



United Nations Kenya Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026

- The current **United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2018-2022)** finishes on 30 June 2022.
- Our new **Common Country Analysis (CCA)** was finalized and validated with the Government of Kenya, national and international stakeholders on 6 October 2021. It was, in turn, based on a data-driven, granular “**Leave No One Behind**” Analysis of LNOB risk across Kenya.
- On the same date, the Government and stakeholders also agreed a Roadmap to develop and sign the new **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)** by 1 July 2022.
- With three UN Kenya entities – the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** and the **United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)** – due to submit new **Country Programme Documents (CPDs)** in 2022, the Resident Coordinator and the three Resident Representatives/Country Directors together ensured that
 - The overall **Structure and Results Framework for the new UNSDCF** was designed, developed and agreed with the Government of Kenya, national and international stakeholders by January 2022 – the Structure and Results Framework was formally validated by the Government of Kenya (the Permanent Secretaries of

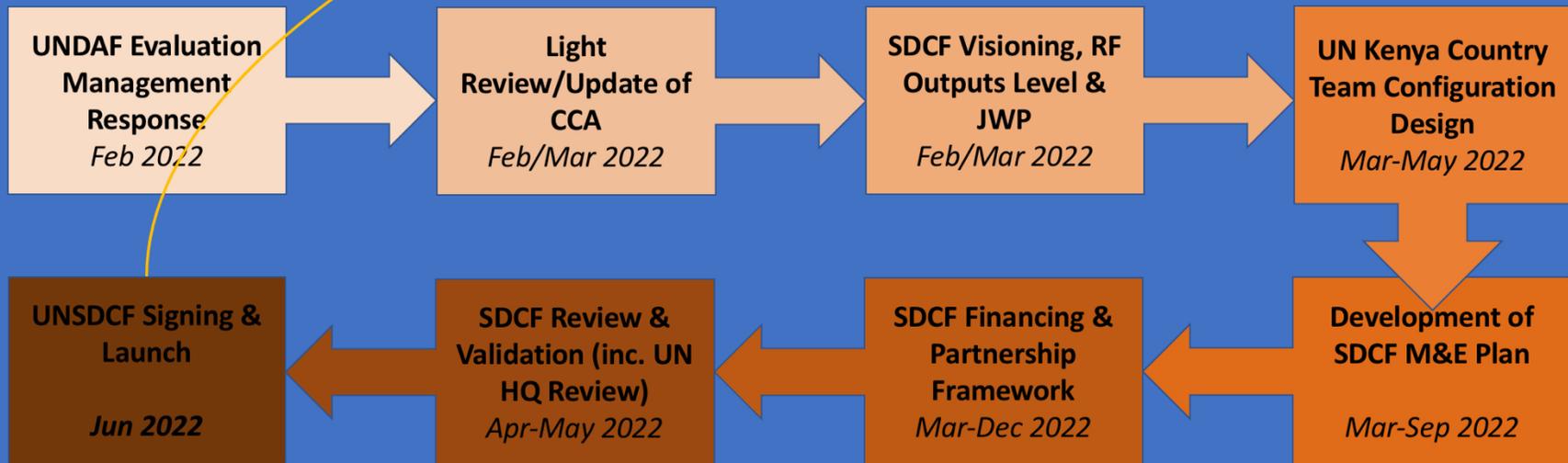
Treasury and Planning, and of Devolution) on 19 January 2022 (with subsequent validation by the Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs on 9 February 2022);

- The three CPDs were derived from the UNSDCF Structure and Results Framework as it was emerging through discussion with Government and stakeholders in Autumn 2021. In particular, the CPDs derive from and are fully aligned with the 2 strategic priority pillars and 5 outcomes of the UNSDCF Structure. Once this process was complete, this derivation and alignment was formally confirmed by the Resident Coordinator in [letters to the concerned heads of agencies](#).
- The [full UNSDCF](#) – with Programme/Output Layer (developed at a multi-stakeholder workshop from 21-25 February 2022 and still to be validated), a Financing Framework, the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and the UNCT Configuration Design is on track for signing with the Government of Kenya by 1 July 2022.

