**annual UNDAF report 2014-2015**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Strategic Result Areas: | 1.Transformational governance2. Human capital3. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth4. Environmental sustainability, land management and human security |
| Outcomes | Outcome 1.1: Policy and Institutional FrameworkOutcome 1.2: Democratic participation and human rightsOutcome 1.3: Devolution and accountabilityOutcome 1.4: Evidence and rights based decision making:Outcome 2.1: Education and learning:Outcome 2.2: WASH Environmental preservation / food availability – nutrition / healthOutcome 2.3: Multi-sectoral HIV & AIDS response:Outcome 2.4: Social Protection:Outcome 3.1: Productive and business environment:Outcome 3.2: Productive sectors and trade:Outcome 3.3: Job creation, skills development and working conditions:Outcome 4.1:Policy and legal framework:Outcome 4.2: Community security and resilience: |
| Budget (at SRA level)/Outcome level Total Budget | 1.Transformational governance-: $173,600,0001. 2. Human capital- indicative available resources: $334,000,000
2. 3. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth-: $270,300,000
3. 4.Environmental sustainability, land management and human security = : $406,500,000
 |
| SRA chairs and co-chairs | Transformational governance-Human capital-Inclusive and sustainable economic growth-Environmental sustainability, land management and human security- |
| Participating Ministries Departments and UN Agencies  |

|  |
| --- |
| MDAs: MoDP, NT, MLSSS, MOH, KLRC, CoG, CIC,NGEC, KNCHR, AG’s Office, DOJ, CRA, IBEC Judiciary, KNBS, Council of Governors, NCAJ, TA, National Assembly, Senate, KSG, CPST, County Governments (Executive and Assembly), NACSC, MCA's, NDMA, IEBC, PPOA, Population Studies & Research Institute/UoN, EACC, Penal Institutions and National Police Service, AG, DoJ, KLRC, NCDP, MOH, FIDA, CAF, NCPD, PSRI, MED. UN AGENCIES: ILO, UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNODC, UNFPA, IOM, UNHABITAT, OHCHR, UNOPS, WFP and FAO, WHO, UNV. |
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Message from SRA chairs

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# Executive summary

# Abbreviations

AGPO

ART: Ant Retroviral Treatment

ASAL: Arid and Semi-Arid Lands

CFS:

CIC:

CIFF: Children’s investment fund Foundation

CHEWs:

CHUs:

CHVs:

CLTS: Community Led Total Sanitation

COE: Centres of Excellence

CRA: Commission on Revenue Allocation

CRS: Civil Registration Services

DaO: Delivering as One

DFID: Department for International Development

DHIS:

DPHK:

DVET:

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GCN:

GFATM:

GOK: Government of Kenya

GPE:

GW: Guinea worm:

ECD: Early Childhood Education

EMIS: Education Management Information systems

eMTCT:

EPR: Emergency preparedness & response

ESD:

ESQAC: Education Standards Quality Assurance Council

IFMIS: Integrated Financial Management

HFF:

HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus

HMIS: Health Management Information system

HP NITA

IBEC: Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council

IEBS:

KASF:

KICD:

KDHS: Kenya Demographic and Health Survey

KQMH:

MAFAP: Monitoring and Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policies

MCH: Maternal and Child Health strategy

MDA

MDP

MDG: Millennium development goals

M& E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MICS**:**

MNCH

MNP: Micronutrient Powder

MOH: Ministry of Health

MPDSR

MTP: Medium Term Program

MSEA:

MOALF:

MOLSSS:

NACC: National Aids Control Council

NACONEK: National Council of Nomadic Education

NHIF: National Health Insurance Fund

NCAJ:

NCBF:

NCPD: The National Council for Population and Development

NSC: National Steering Committee

NSSF: National Social Security Fund

NTDs:

NESSP:

LF:

LMIS: Labor Market Information System

ODF: open defecation free

OMT: Operations Management Team

OST: Opioid substitution therapy

PFS: Pastoral Field School

PMOG: Program Management Oversight Group

PMTCT:

POA:

PPD Public: Private Dialogue

PSP: payment service provider

PTTCs:

RMNCH

RTI:

Sacco’s: Savings and credit organizations

SMEs: Small Micro Enterprises

SRAs: Strategic Result Area Groups

SUN: Scaling up Nutrition

TA: Transitional Authority

TAC:

TOT:Training of Triners

UN: United Nations

UNCT: United Nations Country Team

UNDAF: United Nations Development Framework

UNICEF: United Nations Fund for Children

UPR:

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

WFP: World Food Program

WASH: Water Sanitation and Hygiene

WHO: World Health Organization

# 1. Background and Introduction

**1.1 UNDAF 2014-2018**

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is the fourth generation Programme and covers the period 2014-2018. 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 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 which is, “to create 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 evolved from strategic discussions both within the UN and with stakeholders, to determine how the UN System is best suited to support the Government’s goals. Shaped by the five UNDG programming principles (a Human Rights-based approach, Gender equality, Environmental sustainability, Results-based management, and Capacity development) working groups have developed a truly broad-based Results Framework, in collaboration with Government, Civil Society, donors and other partners.

The UNDAF has four Strategic Results 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.

The UNCT estimates that 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 financial resource allocations that UN agencies will receive and the funds that they expect to mobilize from external sources.

The uniqueness of this UNDAF lies in its foundation in the UN’s “Delivery as One” approach, and its participatory formulation with other key stakeholders through an elaborate consultative process reinforcing the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action. This UNDAF constitutes a break with the past in the sense that it has been developed according to the principles of UN Delivering as One (DaO), aimed at ensuring Government ownership, demonstrated through UNDAF’s alignment to Government priorities and planning cycles, as well as internal coherence among UN agencies and programmes operating in Kenya.

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 and as a concrete step towards the realization of Kenya’s developmental commitments to its people and the international community. We will act together in cognizance of this opportunity and responsibility.

**1.2 Management structure for UNDAF 2014-2018**

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

Results Groups have been created with responsibility for providing overall programme coordination. The program management oversight group (PMOG) has the coherence analytical role for the DaO with the support of the M&E TWG for coordination for implementation. A Head of Agency chairs each Results Group on behalf of the UNCT. The Results Groups are organized to contribute to the four sets of UNDAF outcomes through coordinated and collaborative planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Each Results Group has created rolling joint work-plans to articulate short-term outputs (annual or biannual) that will contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF outcomes, performance benchmarks, division of labour and budgetary requirements using the same results-based management tools and standards. To ensure maximum reduction of transaction costs for all involved partners, the Results Groups’ joint work-plans are normally the only work planning instruments, replacing agency-specific plans, except where other arrangements are agreed upon though the UNCT.

The UNCT places a high priority on integrating Programme and Operations in order to ensure that an appropriate and efficient operational infrastructure exists to implement the UNDAF. 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 recommend to the UNCT new opportunities for additional common services and activities with potential to lead to greater harmonization of business practices.

# 2. Context: key development trends in Kenya during the implementation period

**2.1 Transformational governance**

Kenya has continued to experience challenges in security and around accountability mechanisms with major government institutions. Terrorism has become a real threat to security. These trends in terrorism attacks and corruption in government institutions could have a negative impact on the implementation of transformative and devolved governance and economy growth programmes as envisaged in the second Medium Term Plan. The Government has made strides towards greater accountability when the National Executive and the Kenya’s Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) released a list of 175 government officers that are under investigation for alleged corrupt practices.

