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The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2014-18) for Kenya was developed through a participatory process involving key government ministries, development partners and UN agencies in Kenya and launched by H.E. the President of Kenya in May 2014. The UNDAF aims to support the government towards realising the long-term national development goals contained in the Vision 2030 transformative agenda, particularly “creating a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030.” It is fully aligned to the priorities identified in the Medium-Term Plan 2013-18. The UNDAF is built around four Strategic Results Areas (SRAs): Transformative Governance encompassing Policy and Institutional Frameworks; Democratic Participation and Human Rights; Devolution and Accountability; and Evidence-based Decision-making; Human Capital Development (Education and Learning; Health, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - WASH, Environmental Preservation, Food Availability and Nutrition; Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS Response; and Social Protection); Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth (Business Environment; Strengthening Productive Sectors and Trade; and Promoting Job Creation, Skills Development and Improved Working Conditions) and Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security (Policy and Legal Framework Development; and Peace, Community Security and Resilience). The National Steering Committee, co-chaired by Cabinet Secretary for Devolution and Planning and the UN Resident Coordinator provides overall guidance to the UNDAF implementation, coordination and reporting. Each of the SRAs is managed by the Permanent Secretary of the relevant ministry and UN heads of agencies as co-chairs. The SRAs are responsible for programme implementation, and progress reporting and coordination of budget and monitoring.

During the reporting period (July- December 2015) a number of key achievements were realised through the delivering as one approach. These include implementation and adoption of reforms to ensure that Kenya has a democracy in which human rights and gender equality are respected, Parliament adopted the human rights policy and action plan in December 2015. As a result of these reform process, there has been an increase in the number of cases reported in line with Article 59 of Constitutional Commissions. For instance, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) received a total of 1,378 complaints. Out of the 1,378 reported cases, 222 cases were admitted, and 185 were referred to various partners for further assistance. In addition, the UN supported the government to develop policy on public participation which will contribute to enhancement of Kenya's democracy by ensuring that the public are politically and socially engaged. Support has also been provided to ensure that the devolved institutions are being legally and technically empowered, well managed, effective and accountable; resource management is transparent, equitable, effective and efficient at all levels. The report by the Office of Controller of Budget for the financial year 2014/2015 noted that counties have adopted the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), built capacity of technical staff, have proper procurement planning that has led to improved absorption of funds and are compliant with budgetary timelines as provided for in the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act.

Reforms in Education to improve access, equity, quality and relevance are progressing well. Major achievements during the reporting period include: ongoing curriculum reforms and needs assessment paving way for the new competency based curriculum for Kenya to achieve 21st century learning skills; development of a joint education sector review strategy in consultation with the county governments; development of 47 County Education Strategies; and timely collection of 2015 education statistics. In addition, the National Council for Nomadic Education (NACONEK) is now fully established, pursuant to section 94 (1) and the sixth schedule 14 (1) of the Basic Education Act.

Targeted support towards improvement of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Environmental preservation / food availability – nutrition / health has contributed to a number of key milestones. According to the Kenya demographic and health survey (KDHS) 2014 preliminary report, between 2009 and 2014 there have been reductions in: under five mortality from 74/1,000 to 52/1,000; infant mortality from 52/1,000 to 39/1,000; stunting from 35.3% to 26; the realization of underweight of 11%; skilled birth attendance at 62%; contraceptive prevalence rate at 58%, and pregnant women who made at least 4 antenatal clinic (ANC) visits has improved from 47% to 58%. Out of 74 countries assessed, Kenya is the only one on track to reach all 6 World Health Assembly targets for maternal and child nutrition by 2025 - Exclusive Breastfeeding Rates > 50%, Wasting <5%, Stunting (40% reduction), Anaemia (50% reduction in women of reproductive age), Childhood Overweight (no increase) and Low birth weight (30% reduction) (GNR 2015). In relation to sanitation, the progress albeit slow includes reducing the Proportion of open defecation (ODF) villages in Kenya by 5% between 2014 and 2015. To ensure that Kenya remains polio free, about 6,119,777 (93%
Commitment towards multi-sectoral HIV & AIDS response has continued through strategic support to the national ministries and county governments to guide implementation of the multi-sectoral HIV response through development of guidelines, tools and plans. These includes support towards development of county specific HIV plans aligned to the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework (KASF) and especially addressing issues concerning gender equality and adolescents; guidelines for early infant male circumcision; HIV testing and counselling and integration of gender-based violence and HIV, as well as plans to accelerate HIV care and treatment among children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women. During the reporting period, the high level side event in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) chaired by President Uhuru Kenyatta to fast track ending AIDS for young People renewed government of Kenya (GOK) commitment for greater investment to improve health service delivery and put Kenya on course to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. This has also leveraged Kenya’s new investment case for the Global Financing Facility on Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) to position adolescent’s priority population into the results framework and budget framework.

Kenya is committed to improving and implementing social protection reforms including establishment of the Social Protection Council which has been discussed and approved by the national assembly. This paves way for the Social Protection Council Bill, the passing of which will ensure that gains made in the sector are sustained and that a strong institutional structure for continued growth and coherence of the social protection system can be put in place. During the reporting period, a number of social protection programmes continued to be provided, including re-aligning relief programmes in Northern Kenya region (Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera) in relation to significantly increased coverage by the national safety nets programmes. The realignment has increased efficiency in the safety nets system, by removing overlap and duplication, in line with the principles of the National Social Protection policy. Efforts to fight against child labour in social protection programmes and policies has also been enhanced by addressing the needs of vulnerable children and modelling linkages between social protection and services with special attention to maternal, child health and nutrition as well as adolescent development. Other key achievements in social protection include reforms in the informal economy, basic labour laws and the Child Labour Policy.

Business reforms undertaken during the reporting period, have seen Kenya improve significantly in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business (EODB) 2015 Report. Kenya was ranked 3rd most improved Economy globally having moved 28 places from position 136 to 108 and 9th in the Ease of Doing Business out of 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). These reforms include introduction to credit reference bureaus, finalization of Deposit Bonds framework (2014 regulations); increase in foreign direct investment net inflows which have hit 97.8 billion, a 95 percent increase from Sh49.9 billion in 2013; improved business environment resulting from the new policies bills and acts; provision and ease of access to Business Development Services and increased awareness and capacities on SME among others. Reforms in productive and trade sectors such as extractives, energy, climate smart agriculture and livestock have enhanced production capacities and increased productivity. To enhance Job creation, skills development and working conditions, support has been provided in collaboration with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE) towards formalization and regulation of the informal economy such as the small micro enterprises (SM) and “Matatu” sectors and also in regulating labor laws including enhancement of industrial attachment.

The UN has during the reporting period continued to provide technical and financial support towards environmental sustainability, land management and human security. These includes supporting national government to participate in international forums on enforcement of international conventions on environment; strengthening the capacity of communities especially women to engage in peace building initiatives: strengthening the capacity of military officers to engender peace support operations and strengthening the capacities on national agencies to engage on the new disaster risk reduction (DRR) global framework-Sendai Framework among others. On border management, support has been provided towards implementation of the Kenya Association of Women in Police Three-Year Strategic Plan and also to the Kenya Prison Service through implementation and monitoring of a “dynamic security programme” in prisons dealing with violent extremist.

During the reporting period, the UNDAF has continued to maintain a high level of leadership and ownership throughout implementation, during the quarterly reviews, and reporting. Results of implementation for the first year were reported during the second National Steering
Committee (NSC) in August 2015 and presented at State House, in the presence of H.E the President of Kenya, large sections of the Cabinet and development partners. The annual report and the review process together with the government was identified by DOCO as a great example to other UNCTs. Through the delivering as one approach, flagship programmes such as the Area based/cross border regional cooperation for conflict prevention, peace building and sustainable development: Marsabit-Southern Ethiopia i.e. Borana Zone; Turkana County-UN joint Programme; the Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) and support to National Government in advancing the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) have been launched and implementation of start-up activities is under way.

Humanitarian preparedness, response and resilience has been enhanced during the reporting period. These include support towards El Nino preparedness and response; food assistance through the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme and support during the Cholera and Measles outbreak.

Implementation of planned activities has not been without challenges, these include inadequate funds year marked to implement planned activities; heightened instances of insecurity and conflict; gaps in policy and institutional mechanisms/framework; weak capacities especially at the county level; social cultural factors and challenges related to the UNDAF Program design, monitoring, reporting and coordination mechanisms such as inadequate baseline data; inadequate indicators especially directly related to program interventions among others.

Key priorities for 2016 will focus on implementation of the resource mobilization strategy including formalizing key engagements with the philanthropists as well as strengthening partnerships realised during the reporting period. Other priorities include: localization of SDGs; mid-term review of the UNDAF; preparations for 2017 national and local elections; implementation of area based and cross border programmes; enhancing Kenya’s normative work and efforts to respond to counter violence extremism (CVE); support towards review, adoption and implementation of key policies and legal framework across the four strategic result areas; strengthening availability of evidence based data including monitoring and evaluation policies and systems at national and county level; strengthening capacities and accountability of the counties to implement their devolved functions and support towards economic growth.
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<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
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<td>AIP</td>
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<td>AMREF</td>
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<td>ANC</td>
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<td>C4D</td>
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<td>Council of Governors</td>
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<td>Corn Soya Blend</td>
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<td>ECDE</td>
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<td>EmoNC</td>
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<td>EMTCT:</td>
<td>Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission</td>
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<td>Government of Kenya</td>
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<td>GEWE</td>
<td>Gender Equality and Women Empowerment</td>
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<td>GFATM</td>
<td>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
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<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
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<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
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<td>Integrated Financial Management Information System</td>
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<td>IMIS</td>
<td>Integrated Multisectoral Information System</td>
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<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organisation for Migration</td>
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<td>IPOA</td>
<td>Independent Policing Oversight Authority</td>
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<td>IPV</td>
<td>Injectable Polio Vaccine</td>
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<td>JRES</td>
<td>Joint Review of the Education Sector</td>
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<td>KAP</td>
<td>Knowledge, Attitude and Practice</td>
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<td>KAF</td>
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<td>Kenya Demographic Health Survey</td>
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<td>KEWOPA</td>
<td>Women's Movement and the Kenya Women Parliamentary Association</td>
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<td>KFSSG</td>
<td>Kenya Food Security Steering Group</td>
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<td>KICD</td>
<td>Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development</td>
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<td>KNCHR</td>
<td>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights</td>
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<td>KSG</td>
<td>Kenya School of Governance</td>
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<td>KMTC</td>
<td>Kenya Medical Training College</td>
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<td>KNS</td>
<td>Kenya National Commission on Human Rights</td>
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<td>KMTC</td>
<td>Kenya Medical Training College</td>
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<td>LAPSSET</td>
<td>Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport</td>
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<td>LMIS</td>
<td>Labour Market Information System</td>
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<td>MDAs</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Milenium development goals</td>
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<td>M&amp;E</td>
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<td>Mother To Child Transmission</td>
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<td>Mid -Term Plan II</td>
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<td>National Aids Control Council</td>
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<td>NACF</td>
<td>National Aflatoxin Coordination Framework</td>
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<td>NCPB</td>
<td>National Cereals and Produce Board</td>
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<td>Nutrition Health Programme Plus</td>
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<td>NESSP</td>
<td>National Educational Sector Support Programme</td>
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<td>National Police Service</td>
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<td>National Social Security Fund</td>
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1.1 UN in Kenya
The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014-2018 is the fourth generation of the development assistance of the UN support to Kenya. The UNDAF was developed according to the principles of UN Delivering as One (DaO), aimed at ensuring Government ownership, demonstrated through UNDAF’s full alignment to Government priorities as defined in the Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plan 2013-17 and planning cycles, as well as internal coherence among UN agencies and programmes operating in Kenya. The UNDAF contributes to the overall goal of Kenya’s Vision 2030 of: “Creating a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030, that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country for all citizens in a clean and secure environment”.

The UNDAF reflects the efforts of all UN agencies and key partners working in Kenya. The design of the UNDAF was informed by several strategic discussions both within the UN and with stakeholders, to determine how the UN System is best suited to support the national development goals. Accordingly, the Government of Kenya and the UN System are committed to working together in the spirit of partnership to implement the UNDAF, as a contribution to the achievement of national development goals and aspirations. Shaped by the five UNDG programming principles (Human Rights-based approach, Gender equality, Environmental sustainability, Results-based management, and Capacity development), the UNDAF has a broad-based Results Framework, developed in collaboration with Government, Civil Society, donors and other partners as outlined in Figure 1 below.

The UNDAF has four Strategic Result Areas:
1. Transformational Governance encompassing Policy and Institutional Frameworks; Democratic Participation and Human Rights; Devolution and Accountability; and Evidence-based Decision-making;
2. Human Capital Development comprised of Education and Learning; Health, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Environmental Preservation, Food Availability and Nutrition; Multi-sectoral HIV and AIDS Response; and Social Protection;
3. Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, with Improving the Business Environment; Strengthening Productive Sectors and Trade; and Promoting Job Creation, Skills Development and Improved Working Conditions, and
4. Environmental Sustainability, Land Management and Human Security including Policy and Legal Framework Development; and Peace, Community Security and Resilience. The UNDAF Results Areas are aligned with the three Pillars (Political, Social and Economic) of the Government’s Vision 2030 transformational agenda.
Figure 1: UNDAF Strategic Result Areas
Approximately US$1.2 billion (for both humanitarian and development assistance) will be needed over the 2014-2018 four-year period to achieve the 13 UNDAF outcomes. This includes the core financial resource available to the UN agencies and the funds to be mobilized from external resources. The Government of Kenya and the UN System are committed to working together in the spirit of partnership to implement the UNDAF, as a contribution to the achievement of national development goals and aspirations.

1.2 Management structure for UNDAF 2014-2018

The UN Country Team (UNCT), under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, is responsible for implementation of the UNDAF 2014-2018. Under the DaO “One Leader” approach the Resident Coordinator and the UNCT are responsible for oversight of the Strategic Results Groups, the Operations Management Team and the Country Communications Group. The National Steering Committee (NSC) oversees the Programme implementation and reporting.

The four Strategic Results Groups, each chaired by a Head of Agency, have the responsibility of providing overall programme coordination. A Programme Management and Oversight Group (PMOG) ensures programme coherence, coordination of implementation and reporting with the support of the Monitoring & Evaluation Technical Working Group (M&E TWG). The Strategic Results Groups are organized to contribute to the four sets of UNDAF strategic results areas through coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Each Strategic Results Group has rolling joint work-plans to articulate short-term outputs (annual or biannual) that will contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes, and budgetary requirements using the same results-based management tools and standards. To reduce transaction costs for all involved partners, the Strategic Results Groups’ joint work-plans are the only work planning instruments, replacing agency-specific plans, except where other arrangements are agreed upon though the UNCT.

