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Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Kenya (2022–2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The gross domestic product (GDP) of Kenya grew at an average annual rate of 5.6 per cent between 2013 and 2019, below its Vision 2030 target of 10 per cent. GDP per capita has steadily increased, reaching \$1,816.50 in 2019. The attainment of middle-income status saw monetary poverty rates decline to 36.1 per cent in 2015-2016, but absolute numbers of poor have increased, driven mainly by population growth. While government spending has stimulated growth, sustainability is not secured; debt levels increased to over 70 per cent of GDP in 2021.

2. Kenya has made progress in implementing¹ the Sustainable Development Goals, ranking 118th out of 165 globally and in the top 10 best-performing countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Out of the 14 Sustainable Development Goals whose data was collectable, six² are moderately improving and one, Goal 13, on track, while the remaining seven are either stagnating or decreasing.

3. Kenya is recognized as an innovation hub, ranking 7th in Africa on the Global Innovation Index, 2021, and 82nd globally, with an increasing number of innovation technical hubs across the country,³ increased broadband connectivity, and increased investment in decentralization and local development of technical capacity. Over the past decade, Kenya has seen more start-ups and businesses registered, due to strong demand for innovative products and services. In 2021, despite the ongoing pandemic, an increase of 38.7 per cent was recorded.⁴

4. Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises play a critical role in economic development and employment creation. Over 7.4 million of them employ approximately 14.9 million Kenyans, contributing approximately 40 per cent of GDP and providing an engine for inclusive economic growth. However, they remain largely informal and vulnerable to economic and climate shocks, lacking access to the economic and financial opportunities associated with formalization.

5. The 2020 Human Development Index was 0.601, putting Kenya in the medium human development category, ranking 143rd out of 189 countries. While Kenya has been more successful in boosting shared prosperity than its regional peers, it continues to suffer from inequality of opportunity, with rural populations in the poorest counties lagging behind in development.⁵ Its Gini index improved from 0.45 in 2005-2006 to 0.39 in 2015-2016.⁶ Multidimensional poverty diminishes with age; youth and children are the most affected, accounting for 73 per cent of the poor.⁷

6. Implementation of a fully democratic political system under a transformative constitution is well under way, but challenges of peace and security remain, with implications for sustainable development. Regional instability, violent extremism, conflicts over natural resources, ethnic polarization, corruption and social discrimination are outlined as key drivers that tend to be aggravated during election years.⁸ Although Kenya was recently classified as a hybrid democracy (irregularities in elections prevent them from being free and fair)⁹, the 2020 Mo Ibrahim Index on African Governance ranked Kenya 14th out of 54 countries, with an overall score of 58.5/100 and a 3.7-point improvement over the 2010-2019 period. Human mobility represents a challenge for peace and security, but also opportunities for economic growth and connecting societies.¹⁰ Kenya

¹ Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2020

² Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9

³ Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association, 2019 report

⁴ Business Daily, September 2021

⁵ World Bank, 2020. *Systematic Country Diagnostic Kenya*

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *Comprehensive Poverty Report 2020*, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

⁸ *Building Bridges to a United Kenya: from a nation of blood ties to a nation of ideals*, 2019, Presidential Task Force on Building Bridges to Unity Advisory and Kenya @ 10; *A Decade After: The State Of Human Rights Post the 2010 Promulgation of the Constitution: A Human Rights Scorecard*, 2020, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

⁹ Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2020

¹⁰ Global report on internal displacement, 2020

hosts 1.05 million international migrants, almost half of them refugees and asylum seekers. Kenyan emigrants were estimated at 535,348 in 2020, contributing remittances worth 3.1 per cent of GDP.