In terms of Reform of the Criminal Justice Sector, this reporting period saw the coming into office of a new Inspector General of Police. Further, the Kenya Parliament passed the Prevention against Domestic Violence Bill in March, indicating a milestone with regard to women’s rights in Kenya. The Bill sets out clear guidelines for addressing Domestic Violence, which for a long time has not received adequate legal sanctions. In addition, Kenya has seen an increase of cases of criminal prosecutions and civil litigation against social media users and other content creators exercising their freedom of expression and access to information as enshrined in the constitution. The draft Freedom of Information Act 2007 will soon be tabled into parliament.

**2.2 Human capital**

During the first year July 2014-June 2015, there has been sustained investment in the education sector by government, NGOs and development partners, despite a mild economic slowdown related to heightened insecurity. Increased conflicts particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions, has led to forced population displacement and migration in conflict zones leading to destruction of infra-structure in schools or congestion of learning spaces in IDP centres, mass transfers/resignation of non-local teachers. The radicalization of youth & children, targeting of educational institutions and teachers is an emerging issue of concern.

Kenya has made good progress in achieving the Education for All (EFA), 2015 EFA report. However, the trends in quality, regional Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) status especially in the ASAL and Net Enrolment Rate (NER) reveal a challenge when compare with the indicators contained in the international commitments, used as our benchmarks.

Therefore, there is need to improve the governance and accountability mechanisms for improved efficiencies and effectiveness. Thus EFA and MDGs are unfinished agenda and the government has committed to ensuring they form part of the Post 2015 education agenda[[1]](#footnote-1). The conclusion of the MDGS and EFA goals; global consultations on the future education agenda beyond 2015 and the development of post- 2015 education agenda is ongoing and will culminate in the World Education Forum (WEF) 2015 (Incheon, Republic of Korea, 19 – 22 May 2015) and in the High-Level UN Summit in September 2015 which will adopt an agreed position in the Post-2015 education agenda.

The country is experiencing waves of insecurity, especially in the North and North-East that pose serious challenges to effective delivery of health services. The release of Kenya Demographic and Health Survey preliminary report in April 2014, has shown reduction in under five mortality from 74/1,000 (2008/09 KDHS) to 52/1,000 (2014 KDHS), reduction of infant mortality from 52/1,000 to 39/1,000, reduction of stunting from 35.3% to 26 and realization of MDG goal on underweight of 11%. There is a friendly policy environment in Kenya with the following policies in place; Kenya National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2012, Kenya National Nutrition Action Plan (2012-2017), Infant and Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) Policy, Breast Milk and Substitutes Act, Mandatory fortification of flour and oils. Increased inter-communal conflicts and terrorist related attacks have been evident in some of the most food insecure counties, such as Mandera, Wajir and Garissa, which have resulted into serious effects on health and education systems and reduced humanitarian access for women and children. On February 3rd 2015, the Director of Medical Services, Ministry of Health issued a cholera outbreak alert following an increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) in several counties in the country. Cholera outbreaks were confirmed in 5 counties including Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii, Bomet and Nairobi. As of end of March, a total of 1568 cases had been reported with 21 deaths. An increase in AWD in Lamu County is currently under investigation with scale up in responses in all the counties currently in place.

The planned relocation of refugee population-increased risk for polio outbreak in Somali and importation of VPDs to Kenya, especially polio due to weak health systems and insecurity in Somali (the relocated children’s rights will not be adequately met). The ongoing changes reorganization in government: may affect continuity and rate of progress (potential risk if health is affected). Insecurity also continues to deteriorate in some parts of the country fuelled by local politics.

A Pre-DPF forum between development partners and government was held in February 2015 focusing on devolution and highlighting some important developments and challenges faced at county levels. Counties highlighted challenges relating to late disbursements of funds by central government, revenue transfers particularly for those counties that inherited a large number of staff and lack of capacities to collect taxes. The counties also highlighted the need for more demand based capacity development instead of workshops and the DPs agreed to assist government to revise the National Capacity Building Framework, strengthen the two major agencies delivering national capacity building and to support further reforms and capacity building for fiscal management. A quick review of expenditures by county governments revealed high levels of spending on personal emoluments and low levels of expenditure on some critical services for children including health. In efforts to address this, a second generation revenue allocation formula was agreed on that includes an allowance for personnel emoluments. In March 2015 the President announced investigations against a number of County Governors on grounds of corruption. Currently a debate between the senate and the national assembly is on-going to increase resource allocations to the county governments.

Kenya’s 2015/2016 budget commitment of 19.1 billion Kenyan Shillings for safety nets is considerably stronger than last years, though still short of meeting needs. The KES 1 billion set for the national school meals programme is 30 percent short of what is required to alleviate short term hunger of primary school children in the ASALs, even as coverage of other programmes continues to improve.

**2.3 Inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

Kenya has enjoyed growth rate in the last few years, from 4.6% in 2012, to 5.7% in 2013 to 5.3% in 2014 (Economic Survey 2015). Economic growth is projected to expand at 6% in 2015, 6.6% in 2016 and 6.5% in 2017 making it the 5th largest Sub-Saharan economy. The World Bank 2015 Doing Business Report ranks Kenya at position 136 out of 189 economies surveyed globally which is an improvement from position 137 in 2014. This ranking signals Kenya efforts to encourage growth of manufacturing and business sectors by making Kenya more attractive to local and foreign investors. Manufacturing sector real output increased by 3.4% in 2014 compared to a growth of 5.6% in 2013. There’s also increased confidence of investors and business actors with the implementation of the Judicial Transformation Programme, the promotion of alternative dispute resolution, and increased confidence in enforcement of cases, that has resulted in reduction of backlog of cases in the commercial courts. Foreign direct inflows have more than doubled from USD 259 Million in 2012 to USD 514 million in 2013. Furthermore, new government procurement laws are also encouraging development of youth and women enterprises.

Kenya is also emerging as a favoured business hub for oil and gas exploration, as a regional transport hub and as a financial hub in the region with renewed government focus on creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment, intensified infrastructure development and reducing energy costs.

However, in the tourist sector, performance decreased in 2014 on account of a number of factors including insecurity, negative travel advisories and fear of continued spread of Ebola in West Africa with international visitor arrivals contracting by 11.1%.

A total of 799,700 new jobs in both the formal and informal sectors were generated in 2014 with the informal sector share of employment accounting for 82.7% of total jobs. The informal economy with some significant sectors like the matatu and jua kali sectors, that employ hundreds of thousands of young people are becoming more formalized and regulated. Private sector employment registered slower growth of 4.4% in 2014 as compared to 7.1% in 2013. Public sector employment increased by 2.6% in 2014 from 3.2% recorded in 2013. *(GOK Economic Survey 2015).* Furthermore, the concept of decent work and employment related provisions of the Bill of Rights are becoming more respected with labour inspection capacities in government departments being strengthened and Labour Laws being widely promoted, especially in the MSME sector.

Unemployment however, remains a major challenge especially among the youth (18 to 35 years) who form the majority of the population but the 30% public procurement reserved for women, youth and persons with disabilities is a government policy that is addressing this. Other key political developments include deepening implementation of devolution and strengthening of governance institutions to improve accountability and public service delivery at national and local levels.  Some key challenges being addressed by the government include security and land reforms all of which impact on economic and social outcomes.

**2.4 Environmental sustainability, land management and human security**

# 3. Key achievements for 2014-2015

During the implementation period 2014-2018, a number of achievements contributing to the outcomes and long term goal of the UNDAF and vision 2030 have been realised. This section outlines some of the key achievements realised in 2014-2014.

