



UNITED  
NATIONS  
KENYA



# ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK (UNDAF)  
JUNE 2019–DECEMBER 2020



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# Foreword by the Resident Coordinator



In 2020, the United Nations launched the Decade of Action to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), but COVID-19 has made the challenge much greater. The pandemic has not only revealed latent inequalities and set millions on the path towards extreme poverty, it has also rolled back the progress made towards achieving the Goals.

The COVID-19 pandemic has presented Kenya with unprecedented challenges. It is first and foremost a human crisis, increasing pressure on health systems, hampering socioeconomic development, and creating further challenges to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The immediate impacts include: increased cases of gender-based violence; loss of employment and livelihoods that has put further strain on families; a threat to the right to education for many children, particularly girls; and increased inequalities in access to water, adequate housing and health services. The majority of Kenyans work

in the informal sector and are especially vulnerable because they lack social protection and access to quality health care. Renewed priority needs to be given to investment in health and social protection programmes.

In 2020, one outstanding feature of the response of the United Nations in Kenya to COVID-19 was the speed with which it moved to support the Government. The country confronted a triple crisis: floods, a locust invasion, and the ubiquitous threat of COVID 19. The United Nations in Kenya reallocated \$45 million (4.76 billion Kenya shillings (K Sh)) from the existing United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) (2018 - 2020) resources under the three Strategic Areas: Transformative Governance, Human Capital Development and Inclusive Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth to support Kenya in its response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On 8 April 2020, the Government of Kenya, the United Nations, and humanitarian partners launched a flash appeal

requesting \$267.6 million to respond to the most immediate and critical needs of 10.1 million people. The appeal further sought to mobilize emergency funding for United Nations agencies, and NGOs to complement the Government's preparedness and response efforts.

The United Nations in Kenya has developed a two-year Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP) to ensure that COVID-19 response and long-term development plans are people-centred and focused on ensuring inclusiveness and equality. Our task at United Nations in Kenya is to get into lock-step with the plans at national and county government levels that the United Nations has supported technically and financially, to implement fit-for-purpose, priority programmes that will ensure that communities are resilient now and in the future. With COVID-19 exposing inequalities and having a disproportionate impact on groups such as older persons, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities, the

recovery plans will apply a human rights-based approach that ensures that no one is left behind in the quest for equity and justice.

Given the wide-ranging effects of the pandemic, United Nations agencies and programmes will continue to adopt a holistic response based on cross-sectoral collaboration to respond effectively to its immediate and long-term effects. This approach will address other pressing challenges, including helping farmers to adopt climate-smart technologies to increase food productivity as a step towards achieving the key Sustainable Development Goals of reducing hunger and poverty. The United Nations in Kenya has been working on public-private partnerships (PPP) to support the country in primary health care investments and in the long term hopes such initiatives will be extended to other national priorities such as the Big Four. Going forward, these initiatives will need to focus on programmes that will yield the most rapid and inclusive recovery pathways.



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# United Nations country team





From right: H.E Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the republic of Kenya, Amb. Ukur Yatani, Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning, Mr. Peter Kiguta, Chairman enya National Bureau of Statistics Board of Directors and Mr. Zachary Mwangi, Director General KNBS during the launch of 2019 Kenya Population and Household Census results.

# Key development partners

To work towards achieving the objectives of the UNDAF, the United Nations in Kenya has continued to engage with key development partners, including the European Union (EU) and EU Member States. The United

Nations and the EU and its Member States are in the process of establishing a partnership modality based on the outcome of the United Nations and EU Member States retreat of March 2020. The goal of the retreat was to enhance the United Nations Delivering as One approach and strengthen the partnership between EU Member States and the United Nations country team (UNCT) with the aim of accelerating the achievement of the development priorities of Kenya. The retreat identified areas of common interest based on EU Strategic Priorities and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

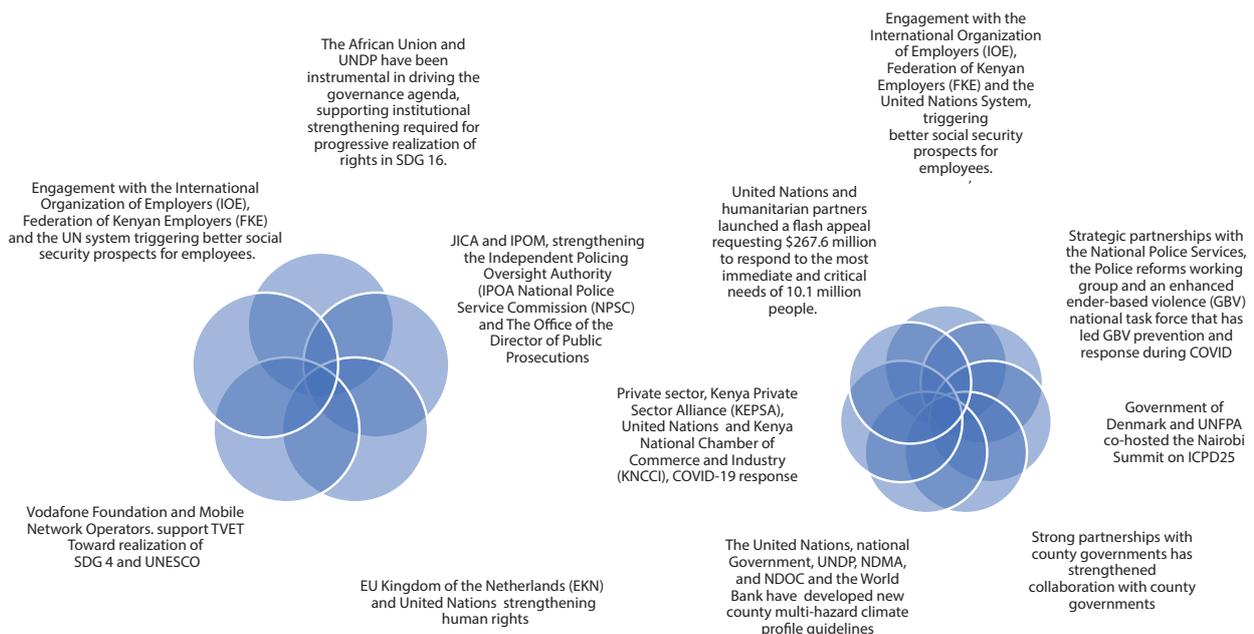
The United Nations has also forged partnerships with government line ministries and institutions at the national and county levels, with civil society organizations (CSOs), and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) among others.

FIGURE 1 EU/EU Member States and United Nations areas of partnership

## Proposed areas for EU-Kenya Partnership



FIGURE 2 Key development partners engaging with the United Nations





# 1. KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



Over the past decade, Kenya has achieved consistently high rates of real growth, averaging 5.9 per cent. However, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy had begun to slow down. Real GDP growth in 2019 was down to 5.6 per cent, from 6.3 per cent in 2018, driven by a slowdown in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors. International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates indicate that economic growth could slow to 1.0 per cent in 2020, before rebounding to 6.1 per cent in 2021. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely affected several sectors of the economy and tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, and trade, putting jobs and livelihoods at risk. The adverse socioeconomic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the health and livelihoods of families and communities in the most vulnerable groups mean that some of the progress made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will be lost.

One significant impact of the pandemic is expected to be a slowdown in GDP growth, with the National Treasury and Planning revising its estimate for 2020 down from the initial 6.2 per cent to 2.5 per cent. The impact of the pandemic on the economy is expected to lead to massive job losses, pushing large numbers of people to the poverty line. The floriculture and tourism industries, which employ large numbers of people, are already reported to be operating at 40 per cent and 10 per cent capacity, respectively.<sup>1</sup>

Poverty remains high in Kenya despite a decline in the poverty rate from 46.6 per cent in 2005/06 to 36.1 per cent<sup>2</sup> in 2015/16.<sup>3</sup> Some 56 per cent of the urban population live in informal settlements and are at increased risk of contracting COVID-19 due to inadequate access to water and sanitation services and cramped living conditions. Female-headed households, which account for 30.2 per cent of the poor population, are at particularly high risk. The COVID-19 pandemic will exacerbate poverty, especially among the vulnerable, including female-headed households, youth, the elderly, and people with disabilities. A recent survey by the Kenya

National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)<sup>4</sup> indicated that the labour force participation rate had decreased to 56.8 per cent in the week preceding the survey.

Politically, tensions within both the Jubilee Party and the opposition, partly linked to the next election in 2022, have complicated policymaking and the fight against corruption, but they pose no immediate threat to political stability. Although politics has become less partisan since the truce between the ruling party and opposition party in 2018, divisions have resurfaced in the ruling party over the Building Bridges Report, which calls for a referendum on constitutional change. These divisions are expected to intensify with the Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) campaigns, despite the report being broadly positive in socio-political terms, and could fuel election-related instability.

To mitigate the negative socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic, the Government has introduced measures to cushion the economy and buffer Kenyans against financial hardships arising from restrictions on movement and business shutdowns.<sup>5</sup> These measures include: 100 per cent tax relief for Kenyans earning \$228 or less per month; reduction of income tax from a maximum of 30 per cent to 25 per cent; reduction of VAT from 16 per cent to 14 per cent; and release of K Sh 10 billion (\$95 million) to vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly and orphans, among others. While these measures will provide some relief, analysts have pointed out that they will only benefit formal sector workers, leaving out 17.5 million workers in the informal sector, which provides 70 per cent of employment in Kenya and is dominated by women.

1 <https://www.policycenter.ma/opinion/impact-covid-19-kenyas-economic-development#.XqhgMqhfhPY>

2 World Bank 2018

3 KNBS, 2018. Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 2015/16.

4 <https://www.knbs.or.ke/?wpdmpro=survey-report-on-socio-economic-impact-of-covid-19-on-households>

5 <https://www.president.go.ke/2020/03/25/presidential-address-on-the-state-interventions-to-cushion-kenyans-against-economic-effects-of-covid-19-pandemic-on-25th-march-2020/>



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- 3. To partner with the government, sponsors and other stakeholders in development projects
- 4. To champion for the rights of Boda Boda riders
- 5. To help the riders in their financial matters

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## 2. UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

## 2.1 Overview of UNDAF results 2019-2020

Through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018-2022), the United Nations in Kenya supports the Government to achieve the national development priorities outlined in Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) III, the Government of Kenya Big Four transformative agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

### United Nations support to national and county governments in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations has supported roll-out and finalization of the Sustainable Development Goals gap analysis study, focusing on assessing the preparedness of Kenya to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The study has provided detailed analysis of the Goals against key policy frameworks, outlining the extent to which existing policies and strategies contribute and at the same time identifying where interventions are needed to facilitate achievement of the Goals.

Other strategic support provided by the United Nations include mainstreaming the Goals into the Medium-Term Plan III and the Government of Kenya Big Four Agenda, second generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and public institutions strategic plans, policies, and budgets. It has further strengthened the capacity of Sustainable Development Goal champions from the 47 counties, improving their skills on implementation of and reporting on the Goals. As a result of this support, five counties have piloted reporting at the local level, which will be scaled up to cover all the counties in future.

In collaboration with the Government, civil society, the private sector and academia, the United Nations supported the 2020 Voluntary National Report (VNR) through an inclusive process culminating in the virtual presentation of the report by the Cabinet Secretary of the National Treasury and Planning in July 2020. Using the same inclusive engagement process, the United Nations supported the drafting and finalization of the multi-

TABLE 1 UN Kenya COVID-19 response in support of government of Kenya

	USD		
	Required	Available	Gap
Direct support to coordination of COVID-19 response and governance continuity	22,692,489.03	14,492,331.79	12,250,153.63
Direct support to public health and well-being	52,448,138.00	12,695,258.00	39,748,880.00
Uphold current economic development (include undertake comprehensive needs and impact assessments of COVID-19 on service and productive sectors and their value chains and support to domestic production and safe distribution of cleansing and protective products (in informal settlements) and PPEs by SMEs along these value chains)			
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,651,963.03</b>	<b>45,680,930.79</b>	<b>109,017,028.63</b>

stakeholder engagement strategy for the Sustainable Development Goals, which provides a framework for engagement with all partners regarding the Goals from the national to the county and lower levels.

