Country Team” is already a deep bench, comprising more than 25 entities. Kenya is also the established regional hub for a larger pool of operational and programmatic entities. Finally, there are three (3) UN global Headquarters (UNON, UNEP and UNHABITAT) that Kenya can draw benefit based on their location in Nairobi. Our configuration exercise that emanated in the “Joint Accountability Statement” for the UNSDCF clearly showed the diversity of UN agencies in Kenya as an opportunity for the Government to draw on the technical expertise in various fields, including policy advisory support. UN Kenya can also leverage a potent array of expertise housed within the UN “country teams” in neighbouring countries and beyond.

Thirdly, and as has already been stated, the UNSDCF targets those populations in Kenya that are at most risk of being left behind. This requires us to reconfigure to move our programming “closer” to those most at risk. Working in partnership with the national Government remains crucial, strengthening those key policies and institutions already working to promote inclusion and cohesion. But as stated above, UN Kenya’s analysis suggests that as many as 12 of the 17 SDGs correspond to administrative powers substantially devolved to the empowered County Governments but the 2010 Constitution.

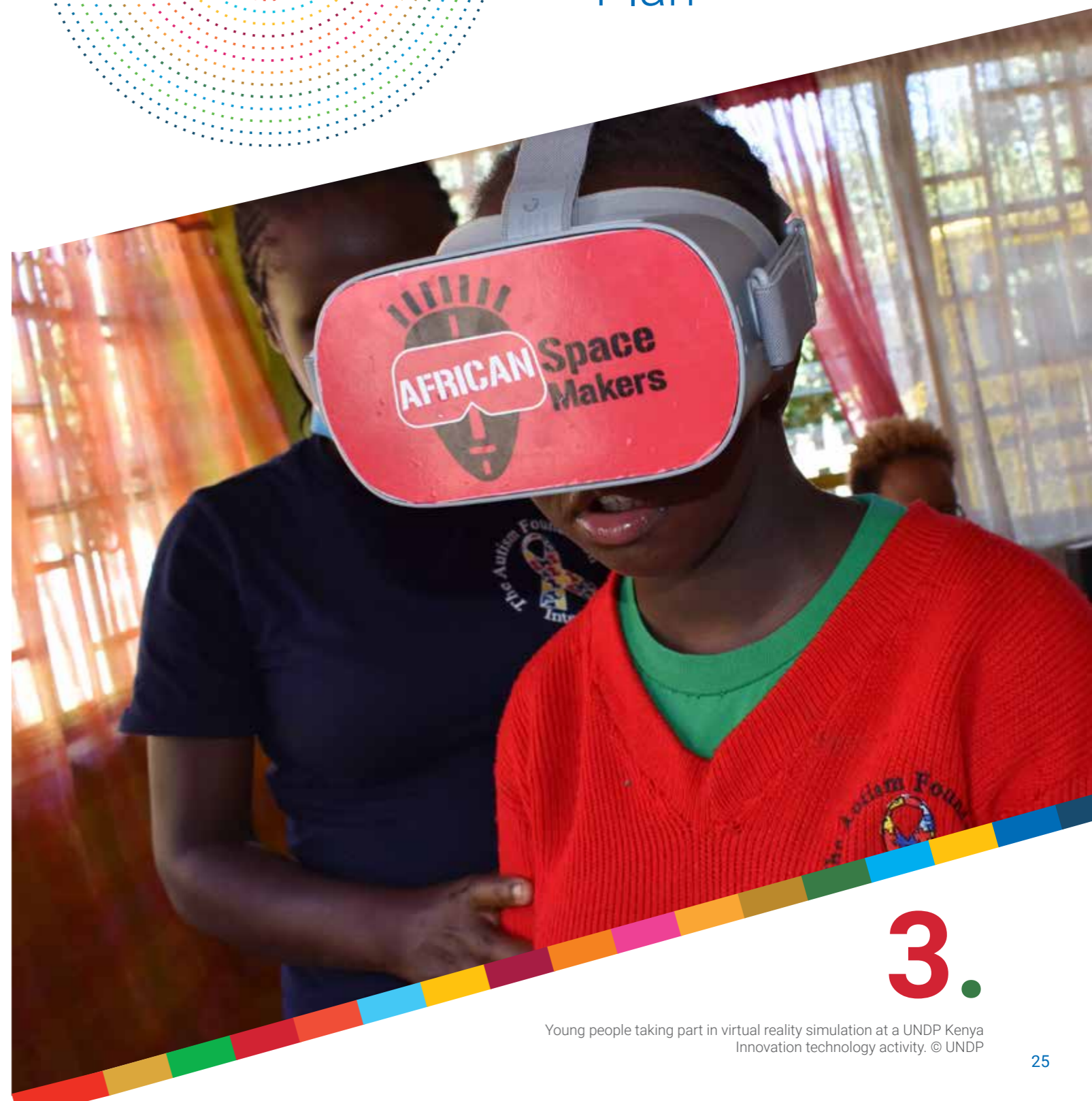
Strengthening that devolved level of Government and working with them to extend and strengthen county service delivery demands that we in UN Kenya reconfigure and refocus. Under our previous UNDAF, through our “Delivering as One Office” in Lodwar, Turkana and through our considerable operational footprint on the ground around the country (particularly in the humanitarian sector), UN Kenya has already developed substantial experience in strengthening county-level delivery capacity. Under the new UNSDCF, we are reconfiguring to enhance this capacity further, actively exploring options to second UN implementation and coordination capacity to the county-Government level.

Fourth, through the Kenya SDG Partnership Platform launched with the Government of Kenya at the UN General Assembly in 2017, we have developed a considerable capacity to convene, connect and catalyse multi-stakeholder partnerships and innovative forms of development financing that the Government can utilise in advancing its national development priorities and global commitments. Under the UNSDCF, we will further strengthen this capacity, actively employing modalities for joint UN funding to catalyse other financial streams from development partners and the private sector to complement Government development programmes.

Finally, UN Kenya must also be configured to support the Government and the Kenyan society in advocacy and implementation of the normative agenda around gender and human rights. The UN will continue to support mainstreaming of gender and human rights in programming as well as policy development and implementation. The non-resident UN agencies’ expertise will also be mobilised to support UNSDCF and Government priorities. The non-resident entities will be involved in the work under the UNSDCF by virtual participation in meetings (outcome level, strategic priority level and steering committee level) and also by being included in the important day-to-day joint communication channels such as WhatsApp and signal. The non-resident entities will also be invited to the regular UNCT meetings.



Cooperation Framework Governance and Implementation Plan



3.

Young people taking part in virtual reality simulation at a UNDP Kenya Innovation technology activity. © UNDP



Agenda 2030 is an integrated agenda consisting of 17 mutually supporting and inter-dependent SDGs. It follows that this UNSDCF must embrace a “whole of UN, whole of Government, whole of society” approach. This is the point of departure for our new implementation structure for the UNSDCF.

Primary leadership, direction and accountability for UNSDCF implementation remains, as it must, with the Government of Kenya and the UN Kenya leadership. However, compared with the governance structure of the previous UNDAF, the Kenya UNSDCF governance structure will embrace a broader range of stakeholders, ranging from the Government (at national and county levels) to the private sector and CSOs. This broad inclusion of stakeholders is not only ensured at the highest level (Steering Committee) but also where “the rubber hits the road” throughout the implementation structure. Given the focus on inclusion, the implementation structure will embrace a dedicated “LNOB sounding board”, consisting of organisation representatives from LNOB groups, with particular focus on the four principal LNOB groups (children and youth; girls and women; ASALs; informal urban settlements). This sounding board will provide an important advisory capacity. The private sector will be given a lead role under the Strategic Enabler (SE) on Partnership/Outcome 3 as one of the co-chairs, thereby influencing the work on data, partnerships and funding/financing for the SDGs that underpin the full UNSDCF.

Another new element under the UNSDCF is the systematic involvement of the devolved level in implementing the UNSDCF. The devolved level is included in the governance structure in leading functions. And UN Kenya will increase its own coordination and presence at the devolved level, with a particular focus on those counties furthest behind. The UN system in Kenya will support the achievement of the Outcomes of the UNSDCF at national and sub-national levels through a wide range of implementation strategies and partnerships and improved UN coordination at the devolved level.

3.1. Implementation Strategy and Strategic Partnerships

Kenya’s middle-income status with reduced ODA calls for UN Kenya to use its funds more strategically: to unlock diverse streams of financial and non-financial resources to deliver results at a scale for the SDGs. Using the LNOB lens, development efforts will be more targeted to ensure inclusivity and address inequalities in the country. And UN Kenya will use its comparative advantages and forge strategic partnerships to deliver development results.

To this end, UN Kenya will apply the following principles to UNSDCF implementation:

- ▶ All UN activities in Kenya fall under the UNSDCF².
- ▶ Focus on a few strategic thematic areas and support them well, rather than spreading thinly and becoming less impactful.
- ▶ A gender-responsive approach to permeate the UNSDCF.
- ▶ Devolution and development at both national, county and sub-county levels at the core.
- ▶ Government cost-sharing as a critical element for the sustainability of UN Kenya results over time.
- ▶ Better coordination of UN intervention at national and county levels to reduce transaction costs through collaboration across the UN team and cutting down on bureaucracies.
- ▶ Enhance joint donor coordination mechanisms to support national development.
- ▶ Sharpen work on data to inform decision making, review of progress and programming.
- ▶ Be more innovative and agile in the implementation of programmes and focus on joint programmes, including joint funding and financing and joint reporting on results through UNINFO.
- ▶ All UN entities to adhere to harmonised rates and guidelines for events or activities that convene partners – in line with the CSMT circulars.
- ▶ Close collaboration with IFIs (IMF, AfDB, AFD, EIB, WB and other development banks) to ensure strategic alignment (at minimum) but also increase the possibilities to crowd in financing at scale to complement UN funds.
- ▶ Mobilise multi-stakeholder partnerships (CSOs, academia, private sector, private philanthropy) to accelerate SDG attainment at national and sub-national levels.

