Kenya

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

2009 - 2013

United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Kenya 2009-2013

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Foreword

We envision a bright picture for Kenya that not only includes children living free from abuse and violence, but one of families and communities enjoying peace and prosperity, in a thriving economy, free from poverty, hunger and disease, as was envisioned over four decades ago when Kenya became independent. In so doing, we may sound too optimistic, and even futuristic - but this is the vision that the UN in Kenya working closely with the government and other development partners, is hoping to contribute to, in this third United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Kenya, 2009-2013.

Kenya is emerging from difficult times - the post-election crisis of 2007/8, the impact of the global economic downturn, coupled with climate change, inadequate employment opportunities for the youth and increased insecurity. This means that now, more than ever, the Government of Kenya and the UN must renew their commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the realization of their values and principles - to eliminate poverty in Kenya, and to create the conditions in which all Kenyan people can achieve their economic, physical, intellectual and creative potential. Our vision of a country in which communities and people come together to promote freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance and respect for life must become a reality.

Building on the analysis contained in the United Nations Common Country Assessment, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) identifies a specific set of development issues explicitly aligned with the Government's Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan. The UNDAF specifies development outcomes that are most appropriate to the areas of focus and expertise of the United Nations agencies, and emphasizes joint programmatic efforts to maximize the collective efficiency of the United Nations.

The coming five years are a crucial period in Kenya's national effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015, work on the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Agenda 4 actions of the to bring about peace, justice and reconciliation. The outcomes set out in this Framework are ambitious, but achieving them in a timely manner is essential to the Government's long-term development strategy.

We are grateful to our many partners in Government, development partners, members of the civil society and the UN agencies in Kenya whose invaluable contributions in the consultations and working committees have resulted in this Framework. The Framework and the formulation process are a useful contribution to the harmonization of United Nations activities in Kenya.

Aeneas C Chuma
Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator
United Nations, Kenya

Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, E.G.H, MP
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance,
Government of Kenya

UN Country Team in Kenya

COMMITMENT STATEMENT

We, the United Nations Country Team in Kenya, pledge our commitment to foster co-operation among all our agencies in the country, to enhance the performance and impact of the UN system by embracing a new vision for a common UN response to development assistance in Kenya.

The process of formulation of this framework has involved the active participation of all resident UN agencies and the Government of Kenya as well as consultations with nonresident UN Agencies and all stakeholders.

This UNDAF is seen as a strategic instrument for forging critical partnerships for achieving key human development objectives in response to Kenya's development imperatives.

The Goal of UN Assistance is to pursue a rights based approach to development with a special focus on poverty reduction including the reduction of gender disparities.

For us to realise this goal, we have prioritized three strategic areas of support, along with four cross cutting issues. The three strategic areas are: improving governance and realisation of human rights; empowering people who are poor and reducing disparities and vulnerabilities; and promoting sustainable and equitable economic growth for reduction of poverty and hunger. Cross cutting issues include gender equality; HIV/AIDS; migration and displacement; climate change, peace and reconciliation. These will guide our collaborative programming where appropriate as part of the implementation of the UNDAF, to ensure complementarity and synergy in our efforts as well as those of other development partners as we respond to Government development priorities.

The signing of this UNDAF represents our commitment to enhancing the implementation of the UN Reform Programme at the country level.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASCU	Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit
AU	African Union
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
COMESA	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CP	Country Programme
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAC	East African Community
ERS-WEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GoK	Government of Kenya
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IDO	International Development Organizations
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JP	Joint Programme
KACC	Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KJAS	Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNHCR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MD	Millennium Declaration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MTSP	Medium Term Strategic Plan
NACADA	National Commission Against Drug Abuse

NACC	National Aids Control Council
NARA	National Accord and Reconciliation Act
NASCOP	National AIDS/STDs Control Programme
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NHSSP	National Health Sector Strategic Plan
NSA	Non State Actor
OEC-DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Development Assistance Committee
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSRDS	Public Service Reform & Development Secretariat
QSA	Quality Support Assurance Cluster of the Regional Directors Team
RBM	Results Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RDT	Regional Directors' Team (UN) for Eastern and Southern Africa
SPR	Strategic Prioritization Retreat
SRA	Strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach Programme
TB	Tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDGO	United Nations Development Group Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNON	United Nations Office in Nairobi
UNV	United Nations Volunteer
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

At the 2000 UN Millennium Summit, world leaders from rich and poor countries alike committed themselves - at the highest political level - to a set of eight time-bound targets that, when achieved, will end extreme poverty worldwide by 2015.

End Poverty 2015 Campaign

The Millennium Development Goals

1. End Hunger and Extreme Poverty

2. Universal Education

3. Gender Equity

4. Child Health

5. Maternal Health

6. Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases

7. Environmental Sustainability

8. Global Partnership

www.endpoverty2015.org

Executive Summary

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya for the period 2009-2013 aims to contribute to the realisation of national priorities, the advancement of human rights and the achievement of the principles and values embedded in the Millennium Declaration, and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and provide a common agenda and framework for all development partners, the UN and the Government to work towards together. The UNDAF articulates the structure of UN System in Kenya's operations in support of national development priorities over the next five year programme cycle, and facilitates a holistic, nationally owned approach to the country's challenges.

The UN's overall strategy in pursuing these goals will be to work together to "Deliver as One". Under the coordination of the UN Country Team (UNCT), UN agencies will undertake joint programmes, common monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and ensure transparent and accountable use of resources.

Building on the analytical work reflected in a Complementary Common Country Assessment, the UNDAF identifies a set of priorities aligned to the Government of Kenya's Vision 2030, which aims, by that date, to transform Kenya into a prosperous, globally competitive middle income country over a succession of five-year planning periods. It also considers the political and social realities following the post-election violence, especially the structural issues identified in the agreements signed as part of the National Dialogue Process to end the violence. The UNDAF Outcomes have been realigned to the National Medium Term Plan (MTP) and correspond to the areas in which the UN has collective expertise and comparative advantage. Emphasis will be on the needs of the most vulnerable groups, creating equal opportunities and promoting peace, justice and reconciliation, thus contributing to the progressive realization of the rights of all citizens.

The UNDAF is based on three priority areas and three crosscutting themes integrated across the priority areas and outcomes. These are as follows:

1. IMPROVING GOVERNANCE AND THE REALIZATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

UNDAF OUTCOME 1.1
Strengthened Institutional and legal frameworks and processes that support democratic governance, transformation, accountability, respect for human rights and gender equality.
(UNDAF outcome anchored on the Vision 2030 Political Pillar[1] and on Agenda item 4 of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement.)

2. EMPOWERING PEOPLE WHO ARE POOR, AND REDUCING DISPARITIES AND VULNERABILITIES.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.1
Increased equitable access and use of quality essential social and protection services with a focus on vulnerable groups

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2
Measurably reduced risks and consequences of conflict and natural disaster

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.3
National HIV response is delivering sustained reduction In new infections, scaled up treatment, care, support and effective impact mitigation
(UNDAF outcome anchored on the Vision 2030 Social Pillar[2]).

3. PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR POVERTY AND HUNGER REDUCTION WITH A FOCUS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS.

UNDAF OUTCOME 3.1
Economic Growth, Equitable Livelihood Opportunities and Food Security for Vulnerable Groups Enhanced and Sustained

UNDAF OUTCOME 3.2
Enhanced Environmental Management for Economic Growth with Equitable Access to Energy Services and Response to Climate Change
(UNDAF outcome anchored on Vision 2030's Economic[3] and Social pillars.)

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[1]Aims at realising an issue-based, people-centred, results-orientated and accountable democratic political system that respects the rule of law and protects all the rights and freedoms of every individual in society.

[2]Seeks to create and build a just and cohesive society, with equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.

[3] Aims at achieving 10% economic growth by 2012 and thereafter sustaining the average economic growth rate at 10% or above

Crosscutting themes include: Gender equality; HIV/AIDS; migration and displacement; climate change, peace and reconciliation.

The UNCT estimates that approximately US$ 635 million will be needed over the five year period to achieve the six UNDAF outcomes. This includes the financial resource allocations that the UN agencies expect to receive and the funds that they expect to mobilize from external resources.

"Leaders who adopted the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 envisioned halving the proportion of people living without access to basic sanitation by the year 2015 – but we are nowhere near on pace to achieve that goal. Experts predict that by 2015, 2.1 billion people will still lack basic sanitation. At the present rate, sub-Saharan Africa will not reach the target until 2076."

End Poverty 2015 Millennium Campaign

Introduction

The UN has been responding to Kenya's development challenge since before independence. A number of UN agencies with a wide range of mandates including economic, social and political development and encompassing good governance, human rights, health and nutrition, education, gender mainstreaming, management of disasters and peace and reconciliation are involved in this work.

BACKGROUND

This is the third UNDAF for Kenya. Covering the period 2009-2013. It focuses on the UN System's response to national priorities and needs in a collective, integrated and coherent manner. It was jointly developed by the UNCT and the Government of Kenya from the initial Plan of Engagement to the formulation of the UNDAF Results Matrix and the M&E Framework.

Identifying the priority areas for the UNDAF was a participatory and consultative process. Initially 11 broad areas of focus in which the UN could work to support national priorities were identified, based on the UN's comparative advantages[4]. A narrowing-down process, that provided three priority areas, was informed by:

    a. An UNDAF design workshop;

    b. Analytical work through a Complementary Common Country Assessment (CCA), a full CCA not being needed as there was already existing data in the focus areas;

    c. Strategic prioritization of focus areas from the initial selection identified;

    d. Causal analysis in thematic areas of focus following the prioritization process;

    e. Results formulation and alignment to national priorities of the agreed focus areas by UNDAF Outcome interagency working groups co-convened by the Government and the UN[5].