**3.1 Transformational governance**

**3.2 Human capital**

The reporting year saw several achievements towards the realization of the strategic result on human capital. There has been strengthened capacities in the generation and use of disaggregated information for policy dialogue and advocacy through trainings and updating of the information management systems. For example, the strengthened EMIS is being used to identify 4,000 schools under GPE. The year also realised an improved collaborative partnerships with the national and county level governments to support for integrated ECDE models with model ECDE centres established in Siaya, Kisumu and Homabay Counties which are being used to learning purposes and scaling up to other counties.

The reporting year recorded an improved maternal, neonatal and child survival and reduced malnutrition rates in the country. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014 preliminary report , has shown reduction in under five mortality from 74/1,000 (2008/09 KDHS) to 52/1,000 (2014 KDHS), reduction of infant mortality from 52/1,000 to 39/1,000, reduction of stunting from 35.3% to 26 and realization of MDG goal on underweight of 11%. The capacities of the referral health systems were strengthened and improved knowledge on health systems and services management including migrant sensitive health services were also realised.

On multi-sectoral HIV response, there has been improved national and county government capacities on scaling up of integrated HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions for the adolescents. This included putting in place County action plans to close the PMTCT gap and a national eMTCT validation committee to monitor progress towards eMTCT. The nutrition supply chain management in the country was also strengthened to also integrate HIV related nutrition supplies into one supply chain.

The year saw a stronger commitment to social protection with KES 19.1 billion allocated for safety net programmes in the 2015/2016 budget, compared to KES 13.4 billion in the 2014/2015 budget. The coverage of the social assistance programmes has risen to 17% of the poor households through the five large scale government led social assistance programmes (Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Older Persons, Persons with Severe Disabilities, Hunger Safety Net Programme, and Home Grown School Meals Programme) being implemented.

The reporting year has generally seen an increase in access and utilization of safe drinking water, adequate WASH facilities and hygiene practices for households, schools and health facilities, especially in high burden counties and emergency settings. Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) including verification and certification of open defecation free (ODF) in communities (1600 villages) scaled up in selected counties and model of Post ODF sustainability in the areas which have attained open defecation status developed and adopted. Policy wise, the new Education guideline that would ensure that all schools must have adequate WASH facilities were gazetted.

Drafted in 2012, the National Social Protection Council Bill is still not passed by Parliament, however a Joint Call for Action resulting from the Social Protection Conference held in January, signed by government and development partners renewed advocacy for a legislative framework for social protection. Information on safety net programmes available through the Single Registry informed expansion plans, and discussions about rationalizing and harmonizing programmes to reduce duplication and fragmentation in the sector, and has set the stage for programme consolidation in the upcoming year.

* 1. **Inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

The reporting year saw several achievements towards the realization of the strategic result on Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth with capacities of key national institutions (MOIED, MODP, TNT, MOALF, MSEA MOM and County Governments) enhanced to improve the productive and business environment through knowledge and technology transfer. Regulatory reform engagements and policies that support the development of productive business environment *(agriculture, PPD, Green jobs, gender, mining and transport)* were developed and disseminated and the Matrimonial Property Act operationalized. The reporting year also saw several transformative strategies *(National Youth Leadership and the MSEA Strategic plan 2013-2017* developed and or launched. In addition, access to business and entrepreneurship support structures and services especially for women and youth, was enhanced through the establishment of CBC’s, delivery units for ease of doing business, and automation of systems to ensure equitable access to opportunities and monitoring of government tenders under the 30% rule.

Several initiatives towards increasing generation of green energy for productive use led to the establishment of two (2) Low Carbon Low Emission demonstration centers in Mwea and training of staff in their installation, repair, maintenance and management. Bio -energy and energy efficient cooking technologies were promoted and resulted in increased production and supply of energy saving jikos in Kitui. At the same time, **c**limate smart agriculture was introduced in (Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, Kitui, Kilifi,  Turkana, Kitui) with 50,000 farmers trained and 80 ToTs conducted on conservation agriculture, 600 farmer kits for conservation agriculture distributed and 1315 Hectares put under irrigation. Producers were also supported to establish strategic partnerships to enable them access financial services, inputs and markets. Access to international markets for horticultural and agricultural products was enhanced with legislation (mycotoxins/aflatoxins) and training of producers to meet minimum export requirements.

In the manufacturing sector packaging, a key constraint to SME development was addressed with packaging solutions being availed to the SME’s. A road map for increased domestic production of pharmaceuticals was also developed and launched. Furthermore, capacities for value chain development and management was enhanced through technology and knowledge transfer with initial focus on the coconut value chain where staff of the Malindi Coconut Center of Excellence were trained and requisite equipment for husk processing installed. More important, the Master planning for Mombasa SEZ is ongoing, as is the establishment of an industrial park.

In the area of job creation, skills development and working conditions, development of appropriate Labour market policies was initiated. Decent work principles were introduced in the Matatu and Jua kali sectors and apprenticeship, vocational and on-the-job training was promoted with 600 SMEs trained on entrepreneurship and vocational skills, 1350 SMEs facilitated access to markets and 1,963 women led MSEs trained countrywide on how to access government tenders. A development programme aimed at creating 50,000 jobs for youth in Kenya, called Employer's Challenge was also initiated.

* 1. **Environmental sustainability, land management and human security**

# 4. Accomplishments for 2014-15

During year 1 of UNDAF, remarkable progress has been made in accomplishing key planned activities and realizing short term output results. Table 1 below outlines some of the key accomplishments that have been realized.