- ▶ Ensure transparency and accountability to the Government (both at the national and county level), development partners and the local communities in policy, programme, and operations, including by the consistent use of UNINFO.

The UN will work closely with an array of partners, development partners, CSOs, academia and the private sector to support policy reforms and programme implementation in the country. Collective effort will be essential in helping the Government develop and/or review policies in different sectors to ensure alignment with national development priorities and the emerging needs. This is crucial in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic that impacted all sectors of the economy, in the light of the ever more recurring emergencies caused by the Climate Emergency (such as droughts and flooding) and given the particular global economic impact of the war in Ukraine.



The very first COVID vaccine to be administered in Kenya on March 5, 2021, being given to Dr Patrick Amoth. This was provided under the COVAX scheme by WHO, UNICEF, GAVI and CEPI. © Dr Stephen Jackson

Strategic partnership will be harnessed to deliver joint programmes at devolved levels. A collective effort by UN Kenya and other development partners is needed to ensure devolution works for all Kenyans, especially those at risk of being left behind. Strengthening county-level capacities to ensure optimal resource utilisation and address inefficiencies in service delivery will be vital. UN Kenya will make a deliberate effort to support programmes in line with the LNOB lens.

Data is crucial for planning, implementation, and evaluation of development impact as well as

reporting on SDGs at national and sub-national levels. UN Data strategy group will strengthen a broad range of statistical institutions and mechanisms in Kenya, including KNBS, to enhance access and use of data for development. Implementing a human rights-based approach to data collection and analysis – in particular through disaggregated data on groups at risk of being left behind – is key to supporting development interventions that strategically address inequalities, promote inclusive growth and leave no one behind.

The UN will continue to support existing cross-border programmes and build on their experiences to develop more regional programmes to promote collaboration and learning between different UNCTs in recognition that the humanitarian/development/peacebuilding nexus requires a regional approach to address issues transcending borders, such as conflicts, drought, floods and migration etc.

Recognising operational efficiency as a key to impactful programme delivery, UN Kenya will utilise both its internal capacities and the capacity of its implementing partners to facilitate the delivery of development results at national and sub-national levels. Building on the previous UNDAF, UN Kenya will give full priority to implementing our new Business Operation Strategy (BOS) 2.0 and the establishment (as one of 10 global pilot countries) of a Local Shared Services Centre (LSSC). Both initiatives promise enhanced efficiencies and significant financial savings across key operational areas such as human resources, finance, procurement, logistics and information and communication technology (ICT).

The BOS 2.0 already promises some \$18m in projected operational/administrative savings over the next three years. The LSSC initiative in Kenya is also progressing well. In early 2022, there was agreement on the functional design for the services to be included. The scope of these services is large, including the 66 mandatory services as agreed by the “BIG” (Business Innovations) reference group and additional services by request of the entities in Kenya. The LSSC operating model has also been agreed upon: a market-based model with a single LSSC-hosting entity and multiple entities providing other services. The selection process on hosting and providing entities is among the next steps, as is agreement on the governance structure. The LSSC for UN Kenya will launch in early 2023.

² Though dedicated Humanitarian Response Plans would be considered separate documents and funding vehicles to ensure an agile response.



3.2. Joint Workplan

Following formal approval by the Government of Kenya of this UNSDCF, a budgeted Joint Workplan will be finalised to support the realisation of the CF priorities and outcomes for the four-year implementation period. The Workplan will be regularly updated and will outline the activities that will be implemented by the UN or their implementing partners, highlighting roles and responsibilities – particularly providing the basis on which the first joint programmes will be developed. The Workplan will also provide the basic structure of how we as UN Kenya hold ourselves accountable to the Government and people of Kenya, to the UN Member States and to each other through the public-facing UNINFO web platform.

ft estimates indicate the total required resources, already available resources, and the gap between the two, necessitating mobilisation. Resource mobilisation and financing will be a joint effort of the UN Kenya agencies with the support of UNRCO.

During the annual reviews, the Government and the UN, together with stakeholders, can adapt outputs and sub-outputs so that they continue to be relevant over time for the country's development and its priorities. The evolving Joint Workplan will ensure continuing alignment with national priorities, support country capacities to deliver development results and ensure transparency and accountability in their implementation. The Workplan will help translate outcomes into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs that provide clear, normative and operational linkages to enable the attribution of the UN contribution to national priorities.

All UN Kenya member entities will be involved in the follow-up and work under the Joint Workplan for the

outcomes to which they contribute. The UNSDCF will advance the harmonisation and simplification of UN Kenya's operations while strengthening the inter-linkages between the UNSDCF and agency-specific planning frameworks (Country Programme Documents and their equivalents). In line with the demands of the General Assembly, all entity-specific programme planning documents will, going forward, derive their orientations directly from the UNSDCF, and the Resident Coordinator will be asked to provide formal confirmation of that alignment.

3.3. Governance and Implementation Structure of the UNSDCF

The Government of Kenya and UN Kenya will hold each other mutually accountable for the implementation of the UNSDCF. That accountability will have two levels. The Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is the highest level of leadership. The JSC is responsible for providing strategic direction and ensuring the UNSDCF's alignment with national development priorities and other relevant regionally and internationally agreed developmental agendas. The JSC provides oversight and monitors the implementation of the agreed outcomes. It meets bi-annually to review progress in implementation, as well as forward planning for the following year. The JSC is supported by a Secretariat.

The second level is the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), which is composed of the leadership of both "resident" and "non-resident" UN entities that support the implementation of the UNSDCF. The RC is the lead for the UNCT and is responsible for UN system-wide oversight and implementation of the UNSDCF at strategic priority, outcome and output levels.

The UNCT is supported by the Strategic Priority Leads (SPLs, for SP1 and SP2). The SPLs/SE provides leadership, oversight and guidance at a high level for implementation, planning review, monitoring and reporting, ensuring that outcomes do not become siloed and with particular emphasis on coherence and joint action between the two "Ps" (People and Peace), (Prosperity and Planet) and Partnerships and on consistent use of the LNOB lens. They also identify and provide strategic guidance and decision-making on critical programming, resourcing and financing joint challenges and possibilities that agencies cannot resolve individually to enable further impact beyond the current work under the UNSDCF. For the Strategic Enabler on Partnership, the private sector will have an especially important role as co-chair.

Outcome Groups support Strategic Priority Leads. The outcome groups will coordinate bimonthly outcome level review meetings bringing together relevant agencies and stakeholders to review the status of implementation of the UNSDCF by providing leadership and oversight for implementation, planning review, monitoring and reporting at the outcome level with particular focus on the joint programmes (and to a lesser extent also on any remaining individual projects under sub outputs). The five SDG Accelerators will be at the core of the work in the Outcome Groups.

An LNOB Sounding Board will be formed at the outcome level. The sounding board is constituted of the four main LNOB groups (children and youth; women and girls; people living in the ASALs; people living in informal urban settlements) plus an additional number of representatives from other LNOB constituencies according to the need for the implementation of the UNSDCF. The LNOB sounding board participates in an advisory capacity at outcome-level meetings and provides live expertise input through the deliberations. Representatives from the LNOB Sounding Board also participate in the SDG Accelerator Group.

The Programme Management Team (PMT), comprising of Deputy Heads of Agencies (or equivalent), supports the UN Country Team (UNCT) in transformative processes for the UNCT and provides added value to the UNCT's leadership in ensuring harmonisation, coordination and coherent delivery of UN interventions in line with the UN Kenya UNSDCF and Delivering as One. The RCO provides support for the coordination of PMT meetings and functions. The Common Services Management

Team (CSMT) for UNON (includes the function of a Kenya-specific OMT) enhances efficiencies through harmonisation and simplification of agency rules, regulations, guidelines and operations activities. The CSMT will have a particular anchor role with respect to the design, implementation and monitoring of the Business Operations Strategy (BOS 2.0) and the Local-Shared Services Centre (LSSC).

Interagency Technical Advisory Groups consist of interagency technical staff, supplemented as needed by other stakeholders and include representatives from the LNOB Sounding Board in an advisory capacity. They guide and advise the PMT and the Outcome Groups (upon request) in their work to implement the UNSDCF and will have the five SDG Accelerators in focus. The groups report to the PMT (accept PSEA that reports directly to UNCT). At the onset, seven groups have been identified, but these can change according to the needs of the UNSDCF: Data, M&E & UNINFO Technical Working group; Gender Working Group; Human Rights Advisory Group; Youth Working Group; Communication Working Group; SDG Technical Working Group; PSEA Network.

A dedicated SDG Accelerator Group will consist of interagency technical staff and will drive the identified SDG accelerators and advice the outcome level, joint programmes and the technical advisory groups on how to best design and implement interventions that will drive transformative change for the SDGs. The identified SDG Accelerators are transformational governance; innovation and digital disruption; managed devolution; managed urbanisation; multidimensional resilience. All outcome groups will contain one member each from the SDG Accelerator Group, which will ensure seamless communication between the SDG Accelerator Group and the Outcome Groups respectively and make sure that the SDG Accelerators are identified as key for the successful implementation of the SDGs in Kenya remain at the core of implementation.