7. The Kenya Constitution provides a framework for democratic governance considered a progressive ‘People’s Constitution’, based on the premise that sovereign power belongs to the people, who have a critical role to play in the delegated exercise of power with women’s political leadership. Kenya devolved substantial powers from the Government to 47 county governments, including a minimum allocation of 15 per cent of the national budget, in addition to conditional grants that supplemented local taxes. In 2020, Kenya was ranked 124th out of 180 countries on the Corruption Perceptions Index. Kenyans have nevertheless embraced the devolved system, including county governments as centres of service delivery.¹¹

8. Kenya has rich biodiversity, made up of undulating landscapes, coastal seascapes, marine life, beaches, mangrove forests, and water resources. Challenges associated with climate change, population growth and rapid urbanization led to the decline of its megafauna, biodiversity and forest cover.¹² Efforts are under way to reverse deforestation and improve tree cover to the constitutional 10 per cent target, with an outcome document¹³ for county-level climate action to accelerate mitigation and adaptation measures.

9. Climate change remains a major threat, with growing economic costs estimated at 2.6 per cent of GDP.¹⁴ Kenya committed to climate actions through an updated nationally determined contribution aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 32 per cent by 2030, from the present 143 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent. The total cost of implementing mitigation and adaptation actions is estimated at \$62 billion, of which Kenya has committed 13 per cent. Kenya has achieved 93 per cent of the renewable energy contribution to the electricity grid, and is expected to reach a clean grid by 2030 and a 2.79 per cent reduction in total energy intensity annually by 2030 from the baseline year, 2012.¹⁵

10. The impact of COVID-19 has seen increased poverty among up to 2 million people and increased gender inequality through loss of income and gender-based violence. During 2020, 1.7 million jobs were lost in the formal sector and 5 million in the informal sector.¹⁶ The pandemic increased poverty by 4 per cent through income loss and other socioeconomic impacts. The poverty incidence among women tends to be higher due to minimal employment opportunities in the formal sector, among other factors.¹⁷ UNDP led the development of the United Nations system-wide socio-economic recovery plan and COVID-19 socioeconomic reengineering and recovery strategies for national and county-level governments

11. The Kenya Constitution promotes a youth-centric approach, gender equality and women’s empowerment. This acknowledges 75 per cent of the population below the age of 35 years and 51 per cent females among 47.6 million people.¹⁸ While progress has been made in empowering women and youth, as well as people with disabilities, these groups remain largely marginalized. The unemployment rate for youth aged 15-24 years is five times the national unemployment rate of 7.4 per cent, with an estimated future increase due to more than 800,000 youth entering the job market annually. The exclusion of women and youth in leadership, economic empowerment and decision-making spaces has continued, resulting in 41 per cent of women being vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence and 29 per cent of children in rural areas being affected by child marriages.¹⁹

¹¹ What do Kenyans Know About Devolution? Survey evidence on political knowledge and public opinion, Ken Ochieng’ Opalo, Georgetown University, June 2020

¹² Kenya State of Environment Report, 2019-2021

¹³ The Seventh and Final Annual Devolution Conference, November 2021

¹⁴ Diwakar and Shepherd, (2018); Overseas Development Institute, (2020).

¹⁵ Sustainable Energy for All, 2016

¹⁶ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Federation of Kenyan Employers, 2020

¹⁷ Kenya integrated household budgetary survey, 2018

¹⁸ Kenya population and housing census, 2019

¹⁹ Kenya demographic and health survey, 2014

12. Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life and a clean and secure environment for all citizens. Central to the vision is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, considered to have a transformative impact for the people of Kenya and being implemented through five-year medium-term plans. The current plan, ‘MTP-III’ (2018-2022), is under review with support from UNDP in preparation for ‘MTP-IV’ (2023-2027) formulation. Kenya has adopted a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach towards implementing Sustainable Development Goals, where its planning frameworks, including the medium-term plans, county integrated development plans and other key strategic plans, are consistent with the 2030 Agenda.