**Table 1. Accomplishments for 2014-2018**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| UNDAF Output Area | Accomplishments for 2014-2018 |
| SRA 1: Transformational Governance |
| 1.1.1: Human Rights focused policies | * Strengthened capacity of the GOK in the development of a public policy participation framework
 |
| Output 1.1.2: Alignment to constitutional & international standards | * Capacity of the Attorney general’s office (AG’s) office to develop a framework to implement the 2/3 gender rule strengthened through the National Gender Equality commission (NGEC). The 2/3 gender rule is in Parliament.
* Capacity of the police and judiciary to counter trafficking of persons strengthened.
* Support provided to the Kenya National Commission of Human Rights KNCHR to develop and publish the annual UPR monitoring report
* CIC supported to review three Bills (Environment Management and Coordination Amendment Bill, 2014, Child Justice Bill 2014, National Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill 2014)
 |
| Output 1.1.3: Judicial Reform-  | * Support provided to NCAJ to review, validate, launch and disseminate the National Policy on the Administration of Bail and Bond
 |
| Output 1. 1. 4: Ethics and Integrity-  | * Support provided to improvement of the complaint management system of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority
* Police Reform Programme advanced with National Police Service Standing Orders, Strategic and Communication Plans; vetting process established.
 |
| Output 1.2.1: Human Rights & Gender Mainstreaming | * Capacity of 10 select counties on gender responsive budgeting strengthened.
* Capacity of 47 County Gender and Youth Officers on gender mainstreaming strengthened
 |
| Output 1.2.2: Citizen Engagement and participation | * Political Economy Analysis on Women’s Political Participation in Nyanza, Coast, Eastern and Central regions by a CSO consortium conducted.
* A Knowledge, Attitude, and Practices (KAP) survey to assist in identifying suitable strategy to increase women’s visibility in the media conducted.
* Capacity of County Oversight Committees on enhancement of accountability strengthened.
 |
| Output 1.2.3: Electoral process | * The Joint Elections Programme Document finalized.
* Support provided to IEBS in the process of engagement in an all- inclusive post elections evaluation
 |
| Output 1.3.1: Devolution transition:  | * Support provided to Transition Authority (TA) and Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) to undertake costing of five functions.
* Support provided to the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC) to analyze legislative gaps in 25 pieces of legislation considered adverse to devolution and the development of a 13 point resolution of how to strengthen the legal framework in devolution implementation and reduce gaps in devolution legislation.
* Support provided to Kenya School of Government to develop five curriculum materials (Trainer and Participant Manuals) on Performance Management, Human Resource Management, County Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Leadership & Management curricular as recommended in the NCBF.
* Support provided to the Public Procurement Oversight Authority on public procurement
* County governments supported to develop gender and inclusion indicators in County Development Plans
* Scoping mission carried out in Samburu County to provide an understanding of the institutional arrangement for emergency preparedness & response (EPR).
* Discussions with Wajir County also initiated and a desk study of its Disaster Bill done to provide an understanding of the institutional framework for emergency preparedness and response.
* The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) supported in the design of a county based National Adolescent and Youth Survey that aims to identify county potentials for Demographic Dividend and inform county policies for health, education and economy for realization of Vision 2030.
 |
| Output 1.3.2: Service delivery capacity | * Support provided to undertake Public procurement capacity assessments in Laikipia, Kilifi and Kisumu counties.
* Capacity of County Officers from Procurement Entities in Kisumu strengthened.
* Strengthened capacity of 47 County Youth and Gender Officers on the MTP II gender indicators and development of work plans on utilization of the indicators.
* Capacity of staff from Kilifi County in planning, budgeting, and M&E strengthened.
* Strengthened capacity of officials from Samburu County as a result of a performance management training. County due to sign performance contracts with senior officers.
* Support provided to the County Government of Kiambu to pilot the first semi-aerobic landfill in Africa, improve waste management, improve service delivery, and strengthen capacity for revenue enhancement and youth participation through establishment of a Model Youth Livelihood Centre.
* Support provided to the ongoing construction of a landfill in Thika, significant improvements in revenue collection have been reported within the County since the revenue enhancement activities commenced.
 |
| Output 1.3.3: County good governance models | * Support provided to Kisumu country to improve staff accountability as a result of mid-term review of the Performance Contracts 2014/15. This informed the re-organization of the County Government in which five County Executive Committee Members were relieved of their functions due to poor performance.
 |
| Output 1.3.4: Learning and innovation:  | * Samburu County Government supported to make budgetary allocation to emergency response where county contributed 900mt cereals for relief. - Developing guidelines for planning, management of implementation of relief interventions and the package of support to Samburu County can serve as a model for informing possible support to other countries
 |
| Output 1.4.3: M & E Capacities | * Support for M& E capacities has been provided by placing a Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist to strengthen the M&E function of the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and at the M&E Directorate for the strengthening of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System.
* Capacity building for chronic food security and nutrition analysis conducted and identification of indicators for data collection to carry out chronic food insecurity analysis.
* Annual Health sector report for the financial year 2014/2015 developed. In addition, 6 Counties were supported to develop their health sector performance reports (Machakos, Kilifi, Bungoma, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Baringo) while two others (Kilifi and Machakos) were trained on 1CD-10 to improve cause of death reporting.
 |
| Output 1.4.4: Population and Socio-Economic Data | * MICS Key Findings Reports for Bungoma, Kakamega and Turkana finalised and are ready for dissemination in the three counties.
* National and county governments supported to conducting Short Rains Food security assessment
* 2014-2015 short rains assessment covering 23 counties supported. The findings have since been shared with Ministry of Devolution and Planning and data is being used for planning
* Support to on-going upgrade and roll out of the drought early warning system
* Support provided to the completion and launch of Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
* Demographic dividend analysis and design of a national survey on Youth supported
* Civil Registration Services (CRS) supported to analyse 2014 vital statistics and preparation of the 2014 Vital Statistic Report
* Operationalization of the Maternal and Child Health strategy (MCH strategy) of birth registration in Garissa, and health facilities in Turkana, Homa bay counties
* Births and Deaths registration Agents in Kilifi County were trained on birth and deaths registration to increase registration coverage.
* Support provided to Kenya’s representation in the 3rd Conf. of African Ministers Responsible for CR, and Health
* Capacity building (international training) provided to two technical Civil Registration Services officers on civil registration
* Population Studies and Research Institute of the University of Nairobi supported to conduct a s demographic and health survey at The Rusinga Island Demographic Surveillance Site
* Support provided to the Monitoring and Evaluation Department (MED) to formulate the National policy on Monitoring and Evaluation
 |
| SRA2: Human Capital |
| Output 2.1.1:  | * Support provided to ongoing revision/review/ dissemination and operationalization of key policies, strategies and implementation plans within the education sector are on course
* Support provided to operationalization of the Education Standards Quality Assurance Council (ESQAC) and the National Council of Nomadic Education (NACONEK) gazetted/operationalized to facilitate review of the Nomadic Education Policy.
* Capacity of MoEst to generate and use disaggregated information for policy dialogue and advocacy, technical and financial support for Education Management Information System (EMIS) strengthened. As a result, school EMIS census data has been processed and the 2014 Education year book (statistical booklet) is ready to be launched in May, 2015. In addition, support in identification of 4000 schools under GPE using the strengthened EMIS.
* Support provided to develop a concept note on developing Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Policy Framework has been developed, and finalization of NESSP.
 |
| Output 2.1.2: | * Support provided to 6 schools each in the Counties of Siaya, Kisumu and Homa Bay to establish integrated ECDE models, with an integrated approach to the holistic development of the child.