UNINFO will be the primary management, reporting and mutual accountability tool for all levels of the governance structure for the UNSDCF. Planning, monitoring and reporting of the UNSDCF (results and finances) will be done through UNINFO. UNINFO enhances transparency, accountability as well as coherence and coordination by the UN at the country level in support of the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and the pursuit of SDG achievement in Kenya.

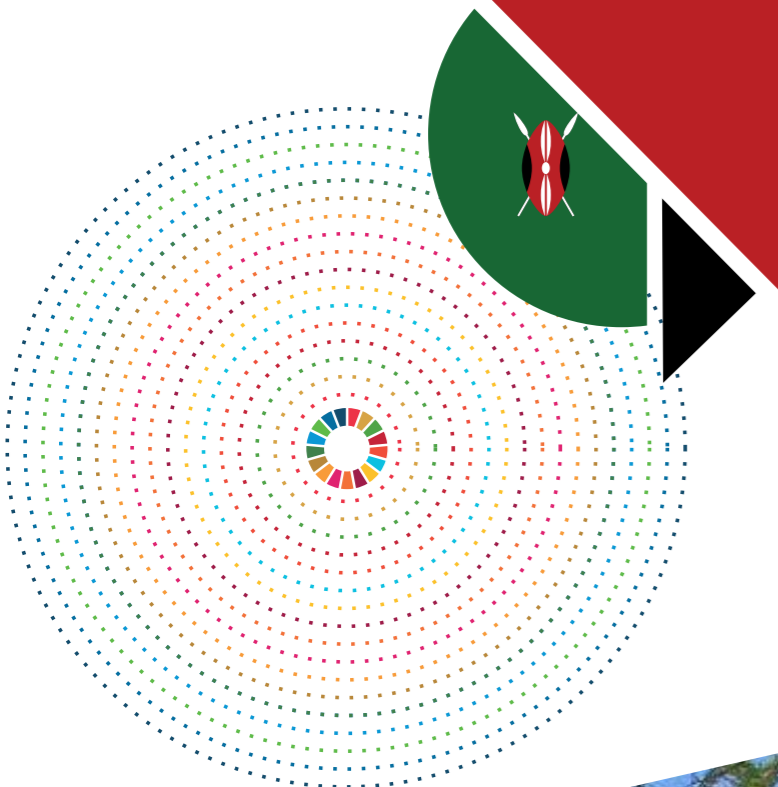
Pending finalisation of the Workplan, the provisional budgeting estimates for the UNSDCF are:

Outcome Area (4yrs)	Total Req. (\$ 4yrs)	Available (\$ 4yrs)	To be mobilised (\$4 yrs)
Outcome 1.1	\$ 191,727,941.66	\$ 47,316,063.00	\$ 144,411,878.66
Outcome 1.2	\$ 1,143,151,152.09	\$ 176,066,663.07	\$ 967,084,489.02
Outcome 2.1	\$ 309,660,020.10	\$ 52,261,596.50	\$ 257,398,423.60
Outcome 2.2	\$ 179,924,636.67	\$ 68,727,418.07	\$ 111,197,218.60
Outcome 3.1	\$ 25,069,062.00	\$ 3,643,894.00	\$ 21,425,168.00
Total UNSDCF	\$ 1,849,532,812.52*	\$348,015,634.64	\$1,501,517,177.88

* This figure represents a provisional estimate to be revised regularly throughout the programme implementation period



Monitoring and Evaluation Plan



4.

Development Partners visiting Dadaab refugee camp, Garissa County September 2021. © Ulrika Ferenius

The Joint Work Plan will be reported annually per outcome. The theory of change, the two strategic priorities and the five outcomes are formulated at an aggregated level, and it is expected that they will remain valid over the four-year period. It is recognised that an early review may be necessary together with the new Government to be formed after the 2022 presidential and general elections. Annual reviews of the work plans will furthermore allow for adaptations to be made at the output and sub-output levels based on evolving risks and opportunities, including how this would impact the Theory of Change. These risks and opportunities will be reviewed and approved at the appropriate level in the UNSDCF governance and implementation structure.

Any adjustments to the UNSDCF strategies, priorities or activities will be informed and underpinned by yearly updates to the CCA. UNINFO will serve as the shared platform for oversight of resources and activities under the UNSDCF. This continuous review and update of the UNSDCF will contribute to the agility and relevance of the UNSDCF throughout the period.

All UN Kenya programme activity, by whatever UN Kenya entity, will contribute to the implementation of the UNSDCF and will fall under the remit and monitoring of one or other of the Outcome Groups. The outcome groups will particularly focus on a set of joint programmes to be developed and operationalised at the output level. These joint programmes will help UN Kenya deliver more results for the available resources and will help UN Kenya be a better and less fragmented partner to the Government. The joint programmes will also help UN Kenya shift away from small projects and "pilotitis" to benefit a selected number of scaled-up programmes with leverage that can have a truly transformational effect.

The Strategic Priority Leads will ensure that the overall consolidated work (such as the Annual Reports to be compiled and published each year under the UNSDCF, including in UNINFO) provides an opportunity to identify even further collaboration and cross-fertilisation between the outcomes under each strategic priority and spur further joint action. The Joint Steering Committee finally provides overview and guidance at the highest political level and ensures that the work of the two SPs is mutually supported.

4.1. Monitoring Plan

Monitoring the implementation progress of the UNSDCF will be based on the indicators provided on outcome and output level through the Results Framework (Annex 1). The monitoring and implementation of the UNSDCF will be a critical function of the Strategic Priority Leads under the overview of UNCT and in close collaboration with the relevant Government agencies and stakeholders. In operationalising the monitoring plan, UN Kenya will make maximum use of a wide range of data sources, including Kenya's official national data and information systems and citizen-generated data, with a particular emphasis on data for key SDGs. UN Kenya will also support capacity development in Kenya, including the Government for human rights-based data collection, collation, analysis and use, and SDG monitoring. And UN Kenya will continue to foster innovation in the use of "Big Data" to supplement the information and data sources available.

Responsibility for monitoring will primarily fall to the Outcome Level leadership and their Joint Programme groups, coordinated and supported by the Resident Coordinator's Office. Monitoring and reporting of the UNSDCF will be managed through the online "UNINFO" platform, working collaboratively with the Government. UNINFO will enhance transparency, accountability as well as coherence and coordination in support of the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and the pursuit of the SDGs achievement. UNINFO is a powerful communication tool for the accountability of the UN to the Government for the work undertaken and the resources invested by the UN in Kenya. UNINFO also provides mutual visibility between UN agencies so that all entities know about each other's work in Kenya. Globally, UNINFO is also the tool for the UN's accountability towards the UN member states and their request for more results by the UN on the country level, as expressed by the 2018 UN General Assembly resolution "Repositioning of the UN Development System".

4.1.1. Risks and Opportunities

The primary risks to the implementation of this UNSDCF for Kenya 2022-2026 emanate from the effectiveness of the UN system and the Government (national and county) in responding to the structural drivers of inequalities faced by the populations – particularly those at the highest risk of being left behind.



Approaches that reduce risks and further prevent disasters and crises that the Kenyan environment is prone must be deployed, enhancing resilience.

Further risks include:

- ▶ A slower than hoped-for poverty reduction trend under otherwise resilient Kenyan macroeconomic growth trend, coupled with reduced private sector contribution to growth.
- ▶ Low productivity and challenges related to human capital and employment overall and increasing urban poverty concentrated in the informal urban settlements.
- ▶ Electoral and political processes which turn into threats to peace and stability if polarisation and intolerance raise.
- ▶ The Climate Emergency, loss of biodiversity, and climate-related disasters manifested by the cyclical drought conditions, particularly in the ASAL counties and other parts of the country, coupled with recurrent floods which contribute immensely to food insecurity, economic damage and displacements.
- ▶ The prevailing health and well-being risks occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic together with its social-economic challenges.
- ▶ Finally, socio-economic shocks occasioned by sharp rises in fuel and commodity prices – and thus the cost of living – stemming from a protracted war in Ukraine and/or a further deterioration in political and economic relations at the global level.

4.1.2. Cooperation Framework Review and Reporting

During its four-year implementation, the UNSDCF will be reviewed as needed, and the UNSDCF will remain a living document. A clear starting point for this will be the need for a light review at the end of end 2022 to ensure the UNSDCF is in full alignment with the newly finalised MTP IV, as well as the revisited national development priorities of the incoming Government after the August 2022 elections. Future UNSDCF reviews will be founded on continuous updates to the Common Country Analysis.

The UN outcome and joint programme groups under the leadership of the strategic priorities' leadership will prepare a report annually submitted to the joint steering committee for review, which will report on

the implementation progress of UNSDCF. The annual report will provide evidence to the Government and partners of any necessary adjustments in UN programming to ensure relevance and effectiveness in an ever-changing development context.

4.2. Evaluation plan

A final independent evaluation will be carried out in 2025, the penultimate year of the UNSDCF. It will help to systematically assess the contributions of the UN through the UNSDCF, focusing on development results achieved, gaps and overlaps. The evaluation will ensure accountability, support learning and inform decision-making on the preparation of a subsequent cooperation framework. The independent evaluation will adhere to United Nations Evaluation Group norms, standards, and UNSDCF principles and guidelines. UN agencies/entities' country and programme evaluations and thematic evaluations will feed into the final evaluation of the UNSDCF. The UN Resident Coordinator will commission the evaluation, and its terms of reference will be developed transparently and inclusively, involving all UNCT members, the Government of Kenya and other key stakeholders.