13. The United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026, articulates the United Nations contribution to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. The UNDP contribution is supported by the recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation²⁰ and based on its comparative advantage and integrator role: First, UNDP brings its global mandate as a lead development entity through signature and integrated development solutions, and its repositioned offer for Africa. Second, UNDP builds on lessons learned and development results achieved during the previous country programme. Third, UNDP leverages its global policy network to provide specialized advice, taking into account the unique context of Kenya as the only country in the global South hosting United Nations headquarters offices and where UNDP boasts global, regional, country and United Nations Volunteers²¹ presence. Fourth, UNDP will continue to be the platform for mainstreaming, acceleration and policy support on the Sustainable Development Goals. Its development effectiveness cooperation and recovery programme will serve as an ‘integrator programme’, supporting Goals policy coherence and planning, financing, capacity strengthening for data, and multi-stakeholder coordination. The accelerator lab would be utilized to drive entrepreneurship and innovation to address the complex youth unemployment challenge, thereby reinforcing the integrator role of UNDP.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme is aligned with national development and recovery priorities and follows extensive consultations with key partners.²² It is guided by the Cooperation Framework, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025,²³ the UNDP gender strategy, 2022-2025, the UNDP energy compact, the UNDP ‘people 2030’ strategy, and commitment to focus on youth, the principles of gender equality, and leaving no one behind, as identified in the common country analysis, 2021.

15. The vision of the country programme is to leverage partnerships to safeguard development gains by building resilience and accelerating recovery for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through Vision 2030, to address root causes hampering sustainable development. This will be realized through a youth- and gender-centric lens, including people with disabilities, those living with HIV, and borderlands²⁴ communities. This approach is focused on three interrelated development areas: to leave no one behind through (a) governance, peace and social cohesion; (b) sustainable, inclusive green growth; and (c) nature-based solutions and resilience. Programme efficiency will be enhanced by implementing an updated partnership and communication action plan that diversifies the funding mix²⁵ as recommended by the independent country programme evaluation and various project evaluation findings which articulate the comparative advantage of UNDP over other partners. The theory of change is based on the

²⁰ Independent country programme evaluation, 2021U

²¹ United Nations Volunteers are supporting devolution, peace and security, the COVID-19 response, and coordination of United Nations programming.

²² Consultations held with Government, civil society, private sector, academia and the UNDP Youth Sounding Board

²³ The three development settings are: (a) structural transformation accelerated – green, inclusive and digital transitions; (b) no one left behind, centred on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach; and (c) resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk, integrating the six ‘signature solutions’.

²⁴ Borderlands are the territorial margins of nation-states – regions where border contact is a central feature of economic, social and political life, creating opportunities for acceleration of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

²⁵ Elaborated in the country programme document resource mobilization table

expectation that *if* economic growth becomes sustainable and green *and* society is inclusive and peaceful through an enabling environment that takes advantage of innovation and multi-stakeholder partnerships with access to quality services, *then* people will be resilient and fulfilled, and achieve their full human potential.

16. UNDP is strategically positioned to offer high-level policy advice, institutional strengthening, programme support and strategic partnerships to implement, report on and monitor the Sustainable Development Goals and enhance institutional coordination mechanisms. Building on its technical leadership role in the integrated national financing framework, UNDP will support the discourse on Goals financing and the formulation process of ‘MTP-IV’. UNDP will continue working with partners and, most notably, its pioneering Youth Sounding Board, to design interventions that integrate volunteerism and innovation to tackle the challenges of governance, resilience and service delivery.

Governance, peace and social cohesion

17. Governance, peace and social cohesion are foundations for sustainable development. COVID-19 has reinforced the notion that revitalizing the social contract by rethinking the process by which state and citizens interact to design and implement policies for the management of public affairs, is not only a pathway to achieving and sustaining peace, but also the resilience of nations, societies and communities. The attention to governance, peace and social cohesion under this country programme is based on the independent country programme evaluation recommendations and is aligned with the transformative vision of the Kenya Constitution.