* Strengthened capacity of staff Supported capacity development of teachers under CFS framework and Vocational training – support from UNICEF to assess technical skills to reach 100 vulnerable children in Elgeyo Marakwet county, the Identification and selection of trainees completed. A Resource book drafted to strengthen capacity of mobile school teachers, to be released next quarter and a capacity building workshop for 39 principals and deans of curriculum of PTTCs has been concluded. The National Meriting Tool has been disseminated to all primary schools for self-assessment and results are expected in May.
* School feeding program in ASAL has benefitted 770k beneficiaries and implementation of the Cash to Schools program has reached an est. of 850k beneficiaries.
* Provision of motor cycles and vehicles to enhance monitoring for 3 counties and the capacity of Over 1000 training of school managers (head teachers and committee chair) on school management programmes in Garissa, Tana River, Baringo, West Pokot and Samburu improved.
 |
| Output 2.1.3:  | * Strengthened technical and financial support to the national and select county governments in developing and implementing strategies to improve Access, Equity, Quality & Relevance are progressing well. Increased enrolment and attendance drive initiatives at the county level with support from the MoEST have been conducted. Development of guidelines for mentorship programmes and technical support to ESQAC in roll out of CFS framework and meriting tool across all 47 counties is ongoing.
* To support in-school and out-of school life skills-based comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), comprehensive sexuality guidelines have been develop and a high level National Dialogue on CSE is scheduled to take place in May, 2015 prior to the launch of CSE guidelines. The Emergency Preparedness Response Plan (EPRP) and Policy have been validated and 64 emergency focal person trained on EPRP in high risk counties.
 |
| 2.2: WASH Environmental preservation / food availability – nutrition / health | * The national Scaling -Up Nutrition Patron identified, HE Margaret Kenyatta through a national advocacy event held in February 2015 which provided a platform for high level sensitization on Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN).
* Strengthened nutrition specific and sensitive programme integration through a variety of strategies including at county level through joint planning and use of relevant entry strategies e.g. through pastoral field schools advocacy and at national level through technical support provided on integration of nutrition into school curriculum.
* Continued support to address micronutrient deficiencies with a focus on supplies and technical support including distribution of micronutrient powders in 8 counties, development of the national MNP operational guidelines and polices for schools, enhanced behaviours change programme for increased utilisation of Iron and Folate Acid in 2 counties, as well as support to the Vit A national programme.
* Systems strengthening of nutrition interventions into health systems including support to supplies and delivery of the programme for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition.
* Strengthened integration of nutrition commodities for treatment of severe acute malnutrition into the MoH with pilot KEMSA distribution implemented in 2 counties and support to newly established national commodity steering committee.
* Enhanced generation of evidence to inform nutrition programme contingency and response planning continues through technical and financial support of UN partners to the national integrated nutrition and food security system as well as support to the health system nutrition indicator reporting to refine service delivery.
* Community Led Sanitation (CLTS) aiming to achieve open defecation free (ODF) communities scaled up in two counties of Siaya and Kitui which resulted in 14.3 % additional villages achieving ODF status.
 |
| Output 2.2.1 Health Systems 150/150 | * Supported the Annual Health Congress, where the Kenya Health Sector Strategic and Investment plan, Annual health sector performance report, 2013/14, National HRH Norms and Standards, Report on impact of Free Maternity Services were formally launched by Government.
* Supported the development of human resources for health management and development plan in five counties –two in northern Kenya, and Nairobi (informal settlements) that contribute to high maternal mortality, and two in Western Kenya that contribute to high under five mortality-ongoing.
* Supported Health Systems and Services Management training in Baringo and Uasin Gishu counties
* The national PPPH strategy completed, and is now awaiting final stakeholder validation
* The National Health Accounts 2013/14 report was completed, and awaits launch
* ICD-10 training materials and guidelines for counties was completed
* Finalized the national referral health services recording and reporting tools
* Financial and technical support to the Kamukunji sub-county health management team to strengthen migrant sensitive health services.
 |
| Output 2.2.2  | * A national nutrition symposium in February 2015 provided a platform for high level sensitization on Scaling up Nutrition (SUN).
* Inter-county livestock cluster meetings held in 11 counties. Members of a Pastoral Field School (PFS) in Marsabit were trained on nutrition and agriculture linkages.
* 100 curriculum developers from KICD were sensitized on the role of education in enhancing nutrition outcomes.
* Supported capacity development of health workers at national level and in all arid counties for implementation of the MNP programme.
* Supported the development of the MNP operational guide and the piloting it in six schools.
* Community Led Sanitation (CLTS) aiming to achieve open defecation free (ODF) communities was scaled up in two counties of Siaya and Kitui which resulted in 14.3 % additional villages achieving ODF status.
* Support for the Micronutrient Powder (MNP) Programme and multi-sectoral linkages.
 |
| Output 2.2.3 RMNCAH: 150/340 | * Support provided to Religious leaders to advocate for increased utilization of RMNCAH services
* Capacity of Governors and other County leaders to support implementation of Community Health Strategy for Maternal and New-born services strengthened
* Technical and financial support provided to the Ministry of Health to develop Policy Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health.
* Continued provision of services to survivors of sexual and Gender-Based violence in refugee camps – Kakuma and Daadab.
* Supported provision of comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps
* Supported provision of comprehensive family planning services in Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps.
* Capacity of Medical-Legal experts on prevention and management of sexual and gender-based violence strengthened
* Turkana, Homabay, Kakamega and Nairobi counties supported to report and upload maternal and new-born deaths in DHIS. National MOH have established RMNCH Scorecards and county (all 47) orientations currently on-going.
* Comprehensive integration of HIV/ EMTCT, nutrition, protection and MNCH services at national level.
* Support provided to roll out KQMH model to Homabay, Kakamega, Turkana, Nairobi and Garissa counties
* Support provided to Pumwani and Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital to develop KMC Operational guidelines.
* Support provided to undertake baseline survey in the 20 centres of excellence in Turkana County
* Support provided to establish additional 50 CHUs; trained CHVs and CHEWs linked to MNH Centres of Excellence (COE)
* Strengthened capacity of CHVs and CHEWs on community maternal and new-born care
* Financial and technical support provided to develop the CHS Policy and strategy, the MNH household booklet and finalization of the qualitative study in Homa Bay and Turkana.
* Capacity of the Government Working Group on establishment of GBV One Stop Centres strengthened
* African Regional Forensics Conference supported to improve country knowledge on forensics evidence and access to justice for GBV victims; resulted in GoK policy commitment to establish DNA databank of sexual offenders and invest in forensic lab infrastructure and technical capacity
 |
| Output 2.2.4 Communicable and Non-Communicable 150/168 | * Support provided to finalisation of the Concept notes for Joint HIV-TB and Malaria to the GFATM
* Support provided to revision of Malaria strategy
* Capacity of health workers on malaria SBCC strengthened.
* Support provided to launch the TB strategy, commemoration of World TB day, assessment of the Diagnostic capacity of the TB technology - the Gene expert mission conducted; and Tuberculosis Drug resistance surveillance study facilitated
* Support provided to development of policy documents for alcohol prevention and control strategy, physical activity manuals, alcoholic drinks control bill, amendment of traffic act to include child safety on the roads
* Capacity of supervisors and data collectors on the WHO STEPs survey to gather data on non-communicable conditions strengthened.
* Support provided to the development of POA 2015 for Guinea worm certification committee and Roadmap for GW certification
* Support provided to GW COMBI plan review and roll out plan
* Lymphatic Filariasis survey protocol development
* Support provided to revision of MDA/LF plan
* NTDs mapping report finalised
* Support provided to cholera response
* Support provided to development of Marsabit county multi-sectoral emergency and disaster management plan.
* Capacity of 49 Tutors from medical and nursing schools on the new EPI curriculum strengthened
 |
| 2.3: Multi-sectoral HIV & AIDS response | * Capacity of and county government to scale up of integrated HIV prevention, treatment and care interventions for the adolescents strengthened.
* Enhancement of the nutrition supply chain management in the country to