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[4] These included areas broadly clustered under the following headings: National development frameworks; Disaster management and insecurity; Social infrastructure and capacity development; Environment; Poverty, inequality, unemployment and low productivity; Education; HIV and AIDS; Health; Food security and nutrition; Governance; and National capacity for results, monitoring & evaluation

[5] For more detail on the process, please refer to the annex.

Human Rights, the Millennium Declaration, MDGs and the UNDAF

The 2007/8 social and political crisis attests to the fact that Kenya remains a highly unequal society by income, gender and geographical location.

Human rights are a core principle at the heart of the UN Charter and in the ongoing UN reforms. The UN Reform Agenda, as stipulated in the UN Secretary General's report, "In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All", underscores that development, security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing. The UN System adopts a rights-based approach[6] to development cooperation and programming to focus on the realization of the rights of all individuals in the country.

The UNDAF Outcomes and strategies for implementation align at the global level with the MDGs and the six areas of focus in the Millennium Declaration: (i) peace, security and disarmament; (ii) development and poverty eradication; (iii) protecting our common environment and promoting ecological sustainability; (iv) realization of good governance, democracy and human rights; (v) protecting the vulnerable; and (vi) strengthening the UN. In turn, the Declaration's values and principles reaffirm the principles of the UN Charter: (i) freedom, (ii) equality, (iii) solidarity, (iv) tolerance, (v) respect for nature, (vi) shared responsibility, and (vii) the recognition, promotion and protection of human rights and good governance.

The UNDAF will support the Government's efforts to achieve the MDGs. Various initiatives have been established by the Government, civil society organizations, UN agencies and other development partners to facilitate the attainment of the MDGs in Kenya. Vision 2030 integrates strategies for "quick wins" as part of its growth strategy and maintains the vision of achieving the

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[6] The outcomes will lead to an improvement in duty-bearers' performance in terms of what is required of them. The OECD-DAC definition of Outcome is 'changes in institutional or individual behaviour'. Claim-holders and duty-bearers are roles in which individuals enter. When something is defined as a right, it means that someone ('claim-holder') has a claim, including a legal entitlement, and someone else ('duty-bearer') holds a corresponding duty or obligation to fulfil that entitlement.

MDGs. Further, the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement established the framework for the governance transformation required to underpin respect for human rights and the sustainability of the MDG's. The Government has clearly demonstrated commitment for the attainment of the MDGs and the implementation of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreements. On the basis of recent trends,[7] Kenya is likely to achieve MDG2 (achieve universal primary education) and MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS) and is making progress to achieve one target of MDG3 (promote gender equality: eliminate gender disparity in education). Kenya may be able to achieve some targets of MDG7 (ensure environmental sustainability), particularly those related to access to water and sanitation services. Political commitment by the Government and the work of civil society organizations are the foundation on which these achievements have been made.

Despite the significant progress made, major challenges remain if all the goals are to be achieved by 2015. Kenya is unlikely to achieve MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), MDG 4 (reduce child mortality), or MDG 5 (improve maternal health). Achieving these goals will only be accomplished by accelerating pro-poor economic growth and reducing the current inequities in access to assets and opportunities. To guarantee the sustainability and ownership of present initiatives, financing responses from local resources together with reduced dependency on external funding sources will also be essential. In 2005, the infrastructure, health and HIV/AIDS sectors received the largest share of external assistance (MDGs 4, 5 & 6).

Support to agriculture (MDG1) and public administration and humanitarian assistance, largely focused on food requirements, received a relatively high level of assistance flows (MDG1). Other sectors, such as education (MDG2) received a low share and remain largely a government-funded sector. The total development assistance to Kenya represents approximately 4% of GDP or US$20 per capita, and approximately 10% of the total annual budget."[8]

Development and economic growth in recent years has been impressive, but it has not benefited all sectors of society. *"The recent social and political crisis attests to the fact that Kenya remains a highly unequal society by income, gender, and by geographical location…. The disparities are reflected in indicators of social well-being."*[9] The UNDAF therefore focuses

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[7] MDG status report

[8] Kenya Development Cooperation Report 2005

[9] KJAS page 5

on areas where there are serious inequalities and greatest need and where there is a major gap between the valid claims of rights-holders and the capacity of duty-bearers to meet their obligations. The vulnerable groups are defined as all people living close to or below the poverty line and in particular pastoralists or former pastoralists who have dropped out of pastoralism, people living in low income urban areas, internally displaced persons, vulnerable migrants, refugees, victims of trafficking, orphans, elderly, disabled, women who are vulnerable[10], young children, out of school and unemployed youth, HIV- and AIDS-infected and affected people, commercial sex workers and drug addicts.

The UN in Kenya has the capacity to influence the realization of rights and strategies for the achievement of the MDGs as well as the implementation of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreements. At the core of its normative work, and as articulated in the UN Charter, the UN promotes the realization of human rights. Within a human rights perspective, development cooperation aims to help build the capacity of claim-holders to claim their rights and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations. To this end, the UNDAF will strengthen the capacity of duty-bearers (both state and non-state actors) to implement strategies and achieve the UNDAF results.

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[10]Women and girls, especially the poor, are more likely to undergo or be subjected to all forms of discrimination and a range of vulnerabilities at all ages and stages of life. Such forms of discrimination include preference for the boy-child, female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), early and forced marriages, marital rape, harmful practices such as widow inheritance, lack of right to inherit property (particularly land) which leads to further vulnerability including economic disempowerment as women need title deeds (and other forms of physical collateral) to access credit. Poor women and girls are also more vulnerable to child labour, school drop out, unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS, human trafficking, sexual abuse, domestic violence and other forms of violence and discrimination.

1.8 million people die each year from diarrheal disease (including cholera) due to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene. Ninety percent are children, under five years of age, mostly in developing countries

Source: Project Concern

UN Comparative Advantage

Diverse mandates; working with government, civil society and private sector; technical expertise and scorekeeper of the millennium development goals

The UNDAF priorities address areas of Kenya's national development challenges and national priorities in which the UN has a comparative advantage in terms of core competency and technical and policy expertise. The following UN comparative advantages will be integral (not exhaustive) to the UN's support to Kenya through the UNDAF 2009-2013:

- The UN in Kenya will collectively pool its diverse UN agency mandates, its physical ground presence and immediate accessibility to offer a range of unique and specialised expertise. The UN will strengthen capacity in the areas of peace, justice, good governance, freedom, the promotion of equity and protection of human rights, which are core to the UN's mandate.

- The UN in Kenya will continue to work with the civil society, non-state actors and the private sector in consultations, implementation and partnership to reach people who are poor, the vulnerable and marginalized groups of society.

- The UN in Kenya will continue to provide policy support and technical advice in a range of areas to influence and support policies, institutional arrangements, compliance with international standards by national systems, implementation plans and coordination. At the same time, it will support national initiatives such as the national accord and reconciliation agreements designed to build an inclusive society based on justice, the rule of law and national reconciliation. In so doing the UN will influence the policy agenda to commit appropriate resources that are needed and deserving.

- To critical issues and sectors the UN has a central role as an advocate for, and scorekeeper of the MDGs. Within the UN Coordination System, UN Agencies in Kenya will work more closely together to reduce transaction costs and duplication for more efficient use of resources and greater impact.

- The UN will use its convening power to leverage and mobilize resources for Kenya's development priorities and initiatives. In addition the UN will support humanitarian programmes and emergency responses. In emergency relief and disaster preparedness, the UN will continue its work in strengthening national capacity for emergency prevention, preparedness, response and recovery, especially by focussing this programming in hard to reach areas.

- The UN will strive to maximize its accepted comparative advantages in the following sectors[11]: Agricultural and rural development; democratic governance; human rights, justice, peace and reconciliation, education, science and technology; energy; environment; gender; health and HIV/AIDS; land and housing; private sector development; roads and transportation; social protection; urban, local government and decentralization; and water and sanitation.

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[11] Recognized in the current KJAS programming (based on identification of the UN's comparative advantage), UN agencies either provide a current lead role, an active role or potential future lead role.

In our world today around 2.5 billion people do not have
access to improved sanitation and some 1.2 billion people do
not have access to an improved source of water.

(Source: Why do the Millennium Development Goals matter?)

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Lessons Learned from the last UNDAF

There are many lessons learnt from the previous UNDAF 2004-2008. The following lessons, which are not exhaustive, have been taken into account in the UNDAF 2009-2013:

1. The UNDAF contributed to national development goals; streamlined support to the country for attainment of the MDGs resulted in increased budget resources made available to MDG relevant sectors in the 2005/2006 budget; and joint programming among the UN agencies was mutually reinforcing in helping to mobilise resources. However, there were too many UNDAF outcomes relative to overall resource availability.

2. The UNDAF should articulate specific outcome results with clearer focus and incorporate specific outcomes on gender equality and human rights.

3. Ways must be found of aligning work processes and UNDAF accountability on a more regular basis. Common M&E systems and indicators must be harmonized across agencies and aligned to national systems. Reporting should be evidence-based along indicators and budgeting linked to results. The M&E system must generate, organize and translate data and changing assumptions into useful and timely information for the delivery and mitigation of risks on planned outcomes.

4. To gain ownership and commitment, and to continue building on its gains, the UNCT must try to maintain a highly inclusive process and accountability to the Results Matrix beyond the Executive Committee (ExCom) agencies (UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP). In addition, there must be regular and full participation of Government and UN staff at all levels and in all aspects of design, performance measurement and management to make the Results Matrix a "living document."

5. The organization of the UNDAF should provide a framework for collective interventions aligned to agency mandates to avert straddling across mandates and enhance synergetic collaborations. Coordination mechanism must be results oriented. UN simplification and harmonization efforts must embrace the following more robustly to reduce transaction costs: joint capacity assessments of implementing partners; joint evaluations and reviews.