18. As the United Nations entity with principal responsibility for governance and peacebuilding, UNDP strategic interventions will embrace a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, working with legislative, executive, and judicial institutions at national and county levels while leveraging the skills, capacities, networks, and resources of civil society, the private sector, media, academia, local community associations –particularly youth and women’s groups – to monitor, conduct oversight, and raise awareness of the work. To achieve transformative results in the areas of accountability and transparency, special attention will be paid to promoting open government and rule of law; upholding human rights; strengthening public participation; enhancing planning and budgeting; and strengthening partnerships with key oversight institutions²⁶ at national and county levels.

19. UNDP will continue supporting non-state actors and rights-holders, contributing to transparency, accountability, access to justice, and the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly for people with disabilities, people living with HIV²⁷ and other key populations. To support transformational leadership and change, sustaining a revitalized social contract, UNDP will continue to develop leadership capacities enabling state and non-state actors to scale up successful initiatives, innovate, and collaborate effectively to promote gender-equitable social norms free of stigma and discrimination.

20. To address vulnerability to violent conflict, driven by competition over natural resources, climate change, marginalization, violent extremism, ethno-political competition, poverty and inequality, UNDP, through its regional programmes and partners in the peace, conflict prevention and security sector, will intervene through gender-sensitized legal and policy dialogue and advocacy, institutional development and capacity development, peace innovation platforms and early warning response systems, including leveraging the UNDP African Borderlands Centre.

21. UNDP will continue to support the strengthening of local democracy, local governance and peace capacities, in line with the national policy on devolved functions and public service reforms to increase effectiveness accountability, inclusion, resilience, core government functions, and

²⁶ Kenya National Commission on Human Rights; Ethics and Anticorruption Commission; National Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Auditor General; Commission on Administrative Justice; Commission on Revenue Allocation; Office of the Controller of Budget

²⁷ Global AIDS Strategy, 2021-2026, and UNDP HIV and health strategy 2022-2025

delivery of basic public services to meet citizen expectations. UNDP will harness digitalization to support development interventions that are inclusive, effective, and transformative.

Sustainable, inclusive, green growth

22. Inclusive green growth is a pathway to attaining sustainable development. Kenya has made great strides on poverty, but these have damaged the environment and increased social inequality. The real costs of resource depletion have yet to be established for commensurate reinvestment. The development gains made thus far are under threat, and long-term economic growth will not be sustainable. One of the major priorities of the National Youth Development Policy, 2019, is to promote mechanisms that support youth engagement in developing, protecting, and conserving natural resources and the environment while fostering eco-entrepreneurship and green jobs.

23. UNDP will support inclusive green growth policies to maximize benefits to youth, women, people with disabilities and the most vulnerable by mobilizing and building capacities to establish and strengthen viable business and entrepreneurship models in key productive value chains²⁸ to create employment and sustainable livelihoods. The enablers for inclusive green growth are: political will; innovations and smart solutions; and alternative finance. Strategies adopted will strengthen national policy frameworks and data systems, integrate development financing frameworks, and develop youth, women and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to take advantage of the available tools for green growth strategies.

24. UNDP will support activities that encourage green investments and those that incentivize smart decision-making and innovative financing to tackle the increasing needs in light of dwindling domestic resources and limited fiscal space. In partnership with Government, businesses and investors, UNDP will promote the Sustainable Development Goals investor maps to provide potential investors with market intelligence and enhance opportunities for South-South and triangular exchange.²⁹ This will enable the dissemination and utilization of scalable and bankable business models in productive sectors, targeting youth, women and entrepreneurs with disabilities. UNDP will collaborate with the Regional Service Centre and the African Continental Free Trade Area secretariat to open up additional opportunities, especially for women and youth.