Agreed Joint Road Map with Government



REVIEW & REALIGNMENT
MTPIV, NEW GOVT
PRIORITIES
End 2022





United Nations Kenya

Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026

Results Framework: Validated Structure, Outcomes & Indicators



Structure of the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

KENYA VISION 2030 & MTP IV

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

LNOB Lens

Across all Kenya, cross-cutting Leave No One Behind lens (SDG Target 10.2):
 "By 2026, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status."
 Particular LNOB emphases: leave no women or girls behind; leave no youth or children behind; leave no one living in the ASALs behind; leave no one living in an informal settlement behind.

**Strategic Priority 1
People & Peace**
[National & Devolved Governance, Social Protection, Human Capital, Women Empowerment, Youth Empowerment, Children, Equity, Inclusion & Cohesion, Human Rights etc.]

<p>Outcome 1.1 By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive & peaceful environment, while enjoying human rights, trust institutions & participate in transformative governance systems that are gender-responsive, just & rule of law compliant.</p>	<p>Outcome 1.2 By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements - have improved, inclusive & equitable social & protection services.</p>
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**Strategic Priority 2
Prosperity & Planet**
[Inclusive Growth, Green Transition, Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity & Nature-Based Solutions, Agriculture, Nutrition, Food & Livelihoods Security etc.]

<p>Outcome 2.1 By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified & environmentally/climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies & realize growth that is resilient, green & equitable.</p>	<p>Outcome 2.2 By 2026, all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – have access to & derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition.</p>
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Cross-Cutting SDG Accelerators



**Strategic Enabler
Partnership**
[Innovative Finance, Public-Private Partnership, Gvt Cost-Sharing]

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

UN Kenya SDCF Theory of Change

IF

Kenya can reduce its deep inequalities and lift all at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – out of poverty, and ensure their equitable access to quality services within a peaceful and well-governed society

AND IF

The Kenyan economy becomes an early and successful adapter to the Green Transition, including all at risk of being left behind – particularly all women & girls, all youth & children, all in the ASAL counties & all in the informal urban settlements – while preserving ecosystem services restored and intact.

THEN

Kenya as a whole will be transformed and propelled towards the overall realization of the SDGs while leaving no one behind.

AND IF

Kenya is able to innovate & maximize the potential of multi-stakeholder partnerships, aligning available financial resources – domestic & international, public & private – to the attainment of the SDGs.

Introduction

1. General Assembly Resolution 72/279 replaces the former generation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks with a new tool: the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The UNSDCF (or “Cooperation Framework”) is “the most important instrument for planning and implementation of the UN development activities at country level in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda)”. Going forward, development-focused country programmes of individual UN entities in Kenya will be derived from and aligned to the UNSDCF, not the other way around. This demands a UNSDCF that is strategically focused and visionary, rather than a consolidation of a wide and dispersed array of UN programmatic activities by different UN agencies, funds and programmes.
2. The validated UNSDCF Kenya structure clearly articulates the UN Kenya’s collective response to work with Kenya to address national priorities and gaps in its pathway towards meeting the SDGs. Kenya’s national priorities are the UNSDCF’s “North Star”, as expressed in Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plan IV. The UNSDCF is a living document over four years and will be reviewed starting end 2022 to ensure the UNSDCF full alignment with the finalized MTP IV and the sustainable development priorities of the incoming government. The structure also embodies the spirit of partnership fundamental for the 2030 Agenda. It has strengthening governance at the core, at national and devolved level. And it is determined to support the Government and people of Kenya to “build forward better and greener” from the COVID-19 Pandemic.
3. The UNSDCF guides the full arc of UN programme planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of UN support on country level for achieving the 2030 Agenda. The UNSDCF further reflects and articulate the contemporary relationship between the Government of Kenya and the UN system’s collective support to achieving the SDGs priorities and gaps, moving from development “assistance” to cooperation and strategic partnership, and from “funding to financing”.
4. The UNSDCF emphasizes United Nations Development System normative commitments. It particularly enshrines the central 2030 Agenda determination to “leave no one behind” (or “LNOB”) at its heart. UN programming under the UNSDCF is required to be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind. It must prioritize integrated and joint programming approaches, addressing core programming principles in a holistic manner, not as add-on modules. These principles are integrated throughout all stages, guiding both process and content. The key principals are: Leaving No One Behind; a Human Rights-Based Approach; Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; Resilience; Sustainability and Accountability.
5. The current United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) comes to an end in June 2022, at which point the new UNSDCF (in accordance with the joint Roadmap) would be signed to cover a critical stretch of remaining years to achieve the SDGs. On 6 October 2021, UN Kenya and the Government of Kenya jointly launched the Roadmap for the Development of the New Kenya UNSDCF (2022-2026) and validated together the UN Common Country Analysis (CCA). And on 19 January 2022, Government and international partners validated the overall UNSDCF Theory of Change, Structure, Outcomes and Indicators.