### The United Nations in Kenya delivering as one through the UNDAF to respond to COVID-19

In support of the initiatives of the Government of Kenya, the United Nations repurposed \$45 million and reprioritized interventions to respond to the pandemic as outlined in the United Nations Kenya Two-year Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP). The Plan enables the United Nations in Kenya to support the Government of Kenya Post-COVID-19 Socioeconomic Recovery Strategy, which provides a pathway for Kenya to ‘build back better’

The response regarding protecting health services and systems has focused on maintaining a balance between the demands of responding directly to COVID-19 and maintaining essential service delivery. United Nations support to overall health systems has focused on strengthening and ‘building back better’, ensuring that Kenya can meet its health

targets for SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 10, and other related Sustainable Development Goals.

The economic recovery response of the United Nations in Kenya has focused on protecting and improving the productive sectors, protecting jobs, and promoting decent work. Through this support, the United Nations has contributed to and integrated country-specific policy advice and programme support, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Policy Brief on Articulating the Pathways of the Socio-Economic Impact of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic on the Kenyan Economy. The United Nations is providing immediate response support to highly vulnerable and impacted groups, including poor households, informal sector workers and micro-businesses. In support of economic recovery, the United Nations is focusing in particular on informal sector workers and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), which account for the majority of businesses in Kenya and about 83 per cent of total employment and make a key contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development linked to SDGs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 15.

FIGURE 4

Strengthening hygiene and hand washing facilities





FIGURE 5

Strengthening innovative business initiatives to enhance resilience of communities

Under the macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration, the focus is on supporting Kenya to address development finance challenges, assisting the Government at both national and county levels to reprioritize the national/county Sustainable Development Goal targets alongside national/county recovery and development targets, rebalancing public expenditure and ensuring viable development financing options for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Under social cohesion and community resilience, the United Nations focuses on strengthening social cohesion and community resilience, promoting inclusive social dialogue, advocacy and

political engagement, and empowering community resilience that contributes to SDGs 1, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, and 17.

### Responding to humanitarian situations

#### *Managing the desert locust infestation*

To complement and strengthen ongoing efforts and interventions by the Government to manage the emergency, the United Nations in Kenya, through the leadership of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) mobilized \$19.9 million. The funds were used to: procure chemicals and equipment for both ground and aerial spraying operations; procure ground



FIGURE 6

Ground and aerial spraying to manage desert locust infestation in Isiolo County

and aerial surveillance equipment; source experts for provision of technical assistance; hire aircraft for spraying and surveillance; and enhance inter-agency coordination at the Ministry of Agriculture to undertake activities and direct support measures to ensure the resilience of vulnerable communities.

***Strengthening community resilience in response to flood and drought emergencies***

The United Nations, working with the Government and other humanitarian actors has continued to prioritize the most marginalized vulnerable communities, strengthening their capacity to prepare for and cope with recurring emergencies, including droughts and floods, and the emerging challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. Communities living in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps and those displaced by the April 2020 floods in West Pokot received food and non-food items, enabling them to meet their basic requirements.

Under the One-Health Approach, the United Nations, in partnership with the Directorate of Veterinary Services and the Ministry of Health, strengthened

capacity for disease surveillance in ten Rift Valley fever (RVF) high-risk counties. This support has enhanced the detection and reporting of RVF risk factors. The United Nations has collaborated with key development partners, including USAID and GIZ, to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives and the Ministry of Health to develop guidelines for sustaining healthy diets at household level during the COVID-19 pandemic. The guidelines have since been endorsed by the Cabinet and published on the Ministry of Agriculture website: <http://www.kilimo.go.ke/covid-19/nutrition-guidelines/>. Counties will use the guidelines to develop contextualized messages.

***Improving access and coverage for reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services among marginalized communities in Kenya***

The United Nations H6 joint programme on reproductive, maternal, new born, child and adolescent health has contributed significantly towards improving access to and the quality of, integrated reproductive, maternal, new born, child, and adolescent health, HIV, and gender-based violence

FIGURE 7

Supplying food and non-food items to communities affected by floods in West Pokot, Kakuma and Dadaab





FIGURE 8

Midwives and healthcare workers providing maternal health services in Kenya

services in the six targeted counties. The programme has contributed to an increased proportion of women attending at least four antenatal care visits in the six high maternal mortality burden counties of Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo, Lamu and Migori, from an average of 43 per cent to 57 per cent. Skilled delivery increased from 50 per cent to 65 per cent. The proportion of level 2 to level 4 health facilities providing basic emergency obstetric and newborn care (BEmONC) services has increased from

53 per cent to 65 per cent. The numbers of women using modern contraceptives, the survivors of gender-based violence attending health facilities and women who have received HIV testing and counselling all increased gradually between 2016 and 2020. The programme has further introduced kangaroo mother care (KMC) and integrated community case management (ICCM) interventions across the counties that have significantly improved neonates' and children's health.



A total of 1.85 million women and 10,588 Female Sex Workers were reached with integrated SRH services with 4,318 maternal deaths and 458,353 unsafe abortions averted through provision of contraceptives/family planning services.



## 2.2 Cooperation Framework/UNDAF priorities, outcomes, and outputs results

In response to the transformative agenda and development priorities of Kenya, the Government and the United Nations have agreed on three strategic results areas that will guide the Cooperation Framework: good governance, rule of law, human rights, gender and equality; sustainable and inclusive growth, environment, and climate change; and equitable social and human capital development. The three strategic priorities will promote change and progress leading to a healthy, empowered, and productive nation. The UNDAF 2018-2022 has 14 outcomes that will contribute to the three long-term strategic contributions of the United Nations, which in turn feed into the Sustainable Development Goals, Vision 2030 and the Big Four agenda. Annex 1 outlines progress made on the results framework indicators during the reporting period.

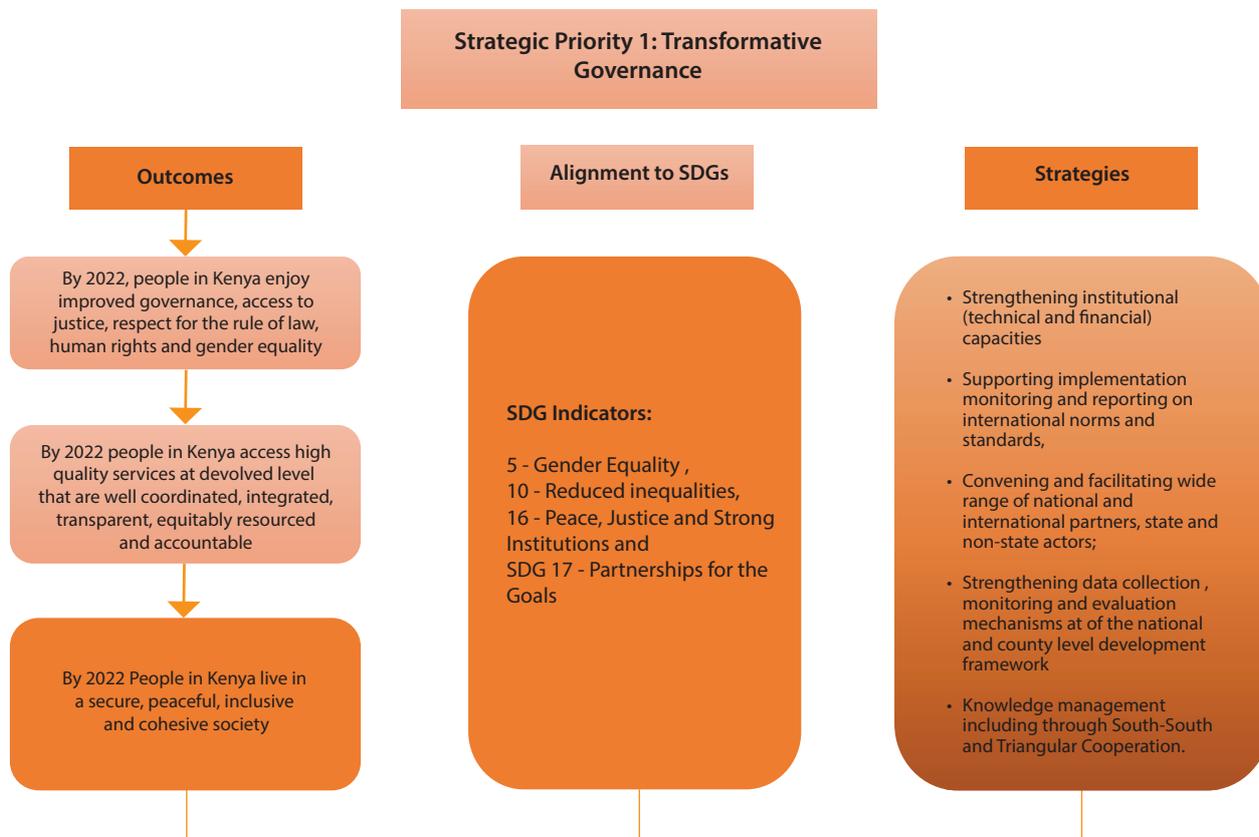


# STRATEGIC RESULTS

## AREA 1: TRANSFORMATIVE GOVERNANCE

The work of the United Nations 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 for achieving political stability, which forms the bedrock towards the achievement of the Big Four Agenda. Working with the Government of Kenya as the key implementing partner among other key stakeholders, the United Nations is contributing to this strategic priority through three outcome areas as outlined in figure 9.

FIGURE 9 Strategic results area 1 outcomes



## ACCESS TO JUSTICE, RESPECT FOR THE RULE OF LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GENDER EQUALITY

The United Nations has continued to strengthen the technical and financial capacities of the Government and relevant institutions to assist implementation of treaty body recommendations (universal periodic review (UPR), African Charter on the Rights and the Welfare of the Child, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Commission on the Status of Women, among others). The country report in response to the concluding observations issued by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Committee on the 8th periodic report of Kenya has been validated, finalized, and submitted to the treaty body and all stakeholders. The National Action Plan to monitor implementation of recommendations made by the treaty body has also been finalized and disseminated to all responsible parties.

To strengthen alternative justice systems, the United Nations has provided support for the drafting of the bail and bond policy and training guidelines. Three policy dialogue sessions have been held on alternative justice systems policy, accreditation of paralegal programmes and roll-out of the Legal Aid Act and the mandate of the National Legal Aid Service. The capacities of at least 272 paralegals have been strengthened, and 229 of those trained are actively engaged in paralegal work. The United Nations has further supported Kituo cha Sheria to establish partnerships with the Kenya Correctional Services that will facilitate the provision of legal aid services in prisons for pretrial detainees and inmates who have lodged appeals against conviction. As a result of this support, Kituo cha Sheria has embarked

on enhancing the skills and capacities of pretrial detainees and inmates to represent themselves and offer legal aid to their fellow prisoners.

Through United Nations support, journalists have strengthened their capacities and skills in fundamental rights and freedoms such as freedom of expression, safety mechanisms, press freedom, and the right to access to information for improved quality of journalistic practice in Kenya. The media sector and citizens have further been empowered on identifying and countering fake news, disinformation, hate speech and racism in the digital age.

## ACCESS TO HIGH QUALITY SERVICES AT DEVOLVED LEVELS

Through the joint programme on devolution, the United Nations has enhanced the capacities of county governments to plan, budget and spend. This support will go a long way towards addressing the persistent challenge of underuse of county budgets and fast-tracking delivery and disbursements of funds more appropriately and efficiently. National and county governments have further strengthened their capacities to formulate and implement policy, legal and institutional frameworks, and mechanisms to enhance coordinated, inclusive, accountable, and effective service delivery at the devolved level.

At the national level, the United Nations has supported the controller of budget to establish an automated reporting system that will support timely accounting and disbursement of funds to the counties to improve service delivery and oversight of the Auditor General's funds.