Nature-based solutions and resilience

25. Kenya faces pressing environmental challenges, including climate change, natural resource depletion, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and climate security risks. While climate change does not itself cause conflict, there is a need to address climate change and environmental degradation as risk multipliers, and to promote and safeguard the state of the environment for sustainable economic growth. The focus on nature-based solutions and resilience seeks to actualize the constitutional recognition of sustainable development and the right to a clean and healthy environment for all citizens, leaving no one behind, particularly the most vulnerable – youth, women and people with disabilities. This is anchored in a robust set of international environmental governance and multilateral environmental instruments ratified by Kenya.

26. UNDP will continue to work with partners to support national and county governments to accelerate implementation of legal, policy and institutional frameworks for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. To mitigate environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity, and build community resilience, UNDP will scale up the sustainable use and management of natural resources to reduce deforestation; enhance catchment and land restoration; scale up sound waste management; advance sustainable blue economy initiatives; promote tourism; and scale up climate mitigation and adaptation measures to leverage innovation, digitization and development financing. Emphasis will be placed on youth-centric and gendered, conflict-sensitive use of natural resources for accountable, social, and economic development.

27. UNDP will support the development of robust policy and institutional frameworks to guide implementation of the nationally determined contribution, 2020; the land degradation neutrality

²⁸ Tourism, forestry, agroforestry, manufacturing, information and communication technologies

²⁹ UNDP, in consultation with Government departments, will strengthen networks and knowledge exchanges, peer learning on middle-income countries, and coordination through South-South cooperation.

targets; and the climate change action plans and strategies anticipating the adoption of an inspiring long-term strategy towards net zero carbon emissions. To address the widening energy gap, UNDP will support initiatives to improve access to renewable energy technologies for productive use. These will be supported by the development of mini-grids and associated productive uses of electricity in areas where energy poverty and scarcity of economic opportunities are salient. The country demonstrates substantial scope for decentralized renewable energy generation to provide universal energy access among rural populations.³⁰

28. On disaster risk-informed development, UNDP will support the overall government strategy for reducing and managing climate and disaster risks and impacts. UNDP will focus on strengthening disaster risk governance/policy, legal and institutional frameworks; establishing mechanisms to assess and monitor disaster risks and impacts; improving access to and use of risk information; strengthening preparedness and early warning systems; exploring risk insurance options; and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development plans and budgets. UNDP will strengthen post-disaster recovery through a ‘build forward better’ approach to enhance community resilience to future shocks and crises. In supporting disaster risk management, UNDP will partner with national and subnational institutions.³¹

III. Programme and risk management

29. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

30. The programme will be nationally executed. To mitigate risks in project management, UNDP will strengthen capacities internally and prioritize related accountability and training for implementing partners. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. To mitigate any social or environmental risks, UNDP will apply its standards, accountability mechanisms and agility in its programme management. UNDP will seek to better anticipate shocks and promote resilience through early-warning systems, collaboration with key stakeholders, and targeted risk and gender-sensitive analysis. These will be integrated into the formulation and implementation of all projects, including leveraging tools such as the gender marker to track gender and women’s empowerment; the crisis risk dashboard to monitor and mitigate risk; and the ongoing process of Gender Seal certification.

32. Kenya will hold general elections in August 2022, which could delay programme implementation and threaten development gains. UNDP will continue investing to better equip national stakeholders with inclusive, innovative and gender-sensitive tools to inform and support early-warning systems and prevention responses before, during and after the electoral period. UNDP will continue to support democracy and human rights by leveraging past engagement with non-state actors and the diverse media and social media landscape, which is a key channel for public debate on issues of governance, transparency and accountability.