The UNCT places high priority on integrating Programme and Operations to ensure that appropriate and efficient operational infrastructure exists to implement the UNDAF. Efficiency of business operations underlie all programming efforts, regardless of the mode of implementation; consolidating operational support to reduce transaction costs and duplication of effort is a priority. The UN already has many common services arrangements both in Nairobi and in its field offices. The Operations Management Team (OMT) has identified and will continue to recommend to the UNCT new opportunities for additional common services and activities with potential to lead to greater harmonization of business practices.
During the reporting period, July-December 2015, Kenya has continued to experience a number of structural, political, policy and legal changes both at national level and county level. These changes have influenced implementation of the program. This section outlines some of the significant trends that have influenced implementation of the program.

2.1 Transformational governance

Kenya has played a key role in the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the national level, Kenya is in the process of reviewing the Second Medium Term Plan to align it to the SDGs while at the county level, the review of County Integrated Development Plans will mainstream SDGs into the 47 county plans. The mid-term review of the UNDAF will focus on assessing the extent to which the UNDAF is aligned to the SDGs, outlining key gaps and way forward.

A number of reforms have been put in place while others are in the process of development and finalization to enhance realization of democratic participation and human rights. The Inspector General of Police has for example appointed a new Director of Reforms at the National Police Service (NPS) who will be responsible for implementing the much needed and recommended reforms in the Police Sector. Other reforms include adoption of the technical Working Group (TWG) bill proposing key amendments towards realization of the Two-thirds Gender Principle. In addition, timelines have been extended for passing of the Land Bill, Physical Planning Bill, the Energy Bill, the Petroleum Exploration and Production Bill, the Bill on Representation of Marginalised Groups and the Two-Thirds Gender Principle Bill. These reforms are critical in realization of the UNDAF goals and outcomes.

Corruption remains a major challenge facing the government. There have been renewed strategies to fight corruption at the National and County levels including legislative proposals on whistle blowing; strengthening the ethics and anti-corruption commission and the leadership and integrity Act. H.E. the President Uhuru Kenyatta undertook a major cabinet reshuffle in November 2015, ostensibly in response to a series of corruption allegations that have created a sense of national crisis in the country. Although the reshuffle is broadly positive, the government will need to show strong political commitment to fight graft.

2.2 Human Capital Development

Curriculum reforms to provide equitable and inclusive education and training that is responsive to the new realities of the 21st century and meet the aspirations of national goals such as Vision 2030 with special focus on the role of education in human and economic development, instilling values such as patriotism, integrity among others are ongoing. However, the protracted teachers strike in 2015 and the impending legal tussles crippled the country and greatly impacted learning in schools and programming especially where activities required support of the teachers and learners. In addition, heightened instances of insecurity and conflict particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions along the borders of Turkana, West-Pokot, Baringo and Samburu Counties has greatly impacted on education and as result increased closure of schools in the affected areas, reduced school attendance, teachers failing to report on duty on time and reduced enrolment in the affected schools. The affected counties are now grappling with teacher’s shortage thus affecting access to quality education. The forced population displacement and migration in conflict zones has led to destruction of infrastructure in schools or congestion of learning spaces in IDP centres (e.g. Mandera, Wajir, and Baringo) and have sometimes lead to outbreak of infectious diseases such as Cholera, Measles.

Reforms in the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) policy have provided a platform for programming to bring adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights issues into the country’s health and development agenda. The ASRH policy finalised in September 2015, will pave way for development of other strategic documents such as ASRH implementation framework and ASRH guidelines to be used by partners and counties to improve quality of care for the young and adolescent population. The Launch of the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework (KASF) during World AIDS Day 2015, in 15 counties will allow the counties to align, allocate resources and implement the HIV response, thus reinforcing the devolution of health system service delivery. During the 10th Ministerial World Trade Organization (WTO)
Conference in Nairobi in December 2015, the government hosted a high-level side-event to discuss “Trade and Public Health in the context of ending AIDS” and deliberate access to affordable medicines for treatment of HIV and other chronic illnesses. Awareness was created among government officials and relevant stakeholders on the importance of safeguarding and utilizing the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) flexibilities in all their trade agreements and the ratification of Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement on Public Health in light of the required rapid scale up of access to Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) medications to fast track ending AIDS by 2030.

In 2014, cabinet approved the draft Child Labour Policy, which was subsequently forwarded to parliament in January 2015. This legislation, once approved, will provide a clear roadmap for the country towards protection of children from exploitation. The policy recommends linkages of social protection programmes, specifically education and cash transfers for orphans and vulnerable children as a means of protecting children. The policy was debated by the parliamentary committee on Labour and Social Welfare on 20 November 2015 and has since been published into a bill for debate in parliament. Government and social protection partners continue to advocate and engage with the legislative process with the aim of having the National Social Protection Council bill passed. The Council will play a pivotal role in establishing a legal framework for social protection in Kenya.

2.3 Inclusive and sustainable economic growth
A series of new Acts and bills that include The Companies Act, the Insolvency Act and the Special Economic Zones Act, the Business Registration Service, the Companies and Insolvency Legislation (Consequential Amendments) Act 2015 and Finance Act amendments 2015 passed in 2014-2015 solidifies the Government’s continued efforts to transform Kenya’s business climate. Implementation of the Judicial Transformation Programme, promotion of alternative dispute resolution, and increased confidence in enforcement of cases, has also resulted in reduction of backlog of cases in the commercial courts hence increased confidence of investors and business actors. Kenya’s 2014 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows hit 97.8 billion, a 95 percent increase from Sh49.9 billion in 2013, according to new data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Report 2015.

Kenya is also emerging as a favoured business hub for oil and gas exploration, regional transport hub and financial hub following the renewed government focus on creating an enabling policy, regulatory environment, intensified infrastructure development and reduction of energy costs. Increased economic integration within the East African region is being strengthened through bi-lateral and regional agreements on trade and cross border tariffs that will stimulate Kenyan markets.

The government has also maintained fiscal and monetary discipline, despite increasing pressure from the devolution process and rising public sector wage bill. According to Central Bank figures, total Public Debt has increased but remains sustainable, while inflation and interest rates have remained stable. However, the stock exchange weakened due to net foreign investor sales, while the Kenya shilling weakened against the US dollar and other major currencies.

The Sessional Paper on the National Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya approved by Parliament seeks to promote full employment as a priority in national, economic and social policy and to enable the economically active population to attain and secure sustainable livelihood through full, productive and freely chosen employment by the year 2030. A new National Labour Board has been reconstituted. The promotion of labour laws is continuing in earnest especially in the MSME sector. Formalization of the informal economy continues to be promoted. Government has also kept a focus on promoting entrepreneurship and youth employment and women employment, with both women’s funds and youth funds supported by the government continuing to reach more beneficiaries. Government policies also continue to promote access to public procurement opportunities for enterprises owned by youth, women and Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).

In May, 2015, the draft Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) was released. The key focus areas that form the foundation of the GESIP are intended to support the continued transition to a greener economy. With this strategy development, the emerging green economy sector and related green employment in various value chains continues to gain importance as a driver of both employment growth and the overall economy.
2.4 Environmental sustainability, land management and security
The political and security situation although stable was vulnerable to shocks related to the radicalization of the youth, the growing complexity of terrorism and proliferation of small arms and light weapons among others and regional instability especially the conflict in Somalia. Radicalization, terrorism and increased access to unregulated fire arms invariably increased insecurity in Isiolo, Turkana, Marsabit, and Garrisa counties amongst others. Livelihoods of a significant proportion of the population and their assets and productivity was greatly undermined as consideration of numbers of residents of these counties are either displaced and/or live in perpetual fear. Whilst the political and security situations had a negative effect on the environment and land management, adverse weather conditions manifested in the El Nino rains aggravated the humanitarian situation in the period October-December 2015. National Government, the Counties and the National Disaster Operations Centre established an effective disaster response mechanism. Nonetheless, susceptibility to cholera remained high in Wajir, Kisumu, Baringo, Siaya, Migori, Nairobi, and Kiambu counties.
During the implementation period (July-December 2015) a number of achievements contributing to the outcomes and long term goals of the UNDAF have been realised through support of the United Nations. This section highlights some of the key achievements realised during the reporting period.

3.1 Transformational governance

Policy and Institutional Framework:
During the reporting period, the UN provided technical and financial support to the Government to develop, review and implement a number of laws, regulations and policies that will go a long way in ensuring that the judiciary and justice system are responsive, effective, accessible and independent. These include support towards realization of the two thirds gender rule; the Legal Aid Bill, the Small Claims Court Bill; the Access to Justice Bill as well as the Draft Private Security Regulations Bill 2014. These legislations are in the final stages of development and it is hoped that they will be finalised, enacted and operationalised during the next reporting period. In addition, implementation of the Police Reform Programme has significantly advanced, with the development of key policy and regulatory documents including the gender policy which aims to improve the National Police Service (NPS’s) gender responsiveness in line with International Standards. The Policy is expected to be launched and implemented from the next reporting quarter.

Democratic Participation and Human Rights:
To ensure that Kenya has a democracy in which human rights and gender equality are respected, Parliament adopted the human rights policy and action plan in December 2015. This plan aims to ensure that human rights principles are integrated and mainstreamed in all aspects of the Country’s developmental agenda as outlined in chapter 4 of the constitution. In addition, support was provided to develop policy on public participation which will contribute to enhancement of Kenya’s democracy by ensuring that the public are politically and socially engaged. This reporting period saw an increase in the number of cases reported in line with Article 59 Constitutional Commissions. For instance, KNCHR received a total of 1,378 complaints. The bulk of complaints received were on violation of Economic, Social and Cultural rights (ECOSOC) accounting for 50.36% (694) of the reported complaints. Violations of Civil and Political Rights accounted for 36.94% (509) while group rights accounted for 12.7% (175) of the complaints. Out of the 1,378 reported cases, 222 cases were admitted, and 185 were referred to various partners for further assistance. The commission closed 26 cases after successfully conducting preliminary inquiries and providing recommendations on the same.

Devolution and Accountability:
During the period under review, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, National Treasury, Parliament, Transition Authority, Commission for the Implementation of Constitution, Commission on Revenue Allocation, Council of Governors and 13 County Governments¹ were supported with technical, financial and functional capacity to develop a participatory devolution process that is well understood by stakeholders, adequately coordinated and equitably resourced for the delivery of accessible and quality services. The support was geared toward having devolved institutions being legally and technically empowered, well managed, effective and accountable; resource management is transparent, equitable, effective and efficient at all levels.

The report by the Office of Controller of Budget for the financial year 2014/2015 noted that counties have now adopted the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), built capacity of technical staff, have proper procurement planning that has led to improved absorption of funds and are compliant with budgetary timelines as provided for in the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act.

¹ Vihiga; Bungoma; Homa Bay; Laikipia; Samburu; Nyeri; Kitui; Taita Taveta; Kwale; Kilifi; Kisumu; Marsabit
Evidence and Rights Based Decision Making:
During the reporting period, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning was supported in utilization of evidence generated to advocate for investments towards the realization of a demographic dividend in Kenya. Four policy briefs on each of the pillars of Demographic dividend (education, health, economy, and governance) were developed and disseminated to policy makers. Support was also provided to review the draft national policy on monitoring and evaluation and also to strengthen capacities at national and county level. Further technical and financial support will be provided to finalize and disseminate the policy at national and county level. Strengthening capacities at national and county level to implement the policy will be a key priority for 2016.

To strengthen national statistics, support was provided to train an officer from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics on Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) Android for Intermediate Users. The knowledge gained was utilized in drafting the technology section of the draft 2019 census project document. Support was also provided to strengthen analysis of births and deaths registration data for the year 2014 and production of the Kenya Vital Statistics Report, 2014. The report provides information on vital events that is used to evaluate the Vital Registration System in the country and inform the national and county planning processes.

3.2 Human Capital
Education and learning:
Technical and financial support has been provided to operationalize institutional frameworks and to develop and implement strategies to improve Access, Equity, and Quality & Relevance. Major achievements include: the ongoing curriculum reforms and needs assessment paving way for the competency based new curriculum for Kenya to achieve 21st century learning skills; development of a joint education sector review strategy in consultation with the county governments; development of the 47 County Education Strategies; and timely collection of 2015 education statistics.

In addition, the National Council for Nomadic Education (NACONEK) is now fully established, pursuant to section 94 (1) and the sixth schedule 14 (1) of the Basic Education Act. 14 of 2013, as a result of UN's advocacy efforts to spearhead the education of nomadic and other marginalized children in Kenya. This has contributed to government’s efforts to providing equitable and quality education especially for the marginalized, hard to reach and nomadic communities.

WASH Environmental preservation / food availability – nutrition / health:
During the reporting period, a number of key milestones have been achieved in this sector. According to the KDHS 2014 preliminary report, between 2009 and 2014 there have been reductions in: under five mortality from 74/1,000 to 52/1,000; infant mortality from 52/1,000 to 39/1,000; stunting from 35.3% to 26; the realization of MDG goal on underweight of 11%; skilled birth attendance at 62%; contraceptive prevalence rate at 58%, and pregnant women who made at least 4 ANC visits has improved from 47% to 58%. Out of 74 countries assessed, Kenya is the only one on track to reach all 6 World Health Assembly targets for maternal and child nutrition by 2025 - Exclusive Breastfeeding Rates > 50%, Wasting <5%, Stunting (40% reduction), Anaemia (50% reduction in women of reproductive age), Childhood Overweight (no increase) and Low birth weight (30% reduction) (GNR 2015).

In relation to sanitation, the progress albeit slow includes reducing the Proportion of open defecation (ODF) villages in Kenya by 5% between 2014 and 2015. To ensure that Kenya remains polio free, about 6,119,777 (93% coverage) of children under five years in 32 counties were vaccinated during the last polio campaign. In addition to this 79% if children ages 12-23months have received all basic vaccinations compared to 77% in 2008/09 KDHS 2014. Maternal mortality ratio of 362 per 100,000 live births in KDHS 2014 a reduction from 488 per 100,000 in 2008/09 KDHS and maternity services have shown improvement with per cent of births attended by a skilled health personnel increasing nationally from 44 per cent in 2013 to 62 per cent in 2015.

Multi-sectoral HIV & AIDS response:
The UN Joint Team on HIV has continued to provide strategic support to the national ministries and county governments to guide implementation of the multi-sectoral HIV response through development of guidelines, tools and plans. Specific areas of intervention include support towards development of county specific plans aligned to KASF; addressing especially issues concerning gender equality and
adolescents; guidelines for early infant male circumcision; HIV testing and counselling; integration of gender-based violence and HIV, as well as plans to accelerate HIV care and treatment among children, adolescents, pregnant and breastfeeding women.

