

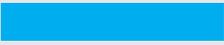


ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)
JUNE 2018–JUNE 2019

Table of Contents

	FOREWORD	5
	I. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW	7
	II. UNDAF 2018-2019 RESULTS	13
	➔ Strategic Result Area 1: Transformative Governance	14
	➔ Strategic Result Area 2: Human Capital Development	24
	➔ Strategic Result Area 3: Sustainable Economic Growth	46
	III. UNDAF FINANCING, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS	55
	IV. CHALLENGES LESSONS LEARNED AND PRIORITIES FOR 2019-2020	63
	V. FINANCIAL REPORT 2018-2019	71
	ANNEX I: UNDAF RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2018-2019	74
	ANNEX II: POLICY DOCUMENTS DEVELOPED THROUGH UN SUPPORT	80
	ANNEX III: SDG TARGETS INVESTMENTS	82
	ACRONYMS	87



Foreword



Dear Friends, Colleagues, and Partners,

Welcome to the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030.

We will be defined by how we are addressing the SDGs and are accelerating progress.

What brings us all together is the wisdom that today's challenges cannot be sufficiently solved by yesterday's approaches.

We have to innovate, take risks, leverage and reinforce each other to succeed. That is at the heart of the UN's repositioning agenda. We can do it and we have already initiated several strategic efforts together, making Kenya a global lead, both by bold ambition and results, thus changing lives.

I must recognize all of you for your contribution towards another successful year for the United Nations Team in Kenya.

We have delivered on our Strategic Result Areas as well as adapted new ways of delivery for example through our flagship initiatives as the SDG Partnership Platform, the Kenya cross border initiatives with Ethiopia and Uganda, the Turkana Area Development Programme, and our Generation Unlimited partnership.

This is a year in which we, collectively and through our individual agency mandates, have put into programmatic activation the new paradigm where peace, humanitarian action and development are indivisible pursuits, each propping up the vision of leaving no one behind.

The resounding message in all the UN engagements with various levels of national and county leadership was that our target outcomes as outlined in the current UNDAF are tightly in lockstep with the pronounced government priorities.

With development partners expressing their confidence in our way of working, not just in words but through significant resources support, we have put in place programmes that will impact those at the bottom of the pyramid. That is the very principle of the SDGs.

To quote our **Secretary General Mr Antonio Guterres**, "*leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first.*" We must remain faithful to this clarion call with stoic determination.

In 2020, we will be all about greater concert of action and purpose, in pursuit of the 14 outcomes outlined in UNDAF 2018-2022.

As a Country Team, we are looking forward to another year, and when the UN and partners will continue bequeathing roots and wings to Kenya's wonderful people, roots so that development programmes we carry out with them will be truly sustainable and wings so that all can soar to the highest of their potential.

I thank the many partners from the diplomatic community, private sector, civil society, faith-based, philanthropy, academia and the media for their trust and support to the UN family.

I thank the Government and the people of Kenya for their leadership and confidence in the UN.

I thank the UN Country Team and all staff.

It is a real privilege to serve in Kenya as the UN Resident Coordinator.

Siddharth Chatterjee
UN Resident Coordinator
United Nations in Kenya





1. PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

United Nations in Kenya

The 2018-2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya was officially signed and launched by the three UNDAF co-chairs, Cabinet Secretary The National Treasury, Cabinet Secretary Devolution, Planning and ASALs and the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) on 26th June 2018. The UNDAF was developed and is implemented within the context of Delivering as One, as a collective response of the UN agencies and the Government of Kenya (GOK) to coherently, effectively and efficiently realize the national development priorities. The Cooperation framework is embedded on the countries blue print for development, the vision 2030 and national priorities as outlined in the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) III, the Big 4 Agenda and the Sustainable development goals. A common country assessment (CCA) was undertaken in 2017 to inform the strategic prioritization, theory of change and visioning of the UNDAF ([Find the UNDAF here](#)).

Through this framework, the UN in Kenya will in the coming five years, commit a total of Ksh. 197 billion (approximately \$1.9 billion) to support the government realize development needs of the country. 58% of the estimate budget (about Ksh. 116 billion) will support human capital development contributing to two of the GOK Big Four Agenda, namely housing and universal health. 27% (about Ksh. 50 billion)

will support sustainable development and growth contributing to the other two agendas of food security and manufacturing. The remaining 15% (about ksh. 30 billion) will focus on transformative governance, which is a key enabler of the Big Four Agenda as well as the MTP III.

During the UN Country Team (UNCT) debriefing meeting with the Deputy President of Kenya, His Excellency William Ruto, held in November 2018, In his remarks, the Deputy President of Kenya applauded the UN in Kenya noting that *“At the country level, the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) represents the spirit of collaborative action. The collaboration with the UN through the UNDAF is a blueprint for this road to a more stable future.”* He also noted that the UN reforms will see the organization become more agile, nimble and effective to respond better to development needs at country level.”

“Kenya’s Deputy President Hails United Nations Support for Big Four Agenda”

http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/kenya_s-deputy-president-hails-united-nations-support-for-big-fo.html#.W-r_W9q1JqJ.twitter



The UNDAF has further embraced the spirit of partnerships by partnering not only with the host government, but also with relevant stakeholders – civil society, academia, parliaments, private sector, bilateral partners.

Advancing UN repositioning and reform in Kenya, from Development Assistance to Cooperation Framework

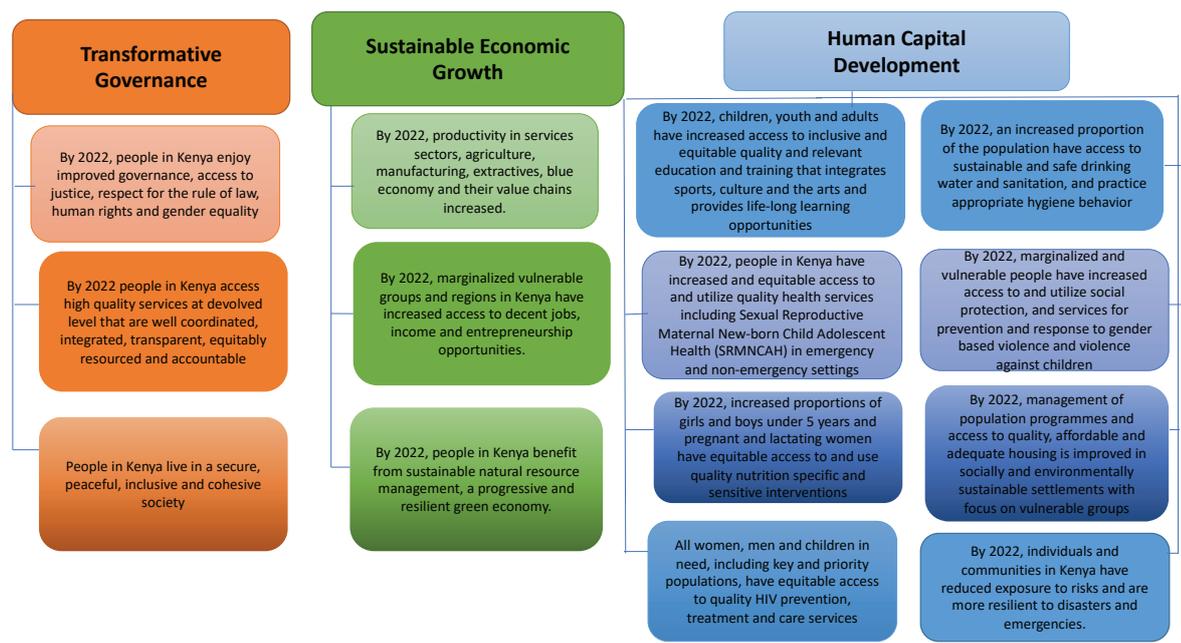
The General Assembly (GA) Resolution 72/279 on the UN development system repositioning, requested that the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) be elevated as the most important instrument for planning and implementation of UN development activities in each country, in support of the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) has been renamed as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (Cooperation Framework) to more accurately reflect the nature of contemporary relationship between Governments and the UN development system in their collaboration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals moving from assistance to cooperation.

The Kenya UNDAF 2018-2022, speaks to this notion, having been developed in consultation with the government of Kenya and is aligned to the key national development priorities. At implementation level, the UNDAF National/ UN Joint Steering Committee (JSC) is co-chaired by the RC and two cabinet secretaries. The JSC ensures strategic direction and oversight of the Cooperation Framework; alignment with national, regional and international development processes, mechanisms and goals; monitors progress, challenges and opportunities, and steers overall implementation of the programme. Moving forward, the UN in Kenya will continue to leverage on its comparative advantage to strengthen ownership of the SDGs all levels and through a collective action “whole-of-government, whole-of-society” approach at global, regional, national, sub-national, rural and urban, leaving no one behind.

The UNDAF 2018-2022 Strategic Priorities and Results Framework

In response to Kenya’s transformative agenda and development priorities, the Government and the UN have agreed on three strategic results areas that will guide the cooperation.

Figure 1: UNDAF 2018-2019 Strategic Priority Areas.



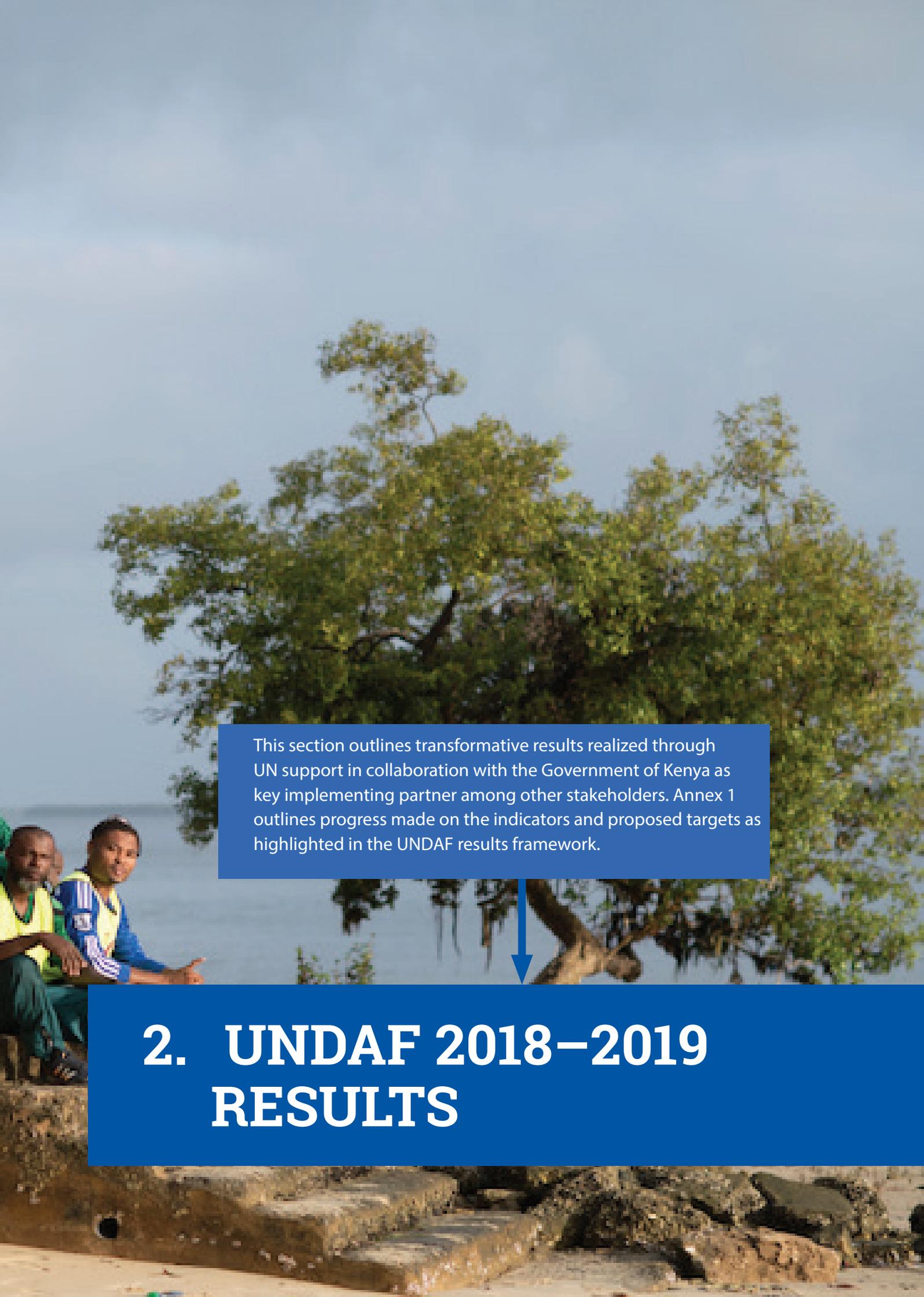
These three strategic priorities are; i) Good Governance, Rule of Law, Human Rights, Gender and Equality; ii) Equitable Social and Human Capital Development; and iii) Sustainable and Inclusive Growth, Environment and Climate Change. These three strategic priorities will promote change and progress leading to a healthy, empowered and productive nation. The UNDAF 2018-2028 has 14 outcomes that will contribute to the 3 long-term strategic contributions of the UN, which in turn feed into the SDG's, Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Big Four agenda as outlined in figure 1.

The UN Development cooperation framework further adopts an integrated programming approach in line with the "five P's" of the 2030 Agenda (people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships) with Leaving no one behind as the central transformative agenda ensuring

that the furthest and most vulnerable are reached first. Towards ensuring realization of the "leave no one behind" approach, interventions implemented under the UNDAF will ensure identification and targeting of the most vulnerable population groups, particularly those facing multiple deprivations and vulnerabilities. These include: children living in poor households; women, especially those in rural areas and/or poor households with unequal access to productive resources and opportunities along the value chains; people with disabilities; people living with HIV and other chronic illnesses; youth; migrants; refugees and returnees. In addition, specific geographic areas of focus will continue to be identified for potential area based joint UN programmes that seek to maximize socioeconomic outcomes for the most vulnerable groups.







This section outlines transformative results realized through UN support in collaboration with the Government of Kenya as key implementing partner among other stakeholders. Annex 1 outlines progress made on the indicators and proposed targets as highlighted in the UNDAF results framework.

2. UNDAF 2018–2019 RESULTS

STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 1: TRANSFORMATIVE GOVERNANCE

UN's work in Kenya on transformative governance focuses on respect for the rule of law, improved security, and effective implementation of devolution for a peaceful, secure, cohesive, equitable and prosperous Kenya. This strategic priority is imperative to achieving political stability, which forms the bedrock towards achievement of the GoK Big Four Agenda. Indeed, the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, notes that the government will continue to implement governance reforms to achieve the Big Four Transformative Agenda. Working with the Government of Kenya as the key implementing partner among other key stakeholders, the UN is contributing to this strategic priority through three outcome areas as outlined in the figure 2.



IMPROVED GOVERNANCE, ACCESS TO JUSTICE, RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY.

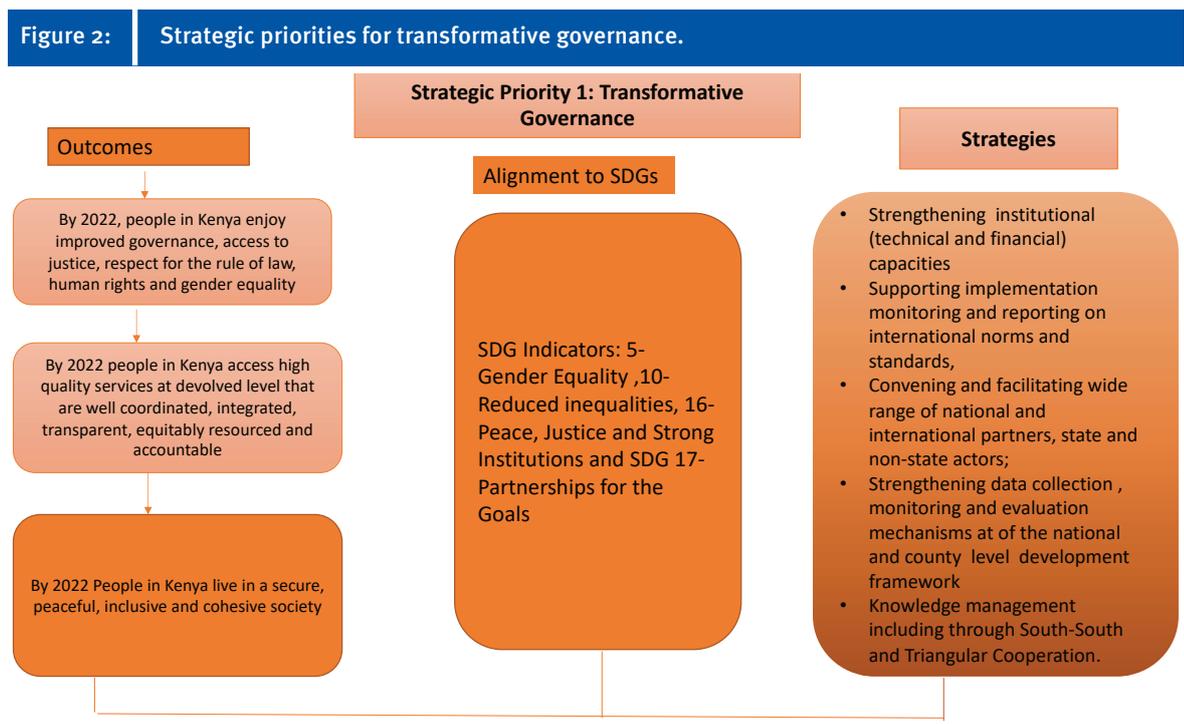
Kenya has made positive gains in implementing the 2010 Constitution. Through financial and technical support, the UN in Kenya in collaboration with key stakeholders plays a catalytic role to strengthen the structural, systemic and social issues that challenge realization of a democratic, people-centred and accountable system of governance based on constitutionalism and the rule of law. During the reporting period, various interventions were implemented contributing to the results outlined in this section.

Electoral System and democratic participation strengthened.