4.1.3. Programme Implementation, Integrating Programme and Risk Management

The UNSDCF programme will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The joint work plan notes Government coordinating authorities for specific UN system agency programmes. Government ministries, NGOs, INGOs and UN system agencies will implement programme activities. The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of joint work plan(s) (JWPs)^[1] and/or agency-specific work plans and project documents as necessary which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between the UN system agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible, the UN system agencies and partners will use the required minimum documents, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents, to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents can

be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the Cooperation Framework and joint or agency-specific work plans and / or project documents.

Resources mobilisation

The UN system agencies will provide support to the development and implementation of activities within the Cooperation Framework, 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. Part of the UN system entities' support may be provided to non-Governmental organisations as agreed within the framework of the individual work plans and project documents.

Additional support may include access to UN organisation-managed global information systems, the network of the UN system agencies' country offices and specialised information systems, including rosters of consultants and development services providers, and access to the support provided by the network of UN specialised agencies, funds and programmes. The UN system agencies shall appoint staff and consultants for programme development, programme support, technical assistance, as well as monitoring and evaluation activities.

Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the programme, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. These budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the work plans and project documents. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN development system entities, funds not earmarked by donors to UN development system agencies for specific activities may be re-allocated to other programmatically equally worthwhile activities.

The Government is asked to support the UN system agencies' efforts to raise the funds required to meet the needs of this Cooperation Framework and will cooperate with the UN system agencies, including encouraging potential donor Governments to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the programme; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from

other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Kenya; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Kenya to support this programme which will be tax-exempt for the Donor, to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash Assistance to Travel

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied for Kenya but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the ICSC circulars). The management of common services in Kenya shall further align with the Common Services Governance Framework circulars that consist of two tiers: the Common Services Management Team (CSMT) and the Common Services Board (CSB).

HACT

All cash transfers to an Implementing Partner are based on the Work Plans (WPs)^[2] and Programme Cooperation Agreements agreed between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies. Cash transfers for activities detailed in work plans (WPs) and partnership documents can be made by the UN system agencies using the following modalities:

1. Cash transferred directly to the Implementing Partner:
 - a) Prior to the start of activities (direct cash transfer), or
 - b) After activities have been completed (reimbursement).
2. Direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner.
3. Direct payments to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners.

Where cash transfers are made to a national institution, the national institution shall transfer such cash promptly to the Implementing Partner.

Direct cash transfers shall be requested and released for programme implementation periods not exceeding three months. Reimbursements

^[1] As per the UNSDG Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for countries adopting the "Delivering as One" approach.

^[2] Refers to Results Groups' or agency-specific annual, bi-annual or multiyear work plans



of previously authorised expenditures shall be requested and released quarterly or after the completion of activities. The UN system agencies shall not be obligated to reimburse expenditures made by the Implementing Partner over and above the authorised amounts. Following the completion of any activity, any balance of funds shall be refunded or programmed by mutual agreement between the Implementing Partner and the UN system agencies.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may depend on the findings of a review of the public financial management capacity in the case of a Government Implementing Partner and of an assessment of the financial management capacity of the non-UN30 Implementing Partner. A qualified consultant, such as a public accounting firm selected by the UN system agencies, conducts such an assessment, in which the Implementing Partner shall participate.

Cash transfer modalities, the size of disbursements, and the scope and frequency of assurance activities may be revised in the course of programme implementation based on the findings of programme monitoring, expenditure monitoring and reporting, and audits.

In case of direct cash transfer or reimbursement, the UN system agencies shall notify the Implementing Partner of the amount approved by the UN system agencies and shall disburse funds to the Implementing Partner in 14 days.

In case of direct payment to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the Implementing Partners on the basis of requests signed by the designated official of the Implementing Partner; or to vendors or third parties for obligations incurred by the UN system agencies in support of activities agreed with Implementing Partners, the UN system agencies shall proceed with the payment within 14 days.

The UN system agencies shall not have any direct liability under the contractual arrangements concluded between the Implementing Partner and a third-party vendor. Where the UN system agencies and other UN system agency provide cash to the same Implementing Partner, programme monitoring, financial monitoring and auditing will be as far as possible be, undertaken jointly or coordinated with those UN system agencies.

A standard Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report, reflecting the activity lines of the work plan (WP), will be used by Implementing Partners to request the release of funds or to secure the authorisation that the UN organisation will reimburse or directly pay for the planned expenditure. The Implementing Partners will use the FACE to report on the utilisation of cash received. The Implementing Partner shall identify the designated official(s) authorised to provide the account details, request, and certify the use of cash. The FACE will be certified by the designated official(s) of the Implementing Partner. Cash transferred to Implementing Partners should be spent for the purpose of activities and within the timeframe as agreed in the work plans (WPs) only.

Cash received by the Government and NGO/CSO Implementing Partners shall be used in accordance with established national regulations, policies and procedures consistent with international standards, in particular ensuring that cash is expended for activities as agreed in the work plans (WPs) and ensuring that reports on the utilisation of all received cash are submitted to the UN organisation within three months and not exceeding six months after receipt of the funds. Where any of the national regulations, policies and procedures are not consistent with international standards, the UN system agency financial and other related rules and system agency regulations, policies and procedures will apply.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies to monitor all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for administering cash provided by the UN system agencies. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies.
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring.
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organisation, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in

consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry), will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

Financial Assurance and Audit

Regardless of the source of funds, each UN agency head is accountable to his/her Executive Head (or governing body) for resources received by the UN agency from its own resources and in line with the pertinent financial regulations and rules of the concerned UN agency. Each UN agency is subject solely to the external and internal auditing procedures laid down in that organisation's financial regulations and rules and procedures. The audits will be commissioned by the UN system agencies and undertaken by private audit services.

To ensure expenditures are committed and reported in the Government systems, UN Kenya will strive to align and implement the necessary procedures to comply with the Public Financial Management Act (PFMA) 2012. UN Kenya and the Government will endeavour to mutually understand the public finance management needs and guidelines, appraise the lessons and clearly articulate the steps towards ensuring UN support is on budget and reporting of expenditure is adequately done. This will include a step-by-step approach to developing procedures to enable implementing agencies and the UN to better align to Government procedures and rules. The Government endeavours to provide counterpart funding of at least 10% on the signed development programmes/projects. It will also include collaboration between the UN and Government to ensure inclusive budgeting, especially child-sensitive, gender-responsive, People Living with Disabilities budgeting is institutionalised so as to leave no one behind.

The Supreme Audit Institution may undertake the audits of Government Implementing Partners. If the SAI chooses not to undertake the audits of specific Implementing Partners to the frequency and scope required by the UN system agencies, the UN system agencies will commission the audits to be undertaken by private sector audit services. To facilitate scheduled and special audits, each Implementing Partner receiving cash from a relevant UN organisation will provide the UN system agency or its representative with timely access to

- ▶ all financial records, which establish the transactional record of the cash transfers provided by the UN system agency, together with relevant documentation.
- ▶ all relevant documentation and personnel associated with the functioning of the Implementing Partner's internal control structure through which the cash transfers have passed.

The findings of each audit will be reported to the Implementing Partner and the UN organisation. Each Implementing Partner will furthermore:

- ▶ Receive and review the audit report issued by the auditors.
- ▶ Provide a timely statement of the acceptance or rejection of any audit recommendation to the UN organisation that provided cash and to the SAI so that the auditors include these statements in their final audit report before submitting it to the UN organisation.

Undertake timely actions to address the accepted audit recommendations. Report on the actions taken to implement accepted recommendations to the UN system agencies (and where the SAI has been identified to conduct the audits) as locally agreed.



Annex 1 UNSDCF Kenya 2022 - 2026, Results Framework



UNITED NATIONS
KENYA

Outputs are included for information and they can be reviewed annually if need be.

Indicators at output level are presented at aggregated level and they will be disaggregated further by the four LNOB groups including sex and geographical location (national, county, ASAL, urban) as far as possible. And this disaggregation will also continuously be highlighted in the narrative of each annual report. Furthermore, disaggregation by the four LNOB groups including sex and geographical location will be included as far as possible in the

design and implementation of the joint programmes and also in the structure for the UNSDCF in UNINFO.

To ensure consistency and contribute to the outputs, the sub outputs will also apply a strong emphasis on leave no one behind, with a particular focus on all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements.

The five identified SDG Accelerators (transformative governance; innovation and digital disruption; managed devolution; managed urbanisation; multi-dimensional resilience) will permeate joint programmes and be at the core of the technical advisory groups to design and implement interventions that will drive transformative change for the SDGs.