The United Nations joint programme has further strengthened implementation of statutory coordination frameworks

at national level and supported the establishment of non-statutory frameworks at the county level (County Assembly Forum, Society of Clerks at the Table (SOCATT), County Attorneys Forum, among others). All 47 counties are effectively implementing legislation, guidelines, and regulations for devolution, including establishing performance management systems, with 24 counties having gone through the performance contracting cycle and signed performance contracts. The United Nations has further supported the Monitoring and Evaluation Department to initiate automation of dashboards that will monitor the progress of development indicators by national and county governments. When complete, the system will enable all 47 county governments to automatically input county integrated monitoring and evaluation system (CIMES) indicators.

Through partnership between the Commission of Revenue Allocation and the United Nations Joint Programme on Devolution, Lamu, Samburu, Turkana and Isiolo counties have further developed gender-responsive county revenue administration and enforcement frameworks, and resources allocated towards gender and marginalized groups. Public participation has been strengthened through county budget and economic forums, resulting in better and more inclusive county planning and budget-making processes, with inputs from citizens, and special interest groups. Gender mainstreaming has been integrated into county public participation processes to ensure equitable and accessible service delivery.

The United Nations has supported the finalization and approval of the Standard Chart of Accounts by the National Treasury and county governments officers trained to apply it. It will enable all

counties to track thematic expenditures such as gender, children, and climate change. Furthermore, the Controller of Budget has initiated automation of the Budget Reporting System, which will enable thematic analysis of expenditure, including gender, children, and social sectors.

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

The United Nations has continued to support the peace and reconciliation process, contributing to the overall advancement of the Women, Peace and Security agenda (WPS). The second Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) 2020-2024 for implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and related resolutions to advance the Women, Peace and Security agenda has been launched. As a result of this support, Kenya now ranks 98 out of 167 in the 2019/2020 Women, Peace and Security Index, compared to 107 in 2017/2018.

The United Nations has supported the development and launch of the National Prevention and Peacebuilding Strategy on COVID-19 Response and Recovery, strengthening trust and collaboration between the State and citizens. It has also continued to support the development of social cohesion; preventing and countering violent extremism; women peace and security, youth peace, and security; psychosocial support; political engagement; communication and public awareness.

Through the Transcending Foundations of Peace and Security for Inclusive and Sustainable Development in Kenya programme, partners were supported to enhance capacities for peace architecture at the national and county levels for sustainable peace, inclusion,

cohesion, integration, community security, and preventing and countering violent extremism (P/CVE), and small arms and light weapons management. It has supported strengthened local peace structures through revitalization, training, and enhanced coordination for more than 2,000 peace, P/CVE actors, Training of trainers (ToTs), and security agencies. Around 1,240 illegally held firearms were surrendered during the reporting period, in partnership with the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons. Partnerships with the African Union and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) were pursued for amnesty month (September) for the surrender and collection of illicit small arms and light weapons as part of Silencing the Guns in Africa by 2020. Scenario-building and conflict assessments were conducted and informed programming, priority being given to conflict hotspots. A study on the impact of COVID-19 on peace and security issues in Kenya was conducted.

The inclusion and participation of youth, persons with disabilities, women and other marginalized groups in peace and security interventions has been prioritized and supported. Over 1,400 local peace structures have been made aware of the Kenya National Action Plan II on Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Further support has been provided towards development of county action plans on localization of Kenya National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security. Youth and women were made aware of the effects of sexual and gender-based violence during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, including awareness-raising on the toll-free numbers 1195 and 0800722203 for early warning and response. An assessment of the gendered effects of the COVID-19

pandemic on women and girls in Kenya was conducted. Partners were supported for the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence.

Collaborative partnerships to prevent incidents of violence at the community, county and national levels have been strengthened. These included: development and launch of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) Roadmap to Peaceful 2022 elections; partnerships between state and non-state actors were forged in commemoration of the International Day of Peace at national and county levels. Further support has been provided to enhance community dialogue; inter- and intra-county peace accords have been signed between counties and communities to promote peaceful co-existence and have resulted in a reduction in community conflict.

The United Nations has continued to strengthen the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) to ensure that asylum seekers access asylum space and registration. This included reviewing the Refugee Act of 2006 and drafting the Refugee Bill 2019. The Refugee Bill 2019, currently before Parliament for final approval, has articles and clauses that will enhance cohesion between refugees and host communities. Additional support has been provided to vulnerable communities, including women at risk of gender-based violence, through the establishment of the Women's Empowerment Centre in Kalobeyei, where 5,400 women and girls have received related services and livelihood training opportunities.

To enhance the institutional capacities of national and border county governments to manage and prevent cross-border conflict, the United Nations

supported and facilitated signing of the memorandum of understanding for the Kenya (Turkana/West Pokot)-Uganda (Karamoja) Cross-Border Programme for Sustainable Peace and Development by the Heads of State of Kenya and Uganda on 12 September 2019 in Moroto, Uganda. It aims to reduce resource-based conflicts, cattle-rustling and spillover of conflict from one country to the other, and to improve the livelihoods of the communities inhabiting the Karamoja cluster through cross-border trade, sustainable resource management and introduction of alternative livelihoods. A strategic outcome was the launch of peace dividend water projects in West Pokot (Nasal) and Turkana (Urum) in September 2020 to address water needs for human and livestock use, while

promoting peace and social harmony in the neighbouring communities.

The water facilities have also promoted public health, sanitation and hygiene needs of countering COVID-19.

<https://youtu.be/dwWZdfc2QEo> - United Nations in Kenya Cross-Border programmes

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h1p7-wWuzq8> - Dividends of the Moroto Peace Deal One Year On

<https://youtu.be/9cEe-Ow3fss> - Kenyan Ugandan border families reap benefits from the cross-border peace initiative

FIGURE 10

CS Eugene Wamalwa and Turkana Governor Nanok test water from Nasal water dam during the commissioning of the project; communities use water from the dam for farming and livestock

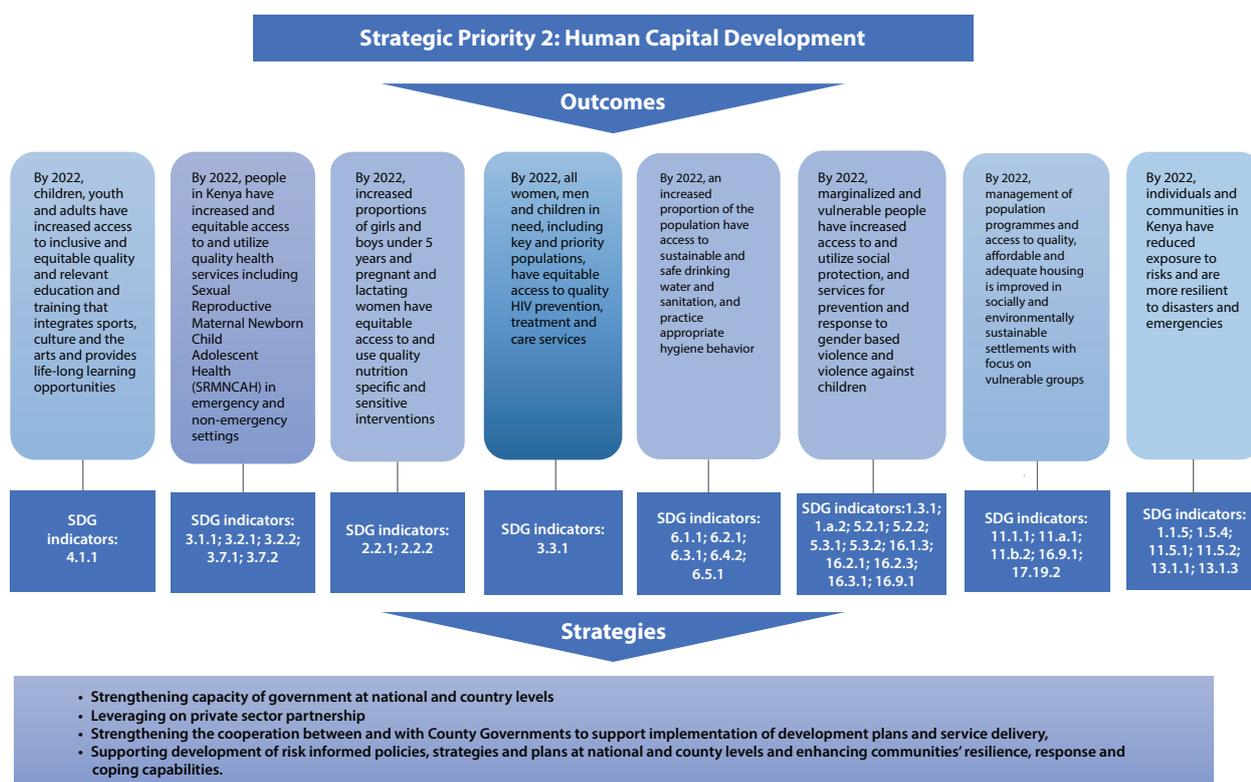


# STRATEGIC RESULTS

## AREA 2: HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic priority 2 of the UNDAF seeks to ensure that all people in Kenya, in particular the most vulnerable, are educated, healthy and well-nourished, have clean water and sanitation, are protected and empowered, and live in decent homes in resilient communities. The focus is on achieving eight outcomes as outlined in figure 11.

FIGURE 2 Strategic results area 2 outcomes



**ACCESS TO INCLUSIVE, EQUITABLE, QUALITY, AND RELEVANT EDUCATION AND LIFELONG TRAINING**

The United Nations has provided technical and financial support to develop and review policies, regulations, and administrative procedures to strengthen the education system, contributing to equitable, gender-sensitive and inclusive quality education from early childhood education to higher education. As a result, the National Education Sector Strategic Plan and the Sessional Paper I 2019 have been launched, while the school re-entry guidelines are now finalized. This will contribute to ensuring delivery of quality education for all children in Kenya. Other policies include: the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework Action Plan (multi-sectoral), which will strengthen inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers in the national education system; the Kenya National Advocacy Strategy, which will strengthen nurturing care for early child development; the BEAR II strategy for promoting gender equality in technical and vocational education training (TVET), among others.

**EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES, INCLUDING SEXUAL, REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH (SRMNCAH), IN EMERGENCY AND NON-EMERGENCY SETTINGS**

The United Nations has supported the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Health COVID-19 National Task Force and its subcommittees to enhance resource mobilization, risk communication, community engagement and delivery of essential health services in response to the pandemic.

The United Nations has continued to support the expansion of health services for vulnerable populations, including refugees and migrant groups, in priority counties and humanitarian settings. 26,403 community health volunteers have been trained and deployed, increasing access to health services from 62 per cent to 93 per cent. Some 2,444 children have received nutritional screening and counselling, including basic antenatal care, while 580 women received antenatal care

FIGURE 12

Support to Ministry of Health national response



1,783 pre-primary, primary, and secondary school teachers have enhanced their competencies and skills in inclusive education. Of these, 686 (298 female) are teachers in refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma. 2,200 (650 female and 1,550 male) members of school boards of management have strengthened their knowledge of management of school meals.

Menstrual hygiene management initiatives have benefited 64,819 girls at the community level who were out of school due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

10,000,000 students have benefitted from STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) mentorship programme science camps and the mentorship programme for girls during the COVID-19 pandemic, while 244,740 youth have benefitted from digital content on health and life skills education. 156 religious leaders have improved their skills on integrating adolescents and youth sexual and reproductive health issues in theological messages.

106 schools in five counties benefiting 139,217 children (45 per cent of them girls) have received gender and disability-sensitive water, sanitation, and hygiene services. 187 new classrooms have been constructed and 50 classrooms renovated. 356 latrines have been constructed, 314 latrines repaired, and 23 (10,000 litre) water tanks installed.

Refugee children in Kakuma/Kalobeyi and Dadaab have benefited from the construction of 118 gender-sensitive and inclusive WASH facilities. 265,321 learners (113,173 of them girls) have benefited from remote learning interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic, floods, and conflicts.