Based on lessons learned from the 2017 and 2013 national elections and in support to future elections, the UN has continued to strengthen and equip national institutions with the technical capacity, skills and knowledge that will facilitate and enhance inclusive democratic processes.

Support to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) towards development of the post elections evaluation report for the 8 August 2017 General Election and 26 October 2017 fresh presidential election has provided the electoral management body and key stakeholders with a body of knowledge from experiences of voters, candidates, election officials and political parties providing key lessons and recommendations for improving future elections. To ensure inclusivity and a broader democratic governance framework in elections and political processes, the UN has supported the IEBC to develop the Gender and Social Inclusion Policy. This framework will provide a coherent approach for inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities, ethnic and other minorities and marginalized communities at all stages of the electoral cycle.

Institutional strengthening of the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties (ORPP), National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), Society of Clerks at the Table (SOCATT), Judiciary, Political Parties and Dispute Tribunal (PPDT), Kenya Women Parliamentary Association



(KEWOPA), parliament, Media houses, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and police/security institutions has further enhanced gender and inclusivity in the political and governance space. Through this support ORPP, NGEC, KEWOPA and SOCATT have developed, published and launched their 5-year strategic Plan focusing on 2022 elections. In addition, publications and usage of the Political Parties Leadership Training Source Book and training manual will continue to strengthen inclusion of gender in party management and administration. The manual is being used to train leaders of political parties on gender and inclusivity across the 47 counties. NGEC and SOCATT have developed and published the elections report and a policy brief on marginalized groups and the harmonized gender responsive manual for counties. The UN has further supported ORPP to draft 3 regulations to operationalize the Political Parties Act 2011 and strengthen the mandate of ORPP to regulate political parties. These regulations include; regulation on registration, regulation on funding, and regulation of the Parties Liaison Committee. The regulations have been reviewed and approved by the Parliamentary Committee on Delegated Legislation.

To enhance participation of women in political leadership, targeted support on mentorship of young women to compete for leadership and political positions has been provided. 411 young women across 15 counties namely Bomet, Kirinyaga, Muranga, Nakuru, Kilifi, Uasin Gishu, Kiambu, Laikipia, Mombasa, Samburu, Migori, Taita Taveta, Busia and Makueni counties have been mentored.

Out of the mentees, **53%** said they will vie for member of county council (MCA) seats, **4%** for member of parliament (MP), **4%** Women Representative and **3%** for senators while **36%** were undecided

To strength the capacity of women seeking elective offices to deal with the challenges of unpreparedness and dispute resolution among others, the UN has supported relevant institutions working on women and political leadership.



Eco Net Africa (ENA) and State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA) have launched a training curriculum on Women in Political Leadership.

The lesson learning session on Electoral Dispute Resolution (EDR) for 110 judges of the high court based on the 2017 election petitions has provided recommendations for amendments to electoral laws, election petition rules and EDR administration.

The Kenya National Commission of Human Rights (KNCHR) has documented and published a report (Silhouettes of Brutality) that details 201 cases of electoral sexual violence and provides recommendations to 21 state actors on prevention, strengthening monitoring, documentation of electoral sexual violence and mitigation.

Capacity of the Political Parties Dispute Tribunal (PPDT) and Judiciary to articulate interventions for implementation in preparation for robust electoral dispute resolution ahead of the 2022 elections has been strengthened.

Access to justice and human rights enhanced

To comply with international and regional human rights obligations, the UN has continued to strengthen capacity of the Government and local institutions to prepare reports and engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms, including treaty bodies, the universal periodic review (UPR) and special procedures. Through this support, the Government of Kenya has established the National Committee on International & Regional Human Rights Obligations through Gazette Notice No. 2925 of 29 March 2019. The key mandate of this committee is to advise the government on compliance to international and regional human rights obligations and coordination for preparation of reports. The Committee brings on board seventeen (17) Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, the National Human Rights Institution, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the National Gender and Equality Commission.

Recognizing the need to ensure that businesses protect human rights, the UN working with key stakeholders including Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and AG/ Department of Justice has continued to support the Government of Kenya to domesticate the

United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs) on Business and Human Rights. Once adopted, Kenya will be the first African country to develop a plan that implements the UNGPs. The National Action Plan (NAP), which is now finalized and submitted to the Attorney General for tabling in cabinet and subsequent adoption, focuses on five thematic areas identified by stakeholders as the key priority areas that the NAP should initially focus on. These are labour, revenue transparency, environment, land, and access to justice and further clarifies the range of protection offered by the government to victims of business-related human rights violations.

To realize human rights for all, reach the furthest first, eliminate discrimination and reduce inequality, the UN in Kenya has supported adoption of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the Kenyan National Human Rights Commission (KNCHR). The MOU will strengthen operationalization of a human rights-based approach to data and measurement

2019 census included persons with disability, persons with albinism, Intersex persons and indigenous peoples.

of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda building on guidance developed at international level while duly considering the country context. Technical support has been provided to these two institutions to strengthen their capacity to review the global SDG indicator framework and disaggregation requirements have been enhanced. In line with international human rights norms and principles, priority has been on identifying the groups that have historically been left behind, potential SDG indicators/data gaps (starting with SDG 10 and 16) and inclusion of these groups into the 2019 census. Once available, data on these categories of individuals will have an impact on the national planning and budgeting process.

Judicial system Strengthened

To reinforce the judicial system in Kenya, the UN has strengthened capacity of institutions to administer justice and rule of the law. These include: support to the Office of the Director of Prosecutions and other Justice Sector agencies during the Lamu justice week; amendment to the probation Offenders Act cap 64 and community service orders Act cap 93; development of Decision to charge policy (draft); development of plea-bargaining guidelines and the diversion policy which has reduced backlog of cases in courts and enhances access to justice. Further support has been provided towards establishment of secure specialized courts in Shanzu – Mombasa.

To speed up trials and access to justice, 42 new magistrates were added, bringing to total number of 513,000 magistrates and Kadhis. Case clearance rate has improved to **41.14%** (2018) from **38.9%** (2017).



ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY SERVICES AT DEVOLVED LEVEL THAT ARE WELL COORDINATED, INTEGRATED, TRANSPARENT, EQUITABLY RESOURCED AND ACCOUNTABLE ENHANCED

The decentralised system of governance in Kenya aims to strengthen effectiveness of service delivery at the county level while bringing governance closer to the people through greater public participation and engagement. The UN in Kenya has continued to provide technical and financial support to the national and county governments towards realization of this goal.

Policies and laws to Support Devolution in place.

The UN is collaborating with the National government to strengthen the capacity and skills of county governments to formulate and implement legislation and policy to support roll out the devolved structures. These support has focused on among others, enhancing mainstreaming, integration and realization of SDGs, gender, HIV/AIDS and Sendai Framework on climate change in national and county integrated development plans (CIDPs) and budgets. Lessons from counties such as Laikipia, highlight that when these policies are in place, counties commit a certain percentage of their budgets to issues such as disaster risk (DRR) and / disaster risk management (DRM), thus improving disaster preparedness and minimizing adverse effects of disasters.

County governments of Isiolo and Samburu have mainstreamed Disaster Reduction Management Policy, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and other existing frameworks in their County Integrated Development plans.

Performance Management Systems strengthened

The County Governments' have also received technical and financial support to strengthen their capacity to put in place and implement integrated planning Performance Management Systems and Performance Contracting Guidelines. The frontier counties (FCDC) have embraced Performance Management Systems (PMS) and Performance Contracting (PC) as vital tools for service delivery and accountability. The UN has further strengthened the capacity of the Council of Governors (CoG), targeting the County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), County Chief Officers (CCOs), County Directors, Members of the County Service Delivery Unit (SDU) and other senior county officials on performance management. The CECMs and Chief officers, have as a result signed performance contracts.

Citizen participation enhanced

To enhance citizen participation and engagement in county planning and policy making processes for enhancing improved service delivery, the UN has strengthened the capacity of citizens to demand for better services. FCDC counties have received technical and financial support to strengthen their capacity to develop public participation policies and bills as well as promote citizen participation in county planning and budget making processes.

Citizen demands are now incorporated in county plans through County Budget Economic Forums. County Citizen Complaints Centres have been established in counties using county to county learning approach.

Counties Public Financial Management & Own Source Revenue (OSR) strengthened

The UN is further supporting County Governments to address challenges of financial management including systematic fiduciary and qualified audit reports among others. These challenges have led to poor utilization of funds for improving service delivery and failure to address developmental issues coupled with increased allocation of county resources to recurrent expenses. In collaboration with the Office of Attorney General (OAG), capacity of 6 FCDC counties to identify and address their audit issues have been strengthened. These counties are receiving further in-county coaching and mentoring support to implement key actions points from the audit, including preparation of audit documents and preparatory activities for strengthening financial and procurement processes. Support has also been provided to the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) to strengthen capacity of counties to enhance Own Source Revenue (OSR) including revenue administration mechanisms. Isiolo County, a recipient of capacity building on OSR has developed strategies to enhance revenue collection and management. Technical support has been provided to the National Treasury to enhance Performance Based Budgeting, by

updating the Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA), for more standardized and itemized reporting of the budget at national and county level that responds to Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) .

Availability of evidence-based data to strengthen planning and programming at National and County level enhanced

At National level, the UN has reinforced and streamlined use of evidence - based data to inform programming. Technical and financial support has been provided to the National Bureau of statistics (KNBS) to produce draft poverty analysis focusing on children, youth and women including the design of women's empowerment index to county level. The UN has supported the National Treasury and Planning and the Kenya Institute of public policy analysis (KIPPRA) to undertake county budget analysis and capacity building on inclusion of children, youth and women. A training guide has been developed, validated and 36 Training of Trainers (ToTs) trained. In addition, a budget analysis brief will be developed for each of the 47 counties. The County Revenue Authorization (CRA) marginalization policy now identifies new areas of marginalization within counties, to inform disbursement of equalization funds leaving no one behind.



COMMUNITIES LIVE IN A SECURE, PEACEFUL, INCLUSIVE AND COHESIVE SOCIETY.

Kenya's peace and security context faces numerous drivers of conflict such as ethno-political competition for power, poverty, youth employment, transnational crime, terrorism, recruitment of vulnerable youth into militia groups and proliferation of small arms and light weapons among others. The UN is working with national and county governments, and other stakeholders to address structural drivers of conflict and violence by investing in policy formulation and implementation at national and community level. These initiatives among others promote conflict analysis and strengthen peacebuilding structures; mitigate community insecurity and improve response to conflicts, risks and disasters; reconciliation and community dialogue.

Enabling environment and strategies to address Countering Violent Extremism/PVE at National and County level in place.

The UN has continued to support efforts towards creating an enabling environment for the inclusion, leadership and participation of women in prevention of counter violence extremism (P/CVE) efforts, in line with the recommendations from the United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 2242 and the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Through this support, the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE) has been revised to include a gender pillar. At the devolved county level, efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism, have been strengthened, all the 47 counties have developed County Action Plans that include gender/women's pillars and gender language. To reduce vulnerability and incidences of youth recruitment to extremist groups for livelihoods, 1,025 women and youth have been equipped with skills on income generating activities and livelihood opportunities in Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi and Lamu counties. Capacity and skills of

County Security Intelligence Committees on P/CVE has been strengthened, as a result, cases of recidivism among assisted ex-fighters and at-risk groups has drastically reduced, no new cases have been reported. Ex-fighters have become "Ambassadors of Goodwill" in the counties, including mentoring other beneficiaries and at-risk groups. The UN further supported the GOK to host the P/CVE conference in July 2019.

Inclusivity enhanced in the National and County Peace Architecture

The UN in partnership with the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management has provided support to the process of undertaking a gender audit and impact assessment of the national peace architecture, with a focus on the county peace committees. Key recommendations from the audit include enhancing meaningful participation of women by strengthening the capacity of women in county peace committees (CPC's) to develop and implement gender responsive strategies for conflict management; the need to establish cross county networks and implementing policies on sexual harassment in the peace committees. Further, the UN collaborated with the International Peace Support Training Centre to undertake 2 research studies "*Gender Analysis of Refugees' Access to Socio – Economic and Cultural Protection: A Comparative study of Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement*" and "*Women Participation in Transformative Justice: A Case of Bungoma and Trans – Nzoia Counties*". These studies will contribute to the empirical knowledge base on gender mainstreaming in Peace Support Operations in the region and also inform current and future policy and programming on peace-building and refugee protection.

To inform multi-sectoral humanitarian response planning and programming, the UN has supported 2 research studies: (1) "A Gender Analysis and Assessment to Determine the Level of Gender Mainstreaming in Key Coordination Structures in Kalobeyei Settlement and Kakuma Refugee Camp"; and (2) research and

documentation of “The Impacts of SGBV in Kalobeyei Camp and the Surrounding Hosting Communities.” These knowledge products will strengthen capacity of humanitarian actors in evidence-based programming including review and adoption of strategies and frameworks advocating for the rights of women and girls and respond to the gender specific needs of women and girls in post conflict settings. In partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the UN has supported strengthening of capacities and skills for 111 refugee and host community women and girls to enhance their livelihood skills, access to decent work and income generation opportunities.

Capacity of national and regional peacekeeping actors to deliver on their commitments and comprehensively mainstream gender into their operations has been strengthened. 49 senior and mid- level officers preparing for deployment to AMISOM are now able to undertake measures to prevent and respond to SGBV in operations. This will create an enabling environment for gender mainstreaming in prevention, mitigation and response to SGBV within the mission field.

The UN has continued to support adoption and implementation of the UNSCR 1325 in Kenya. The country has now embarked on development of the 2nd generation National Action Plan expected to be launched in 2010. Priority areas of focus for the 2nd KNAP on UNSCR 1325 include addressing the impact of devolution on the nation’s peace and security landscape and localization of the 2nd KNAP at county level; strengthening the linkages between gender, development and peace and security nexus; mitigating the cultural barriers that continue to limit women’s empowerment, including their ability to engage in peace and security matters and streamlining efforts to protect the rights of women against violation.

Border management Improved

To improve border management, the UN has provided technical support to strengthen capacity of the border management secretariat

and border management committees at key border points. Officials from the Government of Kenya and border countries have as a result increased their capacity to adhere to the Global Compact for Migration and UN Protocols on Transnational Organized Crimes. Further support has been provided to enhance operations of the Counter Trafficking Advisory Committee including operationalization of National Referral Mechanisms. To further secure borders and enhance peace and migration management, the UN has strengthened the capacity of GOK to streamline use of e-passports/e-visa, including document examination, fraud detection, human trafficking, smuggling and installation of facial recognition technology through public-private partnership. Capacity of community leaders and border management committees to better manage migration and enhance safe migration especially in cross border areas of Kenya and Ethiopia in Moyale and Sololo has also been strengthened.

Strengthening the peace and development nexus through cross border initiatives

To enhance long lasting conflict prevention and peace building, reinforcing the peace and development nexus, the UN in Kenya has since 2015 launched two cross border programmes, bringing communities across borders and bordering countries together to resolve conflict, bring peace and development. The programmes include the Ethiopia and Kenya cross border programme, with an office established in Moyale (Ethiopian side) and the recently launched Cross border Kenya Uganda for Karamoja cluster. The Ethiopia Kenya cross border programme has continued to support, coordinate and convene high level engagements and dialogue on sustainable peace for the cross border communities. These include the high-level Regional Conference on Sustainable Peace for the Cross-Border communities of Moyale which brought together 150 participants including senior level ambassadors, state ministers, county governors, administrators, members of parliament, religious and traditional leaders

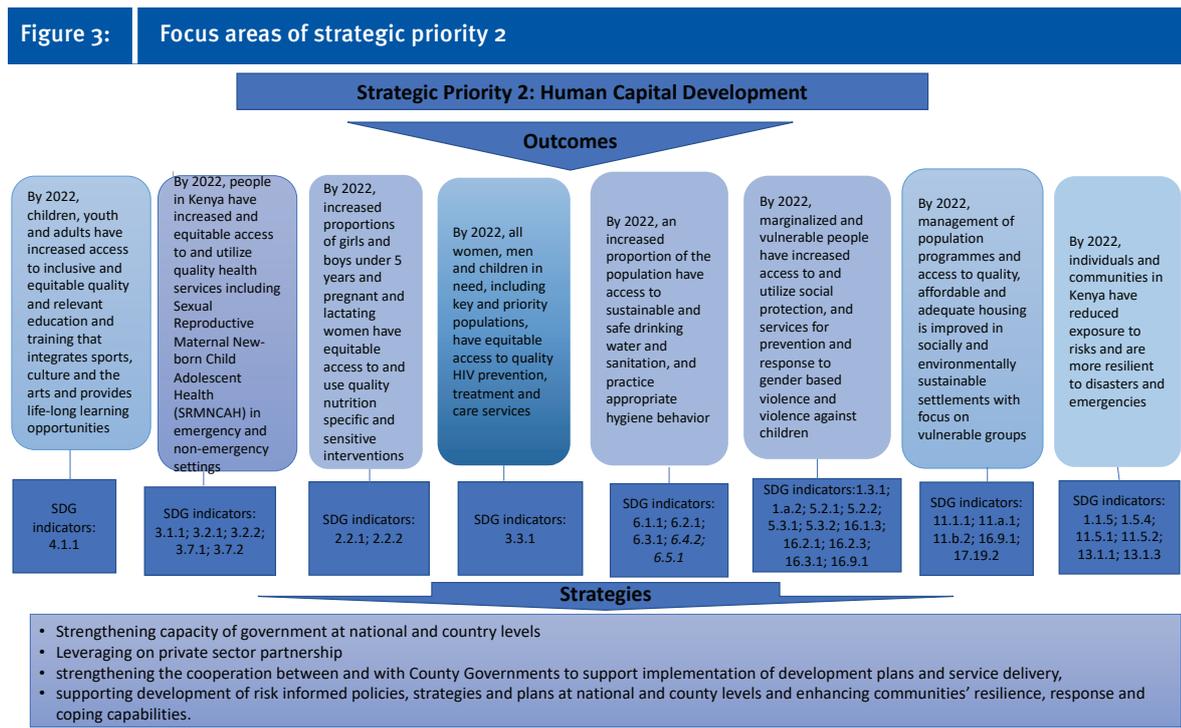
security officers from the area, youth and women representatives, civil society organizations, the local media, representatives of the business community and other stakeholders. The

conference outlined, mechanisms and action points for resolving frequent occurrence of conflict and violence among the communities for sustainable peace and security in the region.

STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 2: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic priority 2 of the UNDAF seeks to ensure that all people in Kenya, particularly the most vulnerable, are educated; healthy; well nourished; have clean water and sanitation; are protected; empowered; and live in decent homes within resilient communities. The focus is on realization of 8 outcomes as outlined in figure 3.





ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE, QUALITY AND RELEVANT EDUCATION AND TRAINING THAT INTEGRATES SPORTS, CULTURE AND THE ARTS AND PROVIDES LIFE-LONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES ENHANCED

Over the years, the Government of Kenya has increased its level of investments in strengthening and streamlining technical, operational and governance capacity within the education system, to ensure inclusive, equitable, gender-sensitive quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for improved learning outcomes and acquisition of relevant skills. A critical priority towards realization of this goal, has been on increasing adults' and youth's access to quality, relevant and affordable vocational, tertiary education and life-long training opportunities to facilitate employment, decent work, volunteer schemes and entrepreneurship for sustainable development. Another critical area of focus has been strengthening the education system to support boys and girls in Kenya access gender-sensitive, inclusive, equitable quality and relevant learning opportunities from early childhood education (ECD) to basic education, secondary, technical

vocational education and training (TVET) and tertiary level for the acquisition of relevant competencies and life skills.

Despite these efforts, there still remains structural and governance issues that have continued to create barriers to equitable access and quality of services. The UN has collaborated with the Government Kenya among other key stakeholders to address these challenges in a number of ways.

Enabling environment for quality Education enhanced

The UN in Kenya has provided technical and financial support towards formulation, adoption and implementation of policies, regulatory frameworks and guidelines for Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) feeding programmes at National and county level. ECDE

Enrollment of school children primary schools in Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei has increased, Female **37643**, Male **49617**

Meals and Nutrition Policies and Implementation guidelines have been formulated for Marsabit (stage 2); Baringo, (stage 2); Nairobi(stage 3); and Turkana Counties (stage 1). The National School Health and Nutrition Policy has been formulated, validated, printed and disseminated (Stage 5) while the School Meals and Nutrition Strategy and HGSM implementation guidelines has been printed and distributed.

To ensure effective implementation of school meal programmes, the UN has strengthened national and institutional coordination mechanisms, through establishment of the National HGSM Interministerial Coordination Committee. Data management, monitoring and reporting systems for national and county institutions have also been reinforced. Further support has been provided to enhance hygiene, food quality and safety along the food supply chain at national and county levels. These includes strengthening the capacity and skills of school management committees, parent representatives and cooks on School Meal Plans (SMP) Menus, recipe development, safe food handling and preparation. At least 323 males

and 333 females in Wajir and Turkana Counties have received this support. 20 Model Kitchens have also been constructed on in Marsabit, Garissa, Baringo, West Pokot, Wajir and Tana River.

The UN has further supported the launch and dissemination of National Pre-Primary Education Policy and Standard Guidelines to all counties benefitting 3.2 million 3-5 years old children (48.9 per cent girls); supported enrolment of 78,497 (38,337 girls) out of school children in 8 ASAL counties through community mobilization drives and 6 Million children in 25 counties integrated into the National School Meals programme enhancing their access and participation in learning. In partnership with Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) the UN has supported development of digital health literacy content for learners in upper primary and pretested in 18 selected schools in Kilifi and Makueni. In collaboration with the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD), a total of 54 teachers and 360 learners were involved in piloting of a digital accessible textbook for children with disabilities.



School manual on child safety and countering violence extremism has been finalized.

Policy for the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the national education system is in place.

Advocacy for inclusion of refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless children in the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) is ongoing.

Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Plan (KISED) has been developed.

Policy on Inclusive education to address issues of education of refugees, children with disabilities, adult literacy and youth employment is in place.

In view of the ongoing curriculum reforms, the UN has provided technical and financial support to strengthen capacity of the Ministry of Education (MoE) to roll out the competency-based curriculum from Pre-primary to Grade 3, reaching over 7.2 million 4-8 year olds (49 per cent girls) at national level including refugee learners. Capacity of the MoE in educational planning, crisis sensitive and education including competency based assessment for test developers in collaboration with the KNEC, TSC and the 47 county education offices has also been strengthened.

To enhance Education in Emergencies (EiE), the UN has collaborated with relevant partners to provide humanitarian needs of at least 186,333 children and adolescents (57% boys and 43% girls). Capacity of schools at national level, including schools in refugee camps have been strengthened to enhance participation of young people, particularly girls in Science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). STEM Mentorship Camps have been organized for secondary school girls in Upper Eastern, Western and South Rift regions of Kenya (Makueni, Machakos, Kajiado, Kitui, Mombasa, Kakamega, Busia, Vihiga, Bungoma, Kericho, Bomet, Nakuru and Narok counties). To promote gender sensitive approaches in education, the UN has supported finalization and review of the National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP) through a gender lens. Other initiatives include improved children participation through gender-sensitive

WASH facilities and MHM programme for better educational achievement. 35,623 (17,939 girls) children have enrolled in school as a result of the improved learning environment.

Towards realization of global and regional standards for SDG 4, the UN has enhanced codification of educational programmes in support of MoE & Kenya National Qualification Authority (KNQA). This alignment of education programmes to global standards and practices will enhance seamless transition and mobility in the education and training sectors. Capacity of the Ministry of Education to develop M&E framework for SDG4 & CESA (AU agenda 2063) towards monitoring implementation and achievements on the SDG 4 targets and strategic the AU agenda 2063 has also been strengthened.

To reach the most vulnerable and hard to reach areas ensuring leaving no one behind, the UN has supported various approaches. UN is collaborating with the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to support implementation of the Djibouti Declaration Action Plan for education of Refugees and displaced populations. which will contribute to attainment of the aspirations of the 2030 agenda; leaving no one behind. The UN has further supported, strengthening of reforms in technical and vocation education training (TVET), by enhancing engagement with academic institutions including Universities

and rebranding the TVET sector to improve perception, quality and relevance. The Generation Unlimited (GenU) agenda as per the President's leadership mandate to include employability and skills development has also been integrated in TVET.

To enhance Sports, Arts and Culture and life-long learning, the UN has supported, talented children & youth (including refugees) access sports, arts and culture programs. At least 1,000 refugee and host community children and youth participated in the Kakuma Got Talent National Festivals. At national level, technical support has been provided towards formulation of legislation for improvement of the professional, social, and economic status, of Artists in Kenya, enhancing development of the creative economy. The youth in Lamu have also enhanced their skills and knowledge on promoting and safeguarding underwater cultural heritage through various community led strategies, and developing its potential for sustainable tourism and development. Technical capacity of institutions, such as Museums, on their role in securing protection of cultural heritage for posterity and life-long learning has also been strengthened. Additional support has been provided to the Government of Kenya to develop a Policy on Physical Education which will provide a framework for provision of a quality physical education in learning institutions.

INCREASED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND UTILIZATION OF QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES INCLUDING SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE MATERNAL NEW-BORN CHILD ADOLESCENT HEALTH (SRMNCAH) IN EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY SETTINGS

In collaboration with the Government of Kenya at national and the county level, the UN has provided technical and financial support towards realization of Universal health coverage by enhancing equitable access to and utilization of health services. At national level, Universal Health Coverage has been launched by the Ministry of Health (MoH) and pilots initiated in

Proportion of children under one fully immunized has reduced, now stands at **82%** as compared to the coverage of **79%** in 2017.

About **1,091,464** children have received the recommended 3 doses of DPT and **2.9** million children vaccinated against polio following 3 rounds of vaccination campaign. Similarly, births attended by skilled health personnel increased from **62%** in previous year to **66%** in the current reporting year.

four counties: Kisumu, Isiolo, Machakos and Nyeri. In addition, road maps to roll out Universal Health Coverage (UHC) both at national & county levels have been developed. The Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan (2018-2023) is in place and the national Kenya Health Facility Assessment undertaken.

The UN has supported the GoK to shift its focus from standards-based management & recognition to adapting MNH standards at national level. The Lancet commission for quality of health system strengthening in Kenya has also been launched by the Ministry of Health (MoH). Other initiatives that have been supported include roll out of KQMH in Garissa, Kakamega and Homabay counties; revision of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) guidelines to include additional components such as nutrition and empowering the mothers; and establishment of Pumwani Hospital in Nairobi County as a regional training center for KMC, 11 ASAL counties have been trained on KMC for effective management of preterm babies. Further, the Newborn Guidelines in humanitarian settings have been developed and disseminated in Dadaab Refugee camps.

To strengthen health service delivery at the devolved levels, the UN has supported all the 47 counties to procure, distribute and install equipment and supplies.

116 ultrasound machines, **877** pulse oximeters and **130** patient monitors with each county receiving 2 ultrasound machines, 2 patient monitors and 6 pulse oximeters. In addition, health facilities and sub-county vaccine stores of all 47 counties have been supported with **3,776** cold chain fridges, contributing to improved cold chain capacity nationwide from **70%** to **90%** resulting in the expansion of access with the opening of new immunization sites.

At the national level, the UN has supported finalization and stakeholder's approval for the Community Health Services Bill, while at the county level, Turkana and Nairobi Counties received technical and financial support to develop county community health bills as legal frameworks to guide systems for sustainable community health services (CHVs). The bills are expected to establish sustainable funding dedicated to community health services including commodities and incentives for CHVs. In addition, 2,240 CHVs (1,897-Kakamega, 525-Turkana, 68-Migori) were trained on community maternal and newborn health (cMNH) and integrated community case management (iCCM) of common childhood diseases. In Turkana County, contextualized pictorial CHV guides for iCCM and cMNH training have been developed to train CHVs, given that majority of CHVs in Turkana County are illiterate. The UN has further supported evidence review and analysis on the use of Amoxicillin DT at community level, providing critical recommendations for policy change to allow CHVs treat uncomplicated pneumonia in the communities.

Other county interventions that have been supported include; development and launch of a newborn handbook for health centres and dispensaries; strengthening capacity of Kisumu County Assembly members on ECD/NCF including orientation to the Siaya ECD/NCF Model to secure

political; establishment of cholera treatment centers to strengthen integrated management of cholera resulting in a reduction of the number of counties reporting cholera outbreaks; analysis of hotspot areas in preparation for OCV introduction to identify high risk areas for cholera; and development of the TB National strategic plan (NSP 2019-2023). The UN further supported the MoH in conducting routine vaccinations; introducing new vaccines including Yellow Fever and Meningitis; preparation for the polio and MR campaigns; and averting vaccine stockouts.

To enhance an enabling environment for delivery of Sexual Reproductive Health and Services, the UN supported development of National Reproductive Health (RH Policy (draft), National Framework for Fistula Management, and National Training Package for Female Genital Fistula. The RH Policy and Fistula framework guides national and county stakeholders on coordination and implementation of sexual reproductive health interventions. The Fistula training package will be used for training healthcare workers on prevention and treatment of obstetric fistula, thereby increasing access to fistula management. In collaboration with MOH and other partners, 144 cases of obstetric fistula benefited from corrective surgery have been done. To strengthen training on midwifery, the UN has procured and equipped 17 medical colleges with normal birth training models.

In addition, the SRHR/HIV/SGBV and TB integration Framework 2018 -2022 and the National Condom Strategy 2018-2023 which currently guides integration of SRHR services and condom programme respectively have been launched and disseminated at national level and Kilifi and Homabay counties.

UN in collaboration with MOH and National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) convened high level commodity security advocacy round table forums with development partners and Government of Kenya to mitigate shortage of Family Planning (FP) commodities. As a result of these advocacy efforts, the Government committed USD 1 million for FP

commodities for FY 2019/20 – an increase from the initial allocation of USD 620,000. The Government has further developed short term and long- term strategies to address future Reproductive Health Commodity Security (RHCS) challenges. To address the unmet need for family planning by ensuring commodity security, the UN procured contraceptives worth over USD. 5 million, which were distributed across all the 47 counties – reaching over 1.56million new users.

In collaboration with the University of Nairobi and Sexual and Reproductive Health Alliance and Rights (SRHRA), the android based mobile application on health literacy for the University of Nairobi finalized and launched <http://rada.uonbi.ac.ke/app/>

INCREASED PROPORTIONS OF GIRLS AND BOYS UNDER 5 YEARS AND PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN WHO HAVE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND USE QUALITY NUTRITION SPECIFIC AND SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS

Capacity of institutions at national and county level to provide integrated and quality high impact nutrition prevention and treatment interventions at facility and community levels strengthened.

To improve access to High Impact Nutrition Interventions, the UN in Kenya has provided

technical and commodity support to national and county governments for implementation of High Impact Nutrition Interventions (HINI). Delivery of integrated nutrition services, including treatment of acute malnutrition, MNPs, VAS, IFAS and MIYCN, among others has been enhanced. scale up of integration of nutrition commodities into national supply chain is ongoing while capacity assessments have been initiated in 3 additional counties. Capacity of 21 ASAL counties, urban (Nairobi and Kisumu) and refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma refugee to manage moderate, acute and severe has been strengthened.

Management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition is part of the comprehensive package of High Impact Nutrition interventions, which includes micronutrient supplementations, deworming and health and nutrition education. Defaulter rate has been considerable high for several regions, the major contributor being withdrawal and limited coverage of outreach services; the UN has prioritized supporting hard to reach areas in the ASAL, where outreach improves access to essential services.

To mitigate the outbreak of scurvy that affected Kakuma refugee camp in 2018 affecting 346 individuals mainly adolescent boys of south Sudanese, the UN responded with provision of vitamin C supplements and prophylaxis, as well as interventions on livelihood support to improve their access to income and facilitate

60,748 severely malnourished and 110,000 moderately malnourished children under five from July 2018 to June 2019 treated.

194,001 children 6-59 months were treated for severe and moderate acute malnutrition

Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), cure rate has reached an average of **78.4%** in ASAL counties and **92.3%** in refugee camps, meeting the programme target of **75%**. In urban areas, cure rate is at **70.9%** and defaulter rate at **21.8%**, not meeting the programme targets of **75%** and **15%** respectively. In Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) programmes, cure rate was on average at **78%** in arid counties and **88%** in refugee camps, meeting the programme target of **75%**. Defaulter rate is on average at **12%** for the MAM programme in arid areas, and **3%** in refugee camps.

dietary diversification. To date, no new cases of scurvy have been reported in the camp since September 2018.

Women, caregivers and community health workers in vulnerable counties improve nutrition knowledge and skills for enhanced behaviour and practices at community level

To address the underlying causes of malnutrition through nutrition sensitive programmes, the UN has continued to support implementation of nutrition sensitive programmes. These include initiation and integration of nutrition education into the governments social protection package in five ASAL counties (NICHE); integrating WASH programmes with nutrition services

in West Pokot County; Scaling up nutrition sensitive agriculture (SANNUT) through integration of nutrition with food processing in Kitui, Makueni, Tharaka Nithi, Taita Taveta, Machakos and Kalobeyei; and collaboration in a research titled 'Livestock programming for nutritional improvements in Children under two years' in Marsabit County, the study will generate evidence on nutrition and livestock programming linkages and implementation of nutrition sensitive market strategies alongside provision of cash transfers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee camps, as part of a broader Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) strategy developed in 2019 for the region. Further support has been provided to KEMSA (Kenya Medical Supply Authority) to

71% (4.9 million children 6-59 months) reached with Vitamin A supplementation (Jan – June 2019). This was an increase from **65%** in December 2018.

446 outreaches for integrated health and nutrition services provided in ASAL counties (17, 309 children screened).

Maternal and infant young child nutrition education provided in communities and health facilities in 125 community units in 16 counties .

On average, 14,225 children 6-23 months (**96%** of target) and 15,902 pregnant and lactating women (68% of target) are reached on a monthly basis with these essential services.



strengthen integration of nutrition commodities. To support Maternal Infant and Young Child and Nutrition (MIYCN) in refugee camps, the UN has provided a comprehensive package of essential interventions for MIYCN support.

Capacity of institutions and line ministries at National and County level including refugee settings to leverage domestic resources for nutrition policy implementation, coordination and monitoring strengthened

At the national level, the UN has supported development of various action plans, strategies, guidelines and processes. These include the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (2018-2022); Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) business network strategy which will guide advocacy and capacity support within the business community, with an overall aim of securing their support to addressing malnutrition through various business strategies; the Kenya Food Composition tables (KFCT) and recipe books, that will guide diet formulation primarily at institution level; and National Guidelines for Healthy Diets and lifestyles, which includes strategies for preventing communicable and non-communicable diseases. Through similar support, nutrition has been integrated in the curriculum development process, particularly for lower secondary (grade 7 to 9).

The UN has further supported national and county governments to generate evidence based data to advice advocacy, resource mobilisation, planning and design of nutrition programmes. Financial and technical support has been provided towards implementation of the first phase (presurvey activities) of the National Food Consumption Survey. A Food Based Dietary Guidelines task force was constituted to develop the survey protocol which has been approved by the Scientific and Ethics Review Unit of KEMRI. In addition, the UN supported implementation of the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) - Kenya Chapter, a study to estimate the social and economic consequences of child undernutrition

and hunger on health status, education achievement and labor productivity.

Towards advocating for increased domestic resourcing for nutrition, the UN provided technical assistance to support nutrition programme costing, budgeting, expenditure tracking, and resource mapping in eight ASAL counties. The UN also sensitized 15 counties on use of the Nutrition Financial tracking tool; three counties are using the tool for advocacy and programme decision making.