Strategic Priority 1: People and Peace



Outcome 1.1

National Development Priorities:

Constitution of Kenya (2010), Vision 2030 (Political and Social Pillars), MTP III (2022-2023)

Children Act (2001), Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2020-2024), Prevention of Terrorism Act (PTA), Counter Trafficking in Person Act (2010), National Youth Council Act (2009), Kenya National Youth Development Policy (2019), National Plan of Action (NPA) to counter human trafficking (2019 – 2024), Legal Aid Act (2016), National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism and County Action Plans (2018), National Council on Administration of Justice Strategic Plan (2021-2026), National Plan of Action (NPA) to Counter Human Trafficking (2019 – 2024), National policy Gender and Development (2019 National Cohesion and Integration Act (2008), Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework II 2020-2025, Achieving sustainable development goal no. 5 on gender equality & empowerment of all women and girls' strategy 2020 – 2025, (State Department for Gender, 2021), National Implementation and monitoring framework Kenya's Beijing +25 Report (State Department for Gender, 2021), Maputo Protocol Scorecard and index to monitor implementation of Women's Rights (National Gender and Equality Commission 2020), Complaints handling practices and procedure regulations (National Gender and Equality Commission 2020, The National Peacebuilding Strategy for COVID-19, the NCIC Roadmap for Peaceful Elections, Sustaining Transformation of the Judiciary Framework (2017-2021), Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (2003), Kenya Data Protection Act (2019), Media Act (2013), Alternative Justice Systems Policy (2020), National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights (2014), Access to Information Act 2016, The Kenya Information and Communications (Amendment) Act 2013, National Ethics and Anti-Corruption Policy (2018), Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Strategic Plan (2018-2023), The National Cohesion and Peace Building Bill (2018), National Slum Upgrading Policy, Prevention of Torture, Access to Information Act, Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations of 2020, Open Government Partnership National Plan III and IV, Standard Operating Procedures on Investigations and Prosecution of Serious Human Rights Committed by Police Officers (2020), Independent Policing Oversight Authority Strategic Plan (2019-2024), Office of the Director of Public Prosecution Strategic Plan (2021- 2024), Refugees Act (2021), IGAD Regional Migration Policy Framework, EAC Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance Protocol, Support for Host Community and Refugee Empowerment (SHARE): Kenya's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (2020), Implementation Action Plan for Global Compact on Migration for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in Kenya (2020-2022), Global Compact on Migration (2018).

Young women computer programmers from Akirachix women codeHive programme. AkiraChix empowers young African women to take the lead as global tech innovators. © Akirachix



Regional Frameworks:

Agenda 2063, African Charter on Human and People's Rights -Maputo protocol (2003), East Africa Community Gender Policy (2018), AU gender policy (2009) Abuja Declaration (2000), Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (2017), OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2017), Statute of the African Union Mechanism for Police Cooperation (AFRIPOL) (2017), The Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD CEWARN) (2002), African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), African Commission Guidelines on Policing of Assemblies, African Union Continental Green Recovery Action Plan, Kampala Declaration on Jobs, AU Migration Policy, Livelihoods and Self-Reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the IGAD Region (2019), Djibouti Declaration on Regional Conference on Refugee Education in IGAD Member States (2017), Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026 and UN HLM Political Declaration 2021.

Outcome 1.1 SDGs



Output 1.1.1 SDG indicators: 5.1.1. 5.4.1. 5.5.1. 5.5.2. 5.c.1. 10.3.1. 10.b.1. 10.7.2, 16.1, 16.3, 16.5.1. 16.6.2. 16.7.1, 16.7.2. 16.10.1. 16.10.2. 16.a.1. 16.b.1

Output 1.1.2 SDG indicators: 1.1.2: 1.a.2. 5.1.1. 5.5.1. 5.5.2. 5.3, 5.c.1. 10.3.1. 10.b.1. 10.5.1. 16.1, 16.3, 16.5.1. 16.6.2. 16.7.1, 16.7.2. 16.10.2. 16.b.1. 17.1.2



Young woman poet performing at a human rights event at Kenya Cultural Centre, Nairobi. © Augustine Karani

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data Source/MoV	Assumption Statement
<p>Outcome 1.1 By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive and peaceful environment, while enjoying human rights, trust institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender-responsive, just and rule of law compliant.</p> <p>► Output 1.1.1. Enhanced institutional and human capacities at national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and rule of law, in line with the Constitution and in compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements.</p> <p>► Output 1.1.2 Strengthened devolution and inter-Governmental relations to enhance coordination for inclusive, equitable, transparent, accountable, and effective service delivery for all citizens including women, youth, children and those at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements</p>	<p>1. Whether or not legal, policy, institutional and practice frameworks are in place, operational and funded to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis prohibited grounds in the constitution.</p>	<p>Constitution of Kenya Article 23 (2010); National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15- Section 8 (2011), The Prohibition of FGM Act, (2011); and the Prevention against Domestic Violence Act (2015), KNCHR ACT 14 OF 2011, IPOA ACT, NCPWD ACT 14 of 2003.</p> <p>Public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: the Government tracking system is being put in place by National Treasury and the Office of the Controller supported by UNICEF and UN Women, so data will be available by 2022/2023. (confirmed by UN Women)</p> <p>Level of funding for mandated institutions, eg Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, National Gender and Equality Commission. (Disaggregated data available from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and from line ministries.)</p>	<p>Full implementation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Article 27 by relevant Government Agencies including KNCHR, NGEC, NCPWD (Constitutional Amendment Bill- Two Third Gender Rule (2011), Political Parties Act (2011), Election Act (2011) <p>For funding for gender equality, system will be in place and data readily available 2022/2023 to track GEWE budget allocations (confirmed by UN Women)</p>	<p>Kenya Law Review (www.kenyalaw.org)</p> <p>Parliament of Kenya Hansard</p> <p>Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) of National Treasury and Control of Budget Management Information System (COBMIS)</p> <p>Government budget allocations.</p> <p>KNBS reports. KNCHR reports. NCPWD reports. State Reports to Human Rights Mechanisms.</p> <p>Government reports on progress against SDGs</p>	<p>Vulnerability due to political, socio-economic and climate related issues continues to be a pressing factor in the ASALs. Devolution continues to progress and support for it is maintained at national and county and sub-county levels. GOK continues to translate its commitment to LNOB policies and supports ASAL County Governments in undertaking transformative policies for inclusion and good governance.</p> <p>The spillover effects (in Kenya) of the political and security situation in the region, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia remain limited and contained.</p> <p>Where legal frameworks and mechanisms are not established to promote, (re)enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination including on the basis of sex, the UN and development partners will have the space to assist GOK and/ or counties in establishing these mechanisms.</p> <p>GOK and County Government demonstrate political will to develop, implement and monitor policies, strategies and frameworks that are gender responsive and accountable. Men and boys are actively engaged in the work for gender equality. Gender sensitivity is mainstreamed by the GOK and County Governments throughout development, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of activities. GOK and County Governments maintain, promote, and establish where needed, systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.</p> <p>GOK and County Governments reinforce adherence to international human rights law and prohibition of discrimination to continue preventing and countering discrimination, harassment, abuse and violence, including SGBV. Political will to increase budget allocation to independent human rights commissions, and operating optimally by 2026</p> <p>The Government and UN Agencies will invest in reporting and data management systems in line with existing Data protection legal framework (e.g. Data Protect Act)</p>



Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data Source/MoV	Assumption Statement
	2. Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance	Baseline: 58.5% (2020)	Target: 65% (2026)	Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance	The Government and UN Agencies will invest in reporting and data management systems in line with existing Data protection legal framework (e.g. Data Protect Act)
	3. Proportion of County Governments reporting improved public finance management processes and systems for equitable, efficient and accountable service delivery.	Baseline: 50% (2021)	Target: 75% (2026)	Data Source: Council of Governors, Office of Auditor General, Office of Controller of Budget, National Treasury and Planning	The Government and UN Agencies will invest in awareness creation or sensitisation programmes to educate the public on GBV, related legislation and procedures for reporting the cases. With support of partners the Judiciary integrates the informal systems of resolving disputes into the formal criminal justice system to work hand in hand to mitigate on malpractice that contravene the national legal framework and International Standards.
	4. Proportion of population (disaggregated age, sex, demography) subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence, (c) sexual violence and (d) human trafficking in the previous 12 months.	<p>Cases of FGM rose to 139 in 2020 from 74 in 2019, while GBV recorded 3,884 cases in 2020 from 2,189 in 2019. (Economic Survey, 2021 by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) (National Crime Research Centre, 2021)</p> <p>The number of GBV cases recorded between January and June 2020 increased with 92.2% compared with those of between January and December 2019 (Draft SDG Gender Factsheet 2021 by UNWOMEN and KNBS)</p> <p>Physical violence</p> <p>Children 12% of females and 11% of males aged 13 to 17 perpetrated physical violence. 13.5% females and 2.4% males aged 13-17 experienced sexual violence. 13.5% females and 2.4% males aged 13-17 experienced sexual violence. 17.3% females and 5% of males experienced emotional violence before the age of 14. 7.7% of female children and 2.3% of male children (aged 15 to 24) experienced multiple type of sexual and physical violence.</p> <p>Women 36.9% of women & girls aged 15 years and older were subjected to physical violence, 13.3% subjected to sexual violence, 32.4% subjected to emotional/psychological violence.</p> <p>Men (KDHS 2014) 40% of men physical violence, 2% subjected to sexual violence</p>	Reduce the number and % of cases by half	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Partners Reports and Data, Media reports	<p>With support of partners Judiciary place special attention on the most vulnerable: provide affordable and accessible justice journeys for all</p> <p>With support of partners Judiciary intensifies consistent and thorough data collection: ensure accountability and focus on the users of justice</p> <p>GOK and County Government continue to align national and county level formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms, and continue to promote the contextualisation of the mechanisms, in order for proportion of population to access resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Demographic dividend risks becoming a demographic disaster, with large numbers of unemployed, disillusioned and unemployable youth.</p> <p>GOK and County Government continue to be committed to establishing, supporting, and being accountable to further develop, decision-making to be inclusive and responsive without discrimination.</p> <p>Violations of human rights in countering criminality and violent extremism attacks, especially in North-eastern counties of Kenya, hamper realisation 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.</p> <p>High levels of corruption and a lack of accountability and transparency hinders economic growth and further contributes to social alienation. Disparities and exclusion can also breed violent extremism.</p>
	5. Proportion of the population including displaced population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	Between 17.2 and 17.9 million Kenyan citizens have experienced one or more legal problems in the past four years (2017). Almost two out of three adult Kenyans (63%) 2017 have encountered a situation in which an accessible, affordable and fair justice process is needed.	Reduce by half the number of people who encounter legal problems	KNBS Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16, Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Kenya 2017 by HiiL, research supported Judiciary and World Bank KIHBS.	