Establishment of the HIV situation room and building national and county capacity is a key milestone to monitor the Fast Track targets to Ending AIDS in Kenya. UN Joint team on HIV has played a critical role in finalizing the GFATM grant for Kenya, leading to approval of a new grant of more than USD 290 million for Kenya’s HIV response.

The high level side event in UNGA Chaired by the President Uhuru Kenyatta to Fast Track Ending AIDS for Young People has renewed the GOK commitment for greater investment to improve health service delivery to put the Kenya on course to ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030. This has also leveraged Kenya’s new investment case for the Global Financing Facility on Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) to position adolescent’s priority population into the results framework and budget framework.

Social protection: 
During the reporting period, the Social Protection sessional paper that supports establishment of the Social Protection Council was discussed and approved by the national assembly. This paves way for the Social Protection Council Bill, the passing of which will ensure that the gains made in the sector to date are sustained and that a strong institutional structure for continued growth and coherence of the social protection system can be put in place.

Enhanced capacity for strategic coordination of social protection programmes continued to be provided through technical support to the Government’s single registry system. During the reporting period, through an analysis of information in the Single Registry, relief programmes in Northern Kenya region (Turkana, Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera) were re-aligned in relation to significantly increased coverage by the national safety nets programmes. This resulted in an agreement between government and WFP to withdraw relief from Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir. The realignment increased efficiency in the safety nets system, by removing overlap and duplication, in line with the principles of the National Social Protection policy.

Capacity of child protection focal points in Turkana on integrating the fight against child labour in social protection programmes and policies within the county was enhanced as a result of which a recommendation was made to have social protection programmes target children at risk and/or involved in child labour. The child protection focal points identified social protection programmes to leverage, and resolved to work together to ensure that such programmes target children vulnerable to worst forms of child labour.

Work supported by the UN to harmonize targeting and consolidate safety net programmes began during the reporting period. The aim of this technical assistance is to improve efficiency in the sector by reducing fragmentation and administrative duplication, and to ensure that programmes are implemented in an integrated and complementary manner. The extent to which vulnerable children are being assisted through the safety nets system is also being reviewed, with the aim of providing evidence to support decisions regarding expanding the definition of child vulnerability (currently limited to orphanhood and chronic illness). Mechanisms for setting and adjusting transfer values for the safety net programmes are likewise being explored, to improve the effectiveness and coherence of the programmes.

Modelling linkages between social protection and services to address child vulnerabilities with special attention to maternal, child health and nutrition as well as adolescent development continued. Technical support was provided to the County Government of Kakamega under which the baseline data collection has been completed, findings will be disseminated in the first quarter of 2016. The County Government continues to fund the project with an approximate annual budget of USD 900,000.

Support has been provided to facilitate sensitization of the informal economy workers drawn from the Hair and Beauty sector in Nairobi about the benefits of enrolling with NHIF. This resulted in on-site registration of 617 workers. Introduction of labour clauses in the traffic amendment act 2013 has seen an increase in enrolment with social protection schemes since payment of National Hospital Insurance Fund and National Social Security Fund is mandatory before a vehicle or the respective SACCOs are licensed. This development cushions drivers and their dependants from the medical baggage which may be prompted by an accident resulting in a drain of family savings. It also provides the workers with an opportunity to save for the pension which is essential during old age.
Similarly ILO has advocated and supported incorporation of basic labour laws which include enrolment of workers in social protection schemes in the proposed Private Security Regulation Bill 2014, which is under parliamentary approval processes. Child Labour Policy is in parliament for discussion. Amendments have been proposed to both the Children’s Act (2001) and Employment Act (2007). These legislations will inform the victim assistance, referral and case management of child labourers. During the reporting period, support was provided by ILO to a group of 33 Kenyan women who were stranded in Jordan where they had been employed mainly as domestic workers. IOM provided support to them in the form of air tickets, medical assistance, and reintegration assistance.

3.3 Inclusive and sustainable growth

Productive and business environment:
Due to the business reforms undertaken during the reporting period Kenya improved significantly in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business (EODB) 2015 Report and was ranked 3rd most improved Economy globally having moved 28 places from position 136 to 108 and 9th in the Ease of Doing Business out of 49 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). These reforms include introduction to credit reference bureaus, finalization of Deposit Bonds framework (2014 regulations); increase in foreign direct investment net inflows which have hit 97.8 billion, a 95 percent increase from Sh49.9 billion in 2013; improved business environment resulting from the related new policies bills and acts; provision and ease of access to Business Development Services and increased awareness and capacities about SME among others.

Productive sectors and trade:
In the extractive sector, policies that ensure transparent, accountable and inclusive revenue management in the extractive sector have been put in place, including an arbitration mechanism to promote dialogue between communities and investors. In addition, the technical capacity for GoK / Ministry of Mining has been enhanced to ensure the Extractives Industry Sector is governed in a more participatory, equitable and sustainable way.

In the energy sector, development and transfer of models of cost-efficient bio-energy, solar and mini-hydro power generation that feed into the general energy grid and the utilization of energy saving technologies have been promoted with two turbines installed in Mwea and the utilization of energy saving jikos piloted in three counties. Renewable energy generation from cassava processing at Makueni County piloted and solar power in generated Garissa.

In the agricultural sector, climate smart agricultural production models (which include water harvesting technologies, irrigation and Good Agricultural Practices [GAP] and Conservation Agriculture [CA]) as well as innovative low cost processing transformation technologies have been developed and adopted and there is noted increase in animal and fodder production yields especially in the ASAL regions. 1,315 ha have been put under irrigation in West Pokot which constitutes 9% of annual target. Rehabilitation of degraded lands through sustainable management practices in Narok, Mbeere, Daadab and Kyuso sub counties through establishment of 12,000 meters of soil conservation structures, planting of 43,398 tree seedlings and reseeding of 550 hectares of land has also been realised. Under livestock, a manual on PPR surveillance has been completed and under testing. A MERS CoV risk assessment has also been completed. Further, the County government of Makueni supported in developing a cabinet paper on CSA and Contract Farming Policies. Introduction and utilization of a functional e-agricultural platform has resulted in increased uptake of GAP and CA amongst small holder farmers and farmer groups.

Job creation, skills development and working conditions:
Support has been provided in collaboration with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE towards formalization and regulation of the informal economy such as the SME and matatu sectors. In addition, the concept of decent work and employment related provisions of the Bill of Rights are becoming more respected with labor inspection capacities in government departments being strengthened and Labor Laws being widely promoted, especially in the medium small enterprises (MSEs) sector. During the reporting period, a total of 3,361 labour inspections were carried out. Furthermore, the Labor Market Information System (LMIS) that is being developed is being tested in Nairobi. The LMIS will provide key indicators on demand and supply of labor in the country. Other key achievement include approval by Parliament of the National Industrial Training and Attachment Policy aimed at guiding and harmonizing industrial training and attachment to ensure adequate supply of properly trained human resource at all levels in industry for sustainable growth should lead to an increase in young people engaged in volunteer programmes who gain additional professional experience and skills. Over the reporting period, 2,618 trainees were placed on industrial attachment.
3.4. Environmental sustainability, land management and human security

Policy Implementation:
During this period, the Office of the Director for Public Prosecution in Kenya, in partnership with UN and the British High Commission supported dissemination of information for prosecutors. The Kenya Wildlife Service was also supported on specific training in corruption risk identification and mitigation. Support was also provided for the national government to participate in international forums on enforcement of international conventions on environment.

Peace Building:
During the reporting period, technical support was provided towards the strengthening of legal and policy frameworks on peacebuilding and disaster risk management (DRM). The Protection against Domestic Violence Bill was passed into law\(^2\). Furthermore, the Draft Policy and Bill on Small Arms and Light Weapons were developed; the National Police Reserves Policy formulated; and Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management adopted. These frameworks have resulted in a significant shift in focus from ad hoc response to peacebuilding to more structured, sustainable and policy driven engagement. Additionally, the adoption will not only aid coordination but will assist in lobbying for adequate resources for peacebuilding and conflict mitigation at both national and county levels. The UN supported training of 100 women from Turkana and Marsabit counties to strengthen their capacity, knowledge and skills on peace-building and conflict management and the role of women in community peace-building. Technical support was also provided to the International Peace Support Training on integrating gender into peace support operations. Sixty senior military officers were also trained on gender mainstreaming and the role of women in peace support operations. The UN further strengthened the National Safety Net Programme by improving the registration processes. Technical support was also provided to the Kenya Women Parliamentarian Association (KEWOPA) and Parliamentarian caucus on Disaster Risk Reduction to support the development of Disaster risk management legislation in the country.

Disaster Risk Reduction:
Awareness on the National Platform for DRR on the new DRR global framework-Sendai Framework on DRR was increased through continued engagement with national government agencies. During this period national actors were able to contextualize the priorities for action and align these priorities to the DRR work in Kenya. The platform also provided an opportunity to discuss key successes, challenges and lessons learnt from HFA implementation; and support was provided to support the implementation of the National Action Plan on the implementation of the Sendai Framework on DRR that is gender and human-right responsive and holistic. Technical support was also provided to continue mainstreaming gender and coordination of cross-cutting issues such as gender based violence, HIV/AIDS, and the elderly and disabled in the National DRR training manual. Further support was also provided on mainstreaming gender in UN Joint programme in Laisamis sub-county, Marsabit County and Turkana County. The Ministry of Health also received technical support to strengthen the government response to acute watery diarrhoea and cholera.

Border Management & Community Policing:
The UN supported the implementation of the Kenya Association of Women in Police Three-Year Strategic Plan. During this period, the UN continued to support the implementation of the gender manual INTERPOL that addresses gender and organized crime and other security priorities including; radicalization, substance and human trafficking in the region. Support was also provided to the Kenya Prison Service through the implementation and monitoring of a “dynamic security programme” in prisons dealing with violent extremist and is supporting the development of a specialized security department in Kamiti and Shimo La Tewa prisons.

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3.5 Effective coordination for implementation of UNDAF
The UNDAF has continued to maintain a high level of leadership and ownership throughout the implementation, quarterly reviews, and reporting on implementation of the 4 result areas (transformative governance, human capital, inclusive and sustainable growth and Sustained environment/land management and human security). Results of implementation for the first year of were reported during the second NSC in August 2015, presented at State House, in the presence of H.E the President of Kenya, large sections of the Cabinet. The annual report and joint review process together with the government was identified by DOCO as a great example to other UNCTs.

There are many areas that can be improved, but the platform has been laid, the plans validated and results of the first year of implementation were beyond both planning and expectations and had significant coverage in media and positive acknowledgement by partners and stakeholders.

RCO’s dash board assessment of the implementation of the UNDAF 2 year joint work plans between the GoK and UN indicate that progress is well on track, to be comprehensively assessed in the mid-term review 2016. The UNDAF as a foundation and floor of mutual accountability, has enabled UN leadership on both strategic and sensitive normative and policy dialogue to take place with Government, counties and stakeholders.

3.6. Flagship initiatives
In the spirit of DaO, the UN implements a number of joint programmes. These programmes include (1) Area based/cross border programme for Marsabit-Southern Ethiopia i.e Borana Zone (2) the Turkana-Un joint programme and (3) Towards improving Maternal and New born Health outcomes

Area based/cross border programme for Marsabit-Southern Ethiopia i.e Borana:
The Marsabit County and Borana Zone Cross Border Programme that was initiated by the United Nations Country Teams of Ethiopia, in cooperation with the Governments of Ethiopia and Kenya, as well as Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) was launched by the President Kenyatta, H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta and Prime Minister of Ethiopia, H.E. Hailemariam Desalegn through a joint MOU, signed on 7th December 2015 at the border town of Moyale together with IGAD Executive Secretary, Ambassador Maalim, and the Governor of Marsabit County (Kenya) and President of Oromia Regional Government (Ethiopia).

A geographical information system study (GIS) has been undertaken to collect and map spatial data on both sides of the border to enable stakeholders understand the spatial distribution of resources, as well as the available infrastructural facilities, migratory routes of the pastoralists, among others. At the same time, a Participatory Action Research is being undertaken to identify and understand the causes, drivers, dynamics and impacts of conflict as well as tools of bringing sustainable peace. These two exercises will enable policymakers to make informed decision when designing relevant intervention policies. A “Biashara” centre which will serve as a business incubator centre will also be established. The “HeforShe” initiative to empower women and address the problem of gender inequality and enhance women’s participation in the development process in the target regions will also be launched in 2016 during the “Marsabit-Turakana Cross Border Peace Festival” in May 2016 in Marsabit.

Other key priorities for 2016 include holding consultative meetings between resident coordinators offices (RCOs) of Ethiopia and Kenya and the Government of Ethiopia in March 2016 and discuss resource mobilization and intervention strategies. There is also a plan to organize the second development partners’ round table meeting to mobilize resources from the programme and harnessing both the human and material resources of both countries to achieve sustainable peace and development. In this regard, we will involve not only the traditional development partners but also the private sector and the philanthropy. Following the resource mobilization exercises, implementation of the activities and projects identified in the project document will start in earnest to achieve the objectives and vision of the programme.
Turkana County-UN joint Programme:
The Delivering as One Secretariat based in Turkana has continued to provide coordination and support for common services by the UN agencies to the Turkana County Government. UN agencies in Turkana provide leadership in the respective SRAs of UNDAF together with Government counterparts. UNDP provides leadership in SRA1 – Transformative Governance; UNICEF provides leadership and co-convening role with the Ministry of Health on SRA 2 – Human capital Development; FAO convenes SRA 3 on Inclusive and sustainable economic growth; while UNHCR convenes SRA4 on environmental suitability, land management and human security. The Turkana County Government has appointed 4 SRAs co-leads from amongst its senior officials to provide leadership and convening of the respective SRAs with the UN agencies and other key partners in the Turkana/UN Integrated Area based development programme.

Enormous political buy-in and ownership of the DaO approach and the One Programme approach has been cultivated through a series of dialogue with political leaders, UN agencies, development partners, private sector and philanthropies. Framework agreements for collaboration and statements of intent have been signed and paved the way for coordinated and collective development actions. Seed capital has been raised from at least 3 agencies that have supported deployment of 2 staff and some element of logistics. UNCT leadership and actions have made it easier to understand the DaO approach and the need to work under the Integrated Programme framework.

Towards improving Maternal and New born Health outcomes:
The country has demonstrated high level political commitment and leadership in advancing the Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) agenda. At the Official Global Launch of the new Global Strategy for Women, Children and Adolescent Health, H.E President Kenyatta expressed again his strong commitment to improving maternal and child health in Kenya. H4+ partners (UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WB, WHO and UNAIDS) are currently supporting the government with the implementation of the RMNCAH 6 County initiative whose goal is to reduce maternal and new-born mortality by increasing utilization and quality of MNH, PMTCT/ART and FP services.