1.6m children in arid and semi-arid areas have received school meals; 1,345 teachers, 456 parents (305 female and 151 male), 78 early childhood education teachers (33 female and 45 male) and 84 members of schools board of management (33 female, 51 male) have enhanced their knowledge and skills in relation to COVID 19 response and protocols, child protection and gender-sensitive pedagogy.



FIGURE 13

Support to Ministry of Health national response to COVID-19

services through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) clinic in Eastleigh. 327 women have been provided with postnatal care services, 608 women received family planning services and 17,000 individuals (most-at-risk populations (MARPs)) have been provided with specialized services through various outreach community services.

The United Nations has strengthened health information management systems at national and subnational levels, including through the generation, analysis, and use of strategic information to inform health policy and planning to scale up universal health care. The Kenya Health Observatory has been established, and a system to track the use of essential health services is in place. The United Nations has further supported the Ministry of Health to set up a facility-wide digital health

information system that will ensure alignment and synchronization of health information between hospitals and other health facilities, including electronic management of patient health records.

The United Nations has continued to support development and review policies, strategies, and guidelines to enhance access to quality health services at the national and county levels. These include the National Reproductive Health Strategy; the National Maternal and Neonatal Health Care Standards; Obstetrical and Perinatal Guidelines; the County-Specific Multisectoral Strategy on Adolescent Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health; the Neonatal and Child Health (NCAHU) policy strategy, new born guidelines and perinatal audits; National Integrated Community Case Management Framework and action plan; and the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2019-2023.

2,444 children have received essential care, including immunization and nutritional services, through the Eastleigh clinic and integrated outreach by facility-linked community health volunteers. 418,231 refugees and host communities in Dadaab and Kakuma/Kalobeyi have received reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services. 10,588 female sex workers in Kilifi and Mtwapa have received integrated sexual and reproductive health services. A total of 1,848,754 women in 12 counties, including six hard-to-reach counties (Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Lamu and Migori), have received sexual and reproductive health services.

FIGURE 14

Training, equipping and deployment of community health workers



To increase uptake of reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services among vulnerable, migrants and mobile populations, the United Nations has supported community health and outreach programmes, including development of COVID-19 reproductive, maternal and newborn health guidelines. An additional 26,803 community health volunteers have been trained and deployed, increasing the coverage of community health services from 62 per cent to 93 per cent. 788 health service managers and providers from Nairobi and Kisumu counties have been trained and have enhanced their skills in care and child development. 150 health managers and health care providers have enhanced their skills in quality assurance, including infection prevention measures. The capacity and skills of an additional 378 health care workers on emergency obstetric and newborn care have been strengthened, and 177,730 safe deliveries assisted. 987 health care workers have strengthened their skills in COVID-19 response

The United Nations has supported the establishment of adolescent youth-friendly services to strengthen access. A total of 49,494 young people has enhanced their awareness and knowledge of modern contraceptive methods, while 80,884 young people have been sensitized to COVID-19 prevention, including sexual and reproductive health and rights-related risks. 59,017 youth have received information on sexual and reproductive health and rights through digital platforms.

Through United Nations support, integrated coordination for the control and elimination of communicable diseases (tuberculosis, malaria, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), etc.) has been enhanced, including assessment of risk associated with COVID-19. As a result, the country has adapted the new World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations and guidelines on the use of a shorter regimen for treatment of latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) and expanded the eligible population to include additional high-risk groups.

To reduce the risk factors of non-communicable diseases, the United Nations has supported various interventions, including; finalization of the National Oral Health Strategy;



FIGURE 15

Supporting youth sexual health awareness and behaviour change

As a result, over 2,826 individuals, mostly migrants, have received HIV/AIDS testing services in Eastleigh. 409 are currently on antiretroviral treatment regimens. 764 individuals have been screened for tuberculosis, while 62 are currently receiving active TB treatment.

implementation of hypertension management has been rolled out in Nyeri County; the Tobacco Control Board Tobacco Control and Prevention Strategy is in place; the Mental Health Training Manual for community health extension workers has been finalized and the National Eye Health strategic plan 2020-2025 has been launched. Mental health and psychosocial support have been provided to persons affected by COVID-19, including health workers, through the WHO Quality Rights Initiative and Psychosocial First Aid.

The United Nations has further strengthened the capacity of national and county health departments to develop policies, guidelines and strategic information for public health emergency preparedness and response. With United Nations support, national and county government capacities to prepare and respond to health emergencies and natural disasters have been strengthened.

## EQUITABLE ACCESS TO AND USE OF QUALITY NUTRITION

The United Nations has supported the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to strengthen demand for nutrition services at community level. As a result, 13 arid and semi-arid lands counties, refugee camps and two urban counties (Nairobi and Kisumu) are implementing child diet plans and promotion of healthy diets through social and behaviour change communication. Nutrition improvements through child health and education (NICHE) have been rolled out in five counties (Kitui, West Pokot, Kilifi, Marsabit and Turkana). United Nations support enabled the launch of the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan 2018–2022 and the strategy to prevent stunting. Other key documents launched include the Kenya Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation Framework,

Through these initiatives, 1.6 million children have received routine school meals during the reporting period and 1.2 million primary caregivers received counselling on Infant feeding options. 4,767,509 children have received Vitamin A supplements, which had been affected by COVID-19 pandemic. The proportion of pregnant women receiving iron and folic acid supplements (IFAS) has reached 73.5 per cent, against a target of 75 per cent.

Through various Integrated health outreach campaigns, 173,358 people (57,501 girls, 56,698 boys, 40,311 women and 18,848 men) have been held. A further 2,312 health workers have been trained across 33 counties on COVID-19 interpersonal communication ensuring health services are delivered in a safe environment. 2,940 community health volunteers enhanced their skills in COVID-19 and community-based preventive measures. In response to cholera outbreaks, the United Nations supported the establishment of cholera treatment centres and isolation units in Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Garissa counties.

Nutrition Scorecard, Agri-nutrition Strategy, and Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network Nutrition Strategy. Twenty counties have finalized and launched a county nutrition action plan (CNAPs).

### EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY HIV PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND CARE SERVICES

To ensure that **all** children, women, and men living with HIV are linked to and maintained on treatment, in collaboration with key partners the United Nations has supported the finalization of HIV guidelines in response to the pandemic. The guidelines have been integrated into the Ministry of Health continuity of health emergencies guidelines. The National HIV Transmission Strategy (HTS) has been revised and lab testing, and innovative testing strategies agreed upon (index testing, HIV ST, SNA, etc.). The national Assisted Partner Notification Services (APNS) guidelines, including the training curriculum guidelines, have been adapted and rapid assessment of women's adverse pregnancy outcomes, enrolled.

To mitigate gender inequality in the risk and impact of HIV infection, the United Nations and key implementing partners supported the implementation of the WHO guidelines and checklist on sexual reproductive health rights for women living with HIV (WLHIV). 180 women living with HIV from the six counties of Migori, Wajir, Isiolo, Lamu, Marsabit and

Mandera have enhanced their skills and knowledge on sexual and health rights. A standardized training tool for duty bearers, stakeholders and right holders ensuring HIV and sexual rights and health rights services are in place has been developed. Technical support has been provided to develop the Options Paper on Safe and Protective Spaces for Women and Children in Kenya, ensuring HIV is incorporated.

To ensure that HIV response initiatives are fully funded and efficiently implemented, the United Nations has enhanced capacity for HIV modelling in all 47 counties using the Spectrum and GOALS models. The counties have further developed fast-track profiles highlighting HIV epidemiology outputs, progress towards county fast-track targets and recommendations for overcoming challenges faced in implementing county HIV strategic plans.

To strengthen COVID-19 response for continued HIV service delivery, prevention and response, the United Nations has established a partnership with the Federation of Kenya Employers to increase HIV self-testing and raise worker awareness of COVID-19 prevention and mitigation. 330 health care providers and community health volunteers from Kilifi, Migori, Laikipia, Kisumu and Homabay counties have enhanced their knowledge and skills on COVID-19 management and HIV service continuity during the pandemic.

2,240 people living with HIV, key populations, adolescent youths and tuberculosis-affected communities supported with food baskets, personal protective equipment (PPE) in nine counties (Migori, Isiolo, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Lamu, Kilifi, Homabay and Nairobi). 1,200 adolescent girls and young women were supported with dignity packs in seven counties (Nairobi Migori, Isiolo, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit and Lamu). 10,000 people living with HIV, at risk of and affected by HIV received with hygiene kits (Jik and Dettol soaps).

## ACCESS TO SUSTAINABLE AND SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION AND PRACTICE OF APPROPRIATE HYGIENE BEHAVIOUR

The United Nations has continued to support the targeted population to access safe drinking water and sanitation services. The capacity of the Government to design, cost, implement, and monitor, county-specific and national policies, and programmes to improve WASH has been strengthened. The United Nations has supported the development of an online platform in two additional counties for WASH sector information management to strengthen sector reporting, information sharing and decision-making. An online version of the 2020 Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) micro plan has also been developed. In addition, the Kenya Sanitation Alliance is set to launch in 2021 with the aim of strengthening government capacity to mobilize domestic resources, monitor progress and take the lead in ensuring at-scale results to end open defecation.

The United Nations has further strengthened the capacity of governmental and non-governmental partners to adopt risk-informed approaches to emergency preparedness, planning and response to humanitarian needs for WASH services. 1,361,812 people (687,715 females, 674,097

male) benefitted from WASH supplies and services for COVID-19 prevention, including hand-washing practice with soap for 20 seconds. Another 243,432 people gained access to safe permanent water from repaired sources in 12 flood-affected counties at 7.5-15 litres/person/day.

## ACCESS TO AND USE OF SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES FOR PREVENTION OF AND RESPONSE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The United Nations has continued to strengthen the capacity and coordination efforts of the State Department for Social Protection and the State Department for Gender Affairs to improve the policy environment and respond to social and child protection needs, especially as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the gender-based violence and COVID response plan and an inter-agency fund for prevention and response to gender-based violence have been developed. Social protection financing and coverage has improved, evidenced by the extension of the Hunger Safety Net Programme to four additional counties and the establishment of county-specific interventions. The registration of children below the age of 5 years has continued to increase from 60.5 per cent in 2017 to 68.5 per cent in 2020.

50,000 beneficiaries in vulnerable communities have improved their service-seeking behaviour and adopted desirable practices on sanitation. 1,765 more villages were ODF-certified (open defecation-free) in ten focus counties, representing 70.6 per cent of the annual target, resulting in 441,250 more people living in ODF communities. The water departments of at least ten disadvantaged counties have increased resources and improved skills to provide and monitor sustainable and safe drinking water.

Over 105,470 people have gained access to permanent safe water from NEW water sources in informal settlements in Turkana and Nairobi, while another 243,432 people in 12 counties affected by floods have access to permanent safe water.

The National Social Protection Policy has been reviewed. The Social Protection Investment Plan for financing has been reframed to align with the pillars of the draft Kenya Social Protection Policy. The Birth and Death Registration Act has been tabled in Parliament. County-specific social protection policies, strategy or legislation that addresses local needs and contexts and can be used as a tool for resource allocation for social protection.

The United Nations has further supported national and county governments to strengthen their financial and technical capacity to review, develop and implement policies, legislation and strategies on child and social protection. The policies aim to increase investments for social protection. Further support has been provided to establish and use new innovations and technologies to improve service delivery. Management information systems, including the Enhanced Single Registry, Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme and Child Protection have been strengthened with additional functionalities such as inclusion of a social registry. The civil registration and vital statistics management information system has been rolled out to 17 counties and at the Huduma centres in Nairobi. Civil registration services have digitized over 70 per cent of the nation's birth registration documents.