33. In line with recommendations from the 2021 Management Audit³² and the independent country programme evaluation, risks related to resource mobilization will be managed through a

³⁰ Magda Moner-Girona, Katalin Bódis, James Morrissey, Ioannis Kougias, Mark Hankins, Thomas Huld, Sándor Szabó, *Decentralized rural electrification in Kenya: Speeding up universal energy access*, Energy for Sustainable Development, Volume 52, 2019, pp 128-146

³¹ National Treasury and Planning, National Drought Management Authority, and National Disaster Operation Centre

³² Office of Audit and Investigations, 2021

realistic programming approach based on resource availability and a robust partnership and resource mobilization strategy. UNDP will make use of regional and global assets and collaborate with the Government on joint resource mobilization efforts, including government cost-sharing and working with the private sector to maximize benefits for targeted groups. The award winning ‘CO-RESET’³³ framework of the country office will guide integrated programming and operational efforts.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

34. UNDP has been working with the Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate under the National Treasury and Planning to enhance availability and utility of data for evidence-based policy formulation, implementation and reporting at the national and county levels. Kenya has been consistent in voluntary national reporting on Sustainable Development Goals, which has cascaded to counties and continues to be a valuable source of data for tracking the Goals. UNDP will continue to support initiatives to augment data verification and validation, including annual performance reviews at project, programme and United Nations levels.

35. UNDP will place greater emphasis on results monitoring and reporting. At least 7 per cent of programme resources will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation. UNDP will support capacity enhancement for staff, government, civil society organizations and national partners on results-based management. To strengthen outcome-level monitoring, evaluation and reporting, project outputs and outcomes will be appropriately linked to country programme outcomes. UNDP will strengthen monitoring and evaluation coordination structures internally and externally to support better data collection, data verification, results monitoring and reporting.

36. The resources will be utilized to strengthen national and county-level monitoring and evaluation activities, including strengthening national data sources, establishing baseline data, joint programmatic visits, and capacity development. Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned and success stories will be undertaken regularly to inform programming and capacity support to national and subnational institutions. UNDP will monitor the implementation of a costed and approved evaluation plan for this country programme, which will be reviewed periodically to reinforce accountability, learning, and agility in decision-making

37. Joint programming with other United Nations organizations will be prioritized through enhanced standard operating procedures. To strengthen data collection and verification, UNDP will conduct annual outcome-level performance reviews with government and national partners and use the data to inform policy advice, advocacy and strategic decisions to strengthen accountability and transparency in the public domain.

³³ The CO-RESET (CPD roll-out; **O**rganizational excellence; **R**esource mobilization; **E**fficiency in business processes; **S**taff well-being; **E**ngagement; and **T**alent management) is a home-grown performance and accountability mechanism for more effective systems and structures.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Kenya (2022–2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A democratic political system that is issues-based , people-centred, results-oriented and accountable to the public				
1.1. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 1. By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties, informal urban settlements, all women and girls, all children and youth – inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive, and peaceful society where human rights are upheld, benefit from accountable institutions, participate in transformative governance systems that are gender-responsive, and uphold the rule of law. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 10, 11, 16 and 17				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2. No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
Proportion of the population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism Baseline 2022: To be confirmed (TBC) Target 2026: TBC Frequency: Annual	Data source: National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC), National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ministry of Interior, National Coordination (MOINC)	Output 1.1. Democratic systems and space for inclusive participation and social cohesion towards peace and security are enhanced. Indicator 1.1.1. Number of peace, social cohesion, preventing and countering violent extremism, and human security plans, policies and legal frameworks enacted and implemented Baseline : 5 (2021) Target :10 (2026) Data source: NSC, NCIC, Kenya National Action Plan, NCTC, Uwiano Platform for Peace Frequency: Annual Indicator 1.1.2. Number of mechanisms supported for dialogue, consensus-building, reconciliation and preventing violent extremism, with equal participation of women and men Baseline : 10 (2021) Target : 20 (2026) Data source: MOINC, NCIC, NCTC Frequency: Annual	Ministry of Devolution (MOD) Ministry of Gender and Public Affairs Parliament Judiciary Office of the Attorney General Council of Governors County Assemblies Forum (CAF) Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission National AIDS Control Council Kenya School of Government County governments Civil society UN-Women United Nations Children’s Fund Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) Intergovernmental Authority on Development European Union Sweden Germany	Regular: \$2.2 million
				Data source: NSC, National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Counterterrorism Centre (NCTC) Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MOINC Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MOINC Data source: NSC, NCIC and NCTC Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MOINC