The RMNCAH 6 County Initiative supports the mission of Kenya's First Lady Beyond Zero Campaign. During the reporting period UNCT continued to work closely with the First Lady's office resulting, among other things, in the Beyond Zero Campaign Launch in Mandera on November 6th 2015. For the first time in Kenya's history a First Lady visited Mandera showing Kenya's government strong ownership and commitment to – in the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals – leaving no-one-behind.

At the Official Global Launch of the new Global Strategy for Women, Children and Adolescent Health, H.E President Kenyatta expressed again his strong commitment to improving maternal and child health in Kenya. During the high level event, on behalf of private sector partners, Bob Collymore, chief executive officer of Safaricom pledged for the first time in EWEC history private-sector-collective-support from Philips, MSD, GSK, Huawei and Kenya Healthcare Federation to the RMNCAH 6 County Initiative.

3.7 Support to National Government in the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
The UN has supported and participated in the national and county consultations on the Post 2015 development agenda since 2012, culminating into a country Position Paper, which formed part of the materials considered for the next development framework -Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). During the reporting period, the UN established platforms for creating a dialogue between the national and county governments in defining the role the UN can play in supporting both tiers of governments in the rollout and implementation of the SDGs. In 2016, the UN will support Localization of SDGs and integration at National and County levels of government.

3.8 Humanitarian Assistance
El Nino and building of Humanitarian preparedness, response and resilience:
During the reporting period, the United Nations agencies through the National Disaster Operations Centre, complemented by the Kenya Humanitarian Partners Team and its working groups coordinated preparedness and response activities for the expected El Nino. UN volunteers and specialized staff supplemented preparedness capacities at county level including assisting counties to respond to the shelter, food and non-food needs of displaced people in flood-affected areas.
The Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme:
During the reporting period UN agencies successfully supported the Government-led food security assessments, the number of people requiring immediate food assistance ranging from 1.6 million to 1.1 million, mainly in the arid counties. UN agencies and the Government shared responsibilities to respond to food and non-food requirements.

Cholera and Measles outbreak:
Kenya has been experiencing Cholera outbreaks since 26th December 2014 and a Measles outbreak since 16 December 2015. The Cholera outbreak has so far affected 22 counties. The outbreak has also spread to Dadaab refugee camp which has recorded alarming high numbers with high attack rates. In Dadaab refugee camp the Cholera outbreak begun on 18th November 2015, 1338 cases have been recorded with 11 deaths as of 10 January 2016. Most of those affected are children between 5 and 14 years old. Measles outbreak was reported since 16 December in Mandera County, Mandera West and Lafey sub-counties in particular. At least more than 30 cases have been admitted to Takaba Hospital so far, according to Mandera County Health Ministry, the majority of them from Bolowle and Har Buyo villages in the outskirts of Takaba town.

The Ministry of Health called on the UN to mobilize the health sector partners for support to control the two outbreaks. The UN humanitarian team held meetings to discuss the cholera and measles outbreaks and to identify measures to support the government. The Inter-sector Working Group (ISWC) meetings on measles and cholera and recommended the following:

- High level advocacy by the RC to the National government to declare the cholera and measles outbreaks as emergencies
- High level advocacy by the RC to the Mandera County Governor to support rapid assessment and response system on measles outbreak.
- More coordinated support to the MOH and the Governors of the affected counties for rapid response
- During the reporting period, a number of activities and initiatives were undertaken, table 1 below outlines output level results accomplished during the reporting period.
During the reporting period, a number of activities and initiatives were undertaken, table 1 below outlines output level results accomplished during the reporting period.

Table 1: Accomplishments for July-December 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 1: TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1.1: Human right-focused policies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• In December 2015 Parliament adopted the National policy and Action Plan on Human Rights. This plan aims to ensure that human rights principles are integrated and mainstreamed in all aspects of the Country’s developmental agenda.</td>
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<td>• The government has adopted a plan that will help in the implementation and monitoring of the accepted recommendations during the UPR review. The plan provides a framework for both the UN and Government to work towards promotion of human rights especially through the UNDAF and the MTP2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The Independent Policing Oversight Authority, which is mandated at ensuring Human Rights practices are promoted by the police, undertook an unprecedented outreach campaign. The campaign is aimed at sensitising the public on the mandate of the Authority and also to receive information on the status of policing in Kenya.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Technical and financial support was provided to stakeholders to facilitate inputs to the Draft Private Security Regulations Bill 2014 and engagement with the relevant parliamentary committee to ensure incorporation of International Labour Standards. The Draft Bill is currently awaiting parliamentary approval before being forwarded for the Presidential Assent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• The bill proposed by the Attorney General appointed Technical Working Group on the not more than 2/3rd gender was adopted by parliament. The bill was published in end July and public hearing by memoranda conducted in mid-August 2015. The parliament extended the 2/3rd gender bill by one year as a result of lobbying and advocacy efforts by the women’s movement and NGEC.</td>
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<td><strong>Output 1.1.3: Judicial Reform</strong></td>
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<td>• Terms of Reference to review the Children Policy, Practice and Procedure Guidelines were developed, tendered, and bids evaluated.</td>
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<td>• Through the “Justice at Last Initiative” for the first time ever, the Registrar High Court held a successful meeting for High Court Nairobi Region Criminal Division bringing together Judges and Magistrates with aim of fostering positive relations and formulate workable solutions. It resolved that returns would be submitted on weekly basis for purpose of decongestion and determining whether such cases merit reviews. This was geared towards clearing case backlog of over 15,000 cases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• A Legal Consultant for the Office of Deputy Chief Justice (ODCI) was hired to support ODCJ in regard to legal research, administrative support in implementing ongoing projects and initiatives and to ensure the ODCJ fulfils its purpose in achieving the objectives of the Judiciary Transformation Framework and enhancing access to justice for all Kenyans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The 2014 – 2018 Strategic Plan launched in November 2016 for the Judiciary marked the transformation efforts geared towards guidance on how the Judiciary will broaden, deepen and sustain transformation for the long-term. Other policy and administrative documents were also launched.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output 1.1.4 Ethics: and Integrity

- The National Police Service was supported in the roll out of their reform programme, a number of strategies were developed during this period, including the Transformational Road-Map, which will ensure that Police Reform reaches out to all officers around the country. In addition to this, the Service was supported in commencement of drafting of the National Police Anticorruption Strategy. This strategy will be finalized and implemented in the next reporting period.

Output 1.2.1: Human Rights and gender mainstreaming

- The National Police Service finalised the draft Gender Policy. This Policy is in line with the new constitutional requirements and aims to ensure that the National police service (NPS) mainstreams gender in all its work in line with International standards and norms. The National Police Service will commence operationalization of this Policy in 2016.
- The National Gender and Equality Commission in collaboration with Directorate of Gender designed a monitoring tool on mainstreaming gender in public sector performance contracting.
- Support was extended to the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Gender Directorate) in submitting Kenya’s 8th periodic report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- The National Gender and Equality Policy was formulated and is awaiting cabinet approval.
- Mentorship of over 74 new KEWOPA members and women MCAs to effectively execute their legislation, representative and oversight roles resulted in increased participation among 52 of these mentees: The number of women participating in debates in parliament and in the county assemblies increased from 2% to 12% and now 50% during this period\(^3\). KEWOPA members had moved/ tabled at least 10 Bills by end of July-September 2015.
- In Kisumu and Homabay women MCAs participation in the Assembly has increased with the tabling of over 30 motions in the assembly and the Standing orders in Homabay County Assembly have been amended to address women members’ needs. There has been an increase in participation and lobbying for budgets in the Nairobi County with the women MCA caucus having been able to get Kshs 3 million allocated for the purchase and distribution of sanitary towels. In Baringo the women MCAs are advocating for the engendering of committees and over 50 young women were mentored on political leadership. As part of institutional capacity strengthening, a UNV was seconded to KEWOPA during this reporting period.
- The capacity of reporters and editors in the community/vernacular radio stations on gender issues e.g. writing or in-house monitoring of political leadership, democracy and governance issues through a gender lens was developed. Coverage of women in the targeted media increased from the current 18% (in 6 months) to 25% of those heard, listened to or viewed in the media.

Output 1.2.2: Citizen Engagement & participation

- A baseline survey to identify issues of local public concern as perceived by inhabitants of the signal areas of Bulala 107.5 FM, Koch 99.9 FM, Kwale Ranet 103.5 FM and Baliti 102.7 FM was conducted. As priority, issues of local public concern were to be identified within the areas of health, agriculture and one third area that was to be uniquely identified and chosen by the radio. The study further explored listener perception on the coverage of these issues. The survey contributed towards the assessment of a number of thematic areas where citizens in the catchment areas of the radio station would like to see change in their communities.

\(^3\) KEWOPA quarter 3 report 2015
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 1.3.1: Devolution transition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A national framework and plan for capacity development in procurement to be rolled out into all 47 counties was developed. The capacity development plan will be implemented in collaboration with the Kenya School of Government, the Council of Governors and the Public Procurement Oversight Authority. The public procurement assessments from Laikipia and Kilifi and Turkana were successfully carried out, and presented to the respective counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The draft Devolution Policy was finalized through UN technical support and validation meetings with stakeholders. This policy will promote involvement and public participation in decision making, strengthen accountability and effectiveness in the delivery of public service, and enhance the capacity of all levels of government to deliver on their mandate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improved capacity in 7 counties on legislative and policy formulation and development was supported through training of county officials on legislative drafting and policy formulation. Enhanced legislative enforcement through the establishment of county courts was also supported during the period under review. The county courts will fill the gap left behind by the defunct municipal courts and complement the existing judicial system thereby contributing to strengthened justice system by reducing the backlog of cases witnessed at the Judiciary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A law case digest of devolution matters from 2010-2015 was produced to increase the ability of legal profession to access and understand laws related to devolution: (<a href="http://www.judiciary.go.ke/portal/assets/filemanager_uploads/Downloads/Devolution%20Law%20Report%20Book.pdf">http://www.judiciary.go.ke/portal/assets/filemanager_uploads/Downloads/Devolution%20Law%20Report%20Book.pdf</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• A Devolution monitoring and evaluation framework was developed to help track the impact of interventions in the implementation of devolution, development of a national civic education framework, being one of the pillars of the National Capacity Building Framework, will help to strengthen the implementation of devolved system of government and a devolution IEC strategy to ensure democratic and accountable exercise of sovereign power is well communicated and understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support to the development, launch of the IEBC Strategic Plan 2015-2020. This will contribute towards free, fair and democratic elections in 2017.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Strengthened institutional and human capacities of the IEBC in the areas of Communication, Warehouse, Procurement and Institutional support to the finalization of electoral laws reforms. Elections Amendment Bill 2015 is now before Parliament for debate and enactment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support to IEBC to the Development of the Elections Operational Plan 2015-2017 through a countrywide consultative process.</td>
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<td>Output 1.3.2: Service delivery capacity</td>
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<td><strong>•</strong> The Kenya School of Government undertook a study on the State of Public Service in Africa (SOPSA) with financial support from the UN. The SOPSA project, framed by the AU is aimed at improving the quality of governance and public administration in Africa, Kenya included.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Improved health management to conform to devolution through technical support to discuss and review the health bill led to redrafting of the Health Bill 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Improved urban planning legislation and policies through the discussion and review of the Draft Land Bills 2015.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Water, Forestry and Mining sectors were supported to enhance county government’s contribution toward policies, laws and institutional reforms for effective implementation of the Constitution at national and county levels through discussions on the Water Bill 2014 and the Forest Conservation and Management Bill (2014).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Strengthened capacity at national and county level through the development of new curriculum by KSG in National Leadership Development Programme; Women Executive Leadership Development Programme; Ethics and Integrity Leadership Development Programme and; Public Service Ethics and Integrity Development Program. The existing curricular on Strategic Leadership Development Programme and Senior Management Course were reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Review of the Framework for Domestic and External Borrowing by county governments. The framework recommended that Council of Governors (CoG) provide information indicating the level of indebtedness as at the end of June 2015 for each individual county; and short-term borrowing be limited to Central Bank of Kenya by all counties. The National Treasury was requested to issue a circular to all counties detailing how counties would undertake short-term borrowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Supported the IBEC to review and amend the county governments guidelines on funds flow of county government entities and banking arrangements, cash disbursement schedule, actual disbursement schedule and challenges faced by county governments.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Supported IBEC to review the proposed amendment to the PFM Act.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> Supported the IBEC to develop a National Policy on county own sources of revenue through drafting of the following thematic area papers: Property Tax; Single Business Permits/ Double Charges/Taxation; Other County Taxes, fees and charges; National and County Policy and Legislation; ICT systems; HR systems and; Citizen Engagement/Public Participation guidelines.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>•</strong> To enhance service delivery, Kitui and Taita Taveta Counties were supported to develop their service charters to enable them deliver efficient and effective customer services. The Charters will provide information on the core services, quality service standards, feedback mechanisms, county commitments, customer obligations and rights.</td>
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</table>
### Output 1.3.3: County good governance models

- **Enhancement of inter county collaboration through support to the Trade, Industry and Investment.** This support helped counties to: (i) establish regional trading blocks’ among counties. This will enhance and promote enabling environment for doing business; (ii) input county interests into national policies through nomination of representatives specifically in the development of National Investment Policy; (iii) input county voices into the Special Economic Zones Bill (2015), which seeks to provide for the establishment of special economic zones; the promotion and facilitation of global and local investors; the development and management of enabling environment for such investments and for connected purposes; (iv) input county voices into the Betting, Lotteries and Gaming (Amendment) Bill (2015), Support human capacity strengthening at the IPs through placement of technical advisors and United Nations Volunteers.

- **Gender mainstreaming through support to Female Deputy Governors’ capacity building programme and support to the launch of the County First Ladies Association.**

- **The Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Transition Authority (TA) undertook the costing of government functions for five sectors of the economy.** The costing of government functions is to determine the realistic quantum or proportion of funds and other resources necessary for the performance of the functions assigned to the National and County Governments. The costing report will be used to: inform planning and budget process in the country to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of the use of resources; measure performance and accountability of the leadership; ensure equitable resource distribution between the two levels of government and among the County Governments; review and develop norms and standards for basic services provided by national and county governments; link budget decisions with programs and be more transparent and; ensure that the process eases the transfer of functions as “funds follows functions”.

- **Strengthened institutional and human capacities at national and county level to support national and local development toward devolved governance through Training of Trainers (ToTs) for DevolvedGovernances.** A total of 208 trainers (157 Males and 51 Females) drawn from 38 counties in the Country were trained to undertake training in the areas of Performance Management, County Planning, Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation, Human Resource Management, and Leadership and Management.

- **In partnership with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Gender Directorate) and Council of Governors, and the Kenya School of Government; capacity development was successfully carried out in an effort to contribute to the four pillars of the National capacity building framework to enhance capacities specifically of County Government agencies and officers.**

- **Support extended to three counties (3 of the 9 counties with the highest HIV burden in the country) to develop gender responsive county HIV and AIDS plans with clear targets and indicators.** The Policies target enhanced uptake and access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services for PLHIV and will specifically reach out to women and girls. In addition, UN Women provided technical assistance on GEWE issues (Gender Advisor) to the Council of Governors for one year.