The UNDAF 2009-2013

RESULTS AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The UNDAF is a product of intensive and participatory consultations within the UNCT and, more significantly, between the UNCT and the Government and other national partners. The UNDAF is consciously aligned to the Economic, Social and Political pillars of the Kenya Government's Vision 2030. It is also aligned to the values embedded in the Millennium Declaration and to the achievement of the MDGs in Kenya. The UNDAF is also guided by the Government's draft External Resources Policy, which lays out its planned relationship with development partners and is consistent with the areas of focus of the KJAS, complementing the KJAS in areas in which the UN has a comparative advantage. The KJAS itself is aligned to the Vision 2030 pillars.

The UNDAF has been developed at a time when harmonization and alignment opportunities are being seized both for the Government's national development strategy and the development partners' development assistance strategy in Kenya. The Government is expected to prepare in late 2007 or early 2008 the next Medium-Term Economic and Development Strategy for 2008–2012 as a successor to Kenya's Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003–2007 (IP-ERS). The UN, like other KJAS partners, will adopt the necessary flexibility to revise this UNDAF to ensure that it remains consistently aligned with the Government's emerging development strategy and programmes.

The UN also recognizes the need to prioritise areas in which it should intervene to maximise the potential impact of the UN system. The criteria for this are primarily drawn from the UN's collective comparative advantages and areas within which the UN can collectively contribute to make a difference, as opposed to areas where one UN agency works alone.

The UNDAF Results Matrix and M&E Framework (Annex) are a reflection of the overall themes and cross-cutting issues with additional details relevant to each UNDAF Outcome. Specific details of the UN agency programmes are described in the UN agency Country Programme Documents (CPDs), which are all designed to contribute to the achievement of the UNDAF Outcomes.

Priority Areas and Outcomes

"No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite."
Nelson Mandela
Long Walk to Freedom

Priority Area 1

NATIONAL PRIORITY

VISION 2030 POLITICAL PILLAR: REALIZING AN ISSUE BASED, PEOPLE CENTRED, RESULTS ORIENTED AND ACCOUNTABLE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM THAT RESPECTS THE RULE OF LAW AND PROTECTS THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN SOCIETY

UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 1

Improving Governance and the Realization of Human Rights

UNDAF OUTCOME 1.1

Strengthened institutional and legal frameworks and processes that support democratic governance, transformation, accountability, respect for human rights and gender equality.

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013

* ✳ CP 1.1.1 - Accelerated ratification and Implementation of global and regional covenants and conventions
* ✳ CP 1.1.2 - Enhanced equitable public service delivery and strengthened institutions and systems for democratic governance and the rule of law
* ✳ CP 1.1.3 - Enhanced Gender equality and empowerment of women
* ✳ CP 1.1.4 - Establishment and strengthening of mechanisms for promoting accountability and eradication of impunity supported

The UN Secretary General's Report for 2005, "In Larger Freedom" demonstrated the interconnectivity of human rights, peace, and security and development. They are mutually reinforcing. Their achievement is largely dependent on work done to achieve the others. The UNDAF seeks to assist Kenya build an inclusive society and strengthen the foundations for sustainable development through promoting more responsive public institutions; strengthening the space for engagement between civic and state actors, confronting impunity, mainstreaming

gender balance as state practice, promoting and ensuring the observance of human rights and promoting the amicable resolution of conflict as well as facilitating national and community level reconciliation.

Human rights, including gender equality, are key mandates of UN agencies and were identified as key focus areas during the UNDAF analytical work. This approach is in line with the National Gender Policy and the rationale behind the establishment of the National Gender Commission and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. Human Rights and Gender Equality have also been identified as key priority concerns in Vision 2030[12], the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreements and KJAS. Gender Equality is also one of the MDGs that serve as a framework for poverty reduction and improving the quality of lives. As highlighted in the 2005 State of World Population Report, gender equality is also a key to achieving the other seven MDGs.

Kenya has a great economic and social variation between geographic regions and income groups. Applying a gender lens to analyze the economic and social disparities within Kenya makes the disparities even more extreme. Women's scope for redress against human rights abuses and abuse of their rights, in particular to access property, is limited by the nature of institutions associated with human rights, specifically the legal process. These mechanisms are not within reach for the majority of poor women due to financial and other non-financial costs (e.g. distance).

In addition women's participation in leadership and decision making is one of the lowest in eastern Africa– currently at 7.3% in the 9th parliament. Gender disparities are worsened by systemic discrimination, entrenched both by practice and the legal and regulatory framework that institutionalizes their impoverishment. The legal regime is further unsuited to address the increasing incidences of gender based violence. Violence against women remains a major obstacle to equality, development and peace. Comprehensive legislative reforms are needed to protect women against violence.

Kenya has ratified six of the eight fundamental UN treaties on human rights[13] addressing civil and political rights, economic and social rights, racial discrimination, discrimination against women, torture, and the rights of the child. Kenya is also a party to the 1986 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, to the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 2000 and has submitted itself to the jurisdiction of the African Court for Human Rights. As a

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[12] Under the Vision 2030, the goal for 2012 is to increase opportunities for women, youth and all disadvantaged groups. Specific strategies involve increasing participation of women in all economic, social and decision-making processes, improving access of all disadvantaged groups and minimizing vulnerabilities through prohibition of retrogressive practices.

[13] International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Convention on the Rights of the Child; Convention on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families; Convention on the Right of People with Disabilities. Optional protocols include: those related to Individual Complaints; Death Penalty; Prison Inspections; Armed Conflict; Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. Other key protocols (not treaties) and declarations to note: Kenya is a promoter of the ICGLR protocol against violence against women and children and signatory to the ILO Declaration and Fundamental Principles and Rights to Work.

ratifying party, the Government of Kenya has committed itself to implementing rights guaranteed by treaties and to regularly report on progress to the UN treaty bodies[14].Out of the international human rights instruments that Kenya has ratified, reporting requirements have been met for CEDAW, CRC, ICESCR and ICCPR. The concluding observations and recommendations of the last reports have been reviewed and considered in identifying further support by the UN. In response to the problem of insecurity and crime, the Government has put in place a number of crime prevention strategies. Kenya is also a signatory to several international conventions against crime.[15]

States have obligations under international law to ensure the full realization of rights by their citizens. Where the State fails owing to acts or omissions by its agents, institutions or citizens, international law binds the State to ensure that there is accountability for what happened. Human rights law recognizes that a lack of resources can impede the realization of human rights. Some human rights obligations are accordingly progressive, while others are immediate. The UN will follow up its support to recommendations from international UN committees monitoring Kenya's progress towards realization of rights to ensure they are well understood at all levels of society, that actions are taken considering the recommendations in national action plans and among civil society actors, and that actions are monitored and reported.

Further, the UN will support the government to implement recommendations of commissions established under the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement to eradicate impunity and ensure accountability for violations of rights.

As Kenya transits from economic recovery to sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, democratic governance remains central the achievement of the MDGs and the realization of human rights. Governance also includes the management of public affairs at various levels, decision making processes, the management of institutions and systems, and at coordination and interaction among the various actors (social, economic, political, administrative etc). Key requirements to democratic governance include; accountability, state capability and responsiveness.

Given the recent national experience in the aftermath of the December 2007 general elections, the National Accord and Reconciliation Act was enacted to respond to the institutional and systemic weaknesses identified as part of the structural causes that led to the violence. The Act provides for reform of the political system anchored on a new constitution, as well as institutional transformation and re-engineering to ensure more responsive governance,

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[14]Kenya has not yet ratified the Maputo Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. KJAS page 10.

[15] In 2003, the Kenyan Government was the first to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption. Key Acts have been passed by Parliament to legislate against corruption. Kenya is party to: the 1961 UN Single Convention and its 1972 Protocol; the 1971 UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances; the 1988 UN Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; the 2000 UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons; Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea; Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing and Trafficking in Firearms. Kenya has since 2001 elaborated a National Drug Control Master Plan, but this is yet to be enacted.

promotion of truth, healing and reconciliation through several accountability mechanisms, transparency in governance, and improved civic engagement by the state and more sustained work at national cohesion.

This outcome is in line with the political pillar of Vision 2030 which calls for a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public. The political pillar is anchored across six strategic thrusts: Rule of Law, Electoral and Political Processes, Democracy and Public Service Delivery, Transparency and Accountability, Public Administration and Service Delivery, Security, Peace-Building and Conflict Management. It also responds to the structural reforms called for under the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreements. The Government has defined the goal for 2012 as being to enact and operationalise the necessary policy, legal and institutional framework necessary to implement the specific strategies around the above six priority areas, and as agreed under the NARA. To understand the importance of this Outcome for public institutions and systems, it is necessary to remember that they are the means through which services are delivered to Kenyans, and Vision 2030 calls for 'policy-driven and service-focused government institutions.'

The Government has also highlighted judicial and legal reforms under this pillar; reforming government institutions especially those involving public participation in governance and those connected to transparency and accountability of the public sector; security and policing reforms; and a national programme on attitudinal and value change to include a culture of voluntary compliance with the efficiency norms required by Vision 2030 and the NARA. The Outcome is thus building on the ERS and is in line with Vision 2030, the NARA and KJAS. Public service institutions under this Outcome include central government, local government, the Judiciary, Parliament, State Law Office, the Kenya Police and other law enforcement agencies.