Government and non-government partners adopt risk-informed approaches for emergency preparedness, planning and response for nutrition specific and sensitive programmes, including refugee settings

Capacity of national government to produce and disseminate a National Nutrition Response Plan, following the 2018 Short Rains Assessment has been strengthened. This plan guided advocacy and planning for drought nutrition interventions. Additional support has been provided by the UN to scale up risk informed programming for nutrition through integration of a surge capacity model for the Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) programme, within all levels of the health care system (Level 1-5). The number of counties implementing IMAM surge model has met the target of 10¹ from the baseline of 7 in early 2018.

The UN has also supported harmonization of nutrition supply chains within government and development partners, with KEMSA being the main nutrition supply chain partner for 21 ASAL counties. The UN has continued to strengthen the capacity of KEMSA and health workers on supply chain management, this has resulted in less than 6% stock out for therapeutic supplies in counties implementing IMAM programmes.

¹ Marsabit, Wajir, Turkana, Isiolo, Samburu, Tana River, Baringo, West Pokot, Garissa, Mandera

ALL WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN IN NEED, INCLUDING KEY AND PRIORITY POPULATIONS, HAVE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY HIV PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CARE SERVICES

Through the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS, the UN has supported various interventions to ensure that key and priority populations have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services. The programme has been instrumental in accelerating HIV prevention, through county-based programmatic HIV Prevention stock taking meetings; prioritizing prevention in the global fund (GF) grant – particularly for key populations (KPs) and adolescent and young populations (AYPs); guiding roll-out of new technology (PrEP, self-testing), development of condom strategy, and communication packages for targeted populations; as well as inclusion of prevention indicators in situation room. Further, technical support has been provided to the National Rapid Response programme to improve viral suppression rates of children and adolescents. Guidelines on Use of Antiretroviral Drugs for Treating and Preventing HIV Infection in Kenya – 2018 Edition were fully rolled out in the whole country by the end of the first quarter of 2019, through a Rapid Response Initiative (RRI). The revised guideline lays emphasis on post-natal follow-up of mother infant pairs.

Viral suppression rates have improved from **65%** to **75%** since November 2018.

Young people, key and priority populations have been empowered to protect themselves from HIV and all children, women and men have access to combination prevention services. National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) HIV indicators have been developed and pretested, awaiting piloting. Adolescents and young people have been reached with innovative programmes that provide integrated sexual reproductive health (SRH) and HIV

400,000 adolescents and young people being reached with SRH/HIV prevention information and linkage to services such as HIV Testing Services (HTS), screening and management of sexually transmitted infections, linkage to HIV care and treatment services and linkage to SGBV services.

prevention, care and treatment interventions. The interventions have leveraged on the use of online digital platforms such as social media, sports and creative arts life-skills lessons in and out of school, and social protection interventions such as the OVC-Cash Transfer programme to target the most-at-risk-adolescent.

The programme has further strengthened capacity of the GOK (national and county level) in strategic planning for children and adolescent prevention, care and treatment response towards meeting the KASF 2020 targets, in the context of UHC. To ensure



About 1.1 PLHIV out of the 1.4 estimated to be living with HIV are on Antiretroviral treatment of which 350,000 are on optimized regimens.

By June 2019, 28,012 pregnant and breastfeeding women had been identified to be living with HIV, of these 25,771 mothers (92%) received antiretroviral treatment (ART) and 25,694 infants (92%) received infant antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

AIDS related deaths are on a downward trend currently 25,000.

About 25% increase in the number of children receiving HIV virologic testing within two months of birth.

Increased domestic financing for the HIV response from 27% to 31% in the last one year.

About 1.12 million people are currently on treatment (75% coverage).

A 14 % reduction of new infections from 52,800 in 2016 to 45,000 in 2018 (2019 data).

Reduction of new infections from 52,800 in 2016 to 45,000 in 2018 (2019 data).

Over 400,000 patients have now been transitioned to the recommended optimized drug regimens (DTG).

sustainability of services, HIV response is now fully funded and efficiently implemented based on reliable strategic information and leveraging strategic partnerships. 38 counties have specific HIV budget lines and have allocated funds between Ksh 1M and 10M million (total allocation Kshs 210M) in 2018/2019 period. National and county HIV and AIDS estimates have been generated and a Situation Room to include RMNCAH, TB/HIV and UHC indicators expansion is in place.

Other interventions that the UN has supported include; assessment of the impact of drought on HIV, in Kenya ASAL regions, resulting in prioritization and allocation of resources to HIV services in the ASAL; development of a national blue print on domestic resource mobilization Leveraged on the UHC agenda for the next generation HIV response; development; and operationalization of relevant national Guidelines and policy documents for HIV treatment, nutrition, SRHR, SGBV TB Integration. To improve the quality of care offered to persons, especially children and adolescents, living with HIV, UN provided job aids for HIV treatment and prevention to 10,000 service delivery points in all the 47 counties.

TARGET POPULATIONS HAVE ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION, AND PRACTICE APPROPRIATE HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR

To enhance access to sustainable and safe drinking water, sanitation and appropriate hygiene behavior among target populations especially those most



12% of Kenya's population (about 5.5 million people) were practicing open defecation in 2017. According to the last Joint Monitoring Programme update (2019), this prevalence has fallen at **10%** which represents a significant step towards the achievement of the SDG Target 6.2 by 2030.

To date, **13,694** out of **74,015** rural villages nationally (**18%**) are open defecation free (ODF).

Two Counties ODF certified: Kitui (October 2018) and Siaya (December 2018)

1 8,410 households have gained access to basic sanitation in Siaya and Kitui Counties through this partnership since its beginning in 2016, translating to 42,050 people.

>100,000 people in humanitarian situations accessing safe drinking water

vulnerable in marginalized and hard to reach areas, the UN in Kenya has supported various interventions. Capacity of national and county governments, including communities and relevant institutions to deliver sustainable WASH services has been strengthened. These interventions include among others; supporting development of the Water Master Plan for Kakuma/Kalobeyei camp and host communities; Joint review and planning for possible emergency/drought in Northern Kenya; establishment of Sanitation/WASH hubs for monitoring and coordination in 6 counties + national level to improve sectoral coordination

mechanisms; 48 WASH forum coordination meetings organized in 16 Counties; and Scale up programme to end open defecation and achieve basic sanitation through greater private sector collaboration.

On safe drinking water, the UN has supported three Counties, Kitui, Garissa and Turkana to develop water climate risk resilience frameworks that will support risk-informed planning and implementation processes. These frameworks will also ensure that the water supply schemes developed are resilient to the

53,768 people gained access to basic drinking water through installation of pre-paid water metering systems/water ATMs.

2,115 villages in six Counties ODF-certified, translating to **634,500** more people living in ODF Environment.

5 Counties developed their roadmap to achieve ODF by December 2019.

1,851 local health workers trained on CLTS facilitation and reporting (to the CLTS real-time monitoring system) in **3** Counties.

344,500 people received critical hygiene practice messages through the humanitarian assistance for floods and cholera outbreaks.

313,697 people had access to sufficient quantity of water for life-saving in 8 Counties.

290 communities "triggered" as a result of UNICEF direct support between June 2018 and March 2019.

54,089 women, girls, boys and men access permanent sustainable safe water from 6 improved sources in two counties. These facilities have been solarized and fitted with Water ATMs reducing the cost of operation and maintenance to communities but also improving revenue generation and accountability enhancing sustainability of the facilities

local climate hazards. At the national level, the UN supported the GOK to organize the national strategic workshop during which the Ministry of Water and Sanitation proposed to develop a national strategy on water climate resilience strategy. Key partners concurred on the need to create a coordination platform around water climate resilience to improve coordination and information sharing within the sector and with other relevant sector stakeholders.

To ensure sustainability in provision of WASH services, especially at the devolved level, the UN is working with selected counties to advocate for increased financial and human capital including a Match-funding Strategy with the aim of creating ownership by the Counties. Through this strategy, In 5 counties i.e. West Pokot, Homa Bay, Baringo, Garissa and Isiolo, the UN has provided seed funding and leveraged Country Government for additional funds. The counties have provided salaries for Public Health Officers, stipends for Community Health Volunteers, fuel and/or maintenance for motorbikes and vehicles to research distant villages and allowances/daily subsistence for implementing teams involved in the CLTS process. County government have also financed triggering and regular monitoring by staff and volunteers while UN has funded the training of CLTS facilitators, monitoring information systems and the verification and certification process. Hubs are a cost-effective and efficient way of reinforcing coordination at County level. The UN has further supported use

of renewable energy (solarization of boreholes) and Installation of Water ATMs which have reduced operating and maintenance costs of water facilities while improving revenue generation and accountability enhancing sustainable use of the facilities and long-term enjoyment of services.

MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO AND UTILIZE SOCIAL PROTECTION, AND UTILIZE SERVICES FOR PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Government and partners have financial and technical capacity to review, develop and implement policies, legislation and strategies on Social Protection

The UN has supported the GOK to review and further develop the Social Assistance Act of 2013, ensuring better coordination among key stakeholders and the different pillars of social protection. In addition, the process of establishing the Social Assistance (SA) Fund as envisaged in the Social Assistance Act of 2013, and in line with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requirements is underway. The UN has further provided technical and financial support towards review of the 2011 National Social Protection Policy to include expansion of social protection programmes, financing, institutional



The country's allocation for social safety nets has increased from **24.4** billion shillings in 2017/18 to Ksh **30.1** billion in 2018/19 and social assistance's budgetary share is 2.2 per cent, equivalent to 0.4 per cent of gross domestic product.

and management structures. The Social Protection investment plan that will outline the Government's vision for the sector has also been validated, awaiting adoption by the cabinet.

At the devolved level, the UN is providing financial and technical support towards development of county-specific social protection policies/strategies in three counties i.e. Mombasa; Makueni and Wajir. These policies will guide implementation and delivery of social assistance programmes. In Vihiga county, support has been provided towards the

development of legal frameworks and policies to establish requirements for disbursements as well as guide implementation of Neonatal, Maternal and Child Nutrition and Health. In Kitui county, rollout of a county health insurance coverage has been implemented through establishment of an Act and Fund for county-led insurance that is complementary to the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). A series of capacity needs comprehensive mapping assessments, including social protection, have been undertaken in five counties (Baringo, Makueni, Marsabit, Samburu and Wajir) to align country development plans to national policies. As the social protection system within Kenya develops, raising public awareness on the programmes being implemented at national and county levels of government is essential. The UN has supported high-level advocacy events such as Social Protection conferences that bring key stakeholders together to take stock of progress made and share lessons learnt and best practices.

County governments have mainstreamed SPC2018 Joint Call for Action's commitments in their workplans with an aim of promoting nutrition sensitive social protection.

The pilot Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) programme was implemented in June 2018 in Kitui County with the aim of improving nutrition-sensitive social protection.

Partnerships have been established with the Makueni county government to make programmes more nutrition-sensitive. New partnerships have been created, with Unilever, to see how to innovatively address micro-nutrient deficiencies.

Garissa and Kilifi counties are implementing a cashplus model programme to address energy poverty through school-age children as a pathway to entry. The Cashplus model dubbed 'Mwangaza Mashinani', is a county government-led and UN-supported programme, was launched in April 2019. The programme aims to register 2000 beneficiaries with an entitlement transfer value of Kes **2100** as a cash top up for pay-as-you-go solar home systems/lamps. The Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto, a Kakamega county-led conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant women and new mothers aiming to significantly reduce maternal and infant mortality has been launched. Six payments totalling **12,000** Kenya shillings are made upon the achievement of specific milestones such as child delivery at a public health facility and pre- and post-natal clinic visits

Improved labour and Social Welfare of children

The UN has supported various initiatives to enhance the welfare of employees' children. These include technical support to GOK towards drafting an amendment of the 2001 Children Act into a bill and facilitation of policy dialogue on social insurance with tripartite stakeholders and social security institutions aimed at ensuring extension of the national social security to all members of society including workers in the formal and informal economies. The policy on social insurance will improve workers access to existing social protection mechanisms and further sensitize informal economy workers on the benefits of enrolling with social protection schemes particularly the National Hospital Insurance Fund. Sensitization has been done in Kilifi and Makueni counties, with workers registering online or through the branch offices.

To enhance the efficiency and coordination of social assistance, the UN has supported the process of streamlining the linkage between the single registry and case management systems. With this linkage, the Single Registry system, which provides a single reference database for information on who is receiving what type of social assistance, will have additional modules for case management focusing on recording and resolving complaints and grievances. In addition, the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme Management Information System (CCTP MIS) for the Inua Jamii programme was developed and deployed in November 2018 increasing the number of Payment Service Providers (KCB, Equity, Cooperative and Postbank). The MIS can be adapted to suit county-specific needs while maintaining its architectural design including integration with the single registry. The capacity of technical officers from at least four counties (Makueni, Kakamega, Marsabit and Mombasa) to run and manage the generic county MIS system has been strengthened. The Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme MIS database holds data for 1.4 million beneficiaries. A second phase of migrating data of Inua Jamii beneficiaries from the old MIS system into the CCTP will commence in 2020.

The Harmonized Targeting Methodology (HTM) which contextualizes county level poverty analysis with stakeholder engagement and community participation for data validation has been rolled out. The Kakamega Cashplus model uses this approach to identify beneficiaries for the Imarisha Afya Ya Mama Na Mtoto programme where 250,000 beneficiaries have already been registered. A mobile application for data collection of Inua Jamii programme beneficiaries is currently being piloted.

The UN has further strengthened capacity of The National Social Protection Secretariat (NSPS) to monitor progress and achievements of the social protection sector and continuously assess its contribution to poverty reduction in line with the Vision 2030. Through this support, the Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation framework based on the three pillars of the Social Protection Policy of 2011 is in place. Technical assistance has been provided to strengthen the capacity of monitoring and evaluation officers working in the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection at national and county levels to effectively manage M&E components for the sector.

In May 2018, the GOK established the Inua Jamii 70 pension which aims to enrol all citizens aged 70 years and above into a universal social pension cash transfer scheme. Since its launch, over 523,000 older Kenyans have been receiving regular pension transfers. Given the size of the pension, and its importance for further development of Kenya's and region's social protection systems, the UN is collaborating with other key stakeholders to support the GOK to undertake impact studies to establish baseline data that will enable policy makers to review the impacts of the scheme and potentially make additional evidence-informed decisions.

To empower beneficiaries of social assistance to provide feedback or air grievances and learn about their rights, the UN has supported launch of the Beneficiary Outreach Strategy (BOS) for Inua Jamii. The Strategy was rolled out in 32 Sub-counties during the 2018/19 Financial Year.

During launch of the Beneficiary Outreach Strategy (BOS), a total of 87 County and Sub-county officers were trained on the BOS in the 32 Sub-counties. In addition, 12 meetings were held with PSPs at the headquarters, 7 stakeholders forums were held in six counties (Turkana, Kajiado, Nakuru, Machakos, Kitui and Kilifi which were attended by 154 stakeholders from various backgrounds. Stakeholder forums were organized in 32 Sub-counties and attended by 712 stakeholders attended the forums. A total of 127 Beneficiary Welfare Committees were trained in 32 Sub-counties, 117 barazas were organized across the Sub-counties. Further, 125 meetings were organized across the Sub-counties for purpose of training beneficiary groups.

The Beneficiary Outreach Strategy (BOS) will be further reviewed ensuring that it is responsive to NICHE and economic inclusion components of the KSEIP. This Strategy will form the main communication blueprint for the programme, especially on issues related to grievance and case management.

The UN intends to provide technical assistance for strengthening the use of drought shock trigger systems in 4 HSNP counties (Marsabit, Mandera, Turkana and Wajir) to continue providing regular unconditional cash transfers to approximately 100,000 beneficiaries across the counties. These transfers are supplemented by emergency payments in times of severe or extreme drought. A similar response is being implemented in Garissa, Isiolo, Tana River and West Pokot counties.

Efforts to safeguard the rights and well-being of children enhanced

The UN has continued to strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to prevent and respond to Violence Against Children. In collaboration with partners, the Violence Against Children Study (VACS) focusing on all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse” done against children (boys, girls and adolescents) was undertaken. A Response Plan to safeguard the rights and wellbeing of children based on recommendations and key lessons learnt from the study was developed. Further support has been provided to enhance the web-based Child Protection Management Information System(CPMIS) data-base that facilitates monitoring and evaluation of child protection interventions including access to



accurate, timely and reliable aggregate-level child protection data. The CPMIS is currently active in 33 counties and rollout is in progress in 9 counties (Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Marsabit, Mombasa, Tana River, Turkana, Samburu and West Pokot). GOK institutions and agencies including the police, courts, probation office, child helplines, Ministry of Education, Health, statutory child institutions, charitable children institutions among others are now able to integrate and align Department of Children Services with other administrative data addressing child protection issues linked to CPMIS. Upgrading of the child helpline, a phone service that links children in need of care and protection to essential services and resources linking it to the CPMIS in collaboration with other partners is underway.

The UN has provided support to integrate Case Management for Social Protection with Child Protection services. This initiative seeks to leverage existing components of social protection programmes such as payment systems, beneficiary communication mechanisms, grievance and case management systems to deliver on child protection-specific outputs. Discussions on integrating case management components into Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) are ongoing. NICHE will leverage components to integrate payment systems into the Social Assistance Unit through the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme (CCTP MIS) and grievance and case management systems and introduces 3 child protection components namely: prevention of and response to violence against children, provision of parenting education and promotion of alternative family care for children (i.e. foster care, guardianship and adoption) by beneficiaries of NICHE programme. In addition, the UN is exploring possibilities of integrating the child protection component with the Kakamega county-led social protection programme of Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto and also designing a social protection component into the Alternative Care programme in Kisumu County. To support children with protection concerns in humanitarian situations

including in refugee camps, case management under the CPMIS+ within the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps with added emergency relief components is under implementation. The Department of Child Services is exploring opportunities to enhance Child Protection in Emergencies in refugee camps.

To further protect the rights of children, the UN has provided support to the GOK to strengthen child-friendly justice system ensuring that children who come in contact with the justice system are treated in a child-sensitive manner. On the right to be registered at birth, which is closely linked to realization of many other rights including socioeconomic rights (such as the right to health and the right to education and other forms of social protection) the UN has supported rollout of interoperable birth registration systems in 2 pilot counties. At national level, the UN is supporting the Department of Civil Registration Services to invest in births registration systems, including exploring potential for linking the interoperable births registration system with the single registry. In addition, collaboration with Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to use Huduma Centres in registering births is ongoing in Narok county with a planned timeline of two years.