Strategic Priority 1: People and Peace



Outcome 1.2

National Development Priorities:

Constitution of COK-Chapter 2 on National values - human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised; Chapter 4 article r 21-28- on Bill of Rights and Article 43 & 53 – on economic social rights.

Vision 2030-The social pillar- aims to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes, Frontier Counties Development Council FCDC- strategy –serves as a catalyst in promoting, integrating & sustaining peace & socio-economic development.

Legislation and Policies

Children’s Act 2001, Kenya Water Act 2016 on use and management of water resources, Kenya Youth Development Policy (KYDP) (2019), Kenya Health Policy – 2014, National policy on gender and dev, ASAL policy 2008, Food & nutrition security policy 2012, Kenya health Act 2019, Refugee Act 2021, Occupation safety & health act, Basic Education act, Devolution policy , Data protection act, Kenya national social protection policy 2011, National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (2014), The National Children’s Policy (2010), Ministry Strategic Plans, especially: Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, State Department for Gender Affairs (2018–2022); Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (2018-22); Civil Registration Service strategy, The National Policy for the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation (2019), Presidential Acceleration Plan on Abandonment of FGM, National Prevention and Response Plan on Violence Against Children in Kenya (2019 – 2023), National Plan of Action Against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Kenya, 2018-2022, National Information, Communications and Technology Policy (2019), Kenya National Care Reform Strategy for Children (draft), Kenya National Plan of Action to address Online Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (draft), Kenya Mental Health Action Plan (2021 – 2025) , Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework II (2020)

Action Plans

National action plans at the national level e.g. on GBV, ICPD- Kenya country commitments – and Action Plan, Generation Equality Forum – 12 Commitments

Strategies

Kenya health sector strategic plan 2018-2023, Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework II 2020-2025

Regional Frameworks

Africa Union – Agenda 2063, Political high-level declarations – e.g. on Health, HIV, TB etc., 2021 Political Declaration to end AIDS, IGAD – declaration on access to livelihood (2019), East African Vision 2050, AU charter on – Democracy elections & governance, Regional: AU Agenda 2040: Fostering an Africa fit for Children, Global AIDS Strategy 2021-2026

Outcome 1.2 SDGs



Output 1.2.1 SDG indicators: 2.11, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 3.2.1, 3.3.1, 3.c.1, 3.b.1,4.1.2, 6.1.1, 6.2.1

Output 1.2.2 SDG indicators: 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 11.7.2, 16.1.3, 16.2.1



A cultural artist showcasing his product at a local market fair.
© Gloria Mwiranda



Result	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 1.2: 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services.</p> <p>► Output 1.2.1 Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible and equitable health (including RMNCAH), HIV, WASH and Food and Nutrition services to women and girls, children and youth, particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements</p> <p>► Output 1.2.2 Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and County Governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible, equitable, resilient education, child protection, migration, social protection, GBV and FGM services to women and girls, children and youth particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements</p>	1. Percentage of under one children fully immunised	83.2 (DHIS2)	87	DHIS2	<p>The Government-led Post COVID 19 economic recovery continues to the extent where the economy is fully recovered; and Government domestic funding will be sustained to social sectors. Kenya continues to enjoy political stability in the country, in particular after 2022 elections in 2022. Peace and security will prevail throughout the country, in particular in ASAL counties. The effects of climate change, draught and other disaster occurrences will be under control</p>
	2. Skilled birth attendance	72 (2020 KHIS)	80	KHIS	
	3. Mortality rate: attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases	13.4	10	KHIS	
	4. Net Enrolment rate for boys and girls in pre-primary education, primary, and secondary education.	Pre-primary 77.2%, Primary 92.5%, Secondary 53.3% (2019)	Pre-primary 100%, Primary 100%, Secondary 86%	NEMIS (Basic Education Statistical Booklet)	
	5. Percentage of girls and boys with acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM) who are admitted for treatment and recover	80.7% (2020)	85%	KHIS	
	6. Percentage of population using basic drinking water services	61.6% (2020)	69%	JMP	
	7. Civil registration under one year	82.9 % (2020)	100%	KBSR	
	8. Percentage of people living with HIV on ART	83% (KHIS 2021)	95%	KHIS 2026	
	9. Social protection coverage and financing: Social assistance Social security Social health insurance coverage	Social assistance 12% Social security 22% Health insurance 39% (Social protection sector review. GoK 2017)	Soc ass 40% Soc sec 50% Health ins 50%	2023 Social Protection Sector Review, The Enhanced Single Registry for Social Protection. Mid Term Review of the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2023	
	10. Social sectors allocation and spending as a % of total budget and GDP in real terms.	Financing for social protection (%of GDP) 2.5 (2020)	5%	National Budget Estimates/ Social Protection Review	



A fruit vendor selling fresh juice at a street market in Nairobi suburb.
© Fredbrannen Obadha

Strategic Priority 2: Prosperity and Planet



Outcome 2.1

National Development Priorities:

Kenya Vision 2030, Outcome COP 26, National strategic plan for climate change 2018-2022, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) 5 years Strategic plan 2019-2024, National strategy for the 10% tree cover, MTP III (MTP IV), Big 4 Agenda, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP), Ending Drought Emergencies Framework (EDEF), Nationally Determined Commitments (NDCs), Women's Economic Empowerment Strategy (2020-2025), Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030, A Climate Risk Management Framework for Kenya, 2016, Kenya Industrial Transformation Programme, Kenya National Youth Development Policy, 2019, National Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2022), Generation Equality Forum commitments made by GoK in June 2021, Civil Registration Strategic Plan, 2018-2023

Regional Frameworks:

Agenda 2063, IDRSSI, EAC Vision 2050, Regional: AU Agenda 2040: Fostering an Africa fit for Children, CEDAW, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990, Convention concerning domestic workers, no. 189, Communique of the Sectoral Ministerial Meeting on the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region (2020), EAC Common Market Protocol, Various IGAD Declarations (Kampala, Djibouti)

Policies

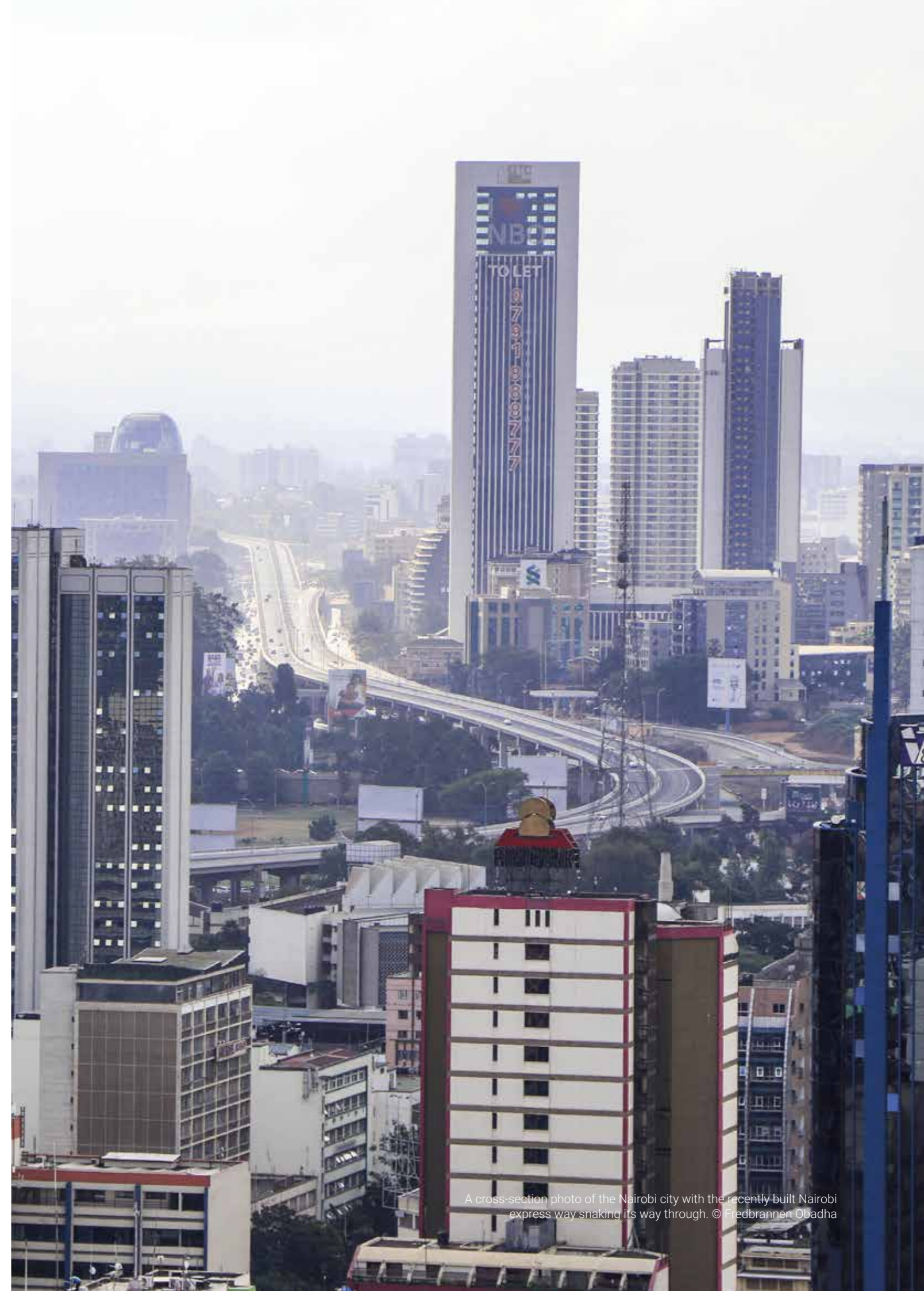
Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019), Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011), Kenya Nutrition Action Plan 2018-2022, The National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2018), Kenya National Social Protection Policy (2011), Diaspora Policy, Gender Policy Ministry of Agriculture (2018), Children's Act, Refugees Act, National Industrial Policy 2012-2030, Kenya Industrial Transformation Programme-2015, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Policy 2020, Diaspora Policy, Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016-2030, National Housing Policy for Kenya (2016), Urban Areas & Cities Act, County Government Act, Kenya's Popular Version of the New Urban Agenda, Physical and Land Use Planning Act, The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (2015)