The UN will address this Outcome through support for:
(i)   Support for Constitutional Review
(ii)   Institutional transformation and capacity building programmes
(iii)   Facilitating establishment of accountability mechanisms aimed at eradicating impunity and promoting respect for human rights
(iv)   Support for national and community reconciliation initiatives
(v)   Decentralized monitoring of progress by the state towards development outcomes, including the MDGs, with a focus on gender equality and environmental concerns. The Government has put in place a decentralisation framework. This Outcome will support the strengthening of the decentralization process for better management, utilisation and monitoring of devolved funds;
(vi)   Reaching consensus on how to accelerate progress based on the consensus incorporated into budgeted plans from national to community levels, including revision of policies and laws.
(vii)   More specifically the UN will work towards: (a) Enhancing capacity for results based and participatory planning and policy dialogue; (b) Information, communication and M&E at national and local levels for delivery of MDGs by strengthening capacity at national and sub-national levels to monitor and evaluate development programmes; (c) Strengthening the capacity of Government and other service providers to manage and deliver quality

services equitably; (d) Legislative review and reform; (e) Strengthening ICT and E-Governance as enablers of development; (f) Developing gender expertise in the sector; (g) Enhancing the capacity of the Government to manage emerging challenges of international and internal migration and the treatment of refugees, migrants, and stateless persons; and (h) enhancing the capacity of the Government to manage emerging challenges of economic crimes, trans-national organised crime, drug and human trafficking and other forms of abuse.

The human rights-based approach to development recognizes the essential role of public participation (citizens and non-state actors) and empowerment to bring about improvements in governance. The principles of participation and inclusion are central to this Outcome in order to address the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, both on the demand side and the supply side of public service delivery. In addressing human rights and measures to reduce discrimination, attention will be given to reduction of discrimination against persons with disabilities and enhancing opportunities for them.
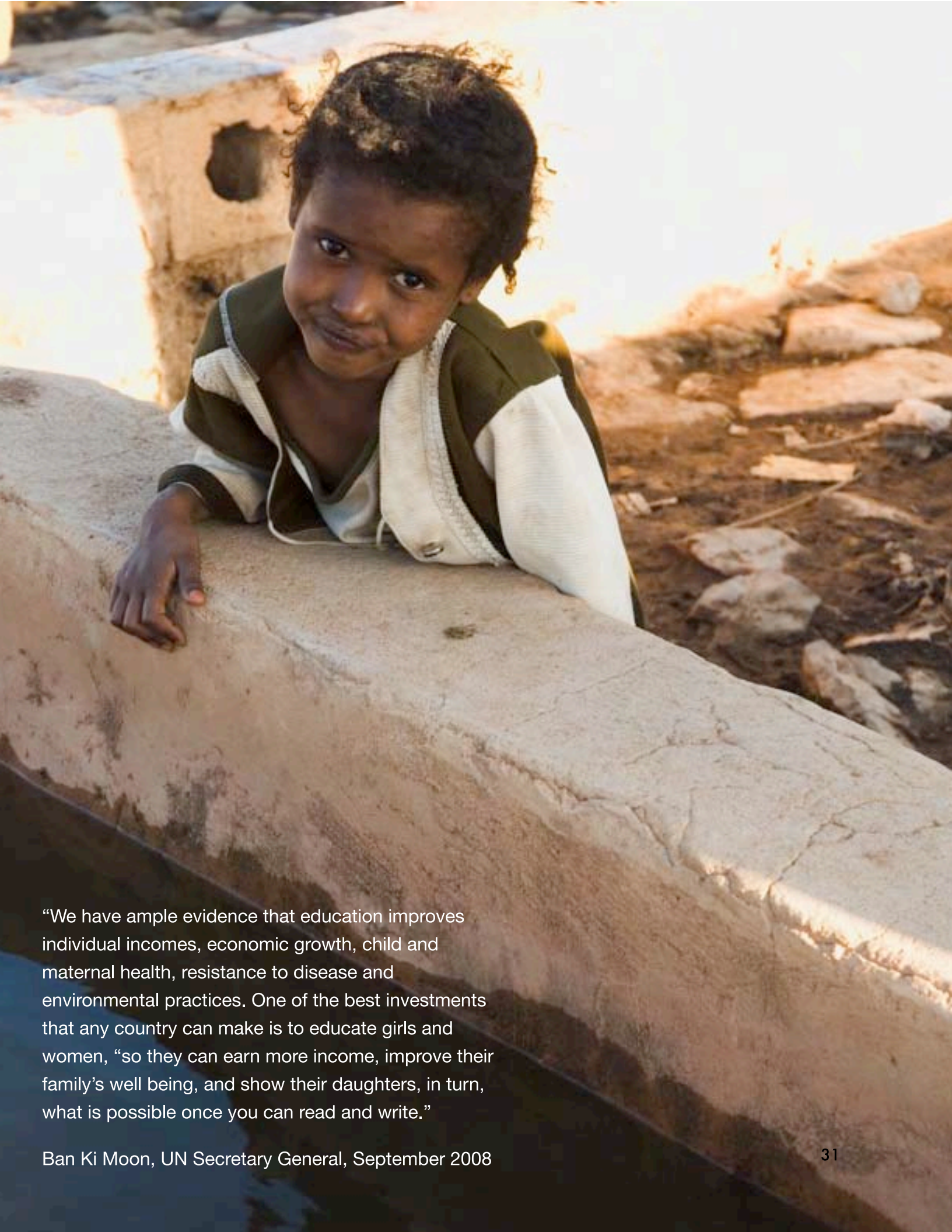
"We have ample evidence that education improves individual incomes, economic growth, child and maternal health, resistance to disease and environmental practices. One of the best investments that any country can make is to educate girls and women, "so they can earn more income, improve their family's well being, and show their daughters, in turn, what is possible once you can read and write."

Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General, September 2008

Priority Area 2

NATIONAL PRIORITY

VISION 2030 SOCIAL PILLAR: INVESTING IN PEOPLE AND REDUCING POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY.

UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 2

Empowering People Who Are Poor and Reducing Disparities

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.1

Increased Equitable Access and Use of Quality Essential Social Services and Protection Services with a Focus on Vulnerable Groups.

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013

- ✳   CP 2.1.1 - Increased participation of eligible children and youth in quality and equitable early childhood development and education (ECDE), primary, secondary and non-formal education i.e. The right to education progressively realised.
- ✳   CP 2.1.2 - Access to and utilization of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and safe hygiene practices in households, and institutions increased in selected districts.i.e. The right to water and sanitation progressively realised.
- ✳   CP 2.1.3 - Nationwide essential nutrition services improved and increasingly used with a special focus on vulnerable groups i.e. The right to essential nutrition progressively realised.
- ✳   CP 2.1.4 - Increased utilization of equitable, efficient and effective health services particularly for vulnerable population i.e. The right to health progressively realised.
- ✳   CP 2.1.5 - Existence of a functioning national integrated protective services system, particularly for women and children i.e. The right to access protection services progressively realised.

This outcome encompasses education, water and sanitation, nutrition, health, access to food and social protection. It aims at increasing the use of social and protection services nationwide with a focus on vulnerable groups, thus adhering to the HRBA and ensuring the excluded populations' rights are being met and disparities reduced.

The identified results for Education take into account Kenya's commitment to global frameworks - Education For All (EFA) and MDGs, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2005 on Policy Framework for Education, Training and Research, Vision 2030. An analysis of the impact of the post-election crisis on the education sector has drawn attention to the need for more investment in youth and adult education and training opportunities that are responsive to the needs of the labour market. Further emphasis has been placed on peace and citizenship education.

Kenya's water resources are under increasing threat from pollution, degraded catchments and over-exploitation. In 2005, 61% of Kenya's 32 million people had access to safe drinking water and 38% had safe sanitation. In most informal settlements there are very limited facilities for excreta disposal and due to overcrowding, there is no space for garbage disposal. The situation in schools and health facilities is worse; up to 300 children share one latrine in some schools. UN agencies will work together to improve access to adequate safe water and environmental sanitation with a focus on marginalized groups, especially women and children.

Malnutrition is associated with 50–60% of all child deaths globally and continues to threaten the lives of many children[16]. This is apparent in Kenya, particularly because the nutrition situation of the country's children has not improved in the past 20 years. The most recent Government study completed in 2005/06[17] showed a slight increase in the levels of stunting, wasting and underweight among under-fives to 33%, 6.1%, and 20.2% respectively. One in ten infants is born with a low birth weight, often as a result of poor maternal nutrition and malaria during pregnancy. Less than three in every 100 Kenyan infants are exclusively breastfed for the first six months. Exclusive breastfeeding is the most effective preventive intervention for ensuring child survival: it is estimated to save 13% of all under-five deaths.[18] A Food Security and Nutrition Policy has been finalized. The policy aims at achieving good nutrition for the optimum health of all Kenyans, enhancing food access, providing special nutrition interventions for specific groups with high risk, and creating awareness and skills to provide nutritious foods to all family members, especially children. Currently, a strategy is being finalized for implementing the policy recommendation

Although health is crucial in meeting all the MDGS, Kenya is unlikely to meet the MDG 5 (improved maternal health) without concerted efforts by the UN and all stake-holders. Issues of access (i.e. distance to the nearest health facility, opportunity costs, road infrastructure), harmful cultural practices that encourage home delivery, early marriage and female genital cutting/ mutilation and a weak health system are some of the major impediments to achieving MDG 5.

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[16] EIP/WHO, Caulfield LE, Black RE.Year 2000

[17] Nutrition Situation in Kenya 2007

[18] Jones, G., Steketee, R.W., Black, R.E., Bhutta, Z.A., Morris, S.S. and the Bellagio Child Survival Study Group. (2003.

Kenya's maternal health indicators continue to show little progress, with maternal mortality estimated at 414 per 100,000 live births and between 3,000 and 6,000 women dying each year from pregnancy related complications.[19] The risk of dying due to a pregnancy-related condition is estimated at 1:20 and problems of malaria, anaemia, obstetric fistula, STIs and HIV/AIDS contribute to high maternal morbidity and mortality in Kenya. The current total fertility rate stands at 4.9, delivery by skilled attendant is 42%, contraceptive prevalence has stagnated at 39%. There is a high unmet need for family planning (24%) and unmet need for obstetric care of more than 70% in some areas. The UN will focus on vulnerable populations particularly the youth (who make up over 60% of the population) in regions with poor maternal health indicators, and marginalized populations, including refugees, IDPs and those in informal settlements.