The United Nations has supported the development of policies on gender-based violence and strengthening county government capacities on prevention of and response to gender-based violence. Through this support, at the onset of COVID-19, the State Department for Gender Affairs convened the national gender-based violence task force of the Gender Sector Working Group to enhance coordination for prevention and response. The United Nations has further enhanced referral pathways and community-based surveillance mechanisms and networks through

established informal and formal structures such as the women human rights defenders and survivors' networks. The gender assessment seeks to identify the gendered effects of COVID-19 on households. The findings of this assessment will be used to enhance evidence-based programming and interventions on gender-based violence in response to COVID.

### MANAGEMENT OF POPULATION PROGRAMMES AND ACCESS TO QUALITY, AFFORDABLE AND ADEQUATE HOUSING

The Government of Kenya, with the Government of Denmark and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), co-hosted the Nairobi Summit on the International Conference on Population and Development at 25 years (ICPD25). Kenya made 17 commitments for accelerating the ICPD Programme of Action. An implementation Plan for these commitments was developed, documenting actions to achieve the aims of the ICPD plan of action and related Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya by 2030.

Through support from the United Nations and other partners, the Government of Kenya successfully conducted the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census on the night of 24/25 August 2019. For the first time, Kenya used the computer-aided population initiative (CAPI) approach to conduct the census during the mapping and enumeration phase.

The Civil Registration Service (CRS) has been strengthened with United Nations support, and data collection and analysis has been enhanced. As a result, the service analysed births and deaths registered through the Civil Registration System in 2018 and 2019, and the Kenya Vital Statistics Report for 2018 and 2019 was developed and validated. The reports provide data for national programming, and monitoring and reporting on Sustainable Development Goal targets.

The United Nations has further supported revision of the Demographic Dividend Road Map to incorporate current population and development data sets, including the 2019 Kenya population household survey, MTP III targets, the Big Four Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the ICPD25 commitments. The road map will contribute to the acceleration of the attainment of the demographic dividend in Kenya.

The national norms and standards for monitoring and evaluation have been developed and validated. Upon dissemination, the guidelines will enhance implementation of monitoring and evaluation of policies and the public sector at all levels. Institutional capacity support from the United Nations to the

Monitoring and Evaluation Department has enhanced the putting into operation of the digitized National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

The United Nations has strengthened the capacities of 65 planners and surveyors from 37 counties on the use of geographic information system mapping (GIS) to enable them effectively to prepare GIS-based county spatial plans, thus contributing to the achievement of SDG 11.7, ensuring universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible green and public spaces,

In partnership with Nairobi County, UN-Habitat has developed the Nairobi City County Public Spaces Inventory and Assessment with a comprehensive and detailed classification of public spaces in Nairobi. The inventory enabled the national and county governments to establish and identify all public spaces and public land, strengthening urban transformation and holistic urban development, and increasing the competitiveness and liveability of the city. To respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, UN-Habitat has supported the enhancement of facilities and services in informal settlements.

FIGURE 16

Enhancing COVID-19 response facilities in informal centers and Kisumu city





### Reduced exposure to risks and improved resilience to disasters and emergencies

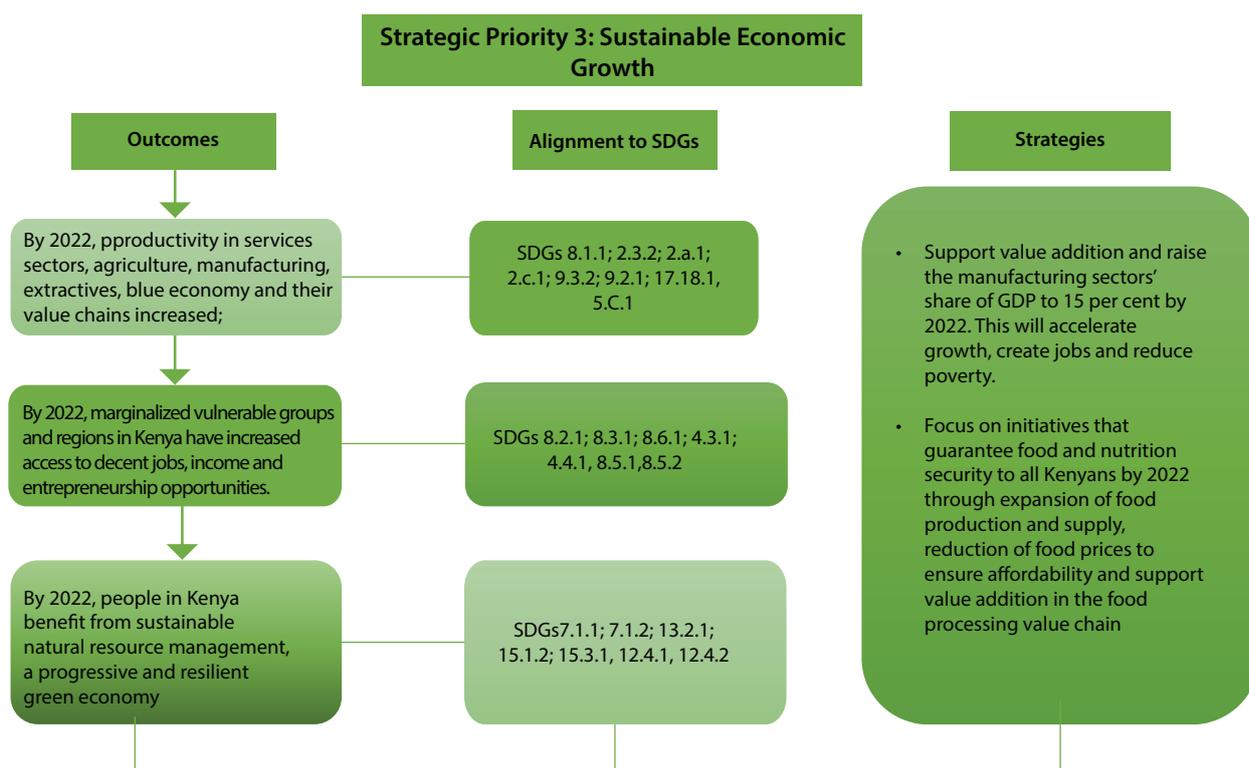
The United Nations has continued to support national and county governments to develop policies and legal frameworks for disaster risk management. The National Disaster Risk Management Bill has been reviewed, and policies and bills have been developed in six counties. Further support has been provided by the National Disaster Management Agency

(NDMA) to assess flood impact and the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19. These assessments have been used to inform the development and implementation of the National Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS). The United Nations has further supported development of the disaster risk management knowledge management portal, providing a single platform for accessing information, data, and documents for disaster risk management in the country.

# STRATEGIC RESULTS AREA 3: SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Strategic priority 3 of UNDAF focuses on assisting the Government of Kenya and key implementing partners to support sustainable and inclusive growth that is increasingly resilient, green, diversified, and competitive, create decent jobs and provide quality livelihoods for all. The strategic priority focuses on three outcomes and areas as outlined in figure 18.

FIGURE 13 Strategic results area 3 outcomes



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

The United Nations has supported producers, suppliers, service providers, processors, manufacturers, distributors, transporters, and retailers along value chains in key productive and service sectors. More than 191,000 individuals (69 per cent female; 4 per cent refugee) have increased their technical knowledge and skills. Construction of two irrigation water pans with a capacity of 1,900,000 cubic metres in Kalobeyei settlement has significantly improved agricultural production and diversification, further generating income from the sale of surplus produce. Over 115,660 micro, small, and medium enterprises, including smallholder farmers and retailers, have increased access to markets, with 1,651 MSMEs supplying food commodities to various markets, having met the set quality standards. There is increased use of technology for market information-sharing and virtual knowledge-sharing events, especially during the COVID 19 pandemic.

With United Nations support, the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) has increased alertness to and surveillance of livestock diseases of economic importance, leading to real-time animal disease reporting and prompt and effective response to livestock disease outbreaks. The Government has vaccinated, treated and/or dewormed more than 55,500 cattle, 707 camels, 458,165 small ruminants and 5,000 poultry.

The United Nations recognizes that unlocking private sector investments is key to accelerating the growth and transformation of the productive and service sectors in Kenya. Facilitated by the United Nations, 1,307 MSMEs have accessed agricultural, livestock and fisheries-related loans or credits. Some 100-village savings and loan associations have been effectively linked to formal financial providers. In Kakuma and Kalobeyei refugee camps, food retailers received over \$230 million in commodity credits from selected preferred wholesalers. Overall, business opportunities have been identified through 298 public-private partnerships that involve financiers, digital platforms, advisory and research partners, buyers, insurance providers, mechanization firms, suppliers, and advocacy bodies.



FIGURE 19

A woman harvesting vegetables near a water pan in Kalobeyei settlement, Turkana County



FIGURE 20

A livestock infestation drive at Chepyomet in West Pokot

To address gaps in the policy and investment environment for the productive and service sectors and their value chains, a total of 81 policy-related documents were developed or reviewed with United Nations support. The development and review of inclusive and evidence-based policy decision-making was also supported through the development or review of 34 informational products comprising information guides, policy briefs, assessment reports, maps, information and knowledge management platforms and analytical tools (annex 2).

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

The United Nations places a great deal of emphasis on building entrepreneurship capacities and skills development for employability among vulnerable groups, including women, youth, refugees, and persons with disabilities, among others. Approximately, 6,789 MSMEs increased their entrepreneurial capacities after

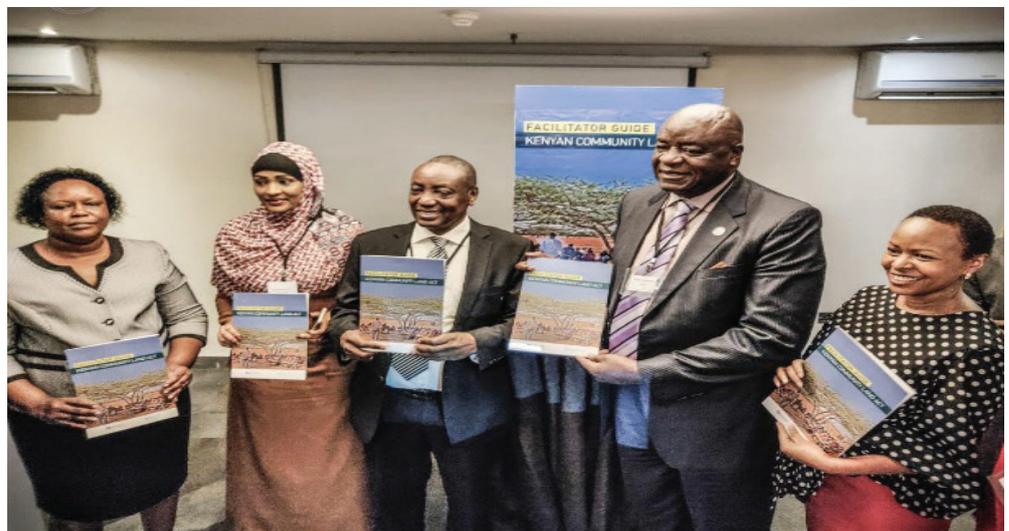


FIGURE 21

Launch of the Land Act Facilitators Guide



FIGURE 22

Youth visit a farm to learn about duck farming

benefitting from: training, mentorship, and coaching programmes; provision of start-up kits; establishment of digital marketing platforms; organization of marketing groups; investment Biashara centres; financial inclusion initiatives; and value chain analyses. Some 251 youth groups (comprising 5,080 individuals) and 564 women and youth set up new businesses. Moreover, 40 youth groups in Kiambu County received K Sh 5.7 million (equivalent to \$58,000) in interest-free loans from the Government-facilitated Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), while 40 women in Narok County have enhanced the quality of their beadwork products and are accessing local and international markets. Agri-value chain assessments conducted in Kakamega, Siaya, Kiambu, Kisumu and Nakuru counties have established the extent to which youth-owned agribusinesses had suffered setbacks due to COVID-19 and identified their immediate needs to help them to recover from losses and avert further losses.

Through financial inclusion advocacy initiatives, refugees and the host community in Nairobi, Turkana and Garissa counties have been linked with microfinance institutions and the Association of Microfinance Institutions.