Integrate HIV related nutrition supplies into one supply chain.* Support provided to establish County action plans to close the PMTCT gap and a national eMTCT validation committee to monitor progress towards eMTCT .
 |
| Output 2.3.1: Strategic planning and funding | * Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework 2014/15-2018/19 (KASF) developed, launched and rolled-out providing strategic direction to national and county government ministries on the implementation of the multi-sectoral HIV response. The framework is rights-based and gender focused and sets ambitious targets for ending the AIDS epidemic in Kenya by 2030
 |
| Output 2.3.2: Partnership and coordination: | * Capacity of national and county capacity to coordinate, implement and monitor the multi-sectoral AIDS response to achieve the KASF objectives strengthened.
* Strategy for strengthening the institutional capacity of NACC, in line with the devolution, and framework for strengthening NACC’s engagement with partners developed
* County leadership committed to implement the Paris Declaration on ‘Ending AIDS in Cities’ in Nairobi as a result of collaboration with Nairobi City County and UN
 |
| Output 2.3.3: Health sector mainstreaming: | * Support provided to the integration of HIV into health services for sustainability, and optimal use of limited resources for improved service utilization.
* The First Lady’s Beyond Zero Campaign towards HIV control and promotion of maternal, new born and child health in Kenya rolled-out at county level; the campaign has to date delivered mobile clinics to 28 counties, increased awareness and mobilised political commitment at county level to strengthen the prevention of mother to child HIV transmission
* The Global Launch of the ‘All in’ campaign to end AIDS among adolescents by H.E. President Kenyatta in Nairobi. The President subsequently made a commitment to accelerate HIV treatment and care for children and adolescents and to increase domestic funding for HIV in Kenya, resulting in increased accountability at the highest level in the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health to deliver HIV related services for children and adolescents.
 |
| Output 2.3.4: Social response: | * Strengthened engagement of state and non-state actors, including Parliamentarians, CSO’S, religious and community leaders and media to be accountable for a rights-based and inclusive HIV response at national and county level.
* HIV & AIDS Equity Tribunal Strategic Plan 2013-2017 developed, launched and implemented; the strategy provides an ambitious agenda to transform the Tribunal to take full advantage of its mandate to reduce stigma and discrimination and to enhance access to justice to infected and affected populations.
 |
| Output 2.3.5: Education sector: | * Support provided to the education sector to play a key ‘external’ role in prevention and in reducing stigma, and an important ‘internal’ role in providing access to care, treatment and support for teachers and staff.
* Comprehensive Sexuality Education Guidelines adopted and implemented, contributing to an increasingly enabling environment towards integration of comprehensive sexuality education in the curriculum
 |
| Outcome 2.4: | * Strong commitment to social protection in the 2015/2016 budget with KES 19.1 billion allocated for safety net programmes (compared to KES 13.4 billion in the 2014/2015 budget).
* 17% of poor households covered by social assistance programmes with five large scale government led social assistance programmes (Cash Transfers for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Older Persons, Persons with Severe Disabilities, Hunger Safety Net Programme, and Home Grown School Meals Programme) being implemented.
 |
| Output 2.4.1:  | * Capacity of MOLSSS, MDP, MoH, county governments & partners strengthened to develop a social protection legislative & strategic framework that strengthens government’s leadership, programme integration & coordination; enhances the use of evidence & sets standards, promotes innovation & institutionalization of best practices 148**/**150
* Support provided to the Department of Children’s Services to carry out a comprehensive review of child data in the CT-OVC programme to track the coverage of children by county to inform expansion plans, and potential for layering support with other programmes.
* Support provided to passing of the Council Bill on social protection, and 12 other priority actions signed up to by Government and development partners.
* Support provided to comprehensive analysis of child data for other safety nets—including the Hunger Safety Net, Cash Transfers for Older Persons and Persons with Severe Disabilities, Cash for Assets, and School Meals—to determine potential for layering support with other programmes.
* Capacity of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services strengthened
 |
| Output 2.4.2:  | * Capacity of MOLSSS, MDP, MoH, county governments & partners to set up functional social protection coordination mechanisms at national & county levels, which are inclusive & ensure harmonization, efficiency, complementarity & synergies of interventions 179/150 strengthened
* Support provided to the National Social Protection Secretariat to establish a roadmap for enhancing the Single Registry, including integration of data on food assistance programmes, data protection and sharing protocols, integration with the complaints and grievances mechanism for social protection programmes, and decentralized access to counties and sub-counties.
* Support provided to the department of immigration to finalize a migration profile for Kenya that includes an initial mapping of trafficking routes and trends to inform future work on anti-human trafficking.
* Capacity of Garissa, Marsabit, Uasin Gishu, and Turkana counties on sexual/gender-based violence and anti-human trafficking. strengthened
* Support provided to the Kakamega County “Oparanya” maternal and new-born health programme, 5,055 women have been registered during the reporting period, of which 1,703 received payments in March.
* Support provided to four (4) Child Protection Centres that provide integrated child protection services to children and families in need of care and protection.
* Support provided to launch guidelines on Alternative Family Care of Children
* Support the national Child Helpline to provide quality services I n seven regions.
 |
| Output 2.4.3: | * Capacity of MOLSSS, MDP, MoH, county governments & partners to plan implement, monitor and evaluate social protection programs to achieve strengthened (a) progressive & sustainable expansion of coverage & adequacy for benefits; & (b) enhanced capacity to respond to shocks 143/150
* Capacity to deliver referral services for victims of sexual/gender-based violence and/or human trafficking in marginalized/conflict-affected communities strengthened.
* Direct assistance provided to 48 trafficked girls, men, and women during the reporting period.
* Support provided to the National Social Protection Secretariat to analyse mechanisms for strengthening financial procedures and increasing timeliness of safety net payments, and establish a robust monitoring and evaluation system.
* Support provided to Samburu County Government to undertake an emergency preparedness capacity assessment as a precursor to developing an assistance plan to support the County Government to analyse food security trends, and prepare for and respond to emergencies.
* Two publications on caring for children without parental care were launched: *Guidelines for the Alternative Family Care of Children in Kenya* (2014), and *National Standards for Charitable Children’s Institutions in Kenya* (2014).
* 447 Stakeholders (from Children’s Services,, health, education, police, judiciary and civil society have increased capacity and knowledge on these issues, through training delivered in 8 counties.
* Projects aimed at helping workers in both the formal and informal economies improve their access toexisting social protection mechanisms continued, with an emphasis on informal economy workers, youth and women entrepreneurs.
* Labour law compliance in the matatu sector has been a focus to ensure that drivers and conductors are registered with the NHIF and the NSSF through their sacks.
 |
| SRA 3: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth |
| Output 3.1.1: Regulatory Frameworks : | * 8 business friendly and effective policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks reviewed and or formulated (4 agricultural policies and 2 agricultural bills; 1 draft National Youth Leadership and Entrepreneurship Strategy; 1 MSEA Strategic plan 2013-2017).
 |
| Output 3.1.2 - Equitable access to opportunities: | * Support provided to18 line Ministries and Attorney General’s Office to provide improved services.
 |
| Output 3.1.2: Equitable access to Opportunities *:* | * Capacity of the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development to ease doing business strengthened.
* Capacity of private sector actors in Nairobi to implement the UN global compact Women’s principle no 5 has strengthened lead to increased enrolment of private sector companies in Kenya, and a desk to oversee GCN work in Kenya established.
* Capacity of women farmers from Taita Taveta, Bungoma and Machakos in agribusiness and SMEs strengthened
* Support provided to strengthen monitoring of Government tenders under the 30% preference and reservation scheme through IFMIS. (Nairobi).
* Support provided to establish County business development centers TaitaTaveta and Kwale to serve SMEs in the counties and entrepreneurs.
 |
| Output 3.1.3: Policy operationalization: | * Two proposals developed and submitted for funding in the framework of the MAFAP Initiative (Monitoring and Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policies).
* Capacity of GoK to establish appropriate enterprise development services in Huduma Centers and showcase innovative products and services in various platforms at the national level strengthened.
* Support provided to draft Policy on Public Private Dialogue (PPD)
* Support provided to operationalize the The Matrimonial Property Act .
* Capacity of experts and key partners to advocate for the Matrimonial properties act (countrywide) strengthened.
 |
| Output 3.2.1 Sustainable energy for all : | * Support provided to promote, produce and supply Bio-energy and energy efficient technologies including energy saving jokes in Kitui.
* Support provided to implement low carbon, low emission, and clean energy technology programme in Mwea.
* Support provided to implement low carbon emissions program through the Kenya cleaner production center in efforts to mitigate climate change.
 |
| Output 3.2.2 Agriculture: | * Climate smart agriculture promoted and 1,315 ha irrigated land rehabilitated to serve 650 farmers in West Pokot.
* TA on agribusiness symmetry provided to promote strategic partnerships and enhance access to financial services and products in Kitui, Machakos and Makueni.
* High value crops and livestock introduced in West Pokot, Kitui, Makueni and Machakos to provide farmers with alternative crops.
* To increase food production and diversification of livelihoods for food insecure households, training in appropriate efficient water utilization technologies in arid and semi-arid areas was supported to increase food production and diversification of livelihoods for food insecure households.
* Diversification of water sources and resources strengthened in Kitui through supply of tanks and lining for shallow wells to Farmer groups
* Strengthened capacity of farmers in Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, Kitui, Kilifi ,Turkana, and Kitui) to undertake conservation agriculture
* 600 farmer kits distributed for conservation agriculture*.*
* Support to strengthen the capacity of Staff from the Kenya Nuts and Oils to develop