Outcome 2.1 SDGs



Output 2.1.1 SDG indicators: 9.3.2, 2.3.1, 8.5.2, 8.5.1, 8.8.1, 7.1.2, 17.7.1, 8.b.1, 9.3.1, 9.b.1, 8.4.2, 12.5.1

Output 2.1.2 SDG indicators: 13.1.3, 13.2.1, 13.1.1, 13.5.4



A cross-section photo of the Nairobi city with the recently built Nairobi express way snaking its way through. © Fredbrannen Obadha



Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline		Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data Source/MoV	Assumption Statement
<p>Outcome 2.1: By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally / climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realise growth that is resilient, green and equitable.</p> <p>► Output 2.1.1 Increased inclusive and sustainable green and blue production, investments, and technologies (including digital) in the productive, service sectors and sustainable consumption to create resilient livelihoods for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and in urban informal settlements</p> <p>► Output 2.1.2 Strengthened capacities and policies/ strategies of institutions and communities for climate action, disaster risk management and justice for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlements</p>	1. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	53% - Overall 52.0% - Male 54.0% - Female 48% children 52% adults (KNBS 2020)		28% Overall	Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020 Integrated Household Budget Survey	Recovery efforts from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic are accelerated as planned. Formalising of informal jobs remains a priority in the next five years. Government policies, frameworks, processes etc. remain conducive for a sustainable economic growth
	2. Households in the ASAL counties have an acceptable food consumption score (%) and percentage of households using emergency and crisis coping strategies- by county, livelihood zone, sex of HH head	Acceptable food consumption score 65% at aggregated level for ASAL/ 2021 NDMA long-rain assessment Livelihood coping strategy index 30% at aggregated level for ASAL/2021 NDMA long rains assessment		80% 20%	Food Security Early Warning Monitoring and partner outcome monitoring. Annual NDMA long rain assessment (based on monthly food security monitoring) 2026	Government priorities align between the national and county levels/does not change (if MTP 3 change) Political environment in the country and in the region remains conducive for investment, development, and implementation. Recovery efforts following COVID-19 and two consecutive droughts are in place. Government continues to invest into resilient livelihoods and sustainable food system programmes. Local communities are able to anticipate, absorb and mitigate external shocks (including climate shocks).
	3. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Time Use Survey data (2022)		Care Work Policy (2026)	UN Women committed to develop further. Time use survey data and care work policy 2026 Satellite account for unpaid care and domestic work commitments, NDC Kenya	
	4. Employment in formal and informal sectors respectively	► 17% formal (KNBS economic survey 2020) ► 83% informal (KNBS economic Survey)		Formal 25% Informal 75%	LM Survey; KNBS Economic Survey	
	5. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP Reduction in post-harvest food loss (%)	7.6% (2020) 30% (2021)		15% 25%	Annual Kenya Economic Survey MoV tbc by FAO.	Kenyan Government will continue to elevate and deliver on the systemic challenges facing the production, transformation (processing, transportation, storage etc.) and consumption of food taking into account environmental sustainability. Action will be in line with the Food Systems Summit Outcomes, 2021. There will be adoption of improved technologies and practices along the critical loss points in the food supply chain
	6. Kenya ranking in Green Growth Index for Africa.	Kenya ranked 14 in Africa in 2019 (Green Growth Index, published annually by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), 2020.		Kenya to be ranked 11 in Green Growth Index in 2026 (Comment: 20 per cent improvement)	Green Growth Index, published annually by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).	Kenya continues to prioritise the green transition of its economy, including through policies and public funding
	7. Reduce proportion of the population not accessing decent and adequate housing living in informal settlements and slums	About 60% of urban population living in 498 slums and informal settlement (KNBS, Kenya National Housing Survey 2012-2013		Reduce to 50% of urban population living in informal settlement and slums	KNBS, Kenya National Housing Survey World Bank Report 2017 Evaluation Report for the Ministerial Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022; Midterm Evaluation reports for the Ministerial Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027	Programme will be adequately resourced and implemented with targeted timelines. Programme will not be disrupted by unforeseen negative circumstances e.g. litigations especially in informal urban settlements.
	8. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Less than 2% of women access, use and own land/productive resources 43% of women constitute agriculture labour force (2020, MoLPP- 2020-2024 Strategic Plan)		30% of women have access, use and own land 30% women in decision making platforms/ committees	Analysis of the NLIMS and land registration records on ownership. Number of women in the various land committees Number of women farming and doing agriculture.	For good governance in sustainable ecosystems, a whole of society/communal approach with diverse representation is needed. This includes reforms to ensure women equal rights to productive and economic resources, as well as access, use, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national policies and laws and global commitments.



Strategic Priority 2: Prosperity and Planet



Outcome 2.2

National Development Priorities:

Kenya Vision 2030, Outcome COP 26, National strategic plan for climate change 2018-2022, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) 5 years Strategic plan 2019-2024, National strategy for the 10% tree cover

Regional Frameworks:

Africa Union 2063 Goals 6 and 7, "Giants Club" conservation Group, African Union Continental Green Recovery Action Plan

Outcome 2.2 SDGs



Output 2.2.1 SDG indicators: 15.3.1, 14.1.1 (a) and (b), 14.5.1, 15.1.1, 12.4.2 (a) and (b), 15.6.1



Smooth flowing traffic on Thika Road, one of Kenya's major highways. © Fredbrannen Obadha

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline		Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data Source/MoV	Assumption Statement
<p>Outcome 2.2: By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements – have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition.</p> <p>► Output 2.2.1 Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems restored, protected and sustainably managed for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlements</p>	1. Red List Index	0.78 (2018)		1	IUCN	Biodiversity conservation and restoration is contributing to key growth sectors for the achievement of sustainable development (such as agriculture, construction, tourism, etc.)
	2. Percentage of household using renewable energy and green technologies	70% (2021)		90%	KNBS annual report Renewable global status report (EIA) (Min of Energy/National Treasury/ Directorate of statistics/KEPSA/KAM)	Intensified scale up in renewable investments and improved Government policy (solar, wind etc)
	3. Tree cover as a proportion of total land area (%)	7.28% (Kenya VNR 2020)		12%	KFS reports, MOEF Reports, Economic Survey	The benefits of nature-based solutions will help bring change within the private sector and also contribute to the overall green transition in Kenya.
	4. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tbd by FAO.		Tbd by FAO	FAO committed to provide resources to develop baseline, target and ensure means of verification together with GoK Kenya Integrated Agricultural Management Information System. And National Land Information Management System	Investments in environmentally sustainable and climate smart agriculture continue as key for adaptation and mitigation to the climate crisis and for a green economy.
	5. Water quality - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services- KHDS/ KNBS	73.3% (2019)		78% (UN to consult w GoK for target)	KNBS, Kenya Demographic Health Survey, Water Resource Authority	Policy frameworks and strategies in place to address diseases impacted by water quality without harming the ecosystem.
	6. Proportion of urban population with proper access to Municipal services in Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Approximately 50% of population accessing proper solid waste services (National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015)		Increase to approximately 65% of urban population accessing proper solid waste disposal	NEMA Evaluation Report for the National Environmental Management Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024; Midterm evaluation reports for the National Environmental Management Strategic Plan 2025 – 2029. Environmental Performance Indicators Report 2026	Waste management system a prerequisite for a circular economy and for nature-based solutions.
	7. Carbon Emissions - Annual emissions of CO ₂ equivalent	93.7 million tons (2015), * less than 0.1 % emissions globally		30 million tons	Kenya UNFCCC Update - review of COP26 commitments, NDC Kenya	Timely Government reporting in line with COP26 commitment of 32% carbon emission reduction by 2030
	8. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100 000 population.	In 2022, 27 per cent of the population in ASALs affected by drought and in need of humanitarian assistance.		In 2026, less than 20 Per cent affected by drought and in need of humanitarian assistance. percentage affected by droughts. (tbd, under way) WFP to provide percentage.	(NDMA, Food Security Assessments)	Early warning systems utilised to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and include resilience across all counties and on national level. Risks, disasters (both manmade and natural) and climate adaptation are adequately managed within relevant structures and adequately resourced.



Strategic Enabler Partnership



Outcome 3.1

National Development Priorities

Vision 2030 Pillars, MTP III and MTP IV.