In addition, advocacy dialogue between the United Nations and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection resulted in revision of the community-based organizations and cooperatives registration system to accommodate refugee-led groups and associations.

Overall, close to 10,200 employment opportunities were created by MSMEs targeting vulnerable groups. Agriculture-based MSMEs created employment opportunities for 10,014 people (35 per cent female, 20 per cent youth), of whom 10,000 benefitted from farm and forest enterprises, while service providers (input suppliers, lending institutions, farm and mechanization services) created job opportunities for some 161 individuals (4 per cent female, 22 per cent youth). Processors, aggregators and traders in agri-value chains created employment opportunities for 16 individuals (62 per cent female, 56 per cent youth).

The United Nations has facilitated skills development for employability through training on quality and relevant skills, advocating for policy convergence, enhanced access to labour information and employment, and forging partnerships for apprenticeship initiatives.

An estimated 1,400 youth (46 per cent female, 46 per cent refugees) received ICT skills across various digital areas, including Microsoft digital literacy training, Oracle Workforce Development Program, Facebook's DigifyPro Boot Camp, and business mentorship and coaching either through the Kuza online platform or Tech4Livelihood, an initiative that contributes to sustainable food security and resilience by connecting vulnerable youth to income-generating opportunities over the Internet. Almost 100 youth coached and mentored through the Kuza online platform are providing services to 382 farmer service centres to access digital-linked services, for example, digital markets (Twiga Foods), digital mechanization (Hello Tractor), completing digital training sessions (Kuza Biashara) and digital financial services providers. Furthermore, 150 young girls from eight counties in Kenya received three months' practical training on mobile applications under the Codehack Youthmobile training programme, equipping them with the skills and competencies needed for entrepreneurship development and job creation in Kenya.

With United Nations support, 2,589 refugee and host community trainees (29 per cent female) received technical and vocational education and training, and tertiary institutions obtained skills training in demand-driven courses including: electrical installation, plumbing, welding, food and beverage production and fashion design technology, among others. Through established partnerships with 13 private and public sector companies and organizations, a further 874 trainees (44 per cent female) benefitted from workplace-based training and industry-led market-driven training. At least 120 trainees (48 per cent female) either obtained wage employment in various companies or are in full-time or part-time self-employment.

Review and development of competency-based courses and demand-driven training techniques are a prerequisite for producing a workforce with the skills and competencies demanded by the industry. A total of 429 instructors and practitioners increased their knowledge of and skills relating to different approaches to skills development following training on: pedagogical skills, competency-based education and training (CBET), competency-based assessment (CBA), certification by technical and vocational education and/or skills in electrical installation, welding, plumbing, motor vehicle mechanics, building and construction technology and food and beverage production at the Geothermal Training Centre of Excellence in Olkaria. The industry-driven training has exposed the practitioners and instructors to new technologies, thereby improving the quality of training in the partner vocational training centres.

With the financial and technical assistance of the United Nations, inclusive policies and regulatory frameworks supporting informal training and employment have been developed or reviewed, including the National Skills Development Policy, nine demand-driven competency-based courses, and four strategic plans for the partner vocational training centres in Narok and Nakuru.

## SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENT GREEN TECHNOLOGIES

Five companies have been supported on new waste-to-energy technologies (KCC Dandora, KCC Nyahururu, KCC Sotik, Timber Treatment International, Olivado, Tropical Power, Kengen), and 16 groups in Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu have adopted new waste-to-energy technologies. The waste management technologies adopted include: bulking

and sorting of solid waste; biogas technology to treat slaughterhouse, agro-industry and market waste; use of waste biomass from timber-processing and briquettes for steam production; waste heat recovery in industry; use of condensate steam for chilling; and microwave technology for the management of hazardous health care wastes emanating from the management of COVID 19.

Approximately 5,141 individuals (84 per cent female) from 15 charcoal producer groups in Turkana County received training on sustainable prosopis charcoal production and, further supported with energy-efficient kilns, established charcoal production businesses.

The groups are supplying charcoal to refugees in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement Scheme. In addition, 4,000 individuals (88 per cent refugee, 86 per cent female) issued with fuel-efficient stoves and trained in their use and maintenance are using energy-efficient stoves, including fireless cookers, Kenya ceramic *jiko* and *Maendeleo jikos*.

Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo, Marsabit, Kajiado, Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet counties have adopted sustainable natural resources management and use such approaches

with United Nations support. In Kajiado County, the Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan 2020-2030 is guiding southern rangelands landscape land use in the protected area of 392 Km<sup>2</sup>, the adjacent wildlife dispersal areas and corridors in the adjacent community group ranches of 5,063 Km<sup>2</sup>. Moreover, the Amboseli Ecosystem Trust (AET) has enhanced its institutional capacity, governance and management, strengthened the network of conservancies and supported the secretariat of the Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plan implementation and the secretariat of Amboseli landscape environmental impact assessment and infrastructure development in proposal reviews.

Isiolo and Laikipia counties: the constitutional review process, reform and public engagement for group ranches led to the formation of the Ilmamsi Community Forest Association (CFA), an instrument for the management and monitoring of Mukogodo forest resources. A formal forest management agreement between Kenya Forest Services (KFS) and the CFA for co-management and conservation of the forest will enable the user groups that make up the CFA to derive benefits such as: honey production, herbal medicine, ecotourism,



FIGURE 23

Germinating olive trees in Kirisia forest, Samburu County

pasture and water and firewood collection, among others. In return, they commit to protect, conserve, secure and sustainably use forest resources.

Marsabit County has transformed the weak traditional forest management institutions in Mount Kulal into the Mount Kulal Biosphere Reserve Community Forest Association (KCFA) and developed a five-year ecosystem management plan (2021-2025) for the forested core zone (5,670 ha) and surrounding 45,766 ha buffer zone.

Samburu County has adopted the participatory forest management (PFM) approach to manage the Kirisia forest, which has resulted in increased community engagement in the conservation of the forest and the surrounding rangelands. This has made a significant contribution to the regeneration of the forest, the germination of hundreds of trees and recharge of rivers. Reports indicate that wildlife species that had disappeared from the forest, such as lions, buffaloes, hyenas, and various birds, have returned

Trans Nzoia and Elgeyo Marakwet counties have enhanced harmony between communities in the two counties and Kenyan Forest Services, the National Land Commission (NLC) and other government institutions working on forest conservation and management following the sensitization and training of over 4,010 community members (38 per cent

female) on REDD+, land tenure systems and sustainable conservation and management of forests. The community members can now lodge claims of historical land injustices through the justice system.

Improved management practices have been adopted on 5,287 hectares of degraded forest and wetlands landscapes of Kirisia/Leroghi Forest, Mukogodo Forest ecosystem, Mount Kulal ecosystem and Ewaso-Narok wetland, and another 570,000 hectares of the fragile Amboseli ecosystem.

The Tree Growers Association of Nyandarua conducted a farm forestry census to develop an inventory of their members' tree and farm assets. The Association's 2,400 members have more than 1.7 million trees on their farms with a carbon and wood value of more than \$13.5 million.

With United Nations support, the Ilingwesi and Musul communities made history as the first communities in Kenya to be issued with community title deeds for 27,000 acres in Laikipia County. This is a major milestone towards securing community land rights in Kenya. Prior to issuance of the title deeds, the two communities were taken through a week-long induction on planning, land use and food security. Musul has a membership of 357 (197 male, 160 female) while Ilingwesi has 677 members (946 male, 731 female).

## 2.3 Support to partnerships and financing the 2030 Agenda

United Nations agencies have continued to invest in each of the Sustainable Development Goals as outlined in the financial overview below. Through the SDG Partnership Platform (SDGPP), a flagship of UNDAF, the United Nations has continued to accelerate the impacts of the Goals by catalysing SDG multi-stakeholder partnerships, financing, investments and innovations. The number of participating agencies and philanthropic organizations joining the platform to support the collaborative effort of the private sector has increased. Participating United Nations agencies include the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFPA, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Joint United

Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UNICEF and WHO. Partners who are directly contributing to the SDGPP multi-partner trust fund (MPTF) include the Netherlands, Philips, AstraZeneca, Rockefeller Foundation and Merck for Mothers. Indirect contributors include Sweden and Switzerland (through the resident Coordinators office). World Bank Global Financing Facility (GFF), the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, the Ford Foundation, USAID, Huawei, Johnson & Johnson, and Safaricom. The total fund capitalization since the inception of the Platform in 2017 stands at \$2 million.

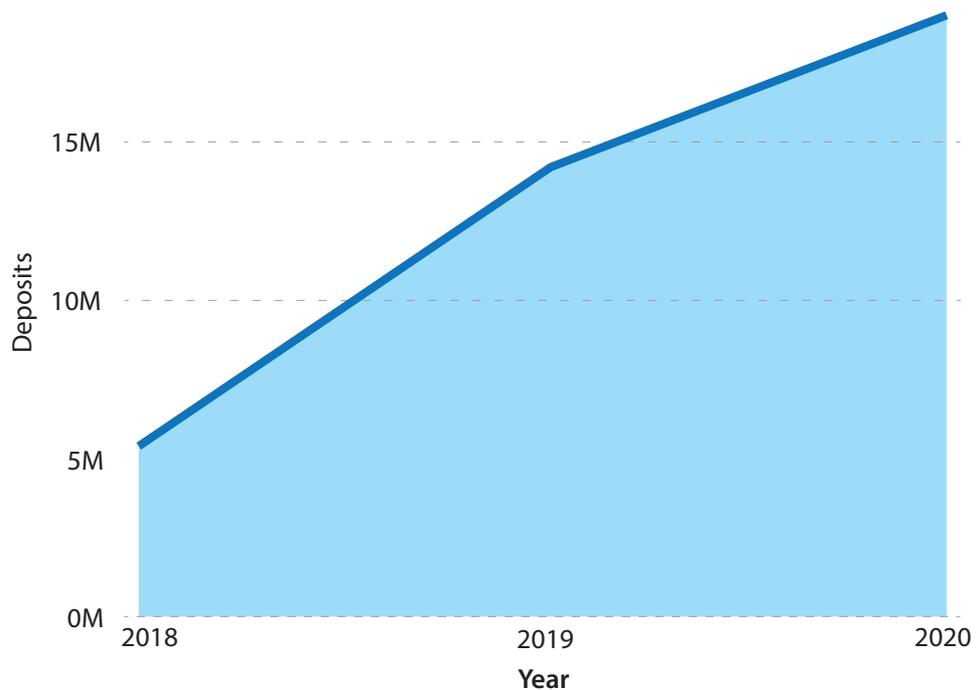


FIGURE 24

SDGPP fund capitalization 2018-2020

The SDG platform has achieved the results outlined below:

- \$1.5 million of indirect and \$3.5 million of in-kind contributions mobilized with \$7m funds and in-kind pipeline in 2021
- \$165 million of investments for primary health care in the pipeline
- The Food and Nutrition Security MPTF window has been established
- The Multi-Partner Trust Fund has been established and has mobilized some \$7 million of funding and in-kind support with a healthy pipeline of a potential \$11 million of additional resourcing
- Identified and facilitated a \$165 million investment pipeline through its healthcare window to bring quality affordable primary healthcare closer to 25 million Kenyans
- Co-created a food and nutrition security window and agreed a programme strategy across key value chains driving SDG multi-stakeholder partnerships, investments and financing
- Spearheaded the SDG Accelerator Lab to harness big data, technology and innovation and National Advisory Board for Impact Investing to unlock SDG financing in Kenya
- Co-founded the National Business Compact Against COVID-19, which has already set up 4,000 hand-washing stations in over 43 counties, reaching approximately 7.4 million people per month; TV advertisements with key influencers reached 1.8 million households with behaviour change communication messaging. Billboards across the entire country reached 10 million
- At the request of the Government, expanding scope and reach of SDGPP efforts:
  - Launch of SDGPP partnership with private sector on co-creating a 400 stakeholder Agriculture Sector Network (ASNET) driving policy refinements partnerships, investments, innovation, and financing across key value chains in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries across Kenya
  - Launch of an ambitious Finance, Trade and Investment initiative (FINTRINET) with private sector, Government and development partners to accelerate economic stabilization, recovery and future growth with a special focus on saving livelihoods for youth, women and marginalized populations in the COVID-19 and post COVID-19 context.