### 1.4.1: M&E policy

- A team of experts and key stakeholders with monitoring and evaluation expertise spearheaded by MED, reviewed the draft monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring and evaluation policy is, upon approval, expected to address the M&E challenges and enforce M&E as provided for in the constitution.

### Output 1.4.2: M&E systems

- Support was provided to revitalization of the REDATAM based Integrated Multisectoral Information System (IMIS). Through this support, Kenya IMIS was updated and re-launched on the website http://statistics.knbs.or.ke/imisken/; five more datasets were uploaded into IMIS; and 13 officers from KNBS, PSRI, National Council for population and Development and UNFPA were trained on designing and management of IMIS. The trained officers are expected to train county officers during the roll out of IMIS in counties.
Output 1.4.3: M&E capacities

- UN Agencies, in collaboration with SIDA supported the Monitoring and Evaluation Department in the capacity building of 20 Government Officers in Evaluation through ESAMI. The skills will enhance Government capacity to conduct and manage evaluation for development programmes.
- UN also supported the training of an officer from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics on Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) Android for Intermediate Users. The knowledge gained was utilized in drafting the technology section of the draft 2019 census project document.
- Support was provided on analysis of births and deaths registration data for the year 2014 and production of the Kenya Vital Statistics Report, 2014. The report provides information on vital events that is used to evaluate the Vital Registration System in the country and inform the national and county planning processes. A total of 714 births and deaths registration agents comprising of health personnel and administration officers were trained in Kilifi and Migori counties.
- The training equipped the agents with knowledge of registration of births and deaths at health facilities and administration offices. The trained agents are expected to be the focal registration persons in their institutions and cascade the training to their colleagues.
- Support was also provided in the strengthening of the UN Resident Coordinator Office Capacity with a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to facilitate effective coordination of the UNDAF. With leadership from UNFPA and RCO, the UN M&E TWG prepared the draft UNDAF M&E Plan and provided technical assistance to the UNDAF Strategic Areas in the preparation of progress reports and the revision of UNDAF Performance Monitoring Frameworks.
- The UN M&E TWG supported capacity building UNDAF Strategic Result Area focal points in Results Based Management. The UN hosted and facilitated the workshop.
- During the reporting period UN provided support in reviewing indicators for analysing chronic food insecurity. Data mapping for sectors was also undertaken. Development of the Africa Risk View customization plan for Kenya covering ASALs was also undertaken with UN support.
Output 1.4.4: Population and socio-economic Development Data

- In support to generation of evidence generation a number of surveys and data analysis in various sectors were undertaken, namely; the National Adolescent and Youth Survey to generate evidence for potential demographic dividend and identify opportunities for investment in the key sectors of health, education, economy and governance; the 2015 health facility and EmoNC baseline assessments for the RMNCAH focus counties (Migori, Mandera, Isiolo, Lamu, Marsabit, Wajir) supported by H4+ partners; data collection of Round 22 at the Rusinga Demographic Surveillance System implemented by Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI); maternal mortality surveys in Kilifi, Nairobi and Homa Bay counties (By University of Nairobi) to enhance understanding of the factors that contribute to maternal deaths in the three counties supported by UNFPA; the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study on registration of births and deaths in Kilifi County; and the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey. The findings of these studies will of these surveys inform the formulation of MTP III and the revision of CIDPs in various counties.

- The 2015 long rains assessment was conducted in 23 Arid and Semi-arid (ASAL) counties. The objective of the assessment was to determine the impact of long rains on various sectors. The assessment focused on impacts to the sectors and made recommendations on immediate measures needed to address acute food insecurity as well as medium and long term approaches required to reduce vulnerability of communities.

- Support was provided to undertake baseline surveys in Kitui and Makueni counties in conjunction with the county government of Kitui, county government of Makueni and Nutrition Health Programme (NHP) Plus. The purpose of the survey was to establish baseline values and also provide information for resilience profiling which will inform resilience programming in the two counties.

- To strengthen and advocate for use of statistics in planning and policy formulation at national and county levels, support was provided to celebrate African Statistics Day held on 18th November 2015. The celebrations advocated for the use of new technologies in data collection in surveys and censuses and dissemination of statistics using IMIS to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data to planners and policy makers.

- Support was provided to undertake the National Adolescent and Youth Survey that will provide evidence of the potential demographic dividend at county levels and identify opportunities for investment in key sectors: health, Education, economy, governance. The survey further profiled adolescents and youth in Kenya aged 10-34 years of age. Data collection and analysis was completed and a preliminary report has been completed.

- Support was provided to strengthen the Ministry of Devolution and Planning through the National Council for Population and Development to host a Regional Demographic Knowledge Sharing Symposium. This was attended by 15 countries of East and Southern Africa. At the symposium key actions for moving forward demographic dividend work in countries were agreed. Kenya's President is a nominee for the coalition of heads of state and government advocating for investments for youth and demographic dividend in Africa.

- Food security assessments were conducted by the Kenya Food Security Steering group (KFSSG) and the County Steering groups (CSGs) in the 23 persistently drought-prone pastoral, agro-pastoral and marginal agricultural counties. The counties assessed are; Turkana, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo, West Pokot, Kajiado, Narok, Tharaka Nithi, Nyeri (Kieni), Laikipia, Meru (Meru North), Embu (Mbeere), Makueni, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River, Garissa, Wajir and Mandera. The overall objective of the assessment was to develop an objective, evidence based and transparent food security analysis situation taking into account the cumulative effect of previous seasons and to inform the government and relevant stakeholders on the status of food security across the arid and semi-arid areas. Assessment was undertaken with the aim of determining how 2015 long rains season impacted on crop, livestock, water, health and education sectors and provided recommendations for appropriate response options, whether short or long term.

- Support provided to undertake Baseline survey in Kitui and Makueni counties in July 2015 in collaboration with the respective county governments and Nutrition and Health Programme (NHP) a USAID-funded agency. The baseline survey is useful for establishing baseline values for future programming and also provide information for resilience profiling which will inform resilience programming in the respective counties.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 2:HUMAN CAPITAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.1.1: Legislative &amp; policy framework</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Support provided to Finalisation and dissemination of key strategies, legislative frameworks and policies at national and county level. 47 counties developed county education strategic plans with an equity, gender-mainstreaming and rights-based focus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Support provided to strengthening the National Management Information System (EMIS) in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST). This has contributed to achieving timely collection of 2015 Education Management Information System (EMIS) data and budgetary allocation using evidence from EMIS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Literacy assessment process was initiated to support evidence based literacy programmes</td>
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<td>• Enhanced capacity of special need education (SNE) teachers to facilitate adaption of digital resources to support curriculum reforms and delivery</td>
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<td><strong>Output 2.1.2: Partnership &amp; accountability</strong></td>
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<td>• Strengthened collaborative partnerships between key partners and stakeholders to leverage resources and results based on evidence through launch of the initiative dubbed “OPERATION COME-TO-SCHOOL that aims to bring about 300,000 Out-of-school children back to school in 7 counties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Strengthened analysis and review of the education sector through launch of the key findings report of the Kenya Basic Education Statistical Booklet</td>
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<td>• Enhanced student participation with over 60 primary schools having functional children’s government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Enhancement and strengthening the school feeding program in Nairobi, Turkana, Mandera, Wajir, and Garissa counties. Capacity of over 1,500 MOEST/County officers, teachers and School Meal Plan (SMP) management committee members enhanced and are now able to better manage the School Meal programme.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Home grown school meals implementation guidelines have been developed and a School Nutrition and Meals Strategy finalised in collaboration with MOEST and WFP Centre of Excellence. Needs assessment for ECD centre feeding in arid counties was undertaken and capacity for Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa counties strengthened on management of ECD centre Feeding programme and are able to implement and monitor the programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Support provided to KNBS in the analysis and write up pf Food Security Indicators for the final KDHS report, preliminary report produced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Support provided to NDMA to produce monthly early warning bulletins for 23 counties</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Trained NDMA information officers and data analyst in 23 counties in collection and analysis of food security indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Supported incorporation of food security indicators into the NDMA early warning database.</td>
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</table>
### Output 2.1.3: Access, equity, quality & relevance

- Strengthened technical and financial support to the national and select county governments to develop and implement strategies to improve Access, Equity, and Quality. Enrolment and attendance drives conducted led to an improvement of the Gross enrolment rates in ECDE and primary level. Additional 2,000 out-of-school children were enrolled back to school.
- High level policy dialogue and advocacy efforts have led to support on curriculum reforms to provide for an education and training that is equitable, gender responsive and inclusive and supports the aspirations of national goals such as Vision 2030.
- Capacity of 125 curriculum developers from the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) and 60 publishers/authors on competency based curriculum improved to support the ongoing curriculums. A report on addressing Gender based violence prevention and response study was finalised and validated by the stakeholders and a training programme.
- Through implementation of the Child Friendly Framework in Schools, a total 189,120 children (b-106,050; g-83,070) provided with better learning environment through cross sectoral interventions including WASH, C4D, CFS and solar facilities.
- Over 1.6m school children in arid, semi-arid areas and in the unplanned urban settlements of Nairobi provided with mid-day meals, 247 primary schools in Nairobi (92 schools) and Samburu Counties (155 schools received US$ 1,085,292 cash to support 138,000 school children with a mid-day meal, 160,134 children attending ECDE centres in the arid Counties and in the unplanned urban settlements of Nairobi provided with Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and food.
- Improved Water Sanitation and Hygiene facilities in Turkana and Samburu through development and dissemination of nutrition education and hygiene promotion materials for school children, teachers, cooks and parents in collaboration with MOEST, MOH.

### Output 2.2.1: Health Systems

- Strengthening of the health management systems at national and county level namely:
  - 3rd health financing strategy, the e-health strategy and county-specific Human Resources for Health management and Development plans for 5 key counties.
  - Supported the incorporation of ICD-10 into medical college’s curriculum and trained coders and certifiers in 5 counties.
  - Technical and financial support was provided to both national and county governments to enhance El Nino preparedness and cholera management and control in counties with active cases.
  - Supported China/Africa delegation on Every Woman Every Child initiative on Global Financing Facility, resulting in leveraging of resources for clean energy and digitization of health facilities.
  - Strengthened Leadership, Management and Governance capacity of chief health officers and directors of health from all 47 counties through trainings from a number of training institutions (KSG, AMREF and KMTC) who now have a pool of trainers to scale up across the country.
  - Strengthened implementation of MNCH interventions at national and county level through signing of a communique and commitments during the Health and Leadership Congress attended by national and county MoH representatives, partners, and international experts.
  - The UN supported Marsabit and Turkana counties to make community units functional while in Kakamega functional community units have increased from 50% to 100%.

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4 Garissa Turkana, Nairobi, Kakamega and Home Bay  
5 Nakuru, Uasin-Gishu, Kilifi, Bungoma and Machakos  
6 Wajir, Marsabit, Busia, Garissa including Dadaab refugee camps
| Output 2.2.2 Wash: Environmental preservation/food availability/nutrition | Capacity of policy makers (26) representing the National Food Safety Coordination Committee (NFSCC), County government, MoH and MoALF, on aflatoxin control and management and development of the National Aflatoxin Coordination Framework (NACF) strengthened.  
- Enhancement of nutritional outcomes through development of: national guidelines for healthy diets; national Infant feeding complementary recipe guidelines and job aid; Advocacy Communication and Social Mobilisations strategy for Nutrition sector; guidelines for health workers on Micronutrient powders (MNPs) for children 6-23 months;  
- Capacity of technical officers (23) from academia, research institutes, KNDI, NGOs, MoH and MoALF on Food Composition Table (FCTs); and of lecturers from 8 universities to improve nutrition education curriculum in undergraduate nutrition courses strengthened.  
- Enhancing Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programmes and interventions aimed at increasing open-defecation-free (ODF) villages. The National Sanitation Hub completed country-wide micro-planning for CLTS.  
- Villages reported ODF doubled from 3,958 in 2014 to 7,024 in 2015 increasing access to sanitation facilities to an additional 1.2 million people. Public health officers in Kitui have been oriented on CLTS aimed at ensuring that 2100 villages (45% of total) will be ODF in the next 6 months.  
- Strengthened implementation of Maternal and Child Nutrition Resilience Programme in 13 ASAL counties focusing on community behaviour change, health systems strengthening and advocacy.  
- Enhanced implementation of WASH in School package (WinS) in 15 counties. The modelling of The WinS programme supported Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in 212 schools through the provision of gender-sensitive toilets and bathrooms and sanitary towels.  
- Increased remote health facility storage capacity, through the provision of 20 freight containers in West Pokot and 10 in Baringo. |

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Garrissa, Tana River, Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, Kilifi, TransNzoia, Migori, Kitui, Kisumu, Siaya, Busia, Homabay
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<tr>
<th>Output 2.2.3: Reproductive Maternal New-born Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Enhanced technical and financial support towards implementation of RMNCAH programmes and interventions through development of a number of guidelines and tools including: RMNCAH Investment Framework; National Family Planning Guidelines; National training package for Emergency Obstetric and New-born Care (EmONC) developed; Kangaroo mother care operational guidelines developed; MNH implementation plan developed; RMNCAH integration tool developed, Chlorhexidine job aids; Midwifery Strategic plan; Maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response guidelines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Enhanced capacity and skills of health workers to cover high impact interventions such as emergency obstetric and new-born care including use of Chlorhexidine for cord care, provision of long acting and reversible contraceptives, Kangaroo mother care, obstetric fistula management and maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response. In addition assorted RMNCAH equipment were also procured and distributed to various health facilities in 12 counties 5 of which became model centres of excellence for EmONC services. Technical support was also provided during country consultations and review of the draft East African Community (EAC) RMNCAH policy guidelines (2015-2030) and strategic plan (2015-2020). In addition, support was provided to undertake study-tour to Karamoja, Uganda on how the sitting birthing position can improve utilization of skilled delivery and maternal and new-born outcome. The intervention is now being implemented in Garissa and Turkana counties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Enhancing accountability by the leadership at the county level towards maternal, new-born, child and adolescent health through scaling up of RMNCAH scorecard to all the 47 counties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Through this strategy the counties have technical working groups whose capacities are being enhanced to improve coordination, resource mobilization and programming for RMNCAH.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Enhanced accessibility of health services to very poor and marginalized women and children having no easy access to stationary health facilities through implementation of an integrated outreach programmes conducted in 6 counties to over 4600 very poor and marginalized women and children. Some of the services provided were immunization, antenatal, postnatal, family planning and other child welfare interventions including nutrition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Improved availability of maternal health medicines including contraceptives and related quality of services is paramount for improving maternal and child health. Technical and financial support was undertaken to conduct a national assessment on availability of selected maternal medicines and FP commodities at service delivery points - public, private and faith based facilities. The results of this survey will be available during the next quarter.</td>
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</table>
**Output 2.2.4: Communicable and Non-Communicable**

- Improved capacity to inform implementation of programmes addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases. This included review of, policies, guidelines and strategies including the Kenya Malaria Strategy, the NCD strategy and IRS which have been completed. Furthermore, the number of surveys are on-going whose results will help inform program implementation, these include: tuberculosis prevalence, TB drug resistance, Malaria Indicator Survey, STEPS survey (NCD) and lymphatic filariasis.
- Capacity of the national and county personnel on Early Childhood Development Care for Child Development package among health workers and supervisors strengthened. 7862 health workers and supervisors at national and subnational level were trained and communities successfully mobilized through interpersonal communication approaches. An additional 49 tutors from medical and nursing schools have been trained on the new EPI curriculum and current immunization principles and practices.
- Improved immunization coverage. Over 93% of targeted children were reached during two national polio vaccination campaigns. Through the Nomadic Strategy, 298 children in Turkana were immunised with all vaccines for the first time. Support was provided to facilitated procurement of 732,200 doses of Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) and its successful introduction in the Dadaab refugee camp. Continuous cold chain temperature monitoring devices were introduced in all sub-counties in all the 47 counties to ensure quality and efficacy of vaccines and 390 health facilities provided with cold chain equipment.