The UN has further supported the GOK to pilot Alternative Care Guidelines and services to strengthen promotion and protection of the best interest and equal rights of children who do not have dependable family services. A pilot programme is on going in Kisumu county, and is expected to roll out in additional 3 counties to include Nyamira, Kiambu and Kilifi. Knowledge and skills of Children Officers, Charitable Children's Institutions, Social workers, Members of Area Advisory Councils (on children), Chiefs and Managers of Charitable Children's Institutions on strengthening and institutionalizing family-based care has been enhanced.

To strengthen knowledge management and synergy across programmes and sectors, the UN has provided support to the National Social Protection Secretariat (SPS), to establish a

Community of Practitioners (CoP) for the Social Protection actors in Kenya. The Community of Practice framework and draft work plans for implementation have been developed. Terms of Reference for technical assistance have also been developed and the Community of Practice will be launched in FY2019/20.

Linkage between social protection and productive sectors enhanced

At National level, the UN has strengthened capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and relevant stakeholders to support extension of social protection to vulnerable and informal economy workers. At the county level, the UN has supported Kiambu County to implement policy and initiatives on youth migration, Social Protection and value chains. This project which will support a total of 60 groups (2 per ward consisting of 25-30 members) resulting in 1500-1800 direct beneficiaries aims to boost employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for Kenyan rural youth along selected value chains by providing alternatives

to migration. In addition, capacities, knowledge and skills of vulnerable youth in Kiambu county, including cash transfer beneficiaries, and youth entrepreneurs to engage in profitable productive activities and scale up businesses along the identified agro-food value chains and in particular sustainable and innovative agricultural practices will be enhanced. Further, the UN has supported sensitization of informal economy workers on benefits of enrolling with social protection schemes particularly the National Hospital Insurance Fund in selected congregate work sites in Kilifi and Makueni counties, with the workers registering online or through the branch offices.

Legislative, policy environment and service delivery to prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence (GBV) enhanced

The UN has continued to provide technical and financial support towards development, adoption and implementation of policies, strategies and guidelines that will enhance

- Migori county has developed policy on SGBV
- Capacity of **60** Health Care Providers from 6 counties (Nairobi, Lamu, Migori, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera) on prevention and response to SGBV has been strengthened.
- Seven GBV Technical Working Groups, to enhance access to justice for GBV survivors have been established in nine counties, (Kericho, Bomet, Taita Taveta, Muranga, Turkana and Busia and one joint one for three coastal counties of Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi).
- Capacity of Court Users Committees on referral mechanisms in four counties (Kwale, Kilifi, Mombasa and Taita Taveta) strengthened.
- Community Dialogue Sessions to end SH and GBV through Male engagement in 6 Counties (Kericho, Bomet, Lamu, Migori, Isiolo, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera) have been facilitated and conducted; council of elders in Bomet and Kericho made community declarations to end GBV, 45 Kalenjin Council of Elders have given decree with follow up action on their commitment to end SH and GBV.
- **60** community dialogues targeting women small holder farmers have been conducted using SASA! Model which provides opportunities for men and women to have conversations on addressing norms, attitudes and practices at the family and community level. As a result, community members are now challenging social norms and negative attitudes that promotes Violence Against Women. A total of **3,230** people (**336** men and **2894** women) have been reached.

efforts towards prevention and response especially for the marginalized and most vulnerable people. Through this support, the Safe and Option Paper Models and Applicability Manual, A Global Women's Safety Framework in Rural Space and The Harmonized GBV Training Manual and the GBV Service Providers Data Bank have been completed. These tools will provide a framework to guide adoption and implementation of GBV policies by the county governments and also ensure a standardized approach for enhancing the capacity of duty bearers at the county level.

To strengthen capacities of County governments to deliver quality essential services for survivors in an integrated manner that is survivor centered, the UN has supported development of supported development of The Guidance Note on the Model Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centers. The Guidance Note provides County Governments with a comprehensive approach on enhancing access to services and in particular medical and psychosocial support services. Survivors of GBV will also use the guidelines to access to justice. To strengthen data collection for prevention and response to sexual and gender- based violence (S/GBV) at county and community level, and enhance access to services by survivors, a Mobile App has been established. The UN has further supported various interventions to enhance adoption and implementation of favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors at institutional, community and individuals' levels towards prevention and response to gender-based violence targeting right holders and duty bearers.

MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES AND ACCESS TO QUALITY, AFFORDABLE AND ADEQUATE HOUSING IS IMPROVED IN SOCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE SETTLEMENTS WITH FOCUS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS

The UN has provided technical and financial support to the GOK and other relevant institutions to undertake evidence-based research studies, surveys and assessments among others to enhance availability of data to manage population programmes. These include support to the 2019 Kenya Census Pilot census and Census preparatory activities such as cartographic mapping and verification exercises which informed finalization of the census questionnaires, manuals, process and development of the publicity and advocacy Strategy.



Other studies that the UN has supported include, Kenya Health Facility Assessment conducted to inform implementation of Universal Health Coverage (especially for the 4 pilot counties); Spatial plan framework developed and MOU signed for improved land management and sustainably planned settlements; revision of the National Population Policy 2012; Kenya Vital Statistics Report 2017 published and disseminated; State of Kenya Population Report 2017 Published and disseminated and development of Demographic Dividend roadmap County Specific guidelines in final stage of finalization have also been strengthened. Capacities for SDG monitoring and reporting at national and county levels.

To support the GOK Big 4 agenda on affordable housing, at national level, the UN has provided technical support to strengthen capacity of the Kenya Affordable Housing Programme Integrated Project Delivery Unit.

INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITIES IN KENYA HAVE REDUCED EXPOSURE TO RISKS AND ARE MORE RESILIENT TO DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES

Emergency response and preparedness at national and county level strengthened

Collaborative efforts between the UN, GoK and key stakeholders have strengthened the capacity of communities and institutions to respond to and prepare for emergencies. At the National level, the UN has supported Disaster Risk and Resilience (DRR) Mainstreaming into sector plans and strategies. These include development of the National Action Plan (2019-2022) for Sendai Framework (SF) for DRR; gender mainstreaming guidelines for monitoring and reporting of SF for DRR in Kenya; review of the disaster risk management sectors of the draft Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan (KHSSP) 2018; and Integration of Gender, DRR and Resilience indicators into the National M&E Indicator Handbook in collaboration with the

national treasury. Further support has been provided to five (5) National Platform meetings, which resulted in i) development of the Kenya Position Paper presented during the Global Platform for DRR, and ii) the finalization of the NAP. The Kenya Position Paper summarizes progress made by Kenya towards Ending Drought Emergencies-EDE/IDDRSI, with emphasis on progress of implementation since the last Steering Committee Meeting (SCM) ensuring that momentum of EDE is maintained and sustained. The two policy documents will strengthen implementation and rollout of processes for disaster preparedness and response at national and county level.

At the county level, the Kitui Integrated Risk Management programme which has been implemented in Kitui County since 2017 to align DRR with crop insurance for vulnerable smallholder farmers. This has enhanced capacities of households to adopt coping strategies that enable them to reduce household indebtedness by investing in agricultural and livestock production to improve their yields and protect and restore their herds. Similar support has been provided in at least 14 ASAL counties to enhance investments that will strengthen capacities of vulnerable and food insecure communities to respond and adapt to shocks. The 14 counties have formulated sustainable food systems and resilience strategies, which will guide programme design and budgeting during the next four years. In addition, a total of 390,000 beneficiaries have been targeted for resilient livelihood programming in arid counties, out of which 301,215 and 47,586 beneficiaries received in-kind and cash transfers, respectively. In Dadaab, Kakuma and Kalobeyei at least 393,000 refugees (92% of the planned target) received unconditional resource transfers through cash and food. Primary school children in all refugee camps received school meals to increase enrolment and stabilize attendance, while youth attending vocational trainings in camps and in host communities received hot lunches.

100 percent increase of the targeted smallholder farmers have subscribed for micro-insurance as a risk transfer tool, an additional **5,000** smallholder farmers received insurance compensation in 2019 to compensate for the due to the drought situation that affected crop during 2018 Short Rains. The R4 Resilience Programme insured approximately **10,000** vulnerable smallholder farmers in Kitui during the 2018 Short Rains season through an Area Yield Index Insurance, with around **5,600** farmers receiving an insurance compensation due to crop failure in June 2019.

Capacity of farmers to reduce and mitigate risks and impact of weather, related losses, has been strengthened, through introduction of an integrated risk management modelling approach that combines micro-insurance with improved resource management, asset creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves). Additional support, to strengthen resilience of vulnerable household was provided, through provision of 5,000 beehives, to enhance the beekeeping value chain and promote livelihood diversification. Further support has been provided to Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology to finalize two technical manuals and six guidelines that will guide extension workers in ensuring technical quality of livelihood projects in the drylands through adoption of climate smart agricultural technologies.

Capacity of national and county officers from Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale to strengthen response and preparedness to natural disasters and calamities such as tsunami has been strengthened. Two Tsunami simulation exercises were undertaken in Kilifi Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale (October and November 2018), with one exercise fully funded by the Government supported by a local response team with clear leadership structure and whistle blowers in place. The simulation exercise has contributed to better national preparedness as evidenced during the Cyclone Idai event early 2019 when the system was activated. Similar support has been provided to Isiolo and Samburu, to undertake a hazards' mapping which has provided crucial information to inform policies

and bills. In addition, the county governments of Isiolo, Samburu and Kilifi have put in place policies and strategies on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), increasing the number of counties with DRR frameworks from 4 to 7 (Turkana, Baringo, Laikipia, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Samburu). Kilifi county has as a result, allocated budget for DRR in the current financial year 2019-2020, as well as established coordination structures including county disaster committees and platforms to implement the policy. 14 counties have developed Complementary, Community-Based Action Plans to support communication and emergency preparedness.

Technical capacity of counties to draft legislation for Disaster Risk Reduction has been strengthened. Turkana, Baringo, Laikipia, Isiolo, Kilifi, Kwale, Samburu, Kitui, Makueni and Garissa counties, have drafted bills ready for submission to respective County Assemblies' approval. Enactment of the bills will provide the counties with the required legal framework to support allocation of county budgetary resources within the government budgeting cycle. Capacity building of the county legal officers on gender responsive policies and legislation will further ensure that gender is mainstreamed in disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. Further, capacity of state, non-state humanitarian and DRM actors to mainstream

During the reporting period, Humanitarian assistance provided to communities affected by floods - Over **142,000** people received support, following 2018 flood emergency

gender in emergency and humanitarian needs assessment using the Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment (KIRA) Tool has been strengthened.

To inform multi-sectoral humanitarian/crisis response planning and programming, the UN has supported two studies (i) Gender analysis and assessment exercise for the Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and Kakuma Refugee Camp which helped to determine the level of gender

mainstreaming in the key coordination structures in the camp; (ii) Research and documentation of the impact of SGBV in Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement and surrounding host communities. Key findings and recommendations from these studies will be instrumental in designing programmes geared towards strengthening the capacity of humanitarian actors in evidence-based programming.

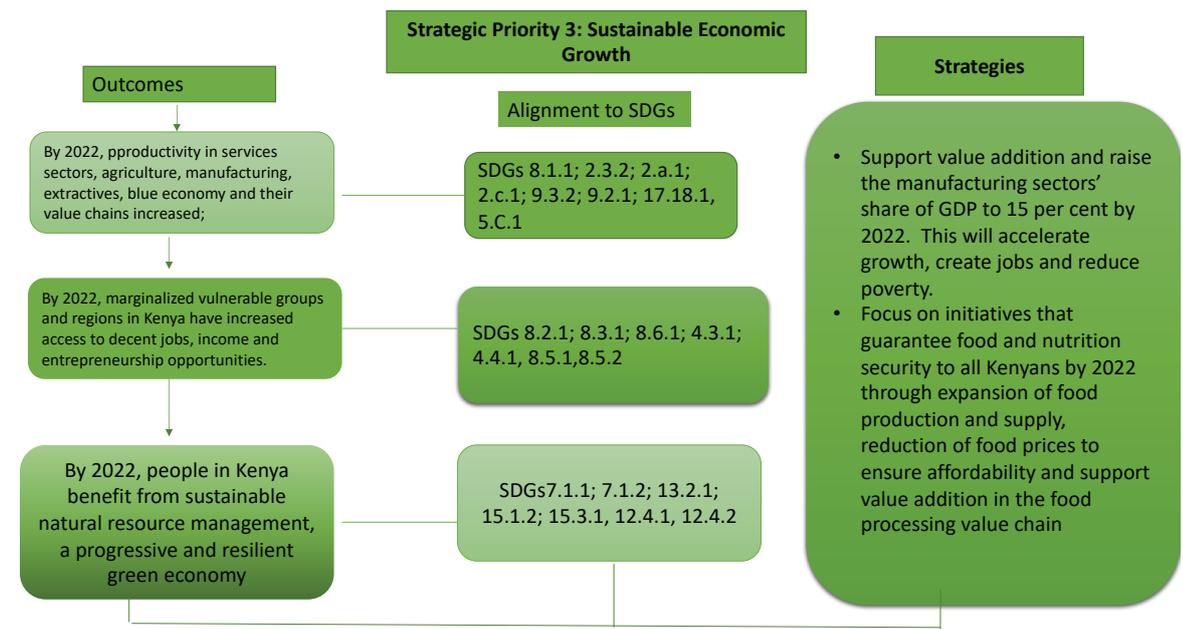
STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Since Independence, the Government of Kenya has continued to prioritize poverty reduction and economic growth at the center of its national development priorities. The current Government through its Big Four development agenda has envisaged to accelerate broad based economic growth and transform the lives of all Kenyans through structural transformation of the Kenyan economy. The UN is working closely with the Government of Kenya and key implementing partners to support sustainable and inclusive growth that is increasingly resilient, green, diversified, competitive and creating decent jobs and providing quality livelihoods for all.

The strategic priority focuses on 3 outcomes areas as outlined in figure 4.



Figure 4: Priority areas for Strategic Result Area 3



PRODUCTIVITY IN SERVICES SECTORS, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURING, EXTRACTIVES, BLUE ECONOMY AND THEIR VALUE CHAINS AT NATIONAL AND COUNTY LEVEL ENHANCED.

At the national level, the UN has continued to play a critical role to strengthen over 25 mechanisms for coordination and collaboration to enhance policy dialogue; development of manuals, standards and guidelines; information sharing and learning and financing to the productive sectors. In addition, technical and financial support has been provided towards development, validation, finalization and dissemination of over policy documents and

To increase investments in the agricultural sector, especially the dairy, cereals and aquaculture sub-sectors the UN has supported mobilization of resources in form of concessional loans and grants of approximately USD 21 million for the year 2019-2019.

frameworks (see Annex 2). Further, the UN has made significant contribution in at least 14 high-level decision making and policy dialogue events that have influenced strategic decisions, including; 1st Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference, 2nd Annual Agri-nutrition Conference (2018), 1st ASAL Conference (2018), 1st Jumuiya Agribusiness & Blue Economy Investment Conference (2018), 6th Annual Devolution Conference (2019); and Agri-Tech Africa (June 2019).

At the county level, The UN has strengthened the capacity of county governments in Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Makueni, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir County governments, to develop sustainable food systems strategies. These strategies further enhance capacity of the County Governments and communities to manage their natural resources more sustainably and consensually, build their resilience to climate change through community investments. At institutional level, capacity of the Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI) to test biogas substrates in Kenya has been strengthened. Previously testing of substrates was being done in Europe. One research and

development laboratory has been handed over fully equipped to test all types of biogas substrates at KIRDI promoting use of biogas as an additional source of energy and increasing uptake of renewable energy.

In partnership with county governments and other key stakeholders, the UN has strengthened the capacity, knowledge and skills of over 150,000 smallholder farmers and 614 traders on sustainable and market-oriented agriculture through training, mentoring and coaching, value chain analysis, provision of equipment and infrastructure, and improved access to inputs, finance and markets.

To increase agriculture and livestock production, the UN has provided technical, financial and material support to institutions and individual farmers. Approximately 43 MT of clean certified

seed, 500 seedlings and 1,200 cuttings were accessed by farmers benefitting 10,330 households. In addition more than 3.2 million sheep and goats in Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Kitui, Garissa and Tana River counties were vaccinated against Pestes des Petits Ruminants (PPR). These complements government's efforts to control and eradicate the viral disease that decimates sheep and goat flocks.

Technical and financial support has been provided to 8 institutions to collect, analyse and/or disseminate agricultural data and more than 28 informational products/systems were developed in support of evidence-based decision making. The products include: policy briefs, information guides and information systems.

The UN has further strengthened capacity of Marsabit, Tana River and Turkana counties, to

332 farmer organizations and **264** traders are accessing markets and are compliant with set quality standards

30 Retailers (3 women) in Kakuma are using the electronic inventory management and sales systems. This has improved business practices and retailers are able to keep track of inventory, sales and profits.

45 retailers trained on Dalili, smartphone market app to enable beneficiaries /customers to compare prices which allows them to make better purchasing decisions, gain value for money and are able to give feedback on specific retailers.

83 farmers (41 women) trained and using FtMA app, **17** (3 women) and partnering agencies trained on data collection using Farmforce app services that link smallholder farmers to other actors in the agro-value and supply chain. Smallholder farmers have better access inputs, financial services, extension services and markets.

Over 200 business-to-business match making events were organized. Subsequently, market opportunities valued at over Kes. **108** million were created with farmer organizations and agricultural finance prospects estimated at Kes. **97** million identified out of which Kes. **35** million worth of credit and loans was accessed by individuals (processors, input suppliers, transporters and other MSMEs) in targeted agriculture, livestock, fisheries and forestry value chains.

89,073 farmers (including 4,969 refugees and host communities) and **614** traders trained in various skills, including agribusiness and linked to markets, financial, banking and business development service providers.