6. The Common Country Analysis (CCA) was, itself, based on a comprehensive and detailed LNOB analysis. This clearly identified the populations and areas of the country most at risk of being left behind in Kenya's otherwise remarkable sustainable development process – and accordingly, the areas and groups on whom we must place particular emphasis. UN Kenya will use an LNOB lens across all Kenya and to all its work through the UNSDCF. SDG target 10.2 will form the basis of our LNOB lens: “by 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”. And additionally, drawing directly from the CCA and LNOB analysis, the UNSDCF will bring a particular (but non-exclusive) emphasis to supporting four groups of the Kenyan population: leave no women or girls behind; leave no youth or children behind; leave no one living in the ASALs behind; leave no one living in an informal settlement behind. These four groups make up the majority of the Kenyan population and share some of the lowest development indicators. Without bringing these groups along Kenya cannot reach the SDGs.
7. The structure of the UNSDCF revolves around the “five Ps” of the SDGs (People, Peace, Planet, Prosperity and Partnerships) grouped into 2 strategic priorities – People/Peace and Prosperity/Planet – and a third strategic priority as a strategic enabler: Partnerships. As per Agenda 2030, we are all called upon to move away from a classical siloed approach based on thematic compartments. In a siloed approach the five “Ps” would each form a strategic priority area and all actors would nicely fall into these traditional thematic compartments. UN Kenya is determined to not do “more of the same” or “business as usual”. The SDGs are interlinked and to reach them, we must over the next eight years work closely together over thematic or sectoral traditional barriers. To deliver the SDGs, we must challenge ourselves and work within a UNSDCF structure that promotes and also in some ways forces cross-fertilisation.
8. For “People and Peace”, the linkages in the CCA between delivery of good quality services and addressing inequalities on the one hand with, on the other hand, the work to ensure good governance on both national and devolved levels, enhance national cohesion and prevent conflicts is clear if we aim for transformative change. Equally for “Prosperity and Planet”, the CCA clearly showed the massive opportunity for Kenya to accelerate its green transition. Kenya aspires to be a global leader on environment and innovation and here it is necessary to link the work on economic development such as Kenya's ambition to transform the value chains of nature-based enterprises including in agriculture, nutrition and food/livelihood security, and affordable and clean energy under “Prosperity” closer together with the work to maintain or restore the ecosystem services of Kenya and adapt and mitigate the climate emergency under “Planet”. Finally, innovative and dynamic multi-stakeholder “Partnerships” are the key strategic enabler and provide the motor for the two strategic priorities. These partnerships will operate through a set of cross-cutting SDG accelerators also identified by the CCA.
9. UNSDCF implementation will be supported by the development of a strategic, coherent and clear data plan building on a wide range of data sources and in some instances mining the necessary data to accompany the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and all its indicators disaggregated to track persons/groups at risk of being left behind. With the UNSDCF, UN Kenya will work even more closely together and “deliver as One”, by using UN joint programmes, by better UN coordination at both national and devolved levels and by increased joint UN funding/financing. Furthermore, UN Kenya will also develop a financing framework and resource mobilisation strategy for the UNSDCF aimed at shifting from funding to financing and to private sector investments in the SDGs.