## 2.4 Challenges and lessons learned

During the reporting period, several challenges have hindered the achievement of planned targets and results. The political and financial environment of the country has continued to compromise and delay the achievement of the development agenda, affecting devolution, fighting corruption, policy implementation and service delivery, especially to the most marginalized communities. The impact of politics on development and programming will continue in the run-up to the 2022 elections.

Although the United Nations has invested technical and financial support to strengthen devolution since its inception in 2010, the performance of county governments and service delivery to the public, especially the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities, remains a challenge. Programming and support to the 47 counties present a challenge in terms of partnership, coherence, and economy of scale. To address this challenge, the United Nations is implementing the joint programme on devolution, but the needs of each of the 47 counties are unique and complex, making it difficult for the United Nations to work in each of them. Efforts are under way to establish regional blocks of counties as an effective and efficient strategy for scaling up development. Constrained fiscal space impacts the transfer of funds to the counties, further challenging programming and development. This limits the ability of counties to implement development programmes jointly with United Nations agencies.

Alignment to the Government of Kenya funds flow mechanism, the national budgeting cycle and procedures outlined

in the Public Finance Management Act that require agencies to implement their programmes on-budget continue to be a challenge. Non-compliance with these requirements and modalities has caused delays in budget execution, disbursements to implementing partners and county governments, formal endorsement of projects and the signing of memorandums of understanding by the Government. This has had a negative effect on timely implementation of activities and achievement of results

Recurring emergency and humanitarian situations, including conflict, particularly in drought-prone and arid and semi-arid lands areas, remains a challenge to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals leaving no one behind. The most vulnerable and hard-to-reach communities are being further left behind because of these emergencies. The impact of COVID-19 has interrupted programming and gains made and has left the most marginalized groups and communities further behind, requiring a new paradigm shift in thinking. For example, girls have become more vulnerable, having been out of school for a prolonged period. The triple threat of the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the desert locust infestation and floods during the March to May 2020 rainy season posed a threat to the national agenda and achievement of SDG1, to achieve 100 per cent food security and zero hunger, respectively.

COVID-19 has made clear the need to invest in information technology, digitization, online platforms, and Internet access, at the same time as leveraging existing digital platforms. Such investment will ensure business continuity and service delivery to

the public by national and county governments, regardless of whether there is a pandemic.

The need constantly to conduct multidimensional risk assessments and context analysis through regular updating of the common country assessment (CCA) is more critical than ever in the context of COVID-19. This also shows the need for vulnerability assessments and United Nations configuration as a tool for targeting the most marginalized

and hard-to-reach communities, leaving no one behind, while remaining relevant by addressing ever-changing development priorities. Reprogramming, reprioritization, programme criticality, risk mitigation and monitoring, optimal preparedness and contingency planning, at the same time strengthening communities to become more resilient to emergencies, will be incorporated throughout the UNDAF/Cooperation Framework programming cycle.



## 2.5 Financial overview and resource mobilization

### 2.5.1 Financial overview

During the 2019/2020 reporting period, the United Nations expended approximately \$600 million across the three UNDAF strategic priorities as outlined in table 1 and annex 3, where

distribution of the resources across the 14 UNDAF outcomes is further outlined.

Table 2 further outlines investments made by United Nations agencies across the Sustainable Development Goals.

TABLE 1 United Nations agencies financial commitment to the UNDAF during the reporting period of June 2019-December 2020

	Total resources required for June 2019-December 2020 (US\$)	Expenditure June 2019-December 2020 (US\$)
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative governance	48 721 861	35 409 429
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Human capital development	455 826 218.25	539 789 241.25
STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Sustainable economic growth	32 425 879 82 345 368	41 588 860.93

TABLE 2 Expenditures across the Sustainable Development Goals

Goals	Expenditure June 2019 - December 2020 (US\$)
SDG 1	86 018 886
SDG 2	198 603 747
SDG 3	143 538 150
SDG 4	98 236
SDG 5	28 625 647
SDG 6	4 118 426
SDG 7	678 632
SDG 8	4 283 469
SDG 9	237 517
SDG 10	1 306 684
SDG 11	21 458 899
SDG 12	750 950
SDG 13	36 383 292
SDG 14	
SDG 15	1 207 774
SDG 16	17 328 649
SDG 17	41 684 104



### 2.5.2 Resource mobilization

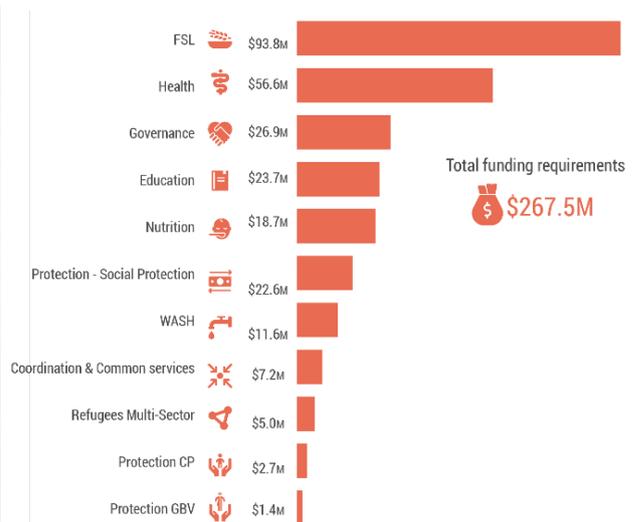
In 2020, the Government of Kenya, alongside the United Nations and other humanitarian partners, launched a platform to raise funds for the COVID-19 pandemic. The flash appeal requested \$267,490,956 million to respond to the most immediate and critical needs of 10.1 million people. An overview of the response carried out under the appeal and the funding received is outlined at <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-emergency-appeal-key-achievements-april-september-2020>. An additional \$3 million have been mobilized through the United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Trust Fund.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development has committed \$40 million and launched an urgent appeal for additional funds to support farmers and rural communities to continue growing and selling food. The IFAD new multi-donor fund, the COVID-19 [Rural Poor Stimulus Facility](#), will mitigate the effects

of the pandemic on food production, market access and rural employment. IFAD aims to raise an additional \$200 million from Member States, foundations, and the private sector. Some of these funds will be available to Kenya. The Food and Agriculture Organization has further mobilized \$19.9 million to enhance national and county government initiatives towards managing the desert locust infestation.

Through the Joint SDG fund, the United Nations in Kenya has mobilized \$3.3 million, \$2 million from the Joint SDG Fund and \$1.25 million as matched funds from participating United Nations organizations. The funds are earmarked for “Strengthening Child and Social Protection Systems in Kenya”, a programme that seeks to “ensure that people in Kenya, especially the most vulnerable groups, live in dignity, are free from poverty, hunger, violence, abuse and exploitation, are able to exploit their full human capabilities and contribute to national development”.

FIGURE 25 Government of Kenya, humanitarian partners and the United Nations launch the COVID-19 flash appeal





### 3. UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM KEY FOCUS AREAS FOR 2021-2022

A key priority of the United Nations country team in Kenya for the remaining part of the UNDAF, ending June 2022, will be to implement the United Nations Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP) for COVID-19. The Plan will provide an opportunity for the United Nations in Kenya to support the Government's Socioeconomic Recovery Strategy for COVID-19, providing a pathway for Kenya to "build back better".

The United Nations will further support the Government to review the current Medium-Term Plan III and develop the next plan, which will outline the national development priorities for the next five years, including achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. This process will inform the United Nations common county assessment and development of the next cooperation framework with Kenya. At the devolved level, United Nations agencies will continue to support inter- and intra-county partnerships and collaboration between county governments to promote peer learning, including on environmental, gender, youth, and accountability issues.

Financing the Sustainable Development Goals has become a challenge, especially with the arrival of the COVID-19 pandemic. The national critical areas that need United Nations support include: accelerating progress on the Goals for which progress is lagging; addressing data gaps to support the Leave No One Behind principle of the 2030 Agenda;

enhancing the application of evidence-driven integrated policy instruments to advance implementation of the Goals across all the pillars of sustainable development; developing an integrated financial framework; and enhancing the role of Parliament, county assemblies and key stakeholders in implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Ahead of the 2022 elections, the United Nations will support sustained engagement for broader democratic governance and a conducive environment throughout the electoral cycle. With the ongoing constitutional reform agenda, the building bridges initiatives and the possibility of a referendum, the United Nations will work with institutions and key partners to strengthen the process, while creating a democratic space that is free from conflict and violence.

Ensuring business continuity and service delivery at the level of national and county governments will be of critical importance, with a keen focus on the most marginalized communities, leaving no one behind. The United Nations will adopt a more collaborative approach to deliver comprehensive interventions instead of several stand-alone interventions, leveraging partnerships beyond the Organization.

The United Nations will continue to support rapid responses to humanitarian emergencies, including drought, floods, desert locust infestations and disease

Ensuring essential health services are available and protecting health systems. Enabling people to cope with the challenges created and vulnerability through social protection and basic services. Protecting jobs, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the most vulnerable workers in the informal sector through economic recovery programmes. Promote social cohesion and investment in community-led resilience and response systems. .

outbreaks (such as COVID-19), among others, and will deliberately target the vulnerable groups most affected.

To reinforce coordination, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency, the United Nations in Kenya will focus on working together better. The business operation standard (BOS 2) developed in 2020 and the common back office will be rolled out. The United Nations will continue to

put into operation and contextualize the management accountability framework (MAF), focusing on common priorities to jointly deliver and build strong and mutual accountability in the country team, strengthening implementation of the reform agenda. In the penultimate year of the UNDAF, the country team will embark on a whole development system consultative process to develop the next cooperation framework for Kenya.



# KEY HIGHLIGHTS FROM JUNE 2019-DECEMBER 2020



UNVs Award winning ceremony.



Launch and deployment of the covid-19 Robots at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA.)



Nakuru County Deputy Governor Hon. Erick Korir receiving masks donated by UN-Habitat for use in Nakuru Municipality.



Development partners visit the Frontier Counties, convened by the UN and members of the local county leaders.



UNDP support the Council of Governors with personal protective equipment to ensure business continuity at the devolved level.



Cabinet Secretary Devolution and ASALS Hon. Eugene Wamalwa joined by community leaders during launch the Nasal water project in Turkana.



The chief Administrative Secretary Hon. Rachael Shebesh distributed dignity kits donated by UNFPA to adolescent girls in Taita Taveta County.



Community dialogues led by CBOs with support from UNFPA.



From right: H.E Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the republic of Kenya, Amb. Ukur Yatani, Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning, Mr. Peter Kiguta, Chairman enya National Bureau of Statistics Board of Directors and Mr. Zachary Mwangi, Director General KNBS during the launch of 2019 Kenya Population and Household Census results.



Youth work shop for Kenya Mimi delegates at the Kenya School of Government (with hoodies from left to right) Cabinet Secretary Ministry of ICT innovation and Youth Joe Mucheru, Cabinet Secretary for health Kagwe Mutahi, Chief Administrative Secretary for the ministry of ICT innovation and youth Nadia Abdalla and UNFPA Representative Dr Ademola Olajide.



High level advocacy with the President of Kenya on Youth engagement to launch Kenya Ni Mimi campaign. From left to right, Chief Administrative Secretary Ministry of ICT innovation and Youth Nadia Abdalla, Cabinet Secretary of ICT innovation and Youth Joe Mucheru, President of the Republic of Kenya, H.E Uhuru Kenyatta, Cabinet Secretary of Ministry of Public service and gender Prof Margaret Kobia and UNFPA Representative Dr Ademola Olajide.



President of the Republic of Kenya H.E Uhuru Kenyatta and UNFPA Representative Dr Ademola Olajide at State house for the Maendeleo ya Wanawake Annual General Meeting.