4,000 youth supported in business incubation.

23 companies signed up to Women Empowerment Principles.

improve post-harvest handling and management process. 17 mini labs for food safety testing have been set-up and 51 public health officers trained, certified and qualified as laboratory analysts. This support will enhance credibility and quality of food handling and safety systems. An additional 45 micro, small and medium agricultural enterprises (MSMAEs) comprising 5 milling groups (85 millers) and 41 farmer organizations have acquired skills and/or equipment on better post-harvest practices. Two groups continue to mill and fortify flour for the Kakuma refugee schools school meals programme and the rest majorly mill and fortify flour for the communities.

MARGINALIZED, VULNERABLE GROUPS AND REGIONS IN KENYA HAVE INCREASED ACCESS TO DECENT JOBS, INCOME AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Capacities of MSMEs increased to create decent jobs with particular attention to marginalized groups and regions

The UN has provided technical and financial support to strengthen capacities of MSMEs especially in hard to reach and marginalized communities to create decent jobs. Through the PROFIT programme, 2,507 individuals from ultra-poor households have received financial graduation support which includes technical trainings, small assets transfers, access to National Health Insurance and establishment of a total of 153 VSLAs. Over 80% of the

ultra-poor supported, have graduated out of extreme poverty. An additional 123,000 entrepreneurs (62% female) have enhanced their knowledge and skills on sustainable and business-oriented production and service provision.

Capacity of Nakuru and Narok counties to support enterprise and business investments targeting the youth, women, and vulnerable communities has been strengthened. The counties have further enhanced entrepreneurship skills of Trainer of Trainers (ToT) from the County Governments of Nakuru, Narok, Community members, Geothermal energy companies and export flower companies using the Start & Improve Your Business (SIYB) accredited approach. Those trained have developed actions plans to roll out similar trainings at grass-root level for the identified 400 potential and existing entrepreneurs (youth and women). The counties are focusing on promoting environmentally sustainable green business initiatives and opportunities such as green tannery, hides and skins trading, water harvesting and services provision, waste management, bio gas, wind and solar energy and blue fashion, among others.

The UN has further strengthened capacities of institutions, national and county government to enhance women economic empowerment (WEE). The State Department of Gender Affairs has developed the Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) strategy that seeks to bring together

Access to credit by MSMEs values at USD **943,000**

200 business to business events organized

Market and business opportunities worth over Ksh. **108m** created with producer organizations and MSMEs

An estimated Ksh. **35m** worth of credit and loans accessed by individuals (processors, input suppliers, transporters and other MSMEs in targeted agricultural, livestock, fisheries and forestry value chains)

4000 youths supported on business incubation with a focus on agribusiness in partnership with Council of Governors - **\$45,000**

3 Companies signed up to Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) bringing the total companies in Kenya who have signed up to **23** focusing on mainstreaming gender in the private sector. Of these, **6** companies are implementing the following principles; Treat all women and men fairly at work – respect and support human rights and non-discrimination (City Scape Trends Company); Ensure the health, safety and well-being of all women and men workers (Plast Packaging company), Promote education, training and professional development for women (Classic Mouldings Company); Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower women (Gulf African Bank and Safaricom Limited); and Promote equality through community initiatives and advocacy (Diamond Trust Bank).

stakeholders from international, regional and national levels to sensitize and build capacity amongst women for the achievement of their economic empowerment. The Council of Governors (COG) has further developed a Bidders Handbook on Access to Government Opportunities to facilitate information and knowledge among women, youth and persons with disabilities (PWD) on accessing government contracts. In partnership with the State Department of Gender Affairs, an impact assessment of the three Affirmative Action Funds (Youth Enterprise and Development Fund, Women's Enterprise Fund, and UWEZO Fund) has been undertaken.

Skills development for employability and entrepreneurship enhanced

To improve quality and relevance of skills training for youth, women and vulnerable community members, the UN has established partnerships through signed Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) with Nakuru and Narok County Governments and commitments secured for USD\$ 864,000 to support skills development. In addition, Letters of commitment have been signed with 3 private sector institutions to provide industrial attachments and internships for trainees and vocational training centres for instructors to upgrade their skills in industry through work-based training. The UN has further supported the Government of Kenya through the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA), in consultation with key stakeholders to develop National industrial training Schemes on apprenticeships which will provide a framework

and guidelines for work-based learning pathways in the country. The drafts are currently undergoing public participation.

Enhancement of policies and regulatory frameworks governing decent jobs

At institutional level, the UN has strengthened capacity of institutions including the Central Organization of Trade Unions Kenya (COTU-K) on fundamental principles and rights at work for workers in large companies. COTU-K has further increased awareness of 46 General Secretaries, 12 Branch Secretaries in Narok, 36 Branch Secretaries in Naivasha, 18 Chief Shop Stewards in Narok, 49 Chief Shop Stewards in Naivasha, 27 workshop participants in Narok, 28 workshop participants in Naivasha and 5 Boda-boda Association leaders, on workers' rights and conflict resolution. In partnership with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), 30 public and private institutions in Narok and Nakuru counties have increased awareness and understanding on the Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning MNEs & Social Policy. The UN has partnered with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), Central Organization of Trade Unions Kenya (COTU-K) and the Ministry of Labour & social to review national policies, laws and regulations that address workplace based training (WBT) programs for youth, including vulnerable and marginalized youth, with particular focus on adolescents at or above the legal working age who are engaged in or at risk of engaging in child labour

ENHANCED SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENT GREEN ECONOMY

The UN in collaboration with the Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund (UTNWF) has supported increased investment flows for sustainable land management and integrated natural resource management in the Upper Tana catchment. Capacity of approximately 30,000 smallholder farmers to adopt approaches to safeguard and maintain ecosystem services in investments that improve agriculture and food value chains has been strengthened. The initiative has further enhanced sustainable use and management of natural resources (land, water, biodiversity) as well as increased sustainable food production and incomes for 21,000 poor rural households whose livelihoods revolve around use of natural resources in the Upper Tana River catchment during the year.

The UN in partnership with The Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre (KNPC) and the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) has supported installation of energy efficient low carbon emission equipment in tea factories. Efficient fans and electronic controls have been installed at the Kiamokama Tea Factory (Kisii County). This Technologically advanced fans and efficient blades, from Taiyo Electric, allow energy savings of more than 30% in average, equivalent to 11,200 kWh of electricity savings at the factory per year, equivalent of about 4.5 tons of CO₂ is saved a year. The intervention is part of a broader project to support Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Industrial Development (LCCR), with the aim of creating awareness and to demonstrate the opportunities and benefits of low carbon growth and climate resilient development in the manufacturing (tea processing) sectors through application of Green Industry (GI) policy instrument and Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production practices and techniques.

Other greening initiatives that the UN has supported include strengthening capacity of GOK to establish standards for medium and large-

scale biogas power plants and strengthening capacity of stakeholders in the energy sector, including communities, government and the private sector from all 47 counties in Kenya on waste to energy, 12 regional energy plans have been developed. In addition, the UN in collaboration with development partners from Japan and Canada among others supported the GOK to host the 1st Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference (EV²) which led to the Nairobi Statement of Intent on the Sustainable Blue Economy (EV³). The UN also supported preparation of the 2nd National Climate Change Action Plan, as well as the formal adoption by Parliament of the National Climate Finance Policy on 26th February 2018 (EV⁴), Sessional paper Number 003 of 2017. The Draft Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2018 have also been prepared.

At the devolved level, the UN has supported the Council of Governors and the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning to strengthen climate resilient planning by preparing the County Spatial Planning Guidelines (EV⁵). The guidelines will inform preparation of Geographic Information Systems based on 10 years plans for all the 47 counties as required in the Constitution (EV⁶). Strategic pilots on CSP formulation have been undertaken in Makueni County, through installation of a model GIS Lab (EV⁷) which was subject of a peer-to-peer learning by Governors (EV⁸) and development practitioners including from Counties (EV⁹). Further support has been provided to strengthen capacity of the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) to prepare the Strategic Environmental and Social

2 Check <http://www.blueeconomyconference.go.ke/>;
3 Check <http://sdg.iisd.org/news/sustainable-blue-economy-conference-concludes-with-62-commitments/>;
4 Check here <http://www.environment.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/The-National-Climate-Finance-Policy-Kenya-2017-1.pdf>; National Treasury of Hansard - CSP Guidelines accessible here ... https://cog.go.ke/images/Documents/Spatial_Planning_Guidelines_2018.pdf;
5 GIS Based Plans requirement in the Constitution ...
6 Makueni GIS lab articles, news stories etc ...
7 Peer to Peer Learning in Makueni ...
8 Check <https://cog.go.ke/urban-development-planning-lands-committee#reports>;

Assessment (SESA) for the Mining Sector (EV¹⁰), which is in line with UNDP's programming in this area (EV¹¹) and (EV¹²).

In the wildlife sector, the UN enhanced capacity of the partners in the Amboseli National Park adjacent productive landscapes to secure additional wildlife dispersal area of 3,926 Km² by establishment of conservancies and their institutional capacity building: Eselengei

748 Km², Kimana 1,259 Km², Mbirikani 1,259 Km² and Kuku 660 Km². Through this support, management of the core conservation areas/protected areas has improved for the Amboseli NP (66 to 70) and Chyulu Hills NP (52 to 63), as per the GEF management effectiveness tracking tool (METT) annual reviews¹³. Partners have also received support to develop ecotourism products¹⁴ and enterprises to generate and diversify sources of income for the communities.

10 SESA website - <https://www.nema.go.ke/images/Docs/SEA%20Reports/UNDP%20DRAFT%20SEA%20REPORT%20FOR%20THE%20MINING%20SECTOR%20IN%20KENYA%20VOL%202-%20ANNEXES.pdf>;
11 Check http://www.ke.undp.org/content/dam/kenya/docs/Donors/Fast%20Facts%20-%20UNDP%20Kenya_Sweden_PressReady_19April.pdf;
12 Also <http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/blog/2018/strengthening-environmental-governance-within-the-extractives-se.html>;

13 GEF Project Implementation Report 2018_PIR_4490_Enhancing Biodiversity Conservation in Greater Productive Southern Kenya Rangelands through a Landscape Approach
14 <https://www.kimanasanctuary.com/partners/>







3. UNDAF FINANCING, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

Resource mobilization

To advance SDG financing and realization of UNDAF outcomes, the UNCT continues to use existing funding opportunities for core and non-core funds mobilized from various donors. Discussions are ongoing with the MPTF Office in New York and the UNCT to establish an UNDAF MPTF that will support effectiveness, and visibility on results by having a window for each of the three UNDAF strategic result areas, responding to UNDAF funding gap, with a comprehensive financing strategy. Strategic financing dialogue has been initiated with donors such as the EU among other development partners and also non-traditional (private sector, Arab-league, African Ambassadors' Group, India, South Korea).

The table below outlines, UN investments for each of the three strategic priority areas during

the reporting period 2018 June-2019 June. Improved expenditure rates are expected in the future, given that this was the initial year of implementation of the UNDAF 2018-2019, with planning and coordination to establish implementation modalities taking a longer time than expected.

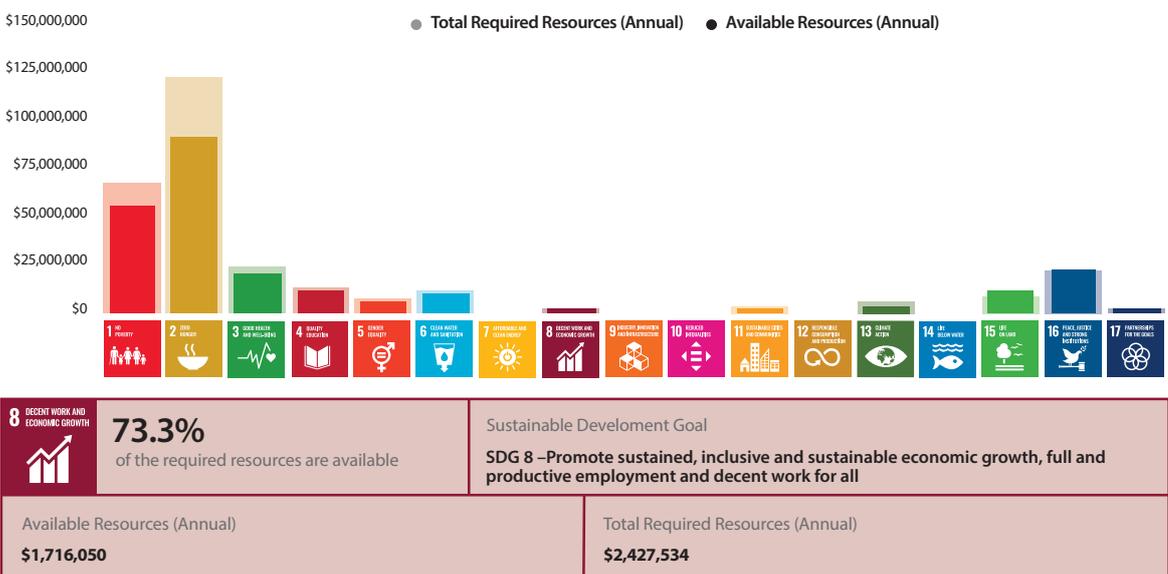
UN Investments towards realization of SDGs 2018-2019

UN investments towards realization of sustainable development goals (SDGs) is further outlined below. During the reporting period, most of the activities implemented contributed to 12 of the 17 goals, which is expected to progressively move to the remaining 5 goals. Annex 3 provides a detailed snap short of investments across the SDG targets.

Table 1: Expenditure at Strategic Result Area Level 2018-2019		
	Total Required Resources (Annual)	Expenditure
	2018-2019	2018-2019
Strategic Priority 1 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance,	36,062,276.01	22,627,397.01
Strategic Priority 2 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY2:	238,036,721.88	171,608,464.33
Strategic Priority 3 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3	32,425,879.00	15,979,861.00









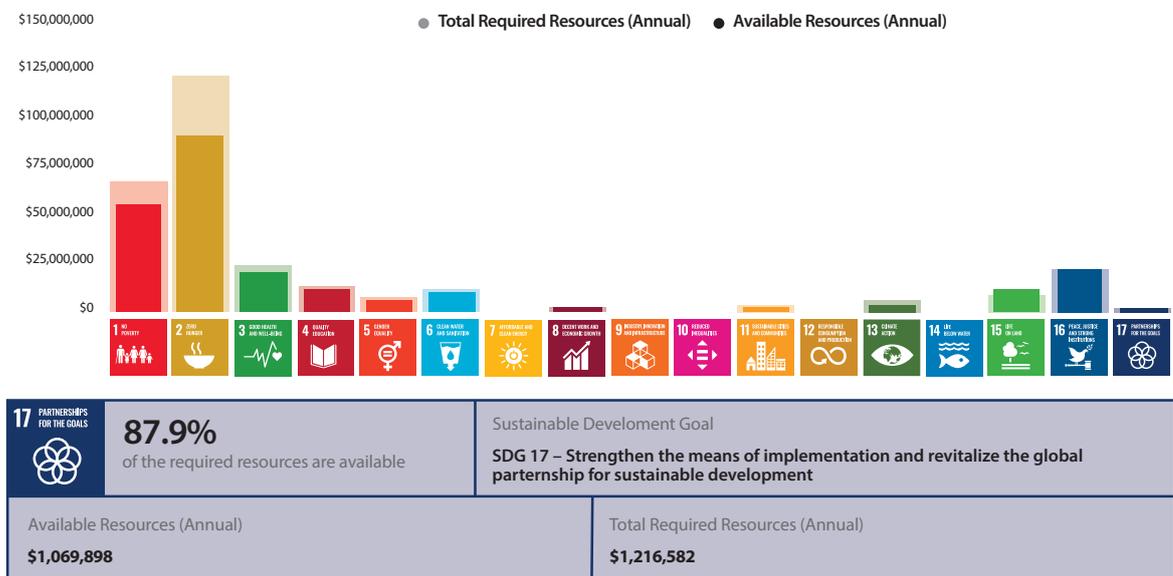
84.0% of the required resources are available	Sustainable Development Goal SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Available Resources (Annual) \$2,060,000</td> <td>Total Required Resources (Annual) \$2,452,785</td> </tr> </table>	Available Resources (Annual) \$2,060,000
Available Resources (Annual) \$2,060,000	Total Required Resources (Annual) \$2,452,785	



57.7% of the required resources are available	Sustainable Development Goal SDG 13 – Take urgent action combat climate change and its impacts	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Available Resources (Annual) \$3,232,488</td> <td>Total Required Resources (Annual) \$5,604,988</td> </tr> </table>	Available Resources (Annual) \$3,232,488
Available Resources (Annual) \$3,232,488	Total Required Resources (Annual) \$5,604,988	



137.5% of the required resources are available	Sustainable Development Goal SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Available Resources (Annual) \$12,235,000</td> <td>Total Required Resources (Annual) \$8,895,000</td> </tr> </table>	Available Resources (Annual) \$12,235,000
Available Resources (Annual) \$12,235,000	Total Required Resources (Annual) \$8,895,000	



SDG Partnership Platform for SDG Financing

Under the leadership of the Government of Kenya, the UN System in Kenya spearhead establishment of the SDG Partnership Platform in collaboration with development partners, private sector, philanthropy, academia and civil society including faith-based stakeholders. The Platform was formally launched by the Government of Kenya at the UN General Assembly in 2017 and has become a flagship initiative under UNDAF. In 2018, the Platform received global recognition from UNDCO and the Dag Hammarskjöld

Since its establishment, the SDGPP has mobilized **\$5.8** million financial and in-kind catalytic support from a range of multi-lateral, bilateral, philanthropic and private sector partners. **45%** of this valuable support is financing and **55%** in-kind support. **\$1.5** million or **58%** of this financing, is pooled and disbursed through its Multi-Partner-Trust-Fund (MPTF).

Foundation as a best practice to accelerate SDG financing.

The Platform brings together leadership from Government, development partners, private sector, philanthropy, civil society, and academia to create SDG accelerator windows to catalyze carefully selected partnerships, private and philanthropic investments, and innovations to drive impacts in alignment with Government development priorities.