 value chain of the coconut, is under way* Support provided to equip and install the processing of husk center of excellence in

 Malindi. |
| Output 3.2.3 Extractive industry: | * Institutional capacity for legal and policy frameworks to effectively support gender responsive and sustainable management of the extractive sector strengthened through a study on existing legislation, policy and formal and informal mechanisms for community participation and environmental sustainability (to be published soon), and through technical assistance to the development and finalization of various policies in the mining sector at the Ministry of Mining
* Capacity of national and county government, journalist’s parliament, CSOs, private companies, academia as well as development partners to enhance community engagement in Kenya’s Extractive sector strengthened.
* Support provided to conduct Studies conducted on:
* Value Chain Analysis for Selected Minerals in Kwale County with a special focus on Silica Sands and Duruma slates (Mazeras). The draft report is out and being reviewed.
* Supply Chain Analysis for SMEs as suppliers to the EI in Kenya, the case of Kitui and Kwale Counties.
 |
| Output 3.2.4 Productive processing and transformation | * Support provided to launch the Road map for Pharmaceutical Development in Kenya
* Value chain analysis study for the identified sectors on-going
* Value addition for Mango Jam, Mango Chips, Honey, Mango Fruit juice promoted.
* Support provided to finalization of Syndication Plan and Timelines for the agro-processing delivery unit completed
* Leather industrial park physical planning has commenced
 |
| Output 3.2.5 Market access and trade | * Support provided to cereal board and East African Growers Company to enable provision of storage, sorting, grading and packing facilities for pulses and legumes for farmers in Machakos, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni and Kitui.
* 31 SMAES supported and 932 farmers in agribusiness and market symmetry.
* Awareness on handling and mitigation of Maize Necrosis Lethal Disease and ways of preventing aflatoxins contamination enhanced in Bomet, West Pokot, UasinGishu, Machakos, TharakaNithi, Makueni and Kitui.
* Agribusiness development services centers established to act as hubs for producer groups, marketing information and training to build agribusiness capacity in Machakos, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni and Kitui.
* Capacity of the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development and A Cooperative Alliance to exchange market information and prices of nine value chains through E- platforms strengthened.
* Master planning for Mombasa SEZ ongoing
* Awareness market access and trade by journalists and KEPHIS technologists enhanced
 |
| Output 3.3.1 Employment creation and enterprise development   | * Support provided to the development of a programme aimed at creating 50,000 jobs for youth in Kenya, called Employer's Challenge, which is an initiative between the Government, KEPSA, Microsoft and the UN.
* Capacity of 1,963 women led MSEs countrywide to access government tenders strengthened. At least 10 women who were trained have formally registered businesses qualifying them to enter into a business contract with government, 5 women supported also pre-qualified for tenders and 3 of those trained won government tenders.
* Baseline survey to determine support needed by MDAs and rural financial service institutions to enhance outreach of financial innovations and technologies conducted
* Support to JoyFul Women Organization to provide Business Development Services to women entrepreneurs.
* Green Jobs in Construction Sector Value Chain launched
* Capacity of 600 SMEs on entrepreneurship and vocational skills strengthened
* Capacity of 1350 SMEs to access markets strengthed
* Support provided to develop green technology for MSEs
* Support provided to strengthen entrepreneurship and vocational skills at county level by deploy country wide 97 trainers trained at HP life center.
* Two County Business Development Centers developed as one-stop shops for MSMEs (Kwale and TaitaTaveta).
* Support provided to initiate development a National Strategy for Women Entrepreneurship
* Support provided to draft the National Youth Employment Strategy and

Implementation modalities of the strategy. |
| Output 3.3.2 Skills development :  | Open learning centre under establishment in Kariobangi Nairobi. 384 students completed vocational training; 25 students trained in business management and training ongoing for 20 more students; 8,741 trainees were placed on industrial attachment. Members of staff in the MoLSSS sensitized on the requirements of LMIS. Quarterly Labour Market Information System reporting in place. |
| Output 3.3.3 Employment: | 3 Wages Councils held (Protective & Security Wages; Agricultural Wages; General Wages) and at least 4 other new Wages Councils under establishment (including Transport Sector Wages). |

# 5. Gender and Human rights

# 6. Challenges, CONSTRAINS, AND KEY LESSONS

**Challenges and constraints:**

As outlined in table 1 above, though a number of accomplishments and notable achievements have been realised in the respective strategic result areas various limitations in terms of risks and constrains have been experienced. These include:

1. ***Limitations in the coordination ,institutional and management structures for implementation of UNDAF***

Limitations in coordination, institutional and management structures required for implementation of UNDAF has not only delayedinception of planned activities but also affected implementation of actual planned activities. Some notable examples include:

* Lack of clarity on HIV coordination roles and responsibilities within national and county structures also hinders the UN engagement at the county level
* Human resources for HIV in UN agencies has responsiveness and weakening technical leadership of the HIV response
* Inadequate Coordination among various actors working on economic empowerment issues (development partners, national government agencies and NGOs) and communication between central level and county level could set back implementation.
* Different Calendar years for GOK and UN
* Smaller UN agencies in particular have had challenges with staff allocations. This is especially the case where the agencies participate in multiple joint programmes

 To mitigate on this challenge, the UN is putting in place measures to improve on coordination especially among UN agencies, efforts are being made to convert activities that are related into joint projects/programs. In addition, strengthening the National secretariat is a key priority for improving coordination and implementation of UNDAF related activities.

Future Alignment of UNDAF Structures and Processes with the Government Budgeting Cycles and the Aide

Effectiveness Group (AEG) as well as a common approach for stakeholder’s engagement across the strategic groups

Will also go along in improving effectiveness and efficiency of the coordination and implementation mechanisms.

1. ***Capacity gaps at both National and County levels to implement devolution:***

The administrative set up in most of the counties, is still under transition hence hindering implementation of the programme in a number of ways.

* The low capacity of counties in planning and monitoring and spending resources is a critical factor that has hindered progress.
* Low uptake capacities among micro and small enterprises and entrepreneurs especially in the counties
* Most Kenyans have limited knowledge of devolution, yet with very high expectations on the promise of devolution.
* Coordination capacity constraints at National and Devolved systems.
* Insufficient and poor quality data for evidence based planning at the county level among others
* Poor infrastructure (transport and energy) especially at county level limits competitiveness of MSME’s
* Transfer of funds for routine vaccines to counties is posing challenge in procurement leading to stock outs and defaulting on co-financing for new vaccines;
1. ***3. Heightened instances of insecurity:***
* Security incidents, including those terrorism related, have complicated implementation of some programmes such as those with the National Police Service, as they would focus a great deal of the attention on sealing with these issues rather than on reform related matters.
* Heightened instances of insecurity and conflict particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions has for example greatly hampered programmes in the sector and remote programming/monitoring is being explored as an alternative.
* Barriers to education in terms of access for girls and children in hard-to-reach areas remains and programme interventions are aimed at exploring innovative ways/approaches to addressing the barriers to expand opportunities for girls in hard-to-reach areas.
* Insecurity especially in the Coastal and North-Eastern parts of the country, led to emigration of medical staff and even closure of some health facilities, affecting access to health care.
* Insecurity has also impacted on economic growth especially the tourism sector which has been

 affected by travel advisories blanket media coverage of security related issues

***4. Corruption and Accountability***

The recently released graft report could possibly slow down devolution implementation in case County Officers named in the report are found culpable. UN will continue to monitor the situation on dealing with graft and be able to respond accordingly by ensuring mainstreaming of anti-corruption measured in its devolution programming.