Strategic priority 1: People and Peace

National development priorities:

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

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

Regional frameworks:

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

SDGs and Targets: 5, 10, 11, 16, 17

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data source/MoV	Assumption statement
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<p>Outcome 1.1 By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind- particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements, - inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive, and peaceful society where human rights are upheld, and benefit from accountable institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender responsive and uphold the rule of law</p>	<p>1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place, operational and funded to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</p>	<p>Constitution of Kenya Article 23 (2010); National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15- Section 8 (2011), The Prohibition of FGM Act, (2011); and the Prevention against Domestic Violence Act (2015)</p> <p>Public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment: the government tracking system is being put in place by National Treasury and the Office of the Controller supported by Unicef and UN Women, so data will be available by 2022/ 2023. (confirmed by UN Women)</p> <p>Level of funding for mandated institutions, eg Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, National Gender and Equality Commission. (Disaggregated data available from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and from line ministries.)</p>	<p>Three, ie full implementation of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (Constitutional Amendment Bill- Two Third Gender Rule (2011), 2. Political Parties Act (2011), 3. Election Act (2011) <p>For funding for gender equality, system will be in place and data readily available 2022/2023 to track GEWE budget allocations (confirmed by UN Women)</p>	<p>Kenya Law Review (www.Kenyalaw.org)</p> <p>Parliament of Kenya Hansard</p> <p>Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) of National Treasury and Control of Budget Management Information System (COBMIS)</p> <p>Government budget allocations.</p> <p>KNBS reports.</p> <p>Government reports on progress against SDGs</p>	<p>Vulnerability due to political, socio-economic and climate related issues continues to be a pressing factor in the ASALs. Devolution continues to progress and support for it is maintained at national and sub-national levels. GOK continues to translate its commitment to LNOB policies and supports ASAL county governments in undertaking transformative policies for inclusion and good governance.</p> <p>The spillover effects (in Kenya) of the political and security situation in the region, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia remain limited and contained.</p> <p>Where legal frameworks and mechanisms are not established to promote, (re)enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination including on the basis of sex, the UN and development partners will have the space to assist GOK and/ or counties</p>
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	2. Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	1,413 people reported to be harassed by police officers in Jan-June 2020. (IPOA, Annual Report 2020, KNCHR National Survey on Human Rights for Vulnerable Group during COVID-19 Pandemic), 34% discrimination and stigma due to COVID-19 (KNCHR, 2020) 39% reported to police GBV and harmful practices (2020) 37% of PLHIV are being discriminated against (2021)	XX% of complaints investigated or dealt with (tbd). 25% of PLHIV are being discriminated against	KNCHR and KNBS NGEC –mandated on discrimination and equality NEPHAK (National Stigma Index)	in establishing these mechanisms. GOK and County Government demonstrate political will to develop, implement and monitor policies, strategies and frameworks that are gender responsive and accountable. Men and boys are actively engaged in the work for gender equality. Gender sensitivity is mainstreamed by the GOK and County Governments throughout development, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of activities. GOK and County Governments maintain, promote, and establish where needed, systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
	3. Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance	Baseline: 58.5% (2020)	Target: 65% (2026)	Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance	
	4. Proportion of county governments reporting improved public finance management processes and systems for equitable, efficient and accountable service delivery.	Baseline: 50% (2021)	Target: 75% (2026)	Data Source: Council of Governors, Office of Auditor General, Office of Controller of Budget, National Treasury and Planning	
	5. Proportion of population (disaggregated age, sex, demography) subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological	Cases of FGM rose to 139 in 2020 from 74 in 2019, while GBV recorded 3,884 cases in 2020 from 2,189 in 2019. (Economic Survey, 2021 by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) (National	Reduce the number and % of cases by half	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Partners Reports and Data, Media reports	GOK and County Governments reinforce adherence to international human rights law and prohibition of discrimination to continue preventing and countering