	<p>Data source: Judiciary/National Legal Aid Service (NLAS) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Data source: Judiciary/NLAS; civil society organizations Frequency: Annual</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1. Proportion of persons, by gender, accessing justice through formal and alternative justice systems Baseline: 29% (2018) Target: 45% (2026) Data source: Justice Needs Satisfaction survey, 2018, and Alternative Justice Systems baseline policy, 2021. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Proportion of persons subjected to HIV-related stigma and discrimination Baseline: 35% (2020) Target: 25% (2026) Data Source: HIV Stigma Index and Kenya AIDS Framework II, 2020-2025 Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.3. Enhanced capacity and governance of duty-bearers to support public delivery of basic services at national and devolved levels.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of counties with improved monitoring and evaluation (M&E), planning and budgeting capacities Baseline: 8 (2021) Target: 14 (2026) Data source: State Department of Planning - Monitoring and Evaluation Department and Council of Governors Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Proportion of counties that have enacted policies and laws to support gender-sensitive service delivery Baseline: 57% (2022) Target : 70% by 2026 Data source: MOD, Council of Governors (COG), County Assemblies Forum Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Percentage of counties with mechanisms for inclusive public participation of women, youth and PWDs</p>	<p>Italy United Kingdom Norway Finland Peacebuilding Fund</p>	
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<p>Indicator: Proportion of positions, by sex, age, people with disabilities (PWDs) in public institutions (national and local legislatures) compared to national distributions.</p> <p>National legislature % women Baseline 23% (2021) Target: 33% (2026)</p> <p>Local legislature % women Baseline 34.5% (2022) Target 40% (2026)</p>		<p>Baseline: 70% (2022) Target (year): 85% 2026 Data source: COG, CAF and MOD. Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.4. Proportion of county governments reporting improved public finance management processes and systems for equitable, efficient and accountable service delivery Baseline: 50% (2021) Target: 75% (2026) Data source: COG, Office of Auditor General, Office of Controller of Budget, National Treasury Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 1.4. Electoral, legislative and oversight institutions strengthened to promote inclusive, transparent and accountable governance and service delivery</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1. Number of institutions with strengthened capacities for transparent and accountable governance through UNDP support Baseline: 8 (national) (2020) Target: 16 (2026) Data source: Perception surveys/KNBS/COG Frequency: Annual</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030</p>				
<p>2.1. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 2. By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, all women and girls, all children and youth – derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies, and realize growth that is resilient, green, and equitable SDGs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions</p>				
<p>Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition Baseline: 53% (2020)</p>	<p>Data source: KNBS Frequency: Annual Responsibility: State Department of Planning (SDP)</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Inclusive and resilient green growth policies, financing and practices across key growth sectors enhanced</p>	<p>MOD Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development (MOITED)</p>	<p>Regular – \$3.8 million Other – \$26.2 million</p>