**Output 2.3.1: Strategic planning and funding**

- Strengthened implementation and roll out of the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework (KASF). As part of the continued KASF roll-out, development and dissemination of the KASF Monitoring Plan and research agenda has been undertaken to monitor the achievements of the KASF targets at national and county level, and within key sectors.

**Output 2.3.2: Partnership and coordination**

- Strengthened partnership and coordination mechanisms including to improve quality of health, these include:
  - Launch of the First Lady’s beyond Zero Campaign including launch of county mobile clinics in 35 counties, until December 2016 over 30,000 Kenyans had benefited from the facilities. The mobile clinics are continuing to address social inequities for essential health services and are reaching the rural poor and marginalized populations in Kenya.
  - Strengthening the institutional capacity of NACC by:
    - Developing of a Strategy for, in line with the devolution
    - ‘Maisha’ certification a strategy for inclusion and mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS response as a key performance indicator in the Performance Contracts for all public sector institutions at the National and county levels for accountability for results at all level.
    - This will get all MDAs actively engaged in developing and implementing policies and activities to tackle the prevention and management of HIV and AIDS in Kenya.
    - Governors’ Spouses Forum on HIV, Maternal, New-born and Child Health established that allowed sharing of experiences and Launch of the Governors spouses’ Strategic framework to support the AIDS response at the county level
### Output 2.3.3: Health sector mainstreaming:

- Strengthened mainstreaming of the health sector including:
  - Developing of guidelines for Early Infant Male Circumcision, HIV Testing and Counselling, integration of GBV and HIV, and Standard operation procedures for Prepex device for medical male circumcision, final Rapid Advice on STI Treatment, Nutrition and HIV guidelines and tool kit for service providers and Clinical ART mentorship tools
  - ART for all HIV+ pregnant and breastfeeding women (Option B+) in 8 counties rolled out and Point of care diagnostics in 23 counties and strategic information on Drug Resistance generated.
  - National eMTCT and ART Stocktaking for all 47 counties, including supporting counties to validate their data to monitor progress, gaps and action plans to accelerate services towards the elimination of MTCT and scale up ART were developed.
  - Nutrition supply chain management in the country revised to include the integration of HIV related nutrition supplies into one supply chain.
  - Global Fund supported HIV COMBO implementation framework to operationalize the HIV Prevention Revolution Approach in 3 counties - Homabay, Turkana and Mombasa developed to intensify the prevention efforts to reach the fast track targets.

### Output 2.3.4: Social response

- Enhanced social response:
  - Women living with HIV from 37 counties were sensitized on the KASF and actively participated in the roll-out of KASF as part of the KASF dissemination teams.
  - Adolescents living with HIV in Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi participated in the HIV response and formation of support networks for adolescents living with HIV, leading to the formation of the ‘Sauti Skika; network (Amplifying Voices), a network for and by young people living with HIV, which actively participates in HIV planning and programmes.
  - A programme model for combining existing social protection programme with HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions for children and adolescents developed and implemented for vulnerable adolescents.
  - Court User Committees (CUCs) skills on the linkage between SGBV and HIV enhanced for high quality judgments and services. This was supported by the dissemination of findings from the ‘Legal Assessment and audit of laws and policies that address GBV’. Compendium of cases decided by the HIV Tribunal since its inception to date developed to enhance understanding to by lawyers, judges, advocates and magistrates, CSO and PLHIV on litigation around HIV matters.
  - A National HIV and discrimination Index which provides critical baseline data to inform the delivery of the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework’s objective on HIV related stigma and discrimination developed.
Output 2.3.5: Education sector:

- Enhanced social response in the education sector through implementation of a number of initiatives which include:
  - A multi-sectoral work plan to accelerate the roll-out of the Eastern and Southern Africa Commitment on Comprehensive Sexuality Education, which Kenya has affirmed along with other ESA countries developed. Commitment from the Cabinet secretary Education secured to implement the Fast Track Plan to End HIV and AIDS among Adolescents and Young people onto prevent new infections and on increasing access to life saving treatment for children and adolescents.
  - 121 curriculum developers sensitized on the need to include age appropriate sexuality education in the curriculum, in line with the presidential directive that MoEST re-examine the curriculum. The sensitization process is timely since MoEST is currently undertaking the curriculum reform. Kenya Curriculum Development Centre implemented situational analysis study on comprehensive sexuality education as part of the wider needs assessment to inform the curriculum reform process.
  - 40 county, workplace and community representatives (including educationists, public health personnel, and social work and community affairs officers) from 6 counties in Coast region trained as trainers for Youth Drug Use Prevention interventions based on Universal Prevention Curriculum and International Standards on Drug Use Prevention.

Output 2.4.1: National ownership and leadership

- Support provided in establishing the National Social Protection Council. The parliamentary committee on social welfare and labour reviewed the draft social protection bill as well as the sessional paper through which the National Social Protection Council will be established. This legislation was presented to parliament and the sessional paper debated and approved. The bill is yet to be debated. Once approved, a social protection council will be established to provide strategic leadership as well as further policy formulation to strengthen the social protection sector.
- Terms of reference for a Government-led multi-ministerial mission study to Brazil on integrated social protection programming was developed and approved. The mission is proposed to take place in the first quarter of 2016.
- Review of child data from CT-OVC and linkage to all other safety nets programmes undertaken. This exercise contributed evidence of safety nets coverage supporting realignment of WFP’s relief programmes in Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit and Turkana counties.
### Output 2.4.2: Coordination

Strengthened coordination mechanisms at county and national level:

- Capacity of child protection focal points in Turkana on integrating the fight against child labour in social protection programmes and policies within the county was enhanced as a result of which a recommendation was made to have social protection programmes target children at risk and/or involved in child labour. The child protection focal points identified social protection programmes to leverage, and resolved to work together to ensure that such programmes target children vulnerable to worst forms of child labour.

- Support towards improving efficiency of safety net programmes by reducing fragmentation and administrative duplication, and to ensure that programmes are implemented in an integrated, complementary way. The extent to which vulnerable children are being assisted through the safety nets system is also being reviewed, with the aim of providing evidence to support decisions about expanding the definition of child vulnerability (currently limited to orphanhood and chronic illness). Mechanisms for setting and adjusting transfer values for the safety net programmes are likewise being explored, to improve the effectiveness and coherence of the programmes.

- Technical Support provided towards Modelling linkages between social protection and services to address child vulnerabilities with special attention to maternal, child health and nutrition as well as adolescent development continued. Technical support has been provided to Kakamega County Government to undertake baseline data collection, findings will be disseminated in the first quarter of 2016. The County Government continues to fund the project with an approximate annual budget of USD 900,000.

- Standard Operating Procedures for the Social Protection toll-free line prepared. The aim is to have a toll-free line incorporating all key mobile network operators fully operational before the end of the last quarter of 2015.

- National Plan of Action for combating human trafficking was launched and the process of developing National Referral Mechanism for victims of human trafficking is initiated. Discussion on the Child Labour Policy in parliament commenced. Amendments have been proposed to both the Children’s Act (2001) and Employment Act (2007). Amendments in the Children’s Act and the Employment Act will inform resultant policies on victim assistance, referral and case management of child labourers.

- Business case for the electronic registration of programme beneficiaries developed, tested and launched. Electronic registration solution will eliminate paper-based registration process.

- Foundation for integrating food assistance programme into the Social Protection Single Registry was finalized and later WFP’s MIS system was integrated into the single registry in the last quarter of 2015.
Enhanced implementation of social protection programmes and schemes targeting specific beneficiaries:

- Sensitization of informal economy workers drawn from the Hair and Beauty sector in Nairobi about the benefits of enrolling with NHIF. This resulted in on-site registration of 617 workers.
- Introduction of labour clauses in the traffic amendment act 2013 has seen an increase in enrolment with social protection schemes since payment of National Hospital Insurance Fund and National Social Security Fund is mandatory before a vehicle or the respective SACCOS are licensed. This development cushions drivers and their dependants from the medical baggage which may be prompted by an accident resulting in a drain of family savings. It also provides the workers with an opportunity to save for the pension which is essential during old age.
- Similarly ILO has advocated and supported incorporation of basic labour laws which include enrolment of workers in social protection schemes in the proposed Private Security Regulation Bill 2014, which is under parliamentary approval processes. The Child Labour Policy is in parliament for discussion. Amendments have been proposed to both the Children’s Act (2001) and Employment Act (2007). These legislations will inform the victim assistance, referral and case management of child labourers.
- During the period, a group of 33 Kenyan women were stranded in Jordan where they had been employed mainly as domestic workers. IOM provided support to them in the form of air tickets, medical assistance, and reintegration assistance.
- An information booklet as part of the school toolkit (children aged 9-15) on VAC is almost ready and will be finalized by the end first quarter of 2016.
- Development of a draft comprehensive child protection strategy for Turkana County was done. Child Protection focal points and specific county government officials were trained on integrating the fight against child labour in social protection programmes. The strategy is expected to form the basis of child protection inputs into the next CIDP. This model will be replicated in other counties.
- The National Plan of Action for combating human trafficking was launched and draft regulations to support implementation of the Counter trafficking Act were developed. In addition, the process of developing National Referral Mechanism for victims of human trafficking including children was initiated.

**Output 3.1.1: Regulatory Frameworks**

- Strengthening review and formulation of business friendly policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks:
  - Ten (10) business friendly and effective policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks reviewed and or formulated to improve the legal and policy framework that is to stimulate inclusive and environmentally friendly economic growth. These include: 1 Mining Bill 2015, 2 agricultural bills, 1 National Youth Employment Strategy, 1 Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2015, MSEA strategic plan and 4 agricultural policies developed
  - National competency Standards and Progression Pathways drafted in collaboration with private sector for five (5) trade areas, thus ensuring alignment with; and responsiveness to industry focus; and curriculum for four (4) trade areas revised and now responsive to market demands and needs.
  - Credit Reference Bureaus, allowing financial institutions to assess the credit-worthiness of firms and individual introduced
  - Deposit Bonds framework (2014 regulations) drafted and under finalization.
  - Data Protection and Access to Information Bills developed awaiting Cabinet approval pursuant to Articles 31 and 35 of the constitution respectively
  - The Kenya Industrial Transformation Programme launched to drive the industrial agenda over the next 10 years with the goal to create 1 million jobs and to increase FDI by fivefold. Value chain mapping for four sectors mainly textiles and apparels, leather, agro-processing and furniture value chains has been completed.
| Output 3.1.2: Equitable access to Opportunities | Technical and managerial capacities of key National and County institutions involved in enterprise development (e.g. Biashara centres, NITA, DVET, MSEA, YEDF, etc.) as well as the County Governments (TT, Kwale, Turkana, Marsabit and Samburu) enhanced to support SME development (Give # of institutions supported target is 10 institutions).
• Capacities for entrepreneurs / SMEs to adopt best practices in businesses management and their ability to earn contracts to supply goods and services to lead firms enhanced through focused training of 50 training of trainers/Enterprise Development Agents and over current and potential 4,413 MSME operators thus increasing awareness about the existence and opportunities offered though the “Access to Government Procurement Opportunities”.
• Community engagement capacities, media coverage and technical capacity for GoK / Ministry of Mining enhanced to ensure the Extractives Industry Sector is governed in a more participatory, equitable and sustainable way so that the sector can contribute to peace and sustainable human development
• Second SME handbook launched to increase awareness about SME access to business development services and operations
• 20 million Ksh worth of tenders awarded to youth, women and persons with disabilities |
| Output 3.1.3: Policy operationalization: | The Matrimonial Property Act was operationalized through the development of a duty bearer’s handbook over the reporting period. |
| Output 3.2.1: Sustainable energy for all | Three renewable energy technologies and one (1) energy saving technology introduced in Mwea and Kitui, Baringo, Makueni, Garissa and Taita Taveta.
• Renewable energy generation from cassava processing at Makueni County and solar power generation promoted in Garissa |
### Output 3.2.2: Agriculture