***5. Inadequate Funds***

Limited resources (both financial and material) has led to less implementation than would have been reported. Kenya’s new middle income status introduces a major risk to funding as this may affect Donor’s allocations in development. Notable examples include:

* Reduced external funding for HIV response is a major risk for delivering the expected results. Domestic finance 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
* Additional resources are required for EPI cold chain to expand immunization services to additional 793 health facilities and replace non-functional EPI fridges in 1674 Health facilities and to support training and supervision and of health workers
* Even though entrepreneurs are trained to support their ability to start or grow their businesses, there is no guarantee that they will actually receive funding from financial service providers

To address the challenge the program management oversight group (PMOG) has developed a draft resource mobilization strategy for all the UNDAF strategic result area groups. The strategy has explored innovative approaches to mobilize resources and efforts put in place to engage various donors to buy in ongoing and new initiatives and to continue supporting development processes in the country.

Some successful resource mobilization strategies during the 2014-2015 reporting period include:

* There is continued resource mobilization to support maternal, new-born and child health services. The UN H4+ mobilized USD 15 million to support 6 counties (Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Isiolo, Lamu and Migori) with high burden of maternal deaths. This programme will be implemented over 2 years, till end of 2016.
* GoK funding at national and county level is limited for nutrition specific programing. However, recent commitments by the EU of 19 million Euro and USAID of 42million USD to nutrition in 2015 will strengthen nutrition programs, while the WASH sector is still facing funding challenges though more counties are prioritizing resources for sanitation. Funding for sustained commodities from the integrated management of acute malnutrition for children and women met the need for FYR 2014/2015 and procured though UN partners however rein unstable with lack of commitments into 2015/2016.
* Government of Kenya working with UN Agencies and other Partners managed to secure US$88.4 million grant from the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) for implementation of the following components:- Early Grade Mathematics in Primary class 1 and 2; school improvement; Teacher Management; Institutional Management and Quality Assurance .
* 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.
* Started internal discussion to develop a roadmap to approach the foundations and private sector

***6. Policy and legislation***

Review, formulation and operationalization of relevant policies and legislation has in a number of instances delayed implementation of the program activities:

* The National Safety Net Programme for example is implementing a new payment process, with a new payment service provider (PSP), payments are being held until the new PSP is on board, which means that many people targeted for social assistance under these programmes are not receiving their transfers
* The slow process of amending the Children Act (2001) is impacting other reform procedures relating the realisation of children’s rights
* Likewise, delays in passing the National Social Protection Council Bill are affecting the potential for establishing national guidelines on safety net programmes and coordination mechanisms for social protection at the county level.

***7. Socio cultural factors***

In addition to the physical, institutional and structural limitation, socio-cultural and demographic factors have limited implementation of the UNDAF program in a number of ways:

* The emerging stand by church on vaccine safety for example has the potential to disrupt the gains made in immunization programs. WHO and UNICEF are working closely with MoH on the issue.
* Mass relocation of refugees to Somalia could lead to under-vaccination in this population group and subsequent outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases that could be exported to Kenya
* High Illiteracy levels among vulnerable communities has in some cases hindered participation or

 targeted groups especially vocational training programmes

* The cholera outbreak in some of the focus counties has also interrupted development programming.

**A number of lessons have been learned and will be useful in implementing the next phases of UNDAF. These include:**

1. Increased efficiency in the coordinated approach for example one UN support to the 2nd annual devolution conference through the UN Devolution Group (Devolution & Accountability Outcome Group) has helped make UN support predictable for the Council of Governors.
2. National and county level engagements are both necessary in the context of Kenya’s devolution as the downstream support informs policy level engagement at the national level. The UN needs to continue engaging at both levels to ensure that there is cross-fertilization of experiences at both levels.
3. With the understanding that county governments are evolving at different pace in the devolution process, focus should be on designing and delivering a package of support that can serve as a model for informing possible support to less advanced counties.

# 7. Partnerships

A number of initiatives have been undertaken in partnership and/or consultation with a range of civil society organisations, development partners, county governments and other interested. These will lead to increased county level engagements and more focus on service delivery. Some of the successful strategic partnerships during the reporting period include:

* GoK in partnership with USAID/Kenya and DFID/ Kenya is implementing TUSOME Early Literacy Programme. Tusome is funded by USAID and DFID at a cost of USD 53M – Nationwide, with Technical support from RTI International. TUSOME target:-5.4 million class 1 and 2 children in public primary schools, 100, 000 children in 1,000 APBET Institutions, 48,000 teachers in public primary schools and 2,000 teachers in APBET Institutions; and 1052 TAC Tutors.
* Children’s investment fund Foundation( CIFF) – a UK based organization through RTI International has provided a grant of $16 million for 4years for Tayari pilot programme in three selected Counties:- Uasin Gishu, Laikipia and Nairobi- But to be scaled up to additional Counties at latter part of the programme. Expected outcome: To reach 75,000 children in 1,500 ECD centres across Kenya by 2018.
* Engagement with the Inter-Religious Council has facilitated advocacy of SRH among the religious leaders.
* Established partnership between the UN and the Council of Governors has raised the platform of maternal and new-born health in the counties. This has made it possible for the various counties to allocate funds for maternal health and generally the Health sector.
* There is on-going discussion to strengthen engagement with foundations and the private sector .The partnership with the Private sector to enhance support especially for maternal health is underway.
* Partnership with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Ministry of Devolution and Planning and  Microsoft for the Employers Challenge that seeks to create 50,000 opportunities for youth.
* Rabo Bank Foundation is interested in offering high risk, low cost agricultural loans.  Work is ongoing with the bank to identify suitable groups that could benefit from this offer.  At the same time, work is ongoing with other banks to ensure that producers are able to make an informed choice when looking for agricultural financing.
* Partnership with CHAI and USAID/MCSP project (technical and Financial) has contributed to successful application for MR vaccine introduction in 2016 and funding by GAVI for supplemental campaign in September 2015.
* Through the SUN UN network UNCIEF FAO, WFP, WHO UNAIDS and UNFPA are partnering together with the other existing networks from GoK, Civil Society, Donor and Business to achieve results in policy and the scaling up of nutrition specific and sensitive programming across Kenya.
* As the JP-HIV has been operating since 2007, most of the partnerships are established and long-standing.

New partnerships include collaboration with the Nairobi City Council to implement the Paris Declaration on ending AIDS in cities and engagement with the Council of Governors to support county HIV responses.

NACC’s forthcoming partnership engagement framework will provide critical guidance to all partners for a more harmonized approach.

# 8. way ford: pRIORITIES FOR 2015 -2016

# 9. Financial report 2014-14

1. Kenya’s priority for post 2015 agenda: Review of the curriculum to make it competency based to generate skills for work and for life; Rebrand TVET into competency based modular curriculum; Enhance linkages between industry and all the training institutions; Focus on ICT Integration in Education; Early Grade literacy and Numeracy programmes to be up scaled and given more attention; Establish more Technical Universities; Upscale learning assessments; Enhancing access, equity and quality through provision of a one year free compulsory ECCE; Target the hard to reach children, by coming up with specific interventions; Regular researches to be conducted to fill data gaps for the disadvantaged and marginalized groups of children; Studies to be conducted on how to have sustained investment in education and to adopt best financing models which is equity based. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)