Regional Frameworks:

AU Agenda 2063 Aspiration 1 (10,11,12,13) Aspiration 6 (47, 48) Aspiration 7 (59, 60, 63)

Outcome 3.1 SDGs



Output 3.1.1 SDG indicators: 17.6.1, 17.18.1, 10.b.1, 17.1.2, 17.3.1

Output 3.1.2 SDG indicators: 5.c.1, 17.18.1, 17.18.3, 17.19.1, 17.19.2 (a) and (b)



Smoke billowing from the geothermal plant in Olkaria © Moses Sanita

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target	Data Source/MoV	Assumption
<p>Outcome 3.1: By 2026, Kenya's path to achieving the SDGs benefits from effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public and private financing and investments that accelerate sustainable development for all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women and girls, all youth and children, all in the ASAL counties and all in the informal urban settlements.</p> <p>► Output 3.1.1 Strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase financing and investments with greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration for realisation of SDGs at the national and county levels with a focus on people at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements</p> <p>► Output 3.1.2: By 2026, strengthened the availability and accessibility of evidence to inform development planning, budgeting, monitoring and its evaluation is improved at national and county levels for people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements.</p>	<p>1. Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget that benefit people in Kenya at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, all women and girls, and all children and youth.</p>	2019 5.3%	7.3%	Economic Survey	<p>New Government policies are aligned with the SDGs. Impact of pandemics, climate change & disasters is well mitigated Well managed elections and smooth transition of power. The political and economic environment will remain stable within the region. Stability of the global & regional economy. Favourable environment for partnerships is maintained with the new Government. Effective leadership of multi-stakeholder partnerships. Partnerships constitute whole society and whole of Government</p>
	<p>2. SDG accelerators and the achievement of the SDGs including through financial and non-financial resources that benefit people at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, women and girls, children and youth</p> <p>*(Survey to reflect on):</p> <p>a. Number of partnerships</p> <p>b. Level of trust and commitment among partners on the shared vision</p> <p>c. Rating of coordination roles and responsibilities undertaken by governance and management</p> <p>d. Level of satisfaction with the overall partnerships</p> <p>e. Partnerships initiatives pipeline &</p> <p>f. Diversity of partnerships</p> <p>g. Financial resources leveraged through partnerships</p> <p>h. How many of these partnerships are supporting LNOB agenda)</p> <p>Private resources allocated to LNOBs to be assessed by UN.</p>	% of the overall current UNDAF budget	% of the overall budget for the UNSDCF funded through private sector support	Survey done in 2022 across UNCT and repeated early 2026. Target to be measured by the survey done in 2026. Financial projection report for the CF.	



Annex 2 The UNSDCF Legal Annex

United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Development Framework (UNSCDF)

The Cooperation Framework Legal Annex

This Legal Annex refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the already existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Kenya and each UN organization supporting the country to deliver on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) 2022 to 2026).

Whereas, the Government of Kenya (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following relationships:

- a) With United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP) have entered into a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country (Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)), which was signed by both parties on 17th January 1991. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the undg simplification and harmonization initiative. In light of this decision this Cooperation Framework together with a work plan (which shall form part of this Cooperation Framework and is incorporated herein by reference) concluded hereunder constitute together a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) was concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 29th January 1993. Article III of the BCA highlights the master plan of operations (currently the Country Programme Document) shall define the particulars of programmes of cooperation, the undertakings of UNICEF, the

Government and the participating organizations and the estimated financial resources required to carry out the programmes of cooperation. The Government shall cooperate with UNICEF in providing the appropriate means necessary for adequately informing the public about the programmes of cooperation carried out under the Agreement. In particular, the ‘UNICEF procedure on the development, review and approval of country programme document (PROCEDURE/DAPM/2021/003)’ effective 30 June 2021, requires UNICEF adhere to the UN Cooperation Framework Guidance and Companion Packages and work closely with the UN Resident Coordinator and other agencies to ensure that the Country Programme is aligned to the Cooperation Framework.

- c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a Country Co-operation Agreement is covered under Article 45 of the Government of Kenya agreement with UNEP signed on 26 March 1975. Further, UNHCR enters into an annual partnership agreement with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and regular Security Partnership Package (SPP) with the Ministry of Interior.
- d) With the World Food Programme a Basic Agreement concerning assistance from the World Food Programme, which Agreement was signed by the Government and WFP on 15 January 2002.
- e) With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), an agreement concluded by an exchange of letters, which entered into force on 24 September 2004, pursuant to which the standard basic assistance agreement between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme shall mutatis mutandis apply to UNFPA in the country.
- f) With UNIDO The Government of the Republic of Kenya agrees to apply to the present project, mutandis mutandis, the provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the United Nations Development Program and the Government, signed and entered into force on 17th January 1991.

- g) With the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the participation of OHCHR in the cooperation framework will be in accordance with its mandate established by the General Assembly resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993.
- h) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Host Country Agreement between the Government of Kenya (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) for the opening of the FAO Representation in [KENYA] came to effect on [21-07-1977]. FAO support to the Government is provided within the FAO Country Programme Framework (CPF). The CPF is jointly developed with the Government and hence closely aligned to country priorities. It is also closely aligned to the UNDAF/UNSCDF.
- i) With the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the agreement between the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), signed on 26th March 1975, which applies mutatis mutandi to offices of the United Nations set-up with the consent of the Government of Kenya, as has been recognized by the Government of Kenya for IFAD through a Note Verbale dated 8 September 2009.
- j) With the World Health Organization (WHO) the Agreement for the opening of the WHO Representation in Kenya was made on 23 June 1964).
- k) With the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) an Agreement was signed with the Government of Kenya for the establishment of the Regional Centre for Science and Technology for Africa on 08 February 1965, with the principal purpose to implement UNESCO’s objectives in this field, and to carry out such additional responsibilities as may be conferred upon the Centre by the Director-General in this light of the decisions of the General Conference.
- l) With UN WOMEN “The Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 17 January 1991 (the “Basic Agreement”) mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UN WOMEN, in accordance with the agreement [concluded by an exchange of letters] between UN WOMEN and the Government which entered into force on 18th

October 2012. Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of UN Women’s governing structures.

- m) With the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Cooperation in Kenya since 1996 embedded within the agreement between the Government of Kenya under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) concluded on 17 January 1991 to provide leadership and a coordinated support to HIV epidemic. Further to this, the acknowledgement by Government of Kenya vide Ministry of Foreign Affairs NV UN15/70/(1) dated 4th March 2010 recognising UNAIDS as a separate entity under the UNDP Standard Basic Cooperation Agreement.
- n) With the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) The participation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Kenya in support of this cooperation framework will be in line with (1) UNODC’s Regional Programme for Promoting the Rule of Law and Human Security in Eastern Africa for 2016-2021 (extended to 2022) endorsed by the Government of Kenya in Nairobi on 29 August 2016 (2) UNODC’s Strategy 2021-2025 endorsed by Member States by the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in December 2020, and (3) UNODC Strategic Vision for Africa 2030. As a United Nations Secretariat Office, UNODC in Kenya operates under the Agreement Between United Nations and the Republic of Kenya (regarding the Headquarters of the UN Environment Programme) on 26 March 1975.
- o) With the International Labour Organization (ILO) the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 1947 and its Annex 1 relating to the ILO and the Agreement concerning technical assistance signed on 11 November 1964.
- p) With the International Maritime Organization (IMO)_Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Kenya and the IMO on the establishment in Nairobi of the position of Regional Co-ordinator for technical cooperation in the Eastern and Southern Subregion of Africa. Signed on 22nd February 1999.



- q) With the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), the Agreement between the United Nations and the Republic of Kenya regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations Environment Programme, signed at Nairobi on 26 March 1975, which applies to UNOPS mutatis mutandis pursuant to its Section 45.
- r) With the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat) the Host Country Agreement, (HCA), between the United Nations and the Republic of Kenya that entered into force on 26 March 1975 regarding the establishment of UNEP's headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, forms the legal basis for the relationship between the Government of Kenya and the United Nations. In Particular, section 45 of the said HCA provides that "[the] agreement shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to such other offices of the United Nations as may in future be set up with the consent of the Government of the Republic of Kenya". The said HCA is complimented by the Supplemental Agreement between the United Nations and the Republic of Kenya that entered into force on 11 December 1980, regarding the establishment of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements ("UNCHS"), currently known as UN-Habitat following its transformation into a Programme by resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, with its headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.
- s) With the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Government of Kenya has been a signatory to the WMO Convention since 1 July 1964 and is currently a Member of active status with the WMO Congress. The WMO entered into a Host Country Agreement (HCA) with the Government of Kenya, which was signed by both parties on 17th April 1998 for a WMO sub-regional office in Nairobi. As a Member of WMO, the activities of the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in Kenya are guided by resolutions of the WMO Congress, its constituent bodies, and global standards coordinated by WMO to ensure basic weather, climate and water information services are made available, where and when needed. WMO's Country Programme in Kenya therefore consists of providing access to real-time and non-real time data and information on the Earth's system, generated through the WMO Global Observing Systems, compliance to International Standards for education and training of

professionals in Meteorology, Climatology and Hydrology, setting up of networks of observing infrastructure, and capacity development based on the adoption and implementation of global best practices in weather, climate and water information services to enhance resilience and adaptation to intensifying climate change. In line with the WMO Convention, the WMO sub-regional office in Kenya will participate in the implementation of this Cooperation Framework in alignment with various WMO global and regional planning documents (including those of the NMHS in Kenya).

- t) With the International Organization for Migration (IOM) a Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the International Organization for Migration signed by the Organization and the Government on 11 May 2002.
- u) With the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.
- v) With the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), Regional Office for Africa, the Basic Agreement concluded between the Government and the United Nations Development Programme on 17 January 1991 (the "Basic Agreement") mutatis mutandis applies to the activities and personnel of UNDRR.
- w) With the International Trade Centre (ITC), assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency's governing structures.

The Cooperation Framework will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance

with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government. The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship. Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a) "Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement".

- (b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