Primary health care window

The PHC Window continues to support partnerships of approximately \$120 million. In addition, development of the Kenya Health Public, Private Partnership (PPP) Strategy and Training Toolkit is ongoing under the leadership of the Ministry of Health with support of the World Bank among other key stakeholders. Training of at least 50 public officers to strengthen their capacity and skills to applying the toolkit will commence January 2020. Catalytic support has been provided at national and county level to strengthen public private partnership initiatives. New pathways for universal health care (UHC) financing are being explored, for example through Islamic Financing (IF).

Broadening the partnership and resource base for SDGPP to expand its programming to other Big Four pillars

The SDG Partnership Platform plans to activate the Food & Nutrition Security Window as well as the Affordable Housing Window with relevant stakeholders as part of its support for the President's Big-Four Agenda in Kenya. This will help unlock private, philanthropic and intellectual capital around these thematic areas of priority as well.

Establishment of SDG Accelerator Lab

Building on the successes and lessons learned over the last two years, the Government requested in December 2018 the SDG Partnership Platform to facilitate co-creation of an Innovation Lab to unlock new resources and capabilities from for example Silicon Valley, and twin these with existing institutions from Kenya's innovation ecosystem to accelerate the speed, scale and impact of its innovation initiatives in Kenya. The plan to establish the accelerator lab are in place.



AFRICAN WOMEN IN MARITIME

Blue Economy... Our Future

1st GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE
Main theme: BLUE ECONOMY AND THE
DEVELOPMENT





4. CHALLENGES LESSONS LEARNED AND PRIORITIES FOR 2019-2020



STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 1: TRANSFORMATIVE GOVERNANCE

Public finance management, accountability, transparency and ability to collect County Own Source Revenue (COSR) are among the key challenges threatening realization of effective devolution. Coupled with this, constraints due to delays in transfer of funds from national to county governments and limited adherence to the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act limit partnership in implementing joint interventions.

To strengthen capacity of County Governments to address development priorities and improve service delivery at the devolved level, the UN will support review and implementation of relevant policies and legal frameworks. These include revenue sharing and equalization fund; county debt management and Inter-governmental and intra-governmental frameworks and partnerships. In addition, Performance Management and CIDP guidelines will be rolled to all counties. To enhance partnership, coherence, and economy of scale among the 47 counties, the UN will provide support to strengthen regional blocs, including through policy and legislation frameworks.

Incidences of conflict across, within counties and around cross border areas remains a challenge, resulting in loss of life and impacting long-term development goals. In addition, the transnational nature of organized crime and cross-border dimensions of PVE and human trafficking among others present challenges of coordination between all levels of government and between countries which further complicates conflict resolution and realization of peace and development in the country. The UN will continue to support cross border initiatives, ensuring long lasting and sustainable peace and development across the borders. These include operationalization and implementation of the Kenya-Uganda Cross Border Project for Karamoja Cluster on Sustainable Peace among other

peace building initiatives including the new initiative, “Transcending Foundations of Peace and Security” for addressing occurrence and recurrence of incidences of conflict, particularly in drought prone and ASAL areas. To address the drivers for radicalization especially among the youth, marginalized groups and affected communities, interventions for PV/CE will be scaled up.

Inclusivity in leadership and decision making remains compromised due to failure to enact the required legislation to implement the 2/3rds gender constitutional principle, despite the advocacy efforts of stakeholders. The current national parliament comprises 23% women, which falls short of the required minimum threshold of 30% requirement. In addition, incidences of Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWiE) were evidenced during the 2017 elections, though there was limited reporting. The UN will continue supporting and advocating for inclusivity in leadership especially strengthening integration of (VAWiE) at the early stages of the elections cycle. Other forms of violence against women will also be addressed. Specific interventions will focus on strengthening and broadening the democratic governance agenda; supporting peacebuilding and conflict prevention ahead of the 2022 elections including early conflict mitigation measures; strengthen the electoral legal framework including enforcement and compliance; strengthening knowledge and capacity on strategic communication, stakeholder and partnership engagement, civic and voter education, institutional strengthening; engagement with parliamentary committees and caucus on matters of interest including mainstreaming youth in public policies and processes, participation of marginalized groups in democratic governance; and support towards enhanced capacity of security and relevant institutions to ensure that operations conform to constitutional and international human rights and policing standards.

STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 2: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training

The GOK has invested resources and efforts to improve learning outcomes especially for the most vulnerable communities. Realization of these outcomes is constrained by a number of factors that influence and compromise the learning environment. These include, Inadequate and delayed public financing for National School Meals programme affecting provision of meals to pupils; inadequate budget for ECD across all the 47 counties remains a major challenge to recruit qualified personnel and providing child friendly spaces for quality care and early learning; availability of accurate education data compromising monitoring and evaluation (EMIS); inadequate and reduced funding to launch and implement the National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP); persistent inequities within the education system are replicated and partially enforced due to unequal resource distribution – particularly effecting urban informal settlements and ASALs; and delayed development of a legal framework (Sessional Paper) for the new competency-based Curriculum by MoE and Parliament, currently being finalized among others.

Access to Health

Universal health coverage is one of the GOK Big 4 agenda for transformative development. However, the sector experiences a myriad of challenges that hinder full realization of the planned targets and compromise impact on the beneficiaries especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. These challenges include; rapid turnover of trained MoH staff at national and county levels; dis-jointed support from development partners to county health teams; weak capacity of devolved counties in health systems management coupled with low budgetary allocation to health and poor accountability systems at various levels of the national and county governments; and limited county spending on community health services demotivating CHVs as they lack essential tools such as registers and job aids which are critical for their demand generation activities. Urban counties (e.g. Nairobi) contribute to significant numbers of unvaccinated children due to various challenges including cost of services, availability of public health facilities and illegal migrant population that do not seek health services.

The UN will continue to collaborate with county governments to Jointly develop county Universal Health Coverage (UHC) plans and roadmaps which will be informed by the bottleneck analysis for county health sector ensuring provision of high-quality, people-centred health services, based on primary

To address these challenges , the UN’s support will focus on the following areas:

- Launch of NESSP 2018-2022 and sessional paper
- Launch of Education and Training Policy on the Inclusion of Refugees and Asylum-Seekers; and development of costed implementation plan
- Training on CBC implementation and assessment
- Leverage on Youth and Employability opportunities together with other agencies
- Integrating the Generation Unlimited (GenU) agenda as per the president’s championship mandate to include employability and skills development
- Enhancing engagement with Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Universities
- Inclusive education to address issues of education of refugees, children with disabilities, adult literacy and youth employment

health care strategies. To ensure successful implementation of vaccination campaigns targeting large population numbers in areas with human resource capacity constraints, a key lesson from previous campaigns is the need to share counties' immunization performance scorecards with county leadership during the national consultative forums to elicit action for improved coverage including oversight by county executives for health. This strategy, including early engagement and microplanning with sub counties will be scaled up to facilitate successful implementation of vaccination campaigns and coverage. Integrated management of cholera by setting up treatment centers resulting in reduction of counties reporting cholera outbreaks will be strengthened.

Equitable access to and use of quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions

Realization of equitable access to and use of quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions especially among the most vulnerable groups and hard to reach and conflict prone counties such as Mandera, Marsabit, Baringo and Turkana which also experience periods of limited access to nutrition

interventions, is constrained by a number of factors. These include; inequitable food security and vulnerability, across counties, particularly in the ASAL, with 1.1 million people requiring food assistance, based on the 2018 short rains assessment; human resource challenges – health worker strikes, community health system not fully operational and inadequate distribution of health worker labor force at facility level and low budget allocation for nutrition by the government limits capacity for service delivery by counties. In addition, given that malnutrition is an outcome for a number of sectors (primarily health, agriculture, water and social protection) there is extremely little investment for malnutrition prevention, and poor linkages within the sectors preventing an overall and consistent improvement in nutrition indicators.

To address these challenges the UN will scale up interventions at county and national level through joint planning, coordination, implementation and resource mobilisation to enhance ownership, harmonized approaches and realization of results. Shock-responsive approaches will be strengthened due to increased and frequent occurrence of unpredictable drought, epidemics among other disasters.

Specific interventions at national and county level will include:

- Scale up the implementation and roll out of the national Newborn Policy including the Quality of Care for Newborn and Maternal Health; perinatal death auditing ; expansion of the KMC; and, integration of newborn related indicators in DHIS2.
- Prioritize advocacy to improve cash flow for vaccines and immunization devices procurement; support for microplanning at health facilities and communities to enable deployment of appropriate and context specific strategies to improve immunization coverages especially in low performing counties; and, ensure introduction of new vaccines.
- Roll out the implementation of Community Health Strategies in focus counties and strengthen social mobilization to increase community awareness of iCCM/MNH and demand for health services from CHVs.
- Scale-up of evidence based, high impact and innovative SRMNCAH (Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health) interventions
- Capacity development of national and county health departments to develop policies, guidelines for emergency preparedness and response
- Support implementation of the interventions to reduce modifiable risk factors of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services

Though key outcomes have been realized, equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services for all women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations remains a challenge. HIV exposed infants are at risk of acquiring HIV due to rapidly depleting stocks of Nevirapine Syrup in the country. Budget cuts from major donors (PEPFAR) has led to destabilization in implementation of the HIV response in some areas where succession plans had not been effected.

Access to sustainable and safe drinking water, sanitation, and practice of appropriate hygiene behaviour

Target populations are yet to fully access sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice appropriate hygiene behaviour. Realization of this outcome is constrained by a number of factors; including delay in disbursement of county funds committed for implementation of CLTS programmes; Inadequate budget allocation to operation and maintenance (O&M); and low prioritization to

The UN will continue to scale up ongoing interventions including:

- Multisectoral engagement with Ministry of Health, Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development, Department of Children's Services on child and adolescent HIV responses against HIV and VAC.
- County support to develop Adolescent integrated SRH/HIV/SGBV implementation plans and policies.
- Data granulation and analysis for information and use in improving, PMTCT, child and adolescent HIV service interventions.
- Implementation rapid response support plan to increase Nevirapine stocks in the country

To mitigate these challenges and realize the expected outcomes, the UN will support and scale up number of initiatives:

- Scale up sanitation programming in new counties, and support MoH to develop a Post-ODF Package to enhance sustainability to support communities fostering sanitation as well as revise the Sanitation Strategy to address the different sanitation needs in the Country.
- Continue developing private sector partnerships, notably with Lixil, to support achieving SDG sanitation targets
- High level advocacy and engagement with County governments on budget allocation for sustainable water activities and infrastructure to enhance sustainability of rural water supplies including operations and maintenance and strengthening od WASH committees
- Finalization of climate resilient WSPs guidelines and training modules
- Water Master Plan for Kakuma/Kalobeyi camp and host communities
- Support CLTS implementation and engagement with County leadership to accelerate activities towards ODF.
- Continue the installation of the network of solarized water facilities to serve targeted communities, schools and health facilities

maintenance of existing water facilities by County governments which has led to high failure rates-up to 25-30% of rural water supplies.

Increased access to and utilization of social protection services for preventions and response to gender-based violence and violence against children

Realization of access to and utilization of social protection services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children has not been fully realized among the marginalized and vulnerable people. Despite the commendable efforts by GOK and key partners towards realization of this outcome, a number of challenges prevail. These include; Inequitable access to social Protection programmes and limited coverage; long-term sustainability of social protection is dependent on sound legislation and prioritizing tax revenue for its financing; weak coordination mechanisms and fragmentation across sectors; limited capacity to effectively implement expansion of national social and child protection programmes, including in emergencies; legal reform is a lengthy process leading to the delay in enactment of the children's bill; hard to reach areas are left behind due to poor infrastructure and access to services and limited resources for

prevention of harmful practices including FGM, GBV and child marriages by county Governments among others.

Management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing

Effective management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing with focus on vulnerable groups faces a number of challenges. These include; Inadequate stakeholders' involvement in policy formulation; inadequate resources to conduct 2019 Kenya Population and Housing census (Deficit of 35 Million USD) and weak capacity of county governments to integrate population dynamics into development plans among others. The UN is committed to strengthening initiatives at national and county level to address these challenges.

Individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies

Over the years, the Government has increased investments and strengthened its capacity to respond to emergencies and mitigate risks. However, challenges towards realization of intended outcomes continue to prevail. These

The UN will scale up joint interagency and collaboration with the GOK to ensure greater coherence and synergies, ownership and long-term sustainability of results realized in the social protection sector. Focus areas will include:

- Continue strengthening of the social and child protection policy environment and financing through a ONE-UN advocacy technical support at the national and county levels
- Continue to provide system strengthening (enhanced single registry & CCTP) and scale-up cash plus initiatives
- Capacity development and sensitization of stakeholders at national and county level on child and social protection interventions and linkages across different sectors.
- Develop the Social Registry system
- Develop training packages for CP & SP System and implementation of foundation course for Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
- Support to the roll-out of Unique Personal Identification Number

include weak mechanisms to respond to shocks and weak capacities at county and national level to integrate and include vulnerable population groups including refugees.

To address these challenges the UN will continue to support the national and county governments to implement integrated resilience programmes that promote strategies to reduce communities' vulnerability to shocks especially in the in the ASALs. These will include supporting investments and communities towards adoption of climate resilient and technologies and improving crop and livestock production systems. Additional support will be provided towards promoting integrated humanitarian assistance, risk assessment and hazard mapping in high risk counties.

STRATEGIC RESULTS AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Realization of key outcomes that will contribute to sustainable economy and growth is compromised by factors that include: weak coordination mechanisms between the national and county governments; inadequate resources to implement planned activities coupled with delay in transfer of funds from treasury : delay in approval, adoption and implementation of relevant policies, strategies, guidelines, regulations by government; and sustainability of humanitarian and emergency programmes among others. UN priorities for 2019-2020 will focus on addressing these challenges including integrating strategies for Generation Unlimited.







5. FINANCIAL REPORT 2018-2019



1. EXPENDITURE AT STRATEGIC RESULT AREA LEVEL

	Total Required Resources (Annual)	Expenditure
	2018-2019	2018-2019
Strategic Priority 1 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance	36,062,276.01	22,627,397.01
Strategic Priority 2 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY II:	238,036,721.88	171,608,464.33
Strategic Priority 3 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3	32,425,879.00	15,979,861.00

2. EXPENDITURE AT OUTCOME AND OUTPUT LEVEL

	Total Required Resources (Annual)	Expenditure
	2018-2019	2018-2019
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance	36,062,276.01	22,627,397.01
Outcome 1.1 - Outcome 1.1: By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality	16,356,942.00	3,131,942.00
Outcome 1.2 - Outcome 1.2: By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced, and accountable	200,000.00	20,000.00
Outcome 1.3 - Outcome 1.3: People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society	19,505,334.01	19,475,455.01
STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: Human Capacity Development	238,036,721.88	171,608,464.33
Outcome 2.1 - By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities	13,163,113.64	17,154,413.42
Outcome 2.2 - By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAL) in emergency and non-emergency settings	22,254,768.24	41,897,684.03
Outcome 2.3 - Outcome 2.3: By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions to reduce wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies at National and County levels including refugees and especially during emergencies.	20,191,398	8,980,541.58
Outcome 2.4 - Outcome 2.4: By 2022, all women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services	8,549,968.00	4,621,282.00
Outcome 2.5 - Outcome 2.6: By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender based violence and violence against children	12,146,430	11,915,259.30

	Total Required Resources (Annual)	Expenditure
	2018-2019	2018-2019
Outcome 2.6 - Outcome 2.8: By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies	152,446,185.00	78,142,749.00
Outcome 2.7 - Outcome 2.5: By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice	6,977,359.00	7,080,035.00
Outcome 2.8 - Outcome 2.7: By 2022, management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing is improved in socially and environmentally sustainable settlements with focus on vulnerable groups	2,307,500.00	1,816,500.00
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Sustainable Economic Growth	32,425,879.00	15,979,861.00
Outcome 3.1 - Outcome 3.1. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased.	10,713,745.00	9,038,663.00
Outcome 3.2 - Outcome 3.2. By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities.	2,954,918.00	2,103,965.00
Outcome 3.3 - Outcome 3.3. By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy	18,757,216.00	4,837,233.00

ANNEX 1: UNDAF RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2018-2019

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance					
Tags					
Outcome 1.1 - Outcome 1:1 By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 1.1-1 - Ibrahim Index of African Governance (Number)	59.3	59.8	60	61	62
Indicator 1.1-2 - Extent of implementation of treaty body recommendations (UPR and special procedures) from the 2015 baselines; (Number)	2	2	2.5	2.5	3
Indicator 1.1-3 - Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions (Number)	30	21	21	21	33
Outcome 1.2 - Outcome 1.2 By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced, and accountable					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 1.2-1 - Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by National Government (NG) b) County Government (CG) sector (or by budget codes or similar) (Number)	80	81	82	83	84.7
Indicator 1.2-2 - Indicator 1.b: Percentage of Kenyans who support devolution (county governments) (Number)		88			90
Indicator 1.2-3 - Indicator 1.b.1: Proportion of total government budget (recurrent and capital) allocated to gender machinery (the State Department Responsible for GEWE and the National Gender Equality Commission) (Number)	0.02	0.02	0.5	1.5	2.5
Outcome 1.3 - Outcome 1.3: People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 1.3-1 - Global Peace Index (Kenya); (Index)	2.336	2.354	2.25	2.2	2
Indicator 1.3-2 - Kenya's ranking in the Women, Peace and Security Index (Index)	0.631	0.632	0.64	0.66	0.672
Indicator 1.3-3 - National Social Cohesion Index (Index)	56.6	56.6	60	60	60

STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: Human Capital Development

STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: Human Capital Development					
Tags					
Outcome 2.1 - By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.1-1 - Gross Enrolment Rates (boys; girls) in ECD, primary, secondary and TVET (Number)					
Indicator 2.1-2 - Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex (SDG 4.1.1) (Number)	37	37			40
Indicator 2.1-3 - Transition and completion rates from/of (a) ECDE to primary; (b) primary to secondary /vocational and technical training centres; and (c) secondary to higher or tertiary education (Number)					
Indicator 2.1-4 - Proportion of youth and vulnerable groups (including refugees and people with disabilities) engaged in sports, culture and arts (Number)					
Outcome 2.2 - By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and utilize quality health services including Sexual Reproductive Maternal New-born Child Adolescent Health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.2-1 - Maternal Mortality Ratio (SDG 3.1.1) (Number)	362	340	330	300	250
Indicator 2.2-2 - Neonatal mortality rate (SDG 3.2.2) (Number)	25	22	20	18	15
Indicator 2.2-3 - Proportion of population covered under mandatory prepayment schemes (Number)	20	25	60	100	100
Indicator 2.2-4 - Percentage of live births attended by a skilled health personnel (Number)	61	63	68	72	76
Indicator 2.2-5 - Adolescent birth rate (SDG 3.7.2) (Number)	96	96			85
Indicator 2.2-6 - Unmet need for family planning (SDG 3.7.1) (Number)	18	17	16	15	14
Indicator 2.2-7 - Under-five mortality rate (SDG 3.2.1) (Number)	52	50	47	45	40

Outcome 2.3 - Outcome 2.3: By 2022, increased proportions of girls and boys under 5 years and pregnant and lactating women have equitable access to and use quality nutrition specific and sensitive interventions to reduce wasting, stunting and micronutrient deficiencies at National and County levels including refugees and especially during emergencies.

Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.3-1 - Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.1) (Number)	26	25	24	23	22
Indicator 2.3-2 - Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.2) (Number)	4	4	4	3	3
Indicator 2.3-3 - % of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding (Number)	61	65	68	70	72

Outcome 2.4 - Outcome 2.4: By 2022, all women, men and children in need, including key and priority populations, have equitable access to quality HIV prevention, treatment and care services

Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.4-1 - Indicator: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age, key populations, county (SDG 3.3.1) (Number)	53000	53000			8700
Indicator 2.4-2 - Number of AIDS related deaths disaggregated by age, sex and county (Number)	19000	19000			5850

Outcome 2.5 - Outcome 2.6: By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and utilize social protection, and services for prevention and response to gender based violence and violence against children

Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.5-1 - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (SDG 1.3.1) (Number)	12	15	18	21	25
Indicator 2.5-2 - Proportion of total government spending on Social protection (SDG 1.a.2) (Number)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1
Indicator 2.5-3 - Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth have been registered (SDG 16.9.1) (Number)	60	60	65	70	75
Indicator 2.5-4 - Reduced prevalence of GBV, FGM, VAC and child marriages (SDGs 5.2.1; 5.2.2; 5.3.1; 5.3.2; 16.1.3; 16.2.1; 16.2.3; 16.3.1) (Number)		1	3	4	5
Indicator 2.5-5 - Proportion of GBV, FGM, VAC and Child Marriage cases reported, investigated, prosecuted, convicted and provided with comprehensive services (medical, psycho-social, legal aid, rehabilitation, shelter) (Number)					

Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.6-1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (SDG 1.5.1; 11.5.1; 13.1.1) (Number)	50	44	39	33	27
Indicator 2.6-2 - Proportion of counties that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG 1.5.4; 11.b.2; 13.1.3) (Number)	10	25	40	55	64
Indicator 2.6-3 - Direct disaster economic loss in relation to national gross domestic product (GDP), including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services (SDG 11.5.2) (Number)					
Outcome 2.7 - Outcome 2.5: By 2022, an increased proportion of the population have access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.7-1 - Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG 6.4.2) (Number)					
Indicator 2.7-2 - Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) (SDG 6.5.1) (Number)					
Indicator 2.7-3 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1) (Number)	22.6	22.6			30
Indicator 2.7-4 - Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water (SDG 6.2.1) (Number)	20	20			25
Indicator 2.7-5 - Proportion of waste water safely treated (SDG 6.3.1) (Number)					
Outcome 2.8 - Outcome 2.7: By 2022, management of population programmes and access to quality, affordable and adequate housing is improved in socially and environmentally sustainable settlements with focus on vulnerable groups					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 2.8-1 - Kenya Population and Housing Census conducted (SDG 17.19.2) (Yes/No)	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indicator 2.8-2 - Indicator: Proportion of counties with development plans that explicitly integrate demographic dynamics, including changing age structure, population distribution and urbanization (Percent)	0	0	30	100	100

Indicator 2.8-3 - Indicator: Percentage of births registered with civil registration services (SDG 16.9.1) (Number)	60.9	64.1	75	82	88
Indicator 2.8-4 - Indicator: Percentage of deaths registered with civil registration services (Number)	41.2	41.9	50	60	65
Indicator 2.8-5 - Proportion of population living in cities and towns that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (SDG 11.a.1) (Number)					
Indicator 2.8-6 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (SDG 11.1.1) (Number)	56	56			44
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Sustainable Economic Growth					
Tags					
Outcome 3.1 - Outcome 3.1. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy and their value chains increased.					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 3.1-1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age. (SDG 1.2.1) (Number)	36.1	33.5	32	30.5	29
Indicator 3.1-2 - Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES). (SDG 2.2.1) (Number)	33.4	33.4			
Indicator 3.1-3 - Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP. (SDG 9.2.1) (Number)	9	9			15
Outcome 3.2 - Outcome 3.2. By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income and entrepreneurship opportunities.					
Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 3.2-1 - Wage employment by industry and sex (Number)					
Indicator 3.2-2 - Number of persons engaged in the informal sector by activity. (SDG 8.3.1) (Number)	6	6			7
Indicator 3.2-3 - Proportion of income generated by MSMEs by type (Number)	45.3	50			50

Outcome 3.3 - Outcome 3.3. By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy

Tags					
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Indicator 3.3-1 - Proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Number)	11.9	11.9			15
Indicator 3.3-2 - Proportion of counties that have integrated and implemented climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. (SDG 13.2.1) (Number)					
Indicator 3.3-3 - Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type. (SDG 15.1.2) (Number)	12.4	12.4			
Indicator 3.3-4 - Forest area as a percentage of total land area (SDG 15.2) (Number)	5.95	5.95			10
Indicator 3.3-5 - The legal framework includes special measures to guarantee women's equal rights to land ownership and control;(SDG 5 a..2) (Number)					

ANNEX 2: POLICY DOCUMENTS DEVELOPED THROUGH UN SUPPORT

Policy processes supported include: Initiation, research, public participation, preparation of

drafts, validation, finalization, dissemination/ launch and/or publishing.

1. Strategic plan for the prevention and control of zoonotic diseases through the One Health approach in Kenya 2019-2024;
2. Guidelines for Safe Management and Disposal of Waste from Veterinary Practice in Kenya;
3. Brucellosis Prevention and Control Strategy 2019 – 2029;
4. Anthrax Prevention and Control Strategy 2019 – 2029;
5. Integrated Surveillance Strategic Plan and Guidelines for Priority Zoonotic diseases;
6. Public Finance Management Act 2012-Legal notice no. 15 of 2015;
7. Aquaculture Field School curriculum;
8. Participatory Range Management Curriculum;
9. Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan for 9 urban centres in Turkana county;
10. Turkana County Integrated Development Plan in Braille;
11. Tana River County Disaster management Bill;
12. Tana River County spatial planning;
13. County Spatial Planning Guidelines
14. Land Allocation Based on Age and Gender;
15. Taita Taveta County Draft Agricultural sector strategic plan;
16. Embu County youth Agribusiness strategy 2019-2023;
17. Nairobi County food system strategy;
18. Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2017 - 2027;
19. National Bio-diversity Strategic Action Plan (2018-2030);
20. County Government of Turkana County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022
21. County Government of West Pokot County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022,
22. County Government of Nandi County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
23. County Government of Baringo County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
24. County Government of Laikipia County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
25. County Government of Samburu County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
26. County Government of Isiolo County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
27. County Government of Marsabit County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
28. County Government of Meru County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
29. County Government of Embu County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
30. County Government of Tharaka Nithi County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
31. County Government of Kitui County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
32. County Government of Machakos County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;
33. County Government of Makueni County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022;

- | | |
|--|---|
| 34. County Government of Taita Taveta County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022; | 49. Kenya Food Composition Tables (KFCT); |
| 35. County Government of Kwale County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022; | 50. Kenya Recipe Book; |
| 36. County Government of Kilifi County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022; | 51. National Healthy Diet Guidelines; |
| 37. County Government of Tana River County Integrated Development Plan 2018 – 2022; | 52. Agri- nutrition Community Dialogue Cards |
| 38. Animal Health Surveillance Strategy (2018 - 2022); | 53. 2 nd National Climate Change Action Plan |
| 39. Animal Disease Surveillance manual; | 54. Adoption by Parliament of the National Climate Finance Policy on 26th February 2018 |
| 40. Pestes de Petit Ruminants (PPR) Control and Eradication Strategy (2017 - 2027); | 55. Sessional paper Number 003 of 2017 |
| 41. Rift Valley (RVF) Contingency Plan (2018 - 2019); | 56. Draft Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations, 2018 |
| 42. Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Strategy (2018 - 2022); | 57. National Food Safety and Quality Strategy for School Meals |
| 43. Multi-Sectoral Guidelines for Implementation of Rabies Elimination Strategy (2014 - 2030); | 58. County Government of Baringo Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| 44. National Biosafety and Biosecurity Training Curriculum in the Context of One Health; | 59. County Government of Garissa Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| 45. Development and launch of the Land Use Policy Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017; | 60. County Government of Isiolo Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| 46. Charter on Rural Women’s Land Rights and Monitoring Framework; | 61. County Government of Marsabit Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| 47. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Implementation Framework (KCSAIF 2018 - 2027): a guideline for implementation of the Kenya CSA Strategy (2017 - 2026); | 62. County Government of Makueni Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| 48. Implementation Framework for Flour Blending; | 63. County Government of Samburu Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| | 64. County Government of Tana River Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| | 65. County Government of Turkana Sustainable Food systems Strategy |
| | 66. County Government of Wajir Sustainable Food systems Strategy |

ANNEX 3:SDG TARGETS INVESTMENTS

Annex 2: SDG - Budget		
SDG Goals	SDG Targets	Expenditure 2018-2019
SDG 1	Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere,....	142,531
	Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women....	-
	Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems an....	5,300,083
	Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poo....	31,000
	Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulner....	32,124,399
	Target 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety o....	-
	Target 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and	1,996,463
	Total	39,594,476
SDG 2	Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in parti....	17,524,215
	Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving,	26,123,974
	Target 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of	1,201,393
	Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and imple....	18,712,818
	Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated	-
	Target 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international....	54,000
	Target 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in wor....	-
	Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commo....	-
Total	63,616,400	
SDG 3	Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less t....	4,988,173
	Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children unde....	17,473,894
	Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and....	7,999,657
	Target 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-com....	-
	Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, i....	-
	Target 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from	431,320
	Target 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive h....	633,976
	Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk p....	7,676,785
	Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnes....	688,191
	Target 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organizatio....	-
	Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicine....	-
	Target 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment,	40,000
	Target 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular devel....	-
Total	39,931,996	

Annex 2: SDG - Budget

SDG Goals	SDG Targets	Expenditure 2018-2019
SDG 4	Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equita....	836,749
	Target 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to qualiti....	708,510
	Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affor....	115,099
	Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adult....	333,023
	Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure....	277,085
	Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion o....	140,000
	Target 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and s....	306,587
	Target 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disabi....	12,426,521
	Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholars....	-
	Target 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teach....	-
	Total	15,143,574
SDG 5	Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls e....	233,147
	Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls i....	1,925,527
	Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and for....	2,472,979
	Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the....	-
	Target 5.5 Ensure women full and effective participation and equal opp....	66,333
	Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and....	-
	Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic reso....	5,333
	Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular informa....	-
	Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislati....	21,667
	Total	4,724,986
SDG 6	Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and a....	3,795,711
	Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation	7,080,035
	Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, elimina....	-
	Target 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across a....	-
	Target 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at a....	-
	Target 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, includ....	-
	Target 6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-buili....	-
	Target 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities....	-
	Total	10,875,746
SDG 7	Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and	170,405
	Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy....	44,837
	Target 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy effi....	106,667
	Target 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate acce....	177,072
	Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for sup....	9,709
	Total	508,690

Annex 2: SDG - Budget

SDG Goals	SDG Targets	Expenditure 2018-2019
SDG 8	Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with nationa....	-
	Target 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through divers....	0
	Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive....	-
	Target 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficien....	-
	Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent wo....	1,140,466
	Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in	406,671
	Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced lab....	-
	Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working env....	40,000
	Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable....	12,800
	Target 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions t....	63,057
	Target 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in p....	-
	Target 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for you....	-
	Total	1,662,994
SDG 9	Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastr....	-
	Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2....	0
	Target 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enter....	-
	Target 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to ma....	6,667
	Target 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabi....	60,114
	Target 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure developme....	-
	Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovat....	-
	Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communicatio....	-
	Total	66,781
SDG 10	Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of	-
	Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and politi....	-
	Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome,....	61,798
	Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protectio....	5,000
	Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial ma....	-
	Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing coun....	-
	Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration	-
	Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatmen....	-
	Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flow....	-
	Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction cost....	-
	Total	66,798

Annex 2: SDG - Budget

SDG Goals	SDG Targets	Expenditure 2018-2019
SDG 11	Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and afforda....	833,000
	Target 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and	-
	Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and	-
	Target 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world cult....	-
	Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the n....	-
	Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact	16,667
	Target 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and acc....	-
	Target 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links be....	-
	Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and hum....	1,139,285
	Target 11.c Support least developed countries, including through financi....	-
	Total	1,988,952
SDG 12	Target 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable....	-
	Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient us....	-
	Target 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail an....	-
	Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of che....	60,000
	Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through preve....	-
	Target 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational comp....	-
	Target 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, i....	-
	Target 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant inf....	-
	Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific	-
	Target 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable developme....	-
	Target 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage....	-
	Total	60,000
	SDG 13	Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-relat....
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, st....		200,000
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and instituti....		-
Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country par....		13,333
Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climat....		202,486
Total		994,819

Annex 2: SDG - Budget		
SDG Goals	SDG Targets	Expenditure 2018-2019
SDG 14	Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution o...	69,200
	Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal e...	-
	Target 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, inc...	-
	Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing...	-
	Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine...	-
	Target 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which...	-
	Target 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island deve...	8,000
	Target 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and...	20,000
	Target 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine r...	-
	Target 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and t...	-
	Total	97,200
SDG 15	Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainabl...	-
	Target 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable managemen...	-
	Target 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and s...	13,333
	Target 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, inc...	-
	Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation...	-
	Target 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising f...	50,000
	Target 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protec...	516,667
	Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and ...	-
	Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into na...	-
	Target 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from...	-
	Target 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all l...	-
	Target 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and tr...	15,000
Total	595,000	
SDG 16	Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death...	94,172
	Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violen...	-
	Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international le...	1,059,628
	Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flo...	-
	Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their for...	-
	Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions ...	839,587
	Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representati...	1,100,212
	Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing count...	-

Acronyms

AFC	Agriculture Finance Corporation
AG	Attorney General
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
ASALS	Aris and semi-arid lands
BOS	Beneficiary Outreach Strategy
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCTP	Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme
CCTP/MIS	Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme Management Information System
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CCOs	County Chief Officers
CECM	County Executive Committee Members
CHVs	Community Health Volunteers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans
COFOG	Classification of Functions of Government
CoG	Council of Governors
COHA	Cost of Hunger in Africa
CSDU	County Service Delivery Unit
COTU- K	Central Organization of Trade Unions
CPC's	County peace committees
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CPMIS	Child Protection Management Information System
CUC	Court Users Committee
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRM	Disaster risk management
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies-
EDR	Electoral Dispute Resolution
ENA	Eco Net Africa
EVAWG	Ending Violence Against Women and Girls
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
FP	Family planning
GBV	Gender based Violence
GEF	Global Environment fund

GOK	Govermennt of Kenya
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
HTM	Harmonized Targeting Methodology
iCCM	integrated community case management
IGAD	Inter Governmental Authority for Development
JSC	Joint Steering Committee
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supply Authority
KEWOPA	Kenya Women Parliamentary Association
KMC	Kangaroo Mother Care
KNQA	Kenya National Qualification Authority
KPs	key populations
KFCT	Kenya Food Composition tables
KHSSP	Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission of Human Rights
KIRA	Kenya Inter-Agency Rapid Assessment
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
METT	Management effectiveness tracking tool
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MIS	Management Information Systems
MIYCN	Maternal Infant and Young Child and Nutrition
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Medium and Small Micro Enterprises
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority ()
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NESSP	National Education Sector Strategic Plan
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NICHE	Nutritional Improvements through Cash and Health Education
NSCVE	National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism
NSPS	National Social Protection Secretariat Practitioners
ORPP	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
OSR	Own Source Revenue

OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBB	Performance Based Budgeting
PC	Performance Contracting
P/CVE	Prevention of Counter Violence Extremism
PFM	Public Finance Management
PMS	Performance Management Systems
PPDT	Political Parties and Dispute Tribunal
PPP	Public private partnership initiatives
PWD	Persons with disabilities
RC	Resident Coordinator
RH	Reproductive Health
RHCS	Reproductive Health Commodity Security
RRI	Response Initiative
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SCM	Steering Committee Meeting
SOCATT	Society of Clerks at the Table
SCOA	National Treasury supported to update the Standard Chart of Accounts
SDGA	State Department of Gender Affairs EDR)Electoral Dispute Resolution
SDGPPP	Sustainable Development Goals Public Private Partnerships
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SF	Sendai Framework
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SH	Sexual Harassment
SSV	Survivors of Sexual Violence
SRH/HIV	Sexual Reproductive Health/HIV
STEM	Science Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SIYB	Start & Improve Your Business
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical Vocational and Education Training
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNJT	UN Joint Team
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council resolution
UNGPs	United Nations Guiding Principles
UPR	Universal periodic review

UTNWF	Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund
VACS	Violence Against Children
WBT	Work-place Based Training
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WEE	Women's Economic Empowerment
WEPS	Women's Empowerment Principles



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