Community dialogues session convened and facilitated by community-based organizations to support eradication of FGM and promote adolescent health.



High level (President, Deputy President and Cabinet Secretaries) political commitment was motivated and sustained for the implementation of the Nairobi commitments to the Youth, Gender equality and GBV/FGM across Kenya.



Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya Dr. William Ruto handing over dignity kits to adolescent girls in Kwale county during the International day of Zero tolerance of FGM.





**ANNEXES**

## ANNEX 1: UNDAF RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Strategic Priority 1 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance			
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			
Indicator	Baseline as at 2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 1.1-1 - Ibrahim Index of African Governance (Number)	59.3	59.8	60
Indicator 1.1-2 - Extent of implementation of treaty body recommendations (UPR and special procedures) from the 2015 baselines; (Number)	2	2	2.5
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
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			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
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
Indicator 1.2-2 - Indicator 1.b: Percentage of Kenyans who support devolution (county governments) (Number)	88	88	TBD
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
Outcome 1.3 - Outcome 1.3: People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 1.3-1 - Global Peace Index (Kenya); (Index)	2.336	2.354	2.25
Indicator 1.3-2 - Kenya's ranking in the Women, Peace and Security Index (Index)	0.631	0.632	0.64
Indicator 1.3-3 - National Social Cohesion Index (Index)	56.6	56.6	60
Strategic Priority 2 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY II:			
Outcome 2.1 - By 2022, children, youth and adults have increased access to inclusive and equitable quality and relevant education and training that integrates sports, culture and the arts and provides life-long learning opportunities			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 2.1-1 - Gross Enrolment Rates (boys; girls) in ECD, primary, secondary and TVET (Number)	Pre-primary: 77.1% Primary: 104.0% Secondary: 68.5%	Pre-primary: 78.4% Primary: 104.0% Secondary: 70.3%	GER: Pre-primary: 109.4% Primary: 99.6% Secondary: 71.2%

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)	a) Grade 2& 3- NASMLA- Gr.3(2016) i) Reading- L4 Kiswahili: 47.1% English: 28.6% ii) Mathematics- L4: 4.5%  b) End of primary- KCPE (2017) i) Reading Kiswahili:48.5 English: 47.6 ii)Mathematics- 51.1  c) End of lower secondary-KCSE (2017)- No data	No DATA	i) Reading- L4 Kiswahili: 48.7% English: 41.2% ii) Mathematics- L4: 5.4%  b) End of primary- KCPE (2019) i) Reading Kiswahili:44.7 English: 53.6 ii)Mathematics- 49.3  c) End of lower secondary-KCSE (2019)-No data
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)	ECDE to Primary-No data Primary school (2017) Completion rate: 84% ii) Primary to secondary transition Rate: 83% Secondary retention rate: No data	ECDE to Primary-No data Primary school (2018) i)Completion rate: 84% ii) Primary to secondary transition Rate: 83% Secondary retention rate: No data	ECDE to Primary-No data Primary school (2017) Completion rate: 84% ii) Primary to secondary transition Rate: 83% Secondary retention rate: No data
Indicator 2.1-4 - Proportion of youth and vulnerable groups (including refugees and people with disabilities) engaged in sports, culture, and arts (Number)	60%	40	40

**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 (SRMNCBH) in emergency and non-emergency settings**

Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 2.2-1 - Maternal Mortality Ratio (SDG 3.1.1) (Number)	362	340	330
Indicator 2.2-2 - Neonatal mortality rate (SDG 3.2.2) (Number)	25	22	20
Indicator 2.2-3 - Proportion of population covered under mandatory prepayment schemes (Number)	20	25	60
Indicator 2.2-4 - Percentage of live births attended by a skilled health personnel (Number)	61	63	68
Indicator 2.2-5 - Adolescent birth rate (SDG 3.7.2) (Number)	96	96	96
Indicator 2.2-6 - Unmet need for family planning (SDG 3.7.1) (Number)	18s	17	16
Indicator 2.2-7 - Under-five mortality rate (SDG 3.2.1) (Number)	52	50	47

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.

Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 2.3-1 - Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.1) (Number)	26	25	24
Indicator 2.3-2 - Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (SDG 2.2.2) (Number)	4	4	4
Indicator 2.3-3 - % of women practicing exclusive breastfeeding (Number)	61	65	68
<b>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</b>			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
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	41,700
Indicator 2.4-2 - Number of AIDS related deaths disaggregated by age, sex, and county (Number)	19000	19000	20997
<b>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</b>			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 2.5-1 - Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems (SDG 1.3.1) (Number)	12	15	18
Indicator 2.5-2 - Proportion of total government spending on Social protection (SDG 1.a.2) (Number)	0.5	0.6	0.7
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
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)	GBV: (Physical and sexual) 41% women, 11% men, 2014 FGM: 21%, 2014 VAC: 13% of girls and 9% of boys, 2010 Child Marriage: 22.9%, 2014	1	3
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)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
<b>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</b>			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
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
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

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)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
<b>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</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>
Indicator 2.7-1 - Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (SDG 6.4.2) (Number)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Indicator 2.7-2 - Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) (SDG 6.5.1) (Number)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
Indicator 2.7-3 - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1) (Number)	22.6	22.6	24.2
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	29
Indicator 2.7-5 - Proportion of wastewater safely treated (SDG 6.3.1) (Number)	Data unavailable	Data unavailable	Data unavailable
<b>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</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>2018-2019</b>	<b>2019-2020</b>
Indicator 2.8-1 - Kenya Population and Housing Census conducted (SDG 17.19.2) (Yes/No)	No	No	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
Indicator 2.8-3 - Indicator: Percentage of births registered with civil registration services (SDG 16.9.1) (Number)	60.9	64.1	75
Indicator 2.8-4 - Indicator: Percentage of deaths registered with civil registration services (Number)	41.2	41.9	50
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)	0	2	4
Indicator 2.8-6 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing (SDG 11.1.1) (Number)	56	56	Data unavailable

Strategic Priority 3 - STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3			
Outcome 3.1 - Outcome 3.1. By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy, and their value chains increased.			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
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
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 (2017)	7.7	7.5(2019)
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.			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 3.2-1 - Wage employment by industry and sex (Number)	2.6m	2.7 m	2.93m
Indicator 3.2-2 - Number of persons engaged in the informal sector by activity. (SDG 8.3.1) (Number)	12m	13.54m	15.05m
Indicator 3.2-3 - Proportion of income generated by MSMEs by type (Number)	45.3	50	Micro – 45.3 Small – 63.4 Medium – 69.7
Outcome 3.3 - Outcome 3.3. By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy			
Indicator	Baseline	2018-2019	2019-2020
Indicator 3.3-2 - Proportion of counties that have integrated and implemented climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. (SDG 13.2.1) (Number)	2	2	25
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	
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)	4	4	6

## ANNEX 2: KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS DEVELOPED OR REVIEWED THROUGH UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT (SRA3)

Assessing the impact of COVID 19 on Food and Nutrition Security and Adequacy of Responses in Kenya; AU CAADP biennial technical information on commitment 6; Best Practices and Emerging Technologies for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture in Kenya; Opportunities to increase food availability and access under post-COVID-19 Recovery Plan; Database for youth in agribusiness ecosystem mapping report; FAO ATCLASS Report (Assessment Tool for Laboratories and Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Systems) – Garissa Regional Veterinary Laboratory; FAO ATCLASS Report (Assessment Tool for Laboratories and Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance Systems) – Karatina Regional Veterinary Laboratory; Fighting the Good Fight of Hunger and Food Insecurity in Kenya- Policy Brief; Food and Nutrition Security Among the Low-income Groups in Nairobi, Coping Mechanism amid COVID 19; Force of infection of Middle East respiratory syndrome in dromedary camels in Kenya Functional Analysis (MoALF) Report; Gender stocktaking report; Agriculture Sector Data repository (developed in collaboration with GODAN); Issue-based Value Chain Approach Framework; Kenya Agriculture Information Management System; Kenya OH Legal Framework from a Livestock Value Chain Perspective On Emerging Zoonotic Diseases And Antimicrobial

Resistance; Land tilting/registration Advisory Report; Milk Utilization and Livestock Feeding Counselling Cards; National food consumption patterns data; National livestock feed balance sheet for 24 counties that fall in the high and medium rainfall areas of Kenya; Natural Resource Atlas; One Health Stakeholders Analysis for Kenya; Report for pre-visit audit mission on laboratory information management system (LIMS) - SILAB for Africa (SILABFA) in regional veterinary investigation laboratories (Eldoret, Mariakani, Garissa); The future of livestock in Kenya: Opportunities and challenges in the face of uncertainty (Short version); Strategic Food Reserve Reforms Report; The future of livestock in Kenya: Opportunities and challenges in the face of uncertainty (long version); The Kenya One Health Legal Framework: A Livestock Value chain Perspective on EZDs and AMR; Youth in Agribusiness Stakeholder mapping; Community carbon-based monitoring system aligned to national forest monitoring system; studies of impact of COVID-19 on the food industry and the impact of COVID-19 on industries; women's access to finance in Kenya; disaster and hazard maps; green jobs assessment study; gender-related barriers to entrepreneurship and economic empowerment activities needs assessment; REDD+ Gender Vulnerability Assessment; Forest Reference Level report for Kenya.

## ANNEX 3: UNDAF EXPENDITURE REPORT JUNE 2019-DECEMBER 2020 AT OUTCOME LEVEL

	Total resources required for June 2019-December 2020	Expenditure June 2019-December 2020
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: Transformative Governance</b>	<b>48 721 861</b>	<b>35 409 429</b>
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	13 913 500	12 600 000
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	7 231 000	3 789 158
Outcome 1.3 - People in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society	27 577 361	19 020 271
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: Human capital development</b>	<b>455 826 218.25</b>	<b>539 789 241.25</b>
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 lifelong learning opportunities	19 353 027	25 475 765
Outcome 2.2 - By 2022, people in Kenya have increased and equitable access to and use quality health services including sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (SRMNCAH) in emergency and non-emergency settings	67 174 866	37 140 126
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.	67 063 186	301 676 611
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	6 989 345	6 744 431
Outcome 2.5 - By 2022, marginalized and vulnerable people have increased access to and use social protection and services for prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against children	30 030 511	21 283 603
Outcome 2.6 - By 2022, individuals and communities in Kenya have reduced exposure to risks and are more resilient to disasters and emergencies	255 096 591.25	138 065 551.25

	Total resources required for June 2019-December 2020	Expenditure June 2019-December 2020
Outcome 2.7 By 2022, an increased proportion of the population has access to sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation, and practice	6 298 339	7 150 682
Outcome 2.8 - 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	3 820 353	2 252 472
<b>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: Sustainable economic development</b>	<b>82 345 368</b>	<b>41 588 860.93</b>
Outcome 3.1 - By 2022, productivity in services sectors, agriculture, manufacturing, extractives, blue economy, and their value chains increased.	30 106 297	11 182 126
Outcome 3.2 - By 2022, marginalized vulnerable groups and regions in Kenya have increased access to decent jobs, income, and entrepreneurship opportunities.	16 771 117	5 929 983.93
Outcome 3.3 - By 2022, people in Kenya benefit from sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy.	35 467 954	24 476 751

## ANNEX 4: ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer aided population initiative
CCA	Common country assessment
CIMES	County integrated monitoring and evaluation system
GIS	Geographic information system
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
MPTF	Multi-partner trust fund
MSMEs	Micro Small Medium Enterprises
NICHE	Nutrition Improvements through Child Health and Education
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
RMNCAH	Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health
SERP	Socioeconomic Response Plan /Economic Response Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDGPP	SDGs Partnership Platform
SDGAF	State Department of Gender Affairs
SOCATT	Society of Clerks at the Table
SRA	Strategic results areas

SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive health rights
STEM	Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics
TVET	Technical and vocational education and training
UHC	Universal health care
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UPR	Universal periodic review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene



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