	<p>violence, (c) sexual violence and (d) human trafficking in the previous 12 months.</p>	<p>Crime Research Centre, 2021)</p> <p>The number of GBV cases recorded between January and June 2020 increased with 92.2% compared with those of between January and December 2019 (Draft SDG Gender Factsheet 2021 by UNWOMEN and KNBS)</p> <p>Physical violence</p> <p>Children</p> <p>12% of females and 11% of males aged 13 to 17 perpetrated physical violence.</p> <p>13.5% females and 2.4% males aged 13-17 experienced sexual violence.</p> <p>13.5% females and 2.4% males aged 13-17 experienced sexual violence.</p> <p>17.3% females and 5% of males experienced emotional violence before the age of 14.</p> <p>7.7% of female children and 2.3% of male children</p>			<p>discrimination, harassment, abuse and violence, including SGBV. Political will to increase budget allocation to independent human rights commissions, and operating optimally by 2026</p> <p>The Government and UN Agencies will invest in reporting and data management systems in line with existing Data protection legal framework (e.g. Data Protect Act)</p> <p>The Government and UN Agencies will invest in awareness creation or sensitization programmes to educate the public on GBV, related legislation and procedures for reporting the cases.</p> <p>With support of partners the Judiciary integrates the informal systems of resolving disputes into the formal criminal justice system to work hand in hand to mitigate on malpractice that contravene the national legal</p>
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		<p>(aged 15 to 24) experienced multiple type of sexual and physical violence.</p> <p>Women 36.9% of women & girls aged 15 years and older were subjected to physical violence, 13.3% subjected to sexual violence, 32.4% subjected to emotional/psychological violence.</p> <p>Men (KDHS 2014) 40% of men physical violence, 2% subjected to sexual violence</p>			<p>framework and International Standards.</p> <p>With support of partners Judiciary place special attention on the most vulnerable: provide affordable and accessible justice journeys for all</p> <p>With support of partners Judiciary intensifies consistent and thorough data collection: ensure accountability and focus on the users of justice</p> <p>GOK and County Government continue to align national and county level formal and informal dispute resolution mechanisms, and continue to promote the contextualization of the mechanisms, in order for proportion of population to access resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Demographic dividend risks becoming a demographic disaster, with large numbers of unemployed, disillusioned and unemployable youth.</p>
	6.Proportion of the population including displaced population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	Between 17.2 and 17.9 million Kenyan citizens have experienced one or more legal problems in the past four years (2017). Almost two out of three adult Kenyans (63%) 2017 have encountered a situation in which an accessible, affordable and fair justice process is needed.	Reduce by half the number of people who encounter legal problems	KNBS Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16, Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Kenya 2017 by HiIL, research supported Judiciary and World Bank KIHBS	

					<p>GOK and County Government continue to be committed to establishing, supporting, and being accountable to further develop, decision-making to be inclusive and responsive without discrimination.</p> <p>Violations of human rights in countering criminality and violent extremism attacks, especially in North-eastern counties of Kenya, hamper realization of results. Similarly, pressure on civil society and media will undermine oversight and accountability mechanisms. There is need for strengthened fiduciary management, particularly at decentralized levels.</p> <p>High levels of corruption and a lack of accountability and transparency hinders economic growth and further contributes to social alienation. Disparities and exclusion can also breed violent extremism.</p>
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National development priorities:
 Constitution of COK-Chapter 2 on National values - human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized; Chapter 4 article r 21-28- on Bill of Rights and Article 43 & 53 – on economic social rights.
 Vision 2030-The social pillar- aims to improve the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare projects and programmes, Frontier Counties Development Council FCDC- strategy –serves as a catalyst in promoting, integrating & sustaining peace & socio-economic development (status tbc)