The impact of HIV and AIDS, conflict, natural disasters and high levels of poverty and social disintegration are leading to an increase in orphans and vulnerable children, unaccompanied minors, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, migrants, and abused and exploited children and women. Due to the increase in vulnerable populations, there is an urgent need to put in place a national social protection system that provides support and services for vulnerable populations on a sustainable basis throughout Kenya. The UN, in partnership with the Government, will contribute by developing models of how the system will operate, which will then be scaled up throughout Kenya. The protection system will take into consideration specific needs of boys and girls. All data will be disaggregated by sex and age to ensure that the specific and different needs of girls and boys are met. Building on existing initiatives with technical and monitoring support from CSOs, the results will be achieved in partnership with Government.

The Outcome will focus on enhancing capacity for service delivery and participatory training for behavioural and social change. Partnerships for leveraging resources and improving knowledge management will be one of the UN's main focus areas. Support to policy implementation will be achieved through advocacy to ensure alignment with Government priorities.

UN agencies will align with the strategic direction of the Health Sector as outlined in its Policy Framework and Strategic Plan, and guided by priorities identified in its Joint Program of Work, and strategic reviews within the context of supporting the KJAS and Vision 2030. Support will be provided within the Kenya Health Sector Wide Approach programme, in partnership with other stakeholders, to strengthen health systems to address inequities and improve access to health services to reverse deteriorating health among vulnerable and marginalized populations. The main focus will be in support of policies and strategies that increase access to services. The human rights based approach will ensure that results are achieved to accelerate attainment of the right to health. Gender equality, HIV/AIDS, and climate change issues will be mainstreamed and analysis will capture disaggregated data through an integrated web-based health information system, which will ensure access to the most vulnerable population groups. There is already close collaboration between several UN agencies in this process, which will result in country programme outcomes common to a number of UN agencies.

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[19] KDHS, 1998

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." **Nelson Mandela**

Priority Area 2

NATIONAL PRIORITY

VISION 2030 SOCIAL PILLAR: INVESTING IN PEOPLE AND REDUCING POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY-IN PARTICULAR REGARDING SECURITY, PEACE-BUILDING, AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT AS WELL AS DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2

Measurably reduced risks and consequences of conflict and natural disaster

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013

✶ CP 2.2.1- Strengthened policy frameworks and institutional capacities for disaster risk reduction (DRR)
✶ CP 2.2.2- Conflicts mitigated and peaceful coexistence enhanced
✶ CP 2.2.3 - Natural disasters are effectively and sustainably managed
✶ CP 2.2.4 - Forced migration and internal displacement are addressed in line with international standards and humanitarian principles

The principal Government strategies for economic recovery, growth and development make little mention of the impact of conflict, natural and man-made disasters on the Kenyan economy and its people. With substantial portions of GDP being diverted to respond to conflicts and disasters, the Government recognises the need to comprehensively manage them as a critical part of overall national development. Conflict, natural disasters and inadequate natural resource management can derail progress towards attaining the MDGs and other development objectives. Kenya also hosts hundreds of thousands of refugees who have fled conflict in neighbouring countries, and a substantial number of internally displaced persons, all of whom place additional demands on scarce resources.

The recent post-election violence has demonstrated the importance and urgency of systemically dealing with the root causes of conflict as well as establishing/strengthening mechanisms for

conflict management at different levels of society. While the existing mechanisms were focused on mitigating conflicts in the arid and semi-arid areas of the country, the historicity of violent conflict is not limited to those parts of the country. Over the past two decades, Kenya has struggled to develop sustainable responses to violent conflicts arising out of politics, perceptions of exclusion and marginalization, access to and use of land and other natural resources among other issues. A new impetus and urgency has been generated by the recent election-related violence. Immediate challenges include restoring inter-group and inter-ethnic trust and confidence; facilitating reconciliation at the national and community levels, and establishing the appropriate policy and national frameworks for more effective management of potentially violent conflicts. Border insecurity presents special challenges as well exacerbating the flow of small arms and light weapons as well as the potential for conflict over natural resources such as water and pasture.

In Kenya, the problem of droughts and floods has become perennial, with major negative socio-economic effects including chronic food insecurity and increased vulnerabilities. Instant and delayed disasters affect men, women and children and the disadvantaged differently, and the nature and degree of impacts vary relative to location. Short–term impacts include: migration and displacement of pastoralists into areas with food supplies while prices of emaciated and unhealthy livestock go down, drying-up and contamination of wells and surface water, lack of social amenities like water, food and sanitation services, increase in human and livestock diseases and low yields or no yields at all from farms due to low soil moisture content.

Long-term economic and social impacts include: infrastructure destruction; massive soil erosion; livelihood loss and paralysed economic activities, especially for the most vulnerable; poor health and vulnerability to diseases, deaths of children and the aged; movements from traditional grazing lands in search of pasture and water, which in turn leads to inter-communal conflict; displacement and general poverty. In areas hosting internally displaced Kenyans and large refugee settlements, risks of environmental degradation and inter-communal tensions are increased.

Conflict, droughts and floods erode the coping capacity of affected communities, especially more vulnerable members, negating previous development successes and posing a major challenge to the achievement of the MDGs. The Government recognizes the need for complementary support from the UN and other development partners in managing recurrent disasters and their consequences, in linking natural resource and environmental management, and in seeking clean and sustainable energy sources.

Expected contributions to the National Development Framework include:
✴   Enhanced national capacity to anticipate and respond to violent conflicts promptly
✴   Social cohesion, improved inter-group and inter-ethnic relations, tolerance and respect for divergent political views

✳ Enhanced coordination among relevant stakeholders for more effective disaster management
✳ Enhanced emergency response for greater effectiveness
✳ Improved advocacy and policy dialogue for strategic planning and operationalization
✳ Strengthened national and community capacities for the disaster management cycle

There is currently close collaboration among several UN agencies in this area resulting in country programme outcomes common to a number of UN agencies. The UN has a Joint Team on Humanitarian Response and Disaster Management, created as a result of its endorsed Humanitarian Response and Disaster Management (HRDM) strategy. This Joint Team has elaborated modalities for inter-agency collaboration within the UN, with external partners and with the Government. The UNCT has also established a Joint Peace and Development Team to develop a Joint UN Strategy for Peace Building and Conflict Prevention. The strategy will be the operational framework for UN support to conflict prevention initiatives in the country. The UN Joint Team on HRDM as well as the Joint Peace and Development Team will coordinate UN agency collaboration and support to national implementation of this Outcome. Thus, the expected outcome will primarily be generated through joint programmes under the UN Joint Teams. Further, the UN's humanitarian agencies work together within the cluster approach during acute emergencies, a response coordination structure that integrates UN action with that of other non-UN humanitarian partners including the Government. The two approaches to humanitarian and conflict responses will be harmonized to ensure seamless and coordinated responses during all phases of emergencies and conflicts.

"If HIV-positive pregnant women are given a combination of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs from late in pregnancy until six months into breastfeeding, rather than a short course of drugs that ends at delivery, their babies are over 40% less likely to become infected with HIV."

WHO study - Kesho Bora,
19-22 July, 2009

Priority Area 2

NATIONAL PRIORITY

VISION 2030 SOCIAL PILLAR: INVESTING IN PEOPLE AND REDUCING POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY. TO REDUCE THE SPREAD OF HIV, IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THOSE INFECTED AND AFFECTED AND MITIGATE THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE EPIDEMIC IN KENYA.

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.3

Evidence–Informed and Harmonized National HIV Response is Delivering Sustained Reduction in New Infections, Scaled up Treatment, Care, Support and Effective Impact Mitigation

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTCOMES BY 2013:

i.   C.P 2.3.1 – Progress towards equitable universal access to quality prevention treatment, care and support services and protection of human rights in the context of HIV accelerated.
ii.   C.P 2.3.2 – Effectiveness and sustainability of the national multisectoral response improved.

The HIV epidemic in Kenya peaked in the late 1990s with an overall prevalence of over 14% in adults. This declined over the next decade, with the national HIV prevalence currently estimated at 7.4% in the age group 15-49, and at 7.1% in age group 15-64[1] in 2007. Although the trend in the past decade has been showing a declining prevalence, there are already signs that this decline is levelling off and could start to show a slow, but steady incline over the next 5 years. The impact of the HIV epidemic is far-reaching. Incidence remains high at 132,000 adults, and 34,000 new paediatric infections per year in 2007[2].

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[1] KAIS 2007: Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey, Preliminary Report, National AIDS and STD Programme, Ministry of Health, Kenya, July 2008.

[2] 2007 National HIV Estimates for Kenya, 2007.

Approximately 1.4 million Kenyans in the 15–64 years age-group are currently living with HIV, as well as about 102,000 children and close to 100,000 adults over 49 years of age. Despite rapidly expanded access to antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV testing and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services in recent years, an estimated 83,000 adults still die annually due to AIDS-related illnesses. AIDS mortality is believed to be responsible for about 50% of an estimated 2.4 million orphans and vulnerable children in need of care and support.

HIV was declared a national disaster in 1999 and a NACC subsequently established to coordinate a national multisectoral response. Since then, three generations of a five-year multi-sectoral Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plans have been developed, along with the Kenya HIV Prevention and Control Act which became operational in 2009. While Overseas Development Assistance does not constitute a significant amount compared to Kenya's national development budget, the unique aspect of the national HIV response is that it is mainly funded through external resources, accounting for at least 75% of the total resource envelope. Effective harmonization of existing resources, strong coordination across sectors, targeted and mainstreamed interventions and sustainable mechanisms for funding are critical.

The majority of UN agencies are supporting the national HIV response in an increasingly coherent manner through the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS delivered by the Joint UN Team on AIDS, which builds on identified comparative advantage and established partnerships. The UN contribution adheres to the 'Three Ones' Principle, in support of one national coordinating body, one strategic plan and one M&E framework. This Outcome directly contributes to MDG 6 and indirectly to other MDGs on maternal and child mortality, gender inequality and poverty reduction. The Outcome also supports the national HIV response to meet set targets for the various international agreements to which Kenya is a signatory, such as the UNGASS and Abuja Universal Access Declaration.