<p>52.0% male; 54.0% female; 48% children; 52% adults Target: 28%</p> <p>Employment in formal and informal sectors Baseline: 17% formal (KNBS 2020) 83% informal Target: Formal 25% Informal 75%</p> <p>Kenya ranking in Green Growth Index for Africa. Baseline: 14th in Africa (2019) Green Growth Index Target: 11th in Index</p>	<p>Data source: MOITED Frequency: Annual Responsibility: SDP</p> <p>Data source: MOITED Frequency: Annual Responsibility: SDP</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place Baseline: 2 (2017) Target: 10 (2026) Data source: KNBS; National Treasury; Kenya Investment Authority Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.2. National policy frameworks, planning, budgeting and data systems for SDG indicator tracking and reporting and M&E systems strengthened</p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Percentage of SDG indicators captured in the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation system achieved Baseline: 131 (54.6%) 2021 Target): 166 (71.9%) 2026 Data source: KNBS Frequency: Biennial</p> <p>Output 2.3. Capacities to promote innovation in existing and emerging markets enhanced across productive sectors for youth, women and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Proportion of formal to informal jobs in productive sectors, by gender Baseline: Formal 17%, informal, 83% (2020) Target): Formal 25%, informal 75% (2026) Data source: KNBS, Ministry of Labour Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Number of innovative products and services certified for existing and emerging markets by women- and youth-led MSMEs in productive sectors, disaggregated by sector Baseline: 290 (2021)</p>	<p>National Treasury, Kenya Industrial Training Institute Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry Kenya Private Sector Alliance Kenya Investment Authority Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) International Labour Organization United Nations Industrial Development Organization FAO UNCDF United Nations Conference on Trade and Development European Union Sweden Russia Japan</p>	
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		Target: 500 (2026) Data source: Kenya ICT Authority; Kenya Institute of Administration; Kenya Intellectual Property Institute Frequency: Annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: A nation living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment				
2.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP No. 3. By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind – particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, all women and girls, all children and youth – have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition. SDGs 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk				
<p>Indicator 3.1. Tree cover as a proportion of total land area (%) Baseline: 7.28% (2022) Target: 12% (2026)</p> <p>Indicator 3.2. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population Baseline: Target:</p> <p>Indicator 3.3. Percentage of households using renewable energy and green technologies. Baseline: 70% (2022) Target: 90% (2026)</p>	<p>Data source: Kenya Forest Service (KFS) Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF)</p> <p>Data source: National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC) Frequency: Annual Responsibility: NDOC</p> <p>Data source: KNBS Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MOEF</p>	<p>Output 3.1. Sustainable management of natural resources at national, subnational and grassroots levels, using people-centred approaches, enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Areas of landscape – forests and rangelands – under improved management practices Baseline: 3.4MHa (2021) Target: 600,000Ha (2026) Data source: KFS; Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2. Number of people (by gender and rural/urban) benefiting from initiatives to protect and promote sustainable use and management of natural resources Baseline: 10,000 (2021) Target: 60,000 (2026) Data source: KFS; Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.2. Capacities and resilience to disaster risks and climate impact across national and county levels enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. No. of counties with gender-responsive policies and legal framework for disaster risk reduction Baseline: County 14, national 0 (2021) Target: County 23, national 1 (2026)</p>	<p>MOEF Ministry of Energy National Environment Management Authority Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action National Environment Trust Fund NDMA NDOC United Nations Environment Programme World Food Programme Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) KAM Global Environment Facility Japan Russia</p>	<p>Regular: \$1.4 million</p> <p>Other: \$48.6 million</p>

		<p>Data source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. No. of people (by gender) benefiting from climate-smart initiatives Baseline: 5,876 female, 5,930 male (2021) Target: 90,000 (2026) Data source: NDMA Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.3. Access to cost-effective clean energy enhanced</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. No. of technologies transferred to improved access to clean and affordable energy Baseline: 12 (2021); Target: 15 (2026) Data source: Ministry of Energy Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2. No. of people (by gender) benefiting from clean cooking solutions (clean energy) Baseline: (4.16m women and 4.12m men) (2021); Target: 8.8 m (2026) Data source: NDMA Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 3.4. Capacities to deliver on nationally determined contributions enhanced – national/county level</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. No. of Mt CO2e reduced from climate mitigation initiatives implemented Baseline: 143Mt CO2e (2021) Target: 142Mt CO2e (2026) Data source: Ministry of Energy Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2. No. of counties with gender-responsive policies and legal framework for climate change Baseline: 35 (2021) Target: 47 (2026) Data source: Ministry of Energy Frequency: Annual</p>		
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