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

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

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

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

SDGs
 1, 2, 3, 4 ,5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Result	Performance indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Outcome 1.2: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services.	1.Percentage of under one children fully immunized	83.2 (DHIS2)	87	DHIS2	The government-led Post COVID 19 economic recovery continues to the extent where the economy is fully recovered; and Government domestic funding will be sustained to social sectors. Kenya continues to enjoy political stability in the country, in particular after 2022 elections in 2022. Peace and security will prevail throughout the country, in particular in ASAL counties. The effects of climate change, draught and other disaster occurrences will be under control
	2.Skilled birth attendance	72 (2020 KHIS)	80	KHIS	
	3.Mortality rate: attributed to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases	13.4	10	KDHS	
	4.Net Enrolment rate for boys and girls in pre-primary education, primary, and secondary education.	Pre-primary 77.2%, Primary 92.5%, Secondary 53.3% (2019)	Pre-primary 100%, Primary 100%, Secondary 86%	NEMIS (Basic Education Statistical Booklet)	
	5.Percentage of girls and boys with acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM) who are admitted for treatment and recover	80.7% (2020)	85%	KHIS	
	6.Percentage of population using basic drinking water services	61.6% (2020)	69%	JMP	
	7.Civil registration under one year	82.9 % (2020)	100%	KBSR	

	8.Percentage of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population	0.72 % (2021)	0.18	Kenya National HIV estimate 2026	
	9.Percentage of people living with HIV on ART	83% (KHIS 2021)	95%	KHIS 2026	
	10.Social protection coverage and financing: Social assistance Social security Social health insurance coverage	Social assistance 12% Social security 22% Health insurance 39% (Social protection sector review. GoK 2017)	Soc ass 40% Soc sec 50% Health ins 50%	2023 Social Protection Sector Review, The Enhanced Single Registry for Social Protection. Mid Term Review of the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2023	
	11.Social sectors allocation and spending as a % of total budget and GDP in real terms.	Financing for social protection (%of GDP) 2.5 (2020)	5%	National Budget Estimates/Social Protection Review	

Strategic priority 2: Prosperity and Planet

National development priorities:

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

Regional frameworks:

Agenda 2063, IDRSSI, EAC Vision 2050, Regional: AU Agenda 2040: Fostering an Africa fit for Children, CEDAW, Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 1995, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and Members

of Their Families, 1990, Convention concerning domestic workers, no. 189, Communique of the Sectoral Ministerial Meeting on the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons in the IGAD Region (2020), EAC Common Market Protocol, Various IGAD Declarations (Kampala, Djibouti)

Policies

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

SDGs and Targets:

Planet: SDGs 5, 6,7,8,9,11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

Prosperity: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data source/MoV	Assumption statement
Outcome 2.1: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent	1.Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	53% - Overall 52.0% - Male 54.0% - Female 48% children 52% adults (KNBS 2020)	28% Overall	Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020 Integrated Household Budget Survey	Recovery efforts from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic are accelerated as planned. Formalizing of informal jobs remains a priority in the next five years. Government policies, frameworks, processes etc. remain conducive for a sustainable economic growth