- 51,832 farmers (36,152 female and 15,680 male) in 1,828 farmer groups have been trained on CA and GAP with 19% 9,883 farmers (7109 female and 2774 male) adopting CA. A further 16,272 farmers (11,134 female and 5,138 male) have been reached through field days. In addition, the capacity of government and private sector extension workers has been enhanced through training on CA and GAP. A total 1,739 extension workers (600 female and 1,134 male) have been trained so far.
- At least 3,500 pulse farmers have been linked to market opportunities worth USD 24 million.
- 1,315 ha put under irrigation in West Pokot.
- Increase in number of producers adopting animal health and production technologies taught during radio training: e.g. Supplementation from 46.7% to 60.1%; reseeding from 7.3% to 26%, fodder production from 22.3% to 39.3%, fodder conservation from 32.1% to 49.2%, planting grass for fodder from 11.3% to 24.9%; tick control from 46.8% to 60.7%; Deworming regularly from 46.3% to 64.9%; controlled natural mating from 24.4% to 37.8%.
- Up-scaling innovative radio-based training on livestock production and animal health in 4 local vernacular dialects through 20 producer groups ongoing.
- Functional e-agricultural platform being utilized amongst small holder farmers and farmer groups with 7,109 female farmers and 2,774 male farmers practicing GAP or CA as a result of the platform [Kitui; Machakos; Makueni; Tharaka Nithi; Meru; Laikipia; Kilifi; Kwale].
- Improved surveillance and response for livestock disease. This was achieved through developing a Predictive Livestock Early Warning system which gives a 60 to 180 day advance warning with linkage to NDMA contingency funding. The system has developed an additional forage indicator used in determination of contingency allocation.
- 30 grow-out-fish farm models supported to increase fish production
- An online Agribusiness Information Portal (AIP), http://agricoop.info.ke; populated with information of nine (9) agricultural commodities along the entire value chains developed
- Capacity of community clusters on formation and management of conservancies for Natural Resource Management enhanced through training.
- Capacities of Water Users Association (WUA) on operations and maintenance of water structures enhanced through training in Samburu and Isiolo Counties.
- Capacity of KFSSG to expand ability to undertake analysis of acute food insecurity analysis to chronic food insecurity enhanced
- Capacities to increase access to water in ASAL areas increased with the introduction of 8 designs for water structures
- Increased capacity of communities, producers, and producer groups to access financial services and products in the agriculture sector from training of trainers conducted to support 200 women on internalizing and adopting village community banking and facilitated links with private partners to provide credit facilities.
- A national analytical resource guide to meet the needs of various actors on Aflatoxin Management prepared
- Trainers trained and sensitized on aflatoxins in the food chain increasing awareness of aflatoxin contamination and control and management in six counties.
- Rehabilitation of degraded lands introduced through sustainable management practices in Narok, Mbeere, Daadab and Kyuso sub counties through establishment of 12,000 metres of soil conservation structures, planting of 43,398 tree seedlings and reseeding of 550 hectares of land
- Developed and enhanced disease reporting using the e-surveillance platform, Procurement and installation of 5 liquid nitrogen plants to reduce cost of insemination, launch and piloting of livestock and agriculture insurance scheme. 25,060 tropical livestock units (TLU) insured to date
Output 3.2.3: Extractive industry

- One policy in place (to be validated in the last quarter of 2016) to ensure transparent, accountable and inclusive revenue management in the extractive sector (100% of annual target) and.
- One arbitration mechanism established to promote dialogue between communities and investors in the extractive sector (63% of annual target).
- Technical capacity for GoK / Ministry of Mining enhanced to ensure the Extractives Industry Sector is governed in a more participatory, equitable and sustainable way so that the sector can contribute to peace and sustainable human development.
- Community Liaison Framework designed to ensure cohesive negotiations of compliance with issues of community participation, prior-informed consent and local content at both national and county levels.
- Policy research on gap-analysis of local content policies developed vis-à-vis readiness of stakeholders to utilise local content opportunities.

Output 3.2.4: Productive processing and transformation

- Twelve (12) low cost processing transformation technologies developed/ promoted to improve animal health and production; and fodder production and conservation in the ASAL Counties (5% of annual target).
- Centre of Excellence in Coconut processing set up in Malindi and 3 Government staff trained in processing of coconut husks.
- 22 farmer organizations and income generating groups in Turkana, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia and Narok county have been provided with hammer mills; training on milling and business management, two of these groups have milled 186mt grain for the school feeding programme in Kakuma refugee camp and another two groups have been supported and trained to undertake small scale grain fortication on a pilot basis.
- The Master Planning for Dongu Kundu Special Economic Zones has been completed.
| Output 3.2.5: Market access and trade | - Aquaculture producers have increased awareness on sanitary and phytosanitary standards, TBT requirements and quality control for aquaculture products.
- One smallholder crop production developed to access domestic and international market (one women group in Taita Taveta supported to access local and regional markets for Aloe Vera products).
- 181 Farmer Organisations with a total membership of 35,000 smallholder farmers in 17 counties (Bungoma, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Kakamega, Kitui, Machakos, Meru, Makueni, Nandi, Narok, Tharaka Nithi, Transnzoia, Turkana, Uasin Gishu, Samburu, Isiolo and Tana River) receiving capacity support to ensure improved access and profitable engagement in domestic grain markets. Consequently, a volume of 12,300MT of grains was sold by 80 farmer (small holder) organisations directly to schools including those under the Home Grown School Meals Programme, humanitarian organisations including WFP, NCPB, seed companies and traders.
- The Home Grown School Meals guidelines is under review to ensure that the school meals procurement procedures do not exclude smallholder farmers. Capacity for County Coordination structures to implement procurement processes for Home Grown Schools' meals is also being strengthened. The Home Grown School Meals Food Safety and Quality Strategy is also under development.
- Capacity building support for profitable market engagement ongoing for households in Turkana and Tana River counties under the food for assets programme.
- Two (2) aflatoxin testing kits for grains introduced in Samburu and Isiolo counties.
- Strategies to link smallholder farmers to public procurement opportunities included in the National Marketing Strategy.
- Aquaculture producers have increased awareness on SPS, TBT requirements and quality control for aquaculture products. |

| Output 3.3.1: Employment creation and enterprise development | - 8072 SMEs trained on entrepreneurship and vocational skills
- 168 youths placed under attachment and apprenticeship
- 1405 SMEs facilitated to access markets
- Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP released leading to increased interest in the emerging green economy sector and related green employment in various value chains continues
- Over 100 women MSME's have won government tenders during the reporting period
- 4,413 youth and women trained in entrepreneurship with 450 outreaches including access to Government Procurement Opportunities (outreach ambassadors) and as Enterprise development Agents.
- 2 Biashara Centres established and operationalized
- Institutional capacity developed and coordination of the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector improved through the development of Micro and Small Enterprises Authority strategic plan and the Small and Micro Enterprises (SME) handbook.
- 1716 direct and indirect jobs created through the incubation programme
- 97 TOTs successfully trained in entrepreneurship skills, to train at county level.
- 54 women trained on cross border trade rules and procedures in the EAC
- 25 women representatives from civil society organizations trained to advance economic empowerment of women
- Draft Women Economic Empowerment Strategy for Kenya finalized |
| Output 3.3.2: Skills development | • Launch of the National Industrial Training and Attachment Policy aimed at guiding and harmonizing industrial training and attachment to ensure adequate supply of properly trained human resource at all levels in industry for sustainable growth launched.  
• 2,786 trainees were placed on industrial attachment and 100 Graduates recruited and trained under the Presidential Digital Talent Initiative.  
• One (1) county (Nairobi) has operational open learning centre  
• Kenya's National Labour Market Information System (LMIS) software developed and being tested in Nairobi. Eight (8) staff of the Ministry trained on data management for sustainability.  
• Harmonization of labour market data capture instruments conducted to standardize and align the tools to requirements of the LMIS. The instruments will be used to collect primary data on key labour market indicators on a regular basis. A quarterly Labour Market Information System report (LMIS) was prepared for the first Quarter of the 2015/16 Financial Year (July – September, 2015).  
• National Skills Inventory under development20 line Ministries connected to Government Unified Messaging Systems improving rate of information/data exchange.  
• Capacities for PSs/Directors and CSs in Public and risk communication enhanced with the training of 44 senior government officers.  
• Communication skills for development enhanced with the training of 170 journalist/information officers.  
• Sensitization on Government Enterprise Architecture and ICT standards enhanced with training of 65 Government Ministries and County governments.  
• 10,500 youths’ accessed internships, mentorships, online learning linkages. |
| Output 3.3.3 Employment: | • The Sessional Paper on the National Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya was approved by Parliament. The policy will promote full employment as a priority in national, economic and social policy and to enable the economically active population to attain and secure sustainable livelihood through full, productive and freely chosen employment by the year 2030.  
• Labour law compliance enforcement piloted with 3,361 labour inspections carried out.  
• A draft of the National Wages and Remuneration Policy that will influence minimum wage regulations and sector wages orders developed and a framework for wage determination and management in both public and private sectors elaborated.  
• National Labour Board reconstituted. The Board has representation from the government, workers’ and employers’ organizations, and independent members and acts as a primary advisor to the Cabinet Secretary in charge of labour on all labour related issues.  
• Sessional Paper on the National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour developed.  
• Eleven (11) private sector actors signed onto Women’s Empowerment Principles 5 including major players like East African Breweries Limited and Rexe Roofing Products (100% of annual target).  
• Development of A Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) guide that will form part of a mobile application being developed to facilitate easy access to Kenya’s labour laws by the public initiated.  
• The National Policy on Child Labour discussed by the Parliamentary Committee on Labour and Social Welfare in September, 2015.  
• A total of 410 children were withdrawn from child labour in Kitui County and 1,215 children were withdrawn from child labour in Turkana County.  
• The ratification of ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Servants discussed by Ministry of labour and East African Community Affairs. |
### STRATEGIC RESULT AREA 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, LAND MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY

#### Output 4.1.3: Policy implementation
- Disseminated training information for prosecutors and investigators
- Supported KWS in corruption risk identification and mitigation
- Supported national government participation in international forums on enforcement of environment related conventions
- Trained 100 women from Turkana and Marsabit on peace-building and conflict management
- Supported the International Peace Support Training on integration of gender
- Trained 60 senior military officers on gender mainstreaming including role of women in peace support operations
- Enhanced National Safety Net Programme

#### 4.2.1: Peace building
- Capacity of actors from target county government to mainstream DRR and peace building into the county development plans strengthened. As a result 75% of the target county governments have mainstreamed DRR and peace building into the county development plans and sector strategies while 40% counties have made provision for budgetary allocation for conflict and disaster management.
- Capacities of women and youth were enhanced through a series of capacity building trainings on peace, cohesion, mediation and reconciliation in line with the Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. Building on this, capacity building for over 200 peace and security actors across the Rift region was conducted on GBV in emergencies. Furthermore, technical support was provided to the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management to update, automate and engender National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS). The system will facilitate effective and efficient vertical and horizontal response to conflicts.
- Support was provided to the National Cohesion and Integration Commission developed its premier Social Cohesion Index (SCI). Some of the SCI parameters now form part of proposed formula that determine the needy counties for the equalization fund. Following this, social cohesion amongst warring communities was enhanced through high level collaborative engagements resulting in the signing of three peace pacts in conflict affected communities.  
- Support was provided towards “Strengthening Community Resilience against Violence, Extremism and Radicalization” in the coastal and north-eastern regions of Kenya. As a result, community structures have been established in Mombasa, Lamu, Garissa and Mandera and integrated into the peace infrastructures. The CVE program has taken a peace building approach, incorporating conflict sensitivity, and gender dimensions. A consultative platform on CVE has been established as a mechanism through which government and stakeholders analyse and provide advice on appropriate responses to CVE.

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| 4.2.2: Disaster Risk Reduction | • Increased awareness on the national platform for DRR and the Sendai Framework on DRR  
• Supported the development of National Action Plan for implementing the Sendai Framework  
• Provided technical support to the National platform  
• Provided technical support on gender mainstreaming to Turkana and Marsabit Counties  
• Provided technical support to Ministry of Health on responding to acute watery diarrhoea  
• Distributed medical supplies in counties affected by acute watery diarrhoea and cholera  

The UN supported government to enhance its capacity for disaster preparedness, early warning and response. As a result, the national El-Nino preparedness and response plan was developed and USD 50 million allocated for emergency respond following the El-Nino alert. Conversely, support to the National Disaster Operations Centre rolled out the process of domesticating the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Various meeting were conducted bringing together Kenya Women’s Parliamentarians Association and the MP’s Caucus for DRR. At county level, an Assessment of the Capacity of County Governments in DRR in 13 ASAL counties was concluded thus improving county capacities for DRR. Additionally, the UN collaborated with the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) to complete the preparation of Hazard Profiles Maps for Turkana, Garissa and Tana River. The hazard profiles will be used to enhance risk-informed planning and resource allocation.  
• Technical support was provided to Kenya Women Parliamentarian Association (KEWOPA) and Parliamentarian caucus on Disaster Risk Reduction to support the development of Disaster risk management legislation in the country. |
| 4.2.3: Border management and community policing | • Supported implementation of the Kenya Association of Women in Police strategic plan  
• Supported the implementation of the gender manual for INTERPOL  
• Supported the Kenya Prison Service in implementing and monitoring anti violent extremism measures |
The UNDAF takes a two-pronged approach to addressing gender equality and women’s empowerment. During the reporting period, the UN supported mainstreaming of gender equality issues and women’s empowerment across the 4 SRAs, while also supporting stand-alone interventions of various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies. This section provides highlights of how the interventions have contributed to gender equality and the empowerment of women.

The UN has provided technical and financial support towards realization of appropriate reforms required to realize gender equality and women empowerment in the country. These reforms include support towards achievement of the not more than two-thirds of one gender which has resulted to adoption of the bill prepared by the Technical Working Group appointed by the Attorney General and subsequent presentation for the first reading in parliament is promising. Support was also provided towards drafting of a Gender Policy for the National Police Service; development of a monitoring tool on gender mainstreaming in the public sector performance contracting and the drafting of the National Gender and Equality Policy. To Support effective governance at the devolved level support has been extended to the county level mainly focusing on strengthening capacities. During the reporting period, capacity building of women MCAs to effectively execute their roles was undertaken, as a result of which there has been an increase in their participation in Kisumu and Homabay county assemblies with women tabling over 30 motions in the county assemblies.

In the education sector, support has been provided to develop county education strategic plans with an equity, gender-mainstreaming and rights-based focus. The UN also supported interventions to improve access to education and training opportunities to the vulnerable and hard to reach populations. Towards this end, support was provided towards gender-sensitive toilets and bathrooms as well as provision of sanitary towels to 212 schools. The government is also committed to strengthening cross-sectoral engagement and joint activities in early childhood development.

With regard to health, the UN scaled up investment in RMNCAH to reduce maternal deaths and improve survival of infants and children. The RMNCAH interventions include a component of addressing harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and gender based violence as a means of improving women and children’s health outcomes. UN support in 6 counties ensured that over 4600 very poor and marginalized children had access to immunization, antenatal, family planning and nutrition services. Human rights and gender equality are integral aspects of the UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS. The programme focuses on advancing and upholding the rights of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV, especially key and vulnerable populations, including children, adolescents, young girls and women. For example, the UN has continued to facilitate participation of women in planning and roll out of the KASF. Young women can now participate in HIV planning and programmes through a network of adolescents living with HIV, ensuring that their needs are taken into consideration. A compendium of cases decided by the HIV/AIDS Tribunal has been compiled to strengthen the understanding of judicial officers, lawyers and PLWHA on litigation round HIV matters. It is expected that this will improve the legal protection of the rights of persons living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya.