The expected results are embedded in the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS and annual work plans that are monitored against agreed milestones and indicators. They are aligned with the Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2009/10-2012/13, and the partnerships include the private sector, civil society (NGOs, faith- and community-based groups) and development partners. The main counterparts/partners for the UN system are:

1)   The National AIDS Control Council (NACC), which has an overall coordination mandate for the national HIV response.
2)   The Ministry of Health and its National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NASCOP), which is the main implementing agency within the health sector HIV response and custodian of up to 70% of indicators in the national M&E framework for the HIV response.

DID YOU KNOW?

One third of deaths – some 18 million people a year or 50,000 per day – are due to poverty-related causes. That's 270 million people since 1990, the majority women and children, roughly equal to the population of the US. (Source: Reality of Aid 2004)

Every year more than 10 million children die of hunger and preventable diseases – that's over 30,000 per day and one every 3 seconds. (Source: 80 Million Lives, 2003 / Bread for the World / UNICEF / World Health Organization)

Priority Area 3

NATIONAL PRIORITY

VISION 2030 ECONOMIC PILLAR: ENHANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REDUCING POVERTY. ENSURING THAT ALL KENYANS HAVE ACCESS TO NUTRITIOUS AND SAFE FOOD AND INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY OF CROPS AND LIVESTOCK BY 2015.

UNDAF PRIORITY AREA 3

Promoting Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth for Poverty and Hunger Reduction with a Focus on Vulnerable Groups

UNDAF OUTCOME 3.1

Economic Growth, Equitable Livelihood Opportunities and Food Security for Vulnerable Groups Enhanced and Sustained

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013

* CP 3.1.1 – Adoption of equitable pro-poor and gender sensitive economic policies and programmes increased.
* CP 3.1.2 – Business environment productivity and competitiveness of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises(MSMEs) improved.
* CP 3.1.3 - Food availability and access for the most vulnerable population increased,
* CP 3.1.4 – Agricultural productivity and competitiveness of small holders increased.

This outcome encompasses issues related to agriculture, land, economic production, access to resources, pro-poor growth, improved business environment, livelihood opportunities, food security and hunger, equity, high unemployment and low productivity, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

Poverty, especially income poverty, remains one of the most formidable challenges for Kenyans today. Over 45% of Kenya's population still lives in poverty, with some 12.6 million of the estimated 33 million population living below the poverty line of less than one dollar a day.Kenya has a high age dependency ratio which in 2005 stood at 84. Since 42% of the population is aged below 15 years the country has a high dependency burden placing high demands on education and health care delivery. The population is characterized by high mortality rates, low and declining life expectancy, increased fertility rates, high infant mortality and death rates, and declining population growth rates (which could be attributed to the HIV/AIDS pandemic). [20]

Rural communities, especially those in ASAL areas and those in informal urban settlements, are the most affected. Most of the rural poor in Kenya (75% of poor households) depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Current estimates on well-being in Kenya indicate that poverty levels are declining. However, there are parts of some regions where the majority of the population live below the poverty line. Women are more likely than men to be poor, and are more vulnerable to adverse shocks. 54% of rural and 63% of urban women and girls are believed to live below the poverty line.[21] Overall poverty incidence declined from 52 % in 1997 to 46% in 2005/06 but remains high and persistent. The ERS was Kenya's most serious policy guideline aimed at addressing poverty in the country. This historical policy guideline is anchored on four main pillars: macro-economic stability, improved governance, human resource development, and infrastructure development.

Households that have high dependency ratios, rural dwellers and informal sector workers are the most affected. The ongoing Millennium Village intervention, such as Bar Sauri in Siaya district, for example, has demonstrated that poverty could be reduced through a devolved planning system that fully involves the participation of the beneficiaries. There is need to promote opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Decent work is captured by four strategic objectives applicable to all workers: fundamental principles and rights at work; labour standards; employment opportunities; social protection and social security. A major effort is needed to improve productivity, earning and working conditions to reduce the poverty that affects nearly all workers in Kenya. Without productive employment, decent living standards, social and economic integration, personal fulfilment and social development will not be achieved. Enterprise promotion and human resource development are key in achieving these goals.

Kenya also continues to experience high levels of food insecurity which is primarily attributed to low agricultural productivity, aggravated by the fact that agriculture is mainly rain-fed, making the sector vulnerable to weather variation, and poverty. Kenya's industrialisation under Vision 2030 will depend on a productive agricultural sector that can supply adequate quantities of raw materials for agro-processing and food for the population. Due to the dominance of smallholder farming, enhancing competitiveness and market access is key to agriculture-led development.

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[20] Kenya Country Profile, October 2007: African Development Bank

[21] ibid

In Kenya agriculture is a lead sector in overall growth (directly contributing 26% of GDP and accounting for 62% of national employment. It is therefore essential to growth and the reduction of mass poverty and food insecurity. Estimates show that GDP growth originating in agriculture is at least twice as effective in reducing poverty as other GDP growth. The Government has developed a Strategy for Revitalisation of Agriculture (SRA).

The UN's Result Based Programming will uphold the HRBA. In relation to food security, this means enforcing the right to food through sustainable production, without discrimination in terms of access to food and resources. Gender considerations are paramount in the agriculture sector; 75% of food in Kenya is produced by small scale farmers, the majority of whom (70%) are women, with little or no access to production inputs. Access to energy for production will be addressed as this plays a critical role in value addition at the local level. HIV and AIDS continue to negatively affect the agricultural sector in terms of labour. Information, Education & Communication (IEC) will be embraced for more effective extension service provision. Existing close collaboration between several UN agencies in this area will result in country programme outcomes common to a number of UN agencies.

The UN partners will contribute to joint outcomes and outputs identified through the UNDAF process. The expected results will be achieved through joint programming and implementation of strategic activities by UN agencies, links with development partners, private sector, NGOs and CBOs and relevant Government Departments, including the Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) to oversee effective implementation of the SRA.

Reducing poverty and achieving sustained development must be done in conjunction with a healthy planet. The Millennium Goals recognize that environmental sustainability is part of global economic and social well-being. Unfortunately exploitation of natural resources such as forests, land, water, and fisheries-often by the powerful few-have caused alarming changes in our natural world in recent decades, often harming the most vulnerable people in the world who depend on natural resources for their livelihood.

End Poverty 2015 Millenium Campaign

Priority Area 3

NATIONAL PRIORITY

VISION 2030 SOCIAL PILLAR: A JUST AND COHESIVE SOCIETY ENJOYING EQUITABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN A CLEAN AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT

UNDAF OUTCOME 3.2

Enhanced Environmental Management for Economic Growth with Equitable Access to Energy Services and Response to Climate Change

Country Programme Outcomes by 2013

✴   CP 3.2.1- Policies and capacities for sustainable management of environment and natural resources improved
✴   C.P 3.2.2 - Access to efficient, sustainable energy services and conservation at all levels promoted
✴   C.P 3.2.3 - Integration of Climate change dimensions in national development frameworks and programmes enhanced
✴   C.P 3.2.4 - Development and implementation of integrated frameworks for sustainable urbanisation and human settlements supported.

Over 80% of Kenya's population, and the main drivers of Kenya's economy, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, water and energy, depend on a rapidly deteriorating environment and natural resource base. The major issues and challenges are conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, combating desertification, natural disasters, marine and coastal resource management, water, sanitation and waste management, energy resources, need for environmental data and information, gender disparity and enhancement of environmental education and awareness.

The Government has shown commitment to environment management and sustainable development as demonstrated by operationalization of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act and Vision 2030. Kenya is committed to a clean, secure and sustainable environment and is party to a number of international conventions and obligations. Further, it has developed sector specific policies and strategies, including in land use, agriculture, forests, wildlife, coastal and marine resources, energy, tourism and wildlife, water resources, water and sanitation, mining, and natural disasters.

The post-election crisis has negatively impacted on the national strategies and programmes. Consequently, there is a need to respond to the new environmental challenges highlighted through a Joint Assessment, through an early recovery strategy.

Access to modern energy services is a prerequisite to achieving the MDGs. Only 16% of the population have access to grid electricity, with rural areas worse off. Close to 89% of the population, mainly in the rural areas, depend on firewood for cooking and heating. This dependency on biomass contributes to degradation of forests, which act as carbon sinks and reservoirs for water supply for power generation and industrial and domestic use. Energy production and use has a gender dimension too. Whereas women collect and process firewood for domestic use, often spending a lot of time and effort to collect it, men are more engaged in commercialized forms of energy use. Women and children, especially those below the age of five, are the most vulnerable to indoor air-related pollution associated with biomass use. The main link between environment and energy, therefore, is through biomass fuel production and consumption. Reducing pressure from biomass fuels by substituting with liquid and gaseous fuels and increasing access to electricity services will reduce women's burden and vulnerability and raise standards of living.

Floods and droughts are becoming more frequent due to climate change. Kenya's predominantly poor population is especially vulnerable. Interventions are needed to reduce vulnerability and risk, and to initiate practical mitigation and adaptation measures that also take gender into account. The most serious immediate consequences of global warming in Kenya will be loss of productive ecosystems, possible declines in agricultural productivity, sea-level rise, and negative impacts on human health.

In addressing urbanization and human settlement challenges in Kenya, the Government of Kenya enacted and operatiionalised the Physical Planning Act[22] that has enabled the public and stakeholders to fully participate in the human settlements planning process. The preparation of the National Lands Policy's goal is to establish a framework of values and institutions that would ensure land and associated resources are held, used and managed efficiently and productively and sustainably. One of the specific objectives o the land policy will be to facilitate the efficient and orderly land use, planning, and development of public land resources to promote rapid socio-economic development. Vision 2030 acknowledges that there is an acute need for an effective capacity for regional and urban development planning.