work in the sector economies and realize growth that is resilient, green, and equitable.	2. Households in the ASAL counties have an acceptable food consumption score (%) and percentage of households using emergency and crisis coping strategies- by county, livelihood zone, gender of HH head	Acceptable food consumption score 65% at aggregated level for ASAL/ 2021 NDMA long-rain assessment Livelihood coping strategy index 30% at aggregated level for ASAL/2021 NDMA long rains assessment	80% 20%	Food Security Early Warning Monitoring and partner outcome monitoring. Annual NDMA long rain assessment (based on monthly food security monitoring) 2026	Government priorities align between the national and county levels/does not change (if MTP 3 change) Political environment in the country and in the region remains conducive for investment, development, and implementation. Recovery efforts following COVID-19 and two consecutive droughts are in place. Government continues to invest into resilient livelihoods and sustainable food system programmes. Local communities are able to anticipate, absorb and mitigate external shocks (including climate shocks).
	3. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Time Use Survey data (2022)	Care Work Policy (2026)	UN Women committed to develop further. Time use survey data and care work policy 2026 Satellite account for unpaid care and domestic work commitments, NDC Kenya	
	4. Employment in formal and informal sectors respectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% formal (KNBS economic survey 2020) • 83% informal (KNBS economic Survey) 	Formal 25% Informal 75%	LM Survey; KNBS Economic Survey	
	5. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	7.6% (2020)	15%	Annual Kenya Economic Survey	

	Reduction in post-harvest food loss (%)	30% (2021)	25%	FAO committed to develop the necessary data for baseline, target and means of verification together w GoK.	Kenyan government will continue to elevate and deliver on the systemic challenges facing the production, transformation (processing, transportation, storage etc.) and consumption of food taking into account environmental sustainability. Action will be in line with the Food Systems Summit Outcomes, 2021. There will be adoption of improved technologies and practices along the critical loss points in the food supply chain
	6. Kenya ranking in Green Growth Index for Africa.	Kenya ranked 14 in Africa in 2019 (Green Growth Index, published annually by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), 2020.	Kenya to be ranked 11 in Green Growth Index in 2026 (Comment: 20 per cent improvement)	Green Growth Index, published annually by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI).	Kenya continues to prioritize the green transition of its economy, including through policies and public funding.
	7. Reduce proportion of the population not accessing decent and adequate housing living in informal settlements and slums	About 60% of urban population living in 498 slums and informal settlement (KNBS, Kenya National Housing Survey 2012-2013)	Reduce to 50% of urban population living in informal settlement and slums	KNBS, Kenya National Housing Survey World Bank Report 2017 Evaluation Report for the Ministerial Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022; Mid-term Evaluation reports for the Ministerial Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027	Programme will be adequately resourced and implemented with targeted timelines. Programme will not be disrupted by unforeseen negative circumstances e.g. litigations especially in informal urban settlements.

	8. Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	Less than 2% of women access, use and own land/productive resources 43% of women constitute agriculture labour force (2020, MoLPP- 2020-2024 Strategic Plan)	30% of women have access, use and own land 30% women in decision making platforms/committees	Analysis of the NLIMS and land registration records on ownership. Number of women in the various land committees Number of women farming and doing agriculture.	For good governance in sustainable ecosystems, a whole of society/communal approach with diverse representation is needed. This includes reforms to ensure women equal rights to productive and economic resources, as well as access, use, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national policies and laws and global commitments.
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National development priorities:

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

Regional frameworks:

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

SDGs and Targets:

SDGs 5, 6,7,8,9,11, 12, 13, 14 and 15

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target (Cooperation Framework end)	Data source/MoV	Assumption statement
Outcome 2.2: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left - particularly all	1.Red List Index	0.78 (2018)	1	IUCN	Biodiversity conservation and restoration is contributing to key growth sectors for the achievement of sustainable development