Towards achieving gender equality in inclusive and sustainable economic growth support has been provided to the government to roll out the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) scheme which targets women, youth and persons with disabilities. Through the support, there has been wide dissemination of information on the scheme and strengthening the capacity of entrepreneurs to enable them access the fund. As a result of which over 100 women owned MSME’s have won government tenders during this period. Technical and financial support has also been provided towards development of the national Policy on Women’s Economic Empowerment which will provide guidance to stakeholders and improve coherence in addressing the gender gaps.
Un Support towards environmental sustainability, land management & human security has focused on mitigating environmental disasters, addressing negative impacts of insecurity and building community resilience. For example, through the UN's support, women in Marsabit and Turkana have strengthened their capacity, skills and knowledge to participate in peacebuilding and conflict management in their communities. The UN also provided technical assistance and capacity building to integrate gender in the peace and security sector as part of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Support was provided to the Kenya Association of Women in Policing, National Steering Committee Peace Building and Conflict Management Directorate and Article 59 national human rights institutions to build the capacity of peace and security actors on GBV in emergencies. This has not only put a sustainable mechanism for engagement on GEWE with peace and security actors; it has also been showcased as a best practice initiative in joint programming. UN support for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management also ensured that there was a focus on enhancing government capacity to address gender equality issues in their emergency responses.

To emphasize the importance of human rights UN has during the reporting period supported a number of reforms to ensure that Kenya has a democracy in which human rights and gender equality are respected.

Moving forward, there are many opportunities through the UNDAF framework for the UN to mainstream key normative principles namely “Gender Equality”, “Human Rights” and “Environmental Sustainability. The UN will ensure that UNDAF implementation seeks out these opportunities while also reinforcing the interventions that are currently being supported.
Though a number of accomplishments were realised during the reporting period, a number of challenges and constrains were experienced. These include:

1. **Inadequate funds to implement planned activities**: Inadequate funds to implement planned activities continues to be a key challenge. For example, the Council of Governors (CoG) and Kenya School of Government (KSG) did not receive adequate funds to implement planned training activities at the county level despite the apparent increasing training needs of counties. Another example is reduced external funding for HIV response which continues to pose major challenges to delivery of expected results. Domestic financing for sustainable HIV response at the national and county level is still low despite high level political commitment achieved as a result of UN engagement. To address this challenge, the GOK and UN are working towards enhancing coordination amongst various partners to leverage the resources available including from national and county governments. The UN is also committed to rolling out the resource mobilization strategy for the UNDAF.

2. **Heightened instances of insecurity and conflict**: During the reporting period, heightened instances of insecurity and conflict particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions has greatly hampered implementation of programmes. Insecurity in some counties for example has posed a great challenge for communities to access basic services such as health due to closure of facilities and or lack of health care workers. In addition, barriers to education in terms of access for girls and children in hard-to-reach areas remain to be major challenges. This has been further aggravated by the protracted teachers’ strike which has greatly affected implementation of programmes including innovative approaches for addressing the barriers aimed at expanding opportunities for girls in hard-to-reach areas being explored. Economic growth of the country has also been adversely affected by travel advisories and blanket media coverage of security related issues with sectors such as tourism continuing to experience huge losses. In the northern and Coastal Counties violent extremism and resultant counter terror activities have led to fear, deaths, displacement, loss of tourism revenue and tension between different religious communities. Increasing radicalization of youth in institutions of learning and in various parts of the urban areas as they are persuaded to join gangs, drugs peddling and usage, and violent outbreaks like attacks and arson in schools. The government through support from key development sectors has continued to intensify and manage security at national and county level.

3. **Gaps in policy and institutional mechanisms/framework**: In some instances policy and adequate legislation has remained a challenge to full realisation of intended results. For example, policy and institutional framework is required to ensure that the gains made in the social protection sector are sustainable and fully institutionalized. In absence of the National Social Protection Council Bill and the Child Labour Policy, investments in social protection remain vulnerable to changes in the political context. UN will continue to support legal reforms as a key priority of the UNDAF framework.

4. **Weak capacity at the county level**: During the reporting period, notable improvements have been realised in the capacity of counties to manage and provide leadership at the county level, mainly as a result of the leadership, management and governance trainings that have been provided to the staff and managers. However, the capacity of some counties remains stretched due to competing activities including addressing emergencies such as disease outbreaks and national or regional vaccination campaigns. In addition, human resources for specific interventions such as HIV and micro and small enterprises remains weak. Support towards strengthening capacities at the county level continue to remain a key focus of UN support.

5. **Social cultural factors**: A number of social cultural factors continue to pose diverse challenges especially at the implementation phase of a number of initiatives especially in the health sector. Myths and beliefs about immunization and particularly perception of side effects is a key challenge which is being addressed through ongoing community dialogue sessions. Illiteracy and language barriers which pose a challenge especially during service delivery are being addressed partly through FM messaging and community health volunteers recruited from respective communities to help in translating key information. There is also sustained advocacy and dialogue for some communities to abandon the harmful cultural behaviors that hinder and counter access to quality RMNCAH services. Innovative approaches such as working with local and administrative leaders will also be explored further.
6. UNDAF Program design, monitoring, reporting and coordination mechanisms: A number of programmatic challenges have been experienced during implementation of the UNDAF. Some of the indicators for example are either too ambitious or difficult to align with the programme interventions. A number of baselines are missing while some need to be updated. A number of targets also need to be revised to make them more realistic given the contextual challenges. Of critical importance is availability of budgetary resources required to implement planned activities especially those outlined in the two year rolling work plans. The training held on results based management for technical officers during the reporting period, reviewed and reflected upon these challenges. Though a number of proposals for improving some of the challenges were made, the Mid Term review planned for March-May 2016 is expected to systematically address the challenges, providing a clear road map
**Resource Mobilization**

As mentioned above, availability of funds to implement planned activities is a key challenge. To address this challenge, a resource mobilization strategy was developed in 2014 and finalized in 2015. UNCT, in 2015, adopted the resource mobilization strategy and a UNCT wide resource mobilization technical working group has been appointed and started to work on key priorities. Examples of promising joint resource mobilization efforts initiated during the reporting period include:

**Multi Trust Fund Arrangements:**

UNCT has during the reporting period identified establishment of two Multi Party Trust Funds, one for each Flagship programme (Turkana and Marsabit/Moyale Cross-Border Programme) as pilots for enhancing effective resources management, joint accountability and strategic steering of allocations, driven by locally owned and stakeholder inclusive steering committees. The MTPF Office from New York visited Nairobi in October and held workshops with both UNCT as well as with RCO, PMOG and stakeholders, including representation from the respective county governments. In consultation with County Governments, MPTFs have been drafted in several versions and shared with NY MPTF Office and County Governments. Currently dialogue on resource mobilization is ongoing. Thereafter finalization of drafts is anticipated, together with and engaging stake holders, including the formation of a steering committee and allocation criteria of the MPTFs.

**Engaging with Philanthropists:**

2015 was an important year of establishing Platforms and developing broad-based networks across Philanthropy, Private Sector, Civil Society, development partners and other non-traditional partners to create a foundation for developing deeper relationships and resource mobilization in 2016.

One innovative example has been creation of the SDG Philanthropy Platform embedded within the RCO to foster deeper collaborations within the philanthropy sector and between philanthropy and other sectors including the UN. This deepening of relationships in 2016 will include the requisite steps of identifying converging values and missions, intellectual partnerships and broader resource partnership.

**Control of Cholera and Measles:**

The Inter-sector Working Group recommended that financial resource of about US$3 million be availed to support the scale up of rapid response measures to control the Cholera and US$650,000 to control Measles.

RMCH: At the launch of the Global Strategy for Woman, Child and Adolescent Health the only private sector commitment to advance RMNCAH was coming from Kenya. In the presence of H.E President Kenyatta, UN Secretary General and UNFPA Executive Director and on behalf of private sector partners (Safaricom Huawei, MSD, GSK, Philips and KHF), Bob Collymore, CEO Safaricom, pledged for the first time in EWEC history private-sector-collective-support to UNFPA for improving RMNCAH in the 6 Counties in Kenya accounting close to 50% of all maternal death.

Financing for 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census: In preparation for the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, support has been provided to drafting of the census project document (proposal). The document is expected to be discussed by various stakeholders in the national and county governments, development partners, Donors CSOs, Private Sector and the public before it is finalized. This document will be used as a resource mobilization tool for the 2019 census.

Financing for devolution and accountability programmes: DfID has provided support worth USD 10M (2015-2019) to support GoK on devolution and accountability issues in the areas of county and national institution capacity building for improved governance, targeted areas such as gender, climate change mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.
**Financing for HIV/AIDS:**
The 2-year work plan for the outcome has a total budget of USD 22,035,046, with core available resources USD 1,595,079, non-core available USD 7,927,667, and a total funding gap of USD 12,512,300 to be mobilised. UN has started harmonizing its efforts to leverage strategic funding opportunities through integrating HIV with RMNCAH, nutrition and GBV. Internal discussion to develop a roadmap for engaging with foundations and private sector have begun. Support has also been provided to NACC to leverage additional external funding for a coordinated multi-sectoral response to end AIDS among adolescents and young women. The National Government has for the first time allocated HIV resources to support HIV as counter funding to a tune of Kes 17 billion.

**Partnerships**
During the reporting period, a number of important activities were undertaken by the UN in Kenya, to broaden and diversify its strategic partnership base, these include:

1. Building on the establishment of the UN SDG Philanthropy platform in Kenya the following partnerships were made:
   - The resident coordinators office (RCO) in collaboration with the philanthropy partners and funders facilitated the milestone Philanthropy side event of the SDG Philanthropy Platform in New York on the eve of the adoption of the SDGs rendering attention and appreciation of the Kenyan pilot, including participation from First Lady Margaret Kenyatta, UNDP Administrator, Helen Clark of UNDP and the host President of Ford Foundation, Darren Walker together with a number of significant Kenyan Foundations.
   - There have been joint discussions to utilize a $16 million fund from a private foundation in Qatar secured by UNICEF as an incentive to mobilize matching funds from the Philanthropy community and collaborating partners with facilitation from UNICEF, the SDG Philanthropy Platform and RCO for our collective work in Education across relevant agencies.
   - The SDG Philanthropy Platform actively contributed to the multi-stakeholder Steering Committees driven by the Kenyan Presidency, for initiating both the first ever private sector Corporate Social Responsibility Platform (SIFA) as well as the first National Data Forum in Kenya

2. The innovative collaboration between two UN Country Teams, i.e. the UNCT in Kenya and the UNCT in Ethiopia, the two RCO’s and IGAD, on the cross-border flagship is a unique attempt to collaborate and learn from each other in order to strategically respond to spill over effects and short comings that could threaten sustainable peace and transformative efforts. By aligning national and regional mandates and supporting mutual dependency and opportunities across borders resilience can be built and markets and social services extended.

3. Partnerships with the Private Sector to enhance support of Every Woman Every child and Adolescent, Global Strategy continues to be successful and has seen the mobilization of resources to establish a Community Life Centre in Mandera County from Philips. There is also an established partnership with Philips, academia (University of Nairobi) and others to develop MNH equipment thereby providing local solutions through innovations.

4. Through the SUN UN network UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO UNAIDS and UNFPA are partnering with GoK, Civil Society, Donors Academia and the Business sector to scale up nutrition specific and sensitive programming with increased collaboration between health, agriculture sectors and academia for food composition and analysis. The nutrition sector has also established partnerships with eleven international NGOs and MOH to implement the Maternal Child Nutrition Programme in 13 Arid and Semi-Arid counties on community resilience, health systems strengthening, evidence-based decision making, and advocacy as well as KEMSA for distribution of RUTF to the ASAL counties.
Outlined below are key priorities for 2016:

1. Localization of SDGs and integration at National and County levels of government will be the single most important policy driven process, addressing both aid effectiveness, strategic financing, evaluable of poverty reduction and inclusive, sustainable growth and multi stakeholder participation and ownership in national development. GoK has already indicated that it will utilize the UNDAF framework in its strategic work on SDGs and build outcomes towards the coming High Level Forum, to be hosted by Kenya in November 2016. UN system in Kenya will continue supporting the national and county governments to roll out the SDGs. UN is partnering with private sector, foundations, civil society among others to support the Governments in amplifying and simplifying SDGs messages to ensure inclusivity in the rollout of the SDGs. It will also facilitate the process to adopt a more coordinated approach to offer technical support under the delivering as one (DaO) modality of the UNDAF and also in the development of standardized SDGs induction and sensitization materials. The UN has been requested by the Council of Governors and various County Governments to provide expertise and support to the mid-term of County Integrated Development Plans, and this gives an opportunity to ensure that each County identifies the priority SDGs and mainstreams this in its revised CIDP and development action plans.

2. The Mid-term review of the UNDAF will inform the next generation of joint work plans and go hand in hand with the review of Kenya’s MTP2 and the preparations for Kenya’s next medium term plan. These processes will offer strategic entry points for anchoring Kenyan responses and UNDAF priorities towards SDG implementation, CVE and other cross cutting strategic issues.

3. Preparations for 2017 National and local elections have already started and will accelerate in 2016. The UN in 2015 supported the electoral management body, the IEBC, to develop and Elections Operational Plan (EOP) which provides the roadmap to the August 2017 elections and to have engagement with key stakeholders given the sensitivity around electoral planning and management. The EOP was officially launched in January 2016. Elections present both opportunities for transformative governance and peace building and cohesion and at the same time risk, including higher levels of violence, which need to be assessed and mitigated. Devolution translates these risks to the local level in new ways and the analysis needs to accommodate these changes. Election preparation will also threaten to slow down delivery in all other areas, as an effect of the government and civil service becoming consumed by it.

4. Implementation of area based and cross border programmes, for sustainable peace building and transformative development in marginalized areas will be new potential and strategic vehicles for UN leadership on poverty reduction, peace building and transformative change, addressing human rights, gender equality and equity, bottom up. Innovative approaches that will be used include engaging the youth who critical constituents are using initiatives that promote sports for peace and economic empowerment of youth.

5. Kenya’s normative work and efforts to respond to CVE and promote de-radicalisation, trafficking of humans, arms and drugs will continue to be supported by UN expertise. The UNCT task force on CVE established in 2015 will be strengthened, in collaboration with UN HQ and research institutions on the ground in Kenya, expanding and deepening knowledge management and policy support.

6. Support to the review, adoption and implementation of key policies and legal framework such as implementation of recommendation of the task force on the rights of persons with disability; roll- out of the NPS Transformation Roadmap; the devolution policy; the ECD policy among other policies across all the 4 UNDAF strategic Result Areas.

7. Support to availability of evidence based data including strengthening monitoring and evaluation policies and systems at national and county level.

8. Strengthening capacities and accountability of the counties to implement their devolved functions and service delivery.

9. To support economic growth, key priorities will include:
   - Completion of the development of Special Economic Zones
   - Focus on the revamping the textile sector
   - Promotion of Leather and Agro Processing
   - Support/capacity building of the National Labor Board (NLB)
   - Development of the online application for Kenya labor laws (development here includes the piloting) and
   - Updating of the Kenya National Occupational Classifications Standard (KNOCS) for use in the Labor Market Information System (LMIS) which is under development.