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[22] CAP 286

The expected results under this Outcome will be achieved through Government and UN supported programmes and projects, partnerships among development partners and public-private partnerships,. Effective coordination within the Government's Energy; Environment and Agriculture and Rural Development Donor Groups will be a priority with the aim of setting up a SWAP and other joint programmes in line with the KJAS.

Poverty has a woman's face. Global prosperity and peace will only be achieved once all the world's people are empowered to order their own lives and provide for themselves and their families. Societies where women are more equal stand a much greater chance of achieving the Millennium Goals by 2015.

Every single Goal is directly related to women's rights, and societies where women are not afforded equal rights as men can never achieve development in a sustainable manner.

End Poverty 2015 Millennium Campaign

Cross-Cutting Themes

Gender equality, HIV and AIDS, Migration and Displacement, Climate Change

The UNCT recognises (i) Gender equality; (ii) HIV and AIDS; (iii) Migration and Displacement; and (iv) Climate change as cross cutting themes to be addressed at all levels of the UNDAF and relevant to each of the six UNDAF outcomes.

GENDER EQUALITY

Kenya is a signatory to, and has ratified many international and regional conventions on gender equality and the empowerment of women, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women, the AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality, and the IGAD framework for Gender Equality. The achievement of all the MDGs is partly premised on the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women. This was highlighted in the State of World Population Report 2005, with MDG3 specifically focusing on the achievement of gender equality. The Government has developed several mechanisms for the achievement of gender equality in Kenya, for example the National Gender and Development Commission, the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services, the development of a National Gender Policy, a draft Constitution with provisions for gender equality and removal of gender discriminatory provisions, including the setting up of a KShs 1 billion fund for women's entrepreneurship. Gender equality and gender analysis as a tool for designing interventions are key pillars and part of the mandate of the UN in its support for national development initiatives in Kenya. The UN's support for gender in the UNDAF will be underpinned by the following principles:

(i)   All baseline information for UNDAF interventions will be based on the collection and analysis of sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) ;
(ii)   All UNDAF interventions (outputs and activities) will undertake systematic examination of roles, relations, opportunities, power, and positioning between males and females within specific sectors, households and the community where interventions are targeted, in order to identify determining factors and the consequences/impacts of interventions in relation to males and females

HIV AND AIDS

As much as a strong core framework is required to effectively respond to HIV and coordinate efforts towards ensuring universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services, all sectors have a responsibility to mainstream HIV programmes to facilitate mitigation of the impact of the epidemic. Contribution to the national HIV response will be measured against specific HIV indicators supported by programme level outputs mainstreamed across other Outcome areas.

HIV impacts achievement of various MDGs and national development goals. In relation to governance, HIV is high on national agenda (advocacy), Government accountability and resource allocation. In relation to climate change, climate-induced movement of people increases vulnerability to HIV and hampers access to HIV-related services (treatment, information etc.). In terms of social protection, effective social protection mechanisms that are accessible to households with orphans and vulnerable children are integral. In addition, in relation to economic growth and poverty reduction, safety nets for HIV-affected households are needed.

MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT

Kenya hosts large numbers of migrants and refugees. The UN has the mandate and specialised expertise to assist the Government to protect and manage these distinct groups. In view of mixed movements of refugees and migrants, it is increasingly focusing on the relationship between refugee protection, international migration and development. While international law and rights frameworks clearly distinguish between migrants and refugees, both are entitled to protection under national and international law. The UN in Kenya will continue to facilitate their access to basic rights and services. There are also hundreds of thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Kenya, who cannot return to their homes, and lack access to basic rights and services. Large numbers of refugees, migrants and IDPs reside in environmentally and economically vulnerable parts of Kenya, thus reducing opportunities for integration and development, and further increasing vulnerability.

The UN will work with the national machinery to promote participation and community empowerment of these groups that are vulnerable to poverty, yet have the potential to contribute to the development agenda. This strategy aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian programmes and longer term development initiatives. The UN recognizes the need for durable solutions for displaced populations to exercise their productive capacity and the need to incorporate them into joint development planning and implementation strategies. These will include, for example, promoting self-reliance amongst refugee populations, with host-country consent and in partnership with other development actors and facilitating the return and reintegration of refugees to their countries of origin and IDPs to their homes.

Kenyan labour migrants working aboard and remittances from the Kenyan diaspora contribute significantly to the national economy by approximately USD 1 billion annually. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes this contribution, and the Government is determined to enhance its migration policy framework and strengthen its structures for attracting more external remittances. The UN recognizes the links between migration and development[23], in particular the contribution of migrants to development and poverty reduction through re-investment of skills as well as through remittances. The UN will work to ensure greater coordination, efficiency and policy consistency among all relevant global bodies, fostering the sharing and pooling of institutional expertise for the integration of migrants, enabling them to contribute to their full potential within their host communities.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change forms a cross-cutting theme that influences all the UNDAF outcomes.. Kenya's environmental resources provide the foundation for economic growth and are central to sustainable development and poverty reduction. They not only affect the economic, social, political aspects of the Vision 2030 but also cut across the rest of the MDG targets, which can not be sustained without major improvement in environmental quality, energy services and response to climate change.

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[23] The October 2005 report of the Global Commission on International Migration

UNDAF Cooperation Strategies

The UNDAF Results Matrix (presented in the Annex) describes indicative cooperation strategies relevant to each UNDAF Outcome that will be subject to ongoing and periodic review as part of the M&E programme.

The number and diversity of actors involved will necessitate that the UN pursue a range of collaborative and cooperative strategies across the UNDAF and CP outcomes. In order to achieve the objectives, an inclusive HRBA will involve Government, civil society organizations and development partners. Critical to the success of achieving the identified interventions, is a unified approach by the UN involving all rights-holders and duty-bearers in planning and implementing activities, especially at the community level. Emphasis must be placed on strengthening the capacity of duty-bearers and rights-holders with a focus on marginalized/ vulnerable groups.

Specific cooperation strategies identified from the onset for each UNDAF Outcome are reflected in the Results Matrix. They include:[24]

a) The adoption of results-based management (RBM) to ensure the UN can respond to new demands within the limits of resource constraints. Kenya has also adopted RBM and Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) methodology that complements the results-orientated approach for better accountability and tangible results. The UN will continue to encourage and partner with Kenya's efforts on RBM and to enforce the principles of RBM across the UNDAF and CP outcomes.

b) Capacity development will facilitate national priorities, plans, policies and processes. The UN in Kenya will work with the Government, CSOs and other development partners to undertake capacity assessments, manage capacity development knowledge, lessons and good practices across the region and from other countries, particularly South-South learning and exchange.

c) Volunteerism[25] will be pursued as a strategy to harness the pool of talent (unemployed young people, retirees, the elderly, private sector, CSOs, Diaspora, etc.) for national development and linking it to corporate social responsibility. Volunteering will also provide opportunities for regional cross-fertilisation of talent, employment opportunities, and

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[24] These are all indicative strategies that may need to be refined as conditions change. The UN in Kenya is committed to meeting these challenges with flexibility to inclusive and transparent cooperation.

[25] In this context, volunteerism is defined as an act of contributing an organization's or individual's time, talent, energy and/or other resources out of their free-will, without necessary regard for compensation. In return, the action must be beneficial to the society and contribute to positive change.

knowledge sharing. The UN Volunteers (UNV) programme will also support the UN in its role to facilitate development programmes and initiatives and serve as a strategy for facilitating the spirit of "Delivering as One."

d) Focusing on maximising synergies, UN agencies will work together for increased impact through joint programmes in selected geographical areas.

Estimated Resource Requirements

The total estimated resource requirements include the estimated financial allocations of the different UN agencies active in Kenya through core funds. Some will also be expected to be met from special Trust Funds[26] and bilateral donor agreements. Resources will also have to be mobilised through a joint UN resource mobilization strategy and from external sources with the support of the Government and development partners to help close the gap between known levels of core funding and actual funding requirements (Other Resources) based on the requirements identified in the UNDAF.

UNDAF resource projections are based on estimates derived from preliminary indications of the contents of agency country programmes. The figures quoted at the time of preparing the UNDAF are indicative figures and are likely to change as the programme evolves. Annual reviews of the UNDAF Results Matrix will identify and reflect the changes likely to occur regarding available funding.

The UNCT estimates that approximately US$ 635 million is required for the UN contribution to achieving the six UNDAF Outcome outputs. This figure is the sum total of "Regular Resources" that UN agencies expect to receive and "Other Resources" that are expected to be mobilised at a later stage in the UNDAF cycle. Of this amount 13% will be apportioned to the UNDAF priority on "Improving Good Governance and the Realization of Human Rights"; 76 % will be apportioned to the "Empowering People Who Are Poor and Reducing Disparities and Vulnerabilities"; and 11 % will be apportioned to "Promoting Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth for Poverty and Hunger Reduction with a Focus on Vulnerable Groups". The estimated resources incorporate resources for preparing for emergencies. Additional resources will be mobilised in the event of an emergency; as their extent and nature cannot be predicted.

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[26] E.g. the Global Environment Facility; the HIV/AIDS Global Trust Fund; the Central Emergency Relief Fund etc..

Implementation

Implementation will be effected by various country programmes of cooperation that are consistent with the UNDAF results and strategies. The Results Matrix will be recognized as a "living document" that will be reviewed annually to ensure it remains aligned to national priorities and the MDGs.

The development and implementation of Joint programmes will be a key strategy for the UN in operationalising the UNDAF Outcomes and reducing duplication, transaction costs for Government and other development partners, and coordinating for greater impact. Examples of joint programmes in support of the UNDAF Outcomes and the MDGs include: Joint UN Programme of Support on HIV/AIDS; Joint UN Programme for Humanitarian Response and Disaster Management; UN Joint Strategy to Address Sustainable Food Security; and the establishment of the Kenya Human- Development Information Management Network. More joint programmes are expected to be developed during the UNDAF period.