<p>women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition.</p>					(such as agriculture, construction, tourism, etc.)
	2.Percentage of household using renewable energy and green technologies	70% (2021)	90%	KNBS annual report Renewable global status report (EIA) (Min of Energy/National Treasury/ Directorate of statistics/KEPSA/KAM)	Intensified scale up in renewable investments and improved government policy (solar, wind etc)
	3.Tree cover as a proportion of total land area (%)	7.28% (Kenya VNR 2020)	12%	KFS reports, MOEF Reports, Economic Survey	The benefits of nature-based solutions will help bring change within the private sector and also contribute to the overall green transition in Kenya.
	4.Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	Tbd by FAO.	Tbd by FAO	FAO committed to develop baseline, target and ensure means of verification together w GoK	Investments in environmentally sustainable and climate smart agriculture continue as key for adaptation and mitigation to the climate crisis and for a green economy.
	5.Water quality - Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services-KHDS/KNBS	73.3% (2019)	78% (UN to consult w GoK for target)	KNBS, Kenya Demographic Health Survey, Water Resource Authority	Policy frameworks and strategies in place to address diseases impacted by water quality without harming the ecosystem.
	6.Proportion of urban population with proper access to Municipal services in Solid Waste Management (SWM)	Approximately 50% of population accessing proper solid waste services (National Solid Waste Management Strategy, 2015)	Increase to 65% of urban population accessing proper solid waste disposal (exact target tbd in consultation w GoK)	NEMA Evaluation Report for the National Environmental Management Strategic	Waste management system a prerequisite for a circular economy and for nature-based solutions.

				Plan 2019 – 2024; Midterm evaluation reports for the National Environmental Management Strategic Plan 2025 – 2029. Environmental Performance Indicators Report 2026	
	7. Carbon Emissions - Annual emissions of CO2 equivalent	93.7 million tons (2015), *less than 0.1 % emissions globally	30 million tons	Kenya UNFCCC Update - review of COP26 commitments, NDC Kenya	Timely government reporting in line with COP26 commitment of 32% carbon emission reduction by 2030
	8. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons per 100 000 population.	In 2015 on average 5.5 million persons affected by droughts (Kenya Disaster Risk Profile, World Bank and Global Facility for DRR, 2019)	In 2026, X,X million persons in Kenya affected by droughts. (tbd, under way)	(tbd, under way)	Early warning systems utilized to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters and include resilience across all counties and on national level. Risks, disasters (both manmade and natural) and climate adaptation are adequately managed within relevant structures and adequately resourced.

National development priorities:
Vision 2030 Pillars, MTP III and MTP IV.

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

SDGs and Targets: SDG 5, 10, 17

Results	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline	Target	Data source/MoV	Assumption
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<p>Outcome 3.1: By 2026, Kenya's path to achieving SDGs benefits from effective multiple stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration as well as financing and investments that accelerate sustainable development for people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements.</p>	<p>1.Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget that benefit people in Kenya at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, all women and girls, and all children and youth.</p> <p>2.Number of productive multi-stakeholder partnerships in Kenya supporting crosscutting SDG accelerators and the achievement of the SDGs <i>including</i> through financial and non-financial resources that benefit people at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, women and girls, children and youth</p> <p><i>*(Survey to reflect on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number of partnerships b. Level of trust and commitment among partners on the shared vision c. Rating of coordination roles and responsibilities undertaken by governance and management d. Level of satisfaction with the overall partnerships e. Partnerships initiatives pipeline & f. Diversity of partnerships g. Financial resources leveraged through partnerships h. How many of these partnerships are supporting LNOB agenda) <p>Private resources allocated to LNOBs to be assessed by UN.</p>	<p>2019 5.3%</p> <p>Baseline partnerships tbd through joint survey to be conducted in 2022 by Treasury and UN Kenya. Given the relevance and the possibility to do survey, the UNCT maintains this indicator and commits to produce the data.</p>	<p>7.3%</p> <p>Target to be set based on survey carried out in 2022. Realistic assumption of estimated % of the overall budget for the CF that will be funded through partnerships</p>	<p>Economic Survey</p> <p>Survey done in 2022 and repeated early 2026. Target to be measured by the survey done in 2026. Financial projection report for the CF.</p>	<p>New government policies are aligned with the SDGs. Impact of pandemics, climate change & disasters is well mitigated Well managed elections and smooth transition of power. The political and economic environment will remain stable within the region. Stability of the global & regional economy. Favourable environment for partnerships is maintained with the new government. Effective leadership of multi-stakeholder partnerships. Partnerships constitute whole society and whole of government</p>
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