The 2009–2013 UNDAF will also see a greater number of streamlined procedures. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers across four agencies (WFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF) is one such initiative that will simplify UN administrative procedures regarding cash transfers and enforce a common and joint approach in assessing implementing partners. The UNCT is committed to "Delivering as One" to further simplify and ensure coherence among UN agency activities at the country level.

HRBA programming will remain a key implementation strategy. As articulated in "Action 2" of the Secretary-General's reform agenda, the ultimate aim is to ensure that the rights of individuals are respected and protected through strengthened national human rights protection systems. The UN's support for the realization of human rights will be underpinned by the formulation of UNDAF interventions that contribute to the enforcement the principles of: (i) Equality and non-discrimination with a special focus on the disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalized members of society; (ii) Participation and inclusion of all people so that civil society is promoted and so civil, cultural, economic, political and social development, human rights and associated freedoms can be realized; and (iii) Strengthened accountability and the rule of law through strengthening the capacity of duty-bearers to comply with agreed standards and goals to respond, protect, and fulfil the responsibilities of the state to its citizens, as well as offer avenues for redress.

UNDAF Coordination Mechanism

The UN in Kenya's coordination expertise and experience, neutral policy advice, and technical capacity will ensure that the national priorities are supported and that UN programmes are designed to influence and support national policies, institutional arrangements and systems.

The UNCT and partners will work closely together on country level implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Building on the lessons learnt from existing implementation and coordination mechanisms, more efficient and joint coordination mechanisms that include our partners will be adopted for coordinating, monitoring and evaluating UNDAF implementation. The UNCT will be overall responsible for reviewing annually the UNDAF performance based on the M&E plan, and providing policy guidance to various inter-agency coordination groups. Inter-agency coordination groups clustered around the UNDAF outcomes will provide the principle forum for coordinating and operationalizing UNDAF activities. Key among their activities will be joint or coordinated resource mobilization, advocacy, programmatic and operational plans, monitoring, reviews and evaluations. The coordination groups will report to and seek guidance from the UNCT unless otherwise agreed.

The UN Information Centre will provide communication expertise by supporting collective UN advocacy to advance the UNDAF Outcomes, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.

Monitoring and Evaluation

...will assess the relevance, programmatic coherence, efficient use of resources...

Monitoring and evaluation will assess the relevance, programmatic coherence, efficient use of resources, and the performance and successes of the UNDAF outputs in order to ensure sustainable results and ensure they contribute to the UNDAF Outcomes, national priorities, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs. A M&E framework[27] brings together the indicators, baselines and targets for the outputs under the framework. The choice of indicators will change over time as new sources of information and data are developed.

The M&E programme cycle calendar is a tool that schedules all major M&E activities[28] to improve coordination of UN M&E activities and to enhance interagency collaboration in M&E, identify gaps in the availability of data and information to contribute to the collection of it and to highlight how and when products of the UN M&E will be used.

The M&E will take place through the various inter-agency UNDAF outcome coordination structures. The UN Resident Coordinator will be responsible for reporting final findings to the UNCT.

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[27] See the Annex

[28] Surveys, studies, assessments, reviews, M&E capacity building

Annex

THE PROCESS: DEVELOPING THE UNDAF

This is the third UNDAF of the UN in Kenya and it will cover the period 2009-2013. It focuses on the UN System's response to national priorities and needs in a collective, integrated and coherent manner. The UNDAF was jointly developed by the UNCT[29] and the Government of Kenya right from the stage of drawing up the initial Plan of Engagement for planning the development of the UNDAF, through to the initial identification of 11 areas of focus in which the UN could work to support national priorities based on the UN's comparative advantages.[30]

The stages in the Plan of Engagement included:

A. **Preparing a Complementary Common Country Assessment**. A full Common Country Assessment (CCA) was not needed as there were already a lot of existing data in the areas of focus as confirmed by the inventory developed and described below. The Complementary CCA was developed in the following stages:

(i) An inventory of data/information available at national and sectoral levels in the 11 areas of focus; gaps and key issues in each area of focus; a summary of key information in each area of focus based on available knowledge; and key strategic recommendations made in each area of focus based on the knowledge, gaps and challenges.

(ii) Thereafter a Complementary CCA was developed. The basis of the Complementary CCA was the strategic information summarised in the Analytical Matrices, which were developed by 11 UNDAF Clusters and used to analyse and determine UN alignment with national priorities and the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy (KJAS) priorities and to contribute additionally in areas where the UN has a comparative advantage (such as Disaster Management and Humanitarian Response[31]).

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[29] Technical process orientated and facilitation support on the process was received by the United Nations Development Group Office, the UN System Staff College, and the Regional Director Team's- Quality, Assurance and Support Cluster.

[30] These included areas broadly clustered under the following headings: National development frameworks; Disaster management and insecurity; Social infrastructure and capacity development; Environment; Poverty, inequality, unemployment and low productivity; Education; HIV and AIDS; Health; Food security and nutrition; Governance; and National capacity for results, monitoring & evaluation

[31] Priority area not developed in the KJAS but an area in which the UN complements KJAS support

(B) **The UNDAF Strategic Prioritization Retreat (SPR)**. During the SPR, the national development goals and priorities addressed in the Mid-term review of the ERS, the Vision 2030 pillars, the Millennium Declaration, the MDG's, the UN system mandates, and the UN comparative advantages were considered and priority areas in which the UN should focus were collectively agreed.

Draft UNDAF outcomes were then formulated against the eight priority areas and agreement was also reached that these would be further refined. Out of the 11 areas of focus, it was agreed that some of these would be mainstreamed to narrow down to eight clear priority areas which were initially agreed upon.[32]

(C) **The Drafting and Development of the UNDAF**. Following the SPR, the draft UNDAF outcomes were further refined and realigned once again to the pillars of the Vision 2030 and the KJAS. The result was a refined framework for developing results in four strategic priority areas. In order to facilitate this process, causal analysis was undertaken by clustering the issues encompassed in the initial eight priority areas to further reduce them down to five areas of focus.
(i) Governance and Human Rights
(ii) Social Services
(iii) Economic Development
(iv) HIV/AIDS
(v) Disaster Management, Environment and Energy

The causal analysis generated the causality relations of the various levels of problems.[33]This then formed the basis for the expected UNDAF results chain which, after a series of further consultative processes to match these with the UN's comparative advantage, mandates, alignment with the Vision 2030 Pillars and the KJAS, were articulated in the UNDAF priority areas of focus and the Results Framework[34].

After a further series of consultations to be better aligned to the national priorities and KJAS; eventually, the UN system settled on three priority areas of focus for the UNDAF. These are:
(i) Improving Governance, Realization of Human Rights and Gender Equality
(ii) Empowering people who are poor and reducing disparities
(iii) Promoting sustainable and equitable economic growth for poverty and hunger reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups.

Cross-Cutting issues agreed upon through a series of consultations include:
(i) Gender equality

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[32] (i) Poverty, inequality, unemployment and low productivity ; (ii) Education; (iii) HIV/AIDS ; (iv)Health; (v)Food security and nutrition; (vi) Governance; (vii) Disaster management and insecurity; (viii) Environment . In addition the following areas were mainstreamed, (i) National capacity for results, monitoring & evaluation; and (ii) National development frameworks.

[33] This included: analyzing the manifestation of the problem/ challenge areas, the immediate causes, the underlying causes and the root causes. In addition, a capacity role gap analysis was undertaken for each level.

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(ii)   Migration and Displacement
(iii)   HIV/AIDS
(iv)   Climate Change

The priority areas of focus in the UNDAF are supported by six UNDAF Outcomes that were formulated by UNDAF Outcome inter-agency working groups. These groups were established to formulate the UN Strategic interventions and results for each UNDAF Outcome, the UN Country Programmes (CP), CP outputs, the participating UN agencies and partners with whom these CPs would be realized, indicative resources, and coordination mechanisms.[35] In light of the UN in Kenya's commitment to ensure that the UN System supports and coherently aligns itself with national priorities and continues to work closely with the Government of Kenya for Kenya's development, each UNDAF Outcome working group was co-convened by a UN Agency acting in the interests of all UN Agencies and by Government partners at the technical level. The Outcome working groups also developed the M&E Framework,[36] which establishes indicators, baselines, means of verification and risks and assumptions for each CP outcome which supports an UNDAF Outcome.

(D) **Revalidation of the UNDAF**. Following the disputed election results in December 2007, the UN and its key partners undertook an UNDAF revalidation exercise in March 2008 to ensure that the UNDAF takes into consideration the political and social realities following the post-election violence. The UNDAF was revalidated and resulted in a stronger focus on ensuring that "Youth" were mainstreamed into the collective UN response.

(E) **Refinement and Realignment of the UNDAF**. Following the development of indicators to monitor the National Medium Term Plan through a National Reporting Framework in April 2009, the UN in collaboration with partners from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of State for Planning National Development and Vision 2030, and the secretariat of the Donor Harmonization, Alignment, and Coordination group, constituted an " UNDAF Realignment Reference Group' to undertake a realignment and refinement of the UNDAF results matrix, monitoring and evaluation framework with the indicators of the National Reporting Framework that correspond to the areas in which the UN has collective expertise and comparative advantage. This process was undertaken over a fourth month consultative process and included reflection on alignment of the UN planning cycle to the Government fiscal planning cycle.

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[35] See the Results matrix which is an expression of the UN system support to the country and illustration of how the UN with its partners will make a strategic contribution over five years to the National Development Goals and Millennium Development Declaration and Goal targets.

[36] See the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan which facilitates monitoring, reporting on and evaluation of UNDAF achievements, effectiveness and contribution to the national development framework by the UN and its partners.