



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR KENYA 2022–2026



**BETTER
PRODUCTION**



**BETTER
NUTRITION**



**BETTER
ENVIRONMENT**



**BETTER
LIFE**



FAO COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR KENYA [2022–2026]

*“Strengthening Agrifood Systems For Better Production, Better
Nutrition, Better Environment And Better Life –
Leaving No One Behind”*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Nairobi, 2022

Contents

I.	Abbreviations and acronyms	v
II.	Foreword	vi
III.	Statement of FAO Representative in Kenya	vii
IV.	Statement of Chairprson, Council of Governors	viii
V.	Executive summary	ix
VI.	1.O Introduction	1
VII.	2.O Country Context Analysis	3
VIII.	3.O FAO Support	6
IX.	4.O Implementation	29
X.	5.O Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation	31
XI.	Annex 1. Country Programming Framework Results and Resources Matrix	34
XII.	Annex 2. TCP Indicative Pipeline	50



Abbreviations and acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASTGS	Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
BE	Better Environment
BL	Better Life
BN	Better nutrition
BP	Better Production
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
COVID-19	Corona Disease 2019
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HHPs	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
ICT	Information Communication Technology
JASCOM	Joint Agriculture Sector Coordination Mechanism
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Household Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTP III	Medium Term Plan III
MTP IV	Medium Term Plan IV
NAIP	National Agricultural Improvement Plan
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
RBAs	Rome Based UN Agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD)
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USD	United States Dollar
WOAH	World Organization for Animal Health

Foreword



Kenya's agriculture sector is one of the key drivers of the country's economic growth. There is huge potential for agriculture to create jobs, generate incomes and drive the manufacturing sector and this will be achieved through concerted efforts by the public sector, private sector, development partners, and civil society. The Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, has had a strong cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The last few years have been impactful as FAO has been central to the resilient development, emergency response and the fight against diseases, migratory and invasive pests including the desert locust invasions in 2020/2021.

I therefore commend FAO for partnering with the Government of Kenya and particularly the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development for many decades. FAO has made significant contribution in the areas of Policy formulation, crop production, irrigation development, livestock development, aquaculture, agricultural statistics, investment planning, and many others in the agriculture sector. Even though food insecurity and poor nutrition still persist undermining attainment of the Vision 2030 and Agenda 2030 of the SDGs, FAO's efforts towards addressing the same are laudable.

Collaborations and Partnerships are instrumental in Kenya's aspirations towards ending hunger and poverty and creating decent employment by leveraging the modernization of sustainable Agriculture sector. On this front, formulation of the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF 2022–2026) marks yet another opportunity to deepen the collaboration between FAO and the Government of Kenya.

Drought, floods, diseases and pests continue to pose a challenge and there is still a significant proportion of Kenyans that is food insecure and is vulnerable to natural and human made shocks. Through this CPF 2022–2026, FAO will continue to be an essential partner towards attainment of food and nutrition security goals as stipulated in Kenya's key development policies, notably Vision 2030, the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019–2029), and the Fourth Medium Term Plan (202–2027).

I welcome FAO's focus on two anchors and five Result Areas as identified and presented in this document. These are well contextualized with the national development goals and equally aligned to the UNSDCF 2022–2026 for Kenya and I believe that if fully implemented, this CPF will have a significant impact, which together with the impact of programmes implemented by the government and other partners, will contribute to making Kenya food secure, healthier and wealthier.

I fully endorse this Country Programming Framework 202–2026 and promise the full cooperation of the Government of Kenya in its implementation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Franklin Mithika Linturi', written over a dotted line.

Hon. Franklin Mithika Linturi
Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
and Livestock Development

Statement by Chairperson, Council of Governors



On behalf of my Colleagues in 47 Counties, I appreciate the continued partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Agriculture is fully devolved in the fourth schedule of the 2010 constitution.

The National Government is in charge of policy development, capacity building and management of Agricultural Research programs. The Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 created a mechanism for cooperation between the two levels of Government. As we move towards implementation of the FAO Country Programming Framework (2022–2026), we gladly embrace cooperation in all result areas highlighted in this framework. Most counties are in rural areas where the bulk of the population lives and where agriculture is the main economic activity supporting livelihoods.

Working in partnership with FAO, the National Government, and the Private sector will help the counties domesticate relevant policies, implement the Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the National Agricultural Implementation Plan (NAIP). Further, the Counties require capacity building to improve on production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries. Due to persistent and frequent drought and flooding arising from climate change phenomenon, the counties look forward to cooperating with FAO in capacity development in the areas of climate adaptation and building of resilience to natural and human made shocks among farmers pastoralists and fisherfolk. To stem further degradation of forests, rangelands, farmlands and wetlands the Counties also look forward to cooperation in sustainable natural resource management programs.

As we enter the second decade of devolution, we look forward to strong partnerships with FAO, the National Government and other stakeholders to deliver on the promises of devolution by positively impacting on agricultural production, productivity, agro-processing, marketing and trade of diverse value chains including crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry products for improved nutrition, increased farmer incomes and decent jobs for women and youth and persons living in ASALs counties and in informal urban settlements.

As the old adage says *“If we walk together, we will go far.”*

Hon. Anne Mumbi Waiguru, EGH
Chairperson, Council of Governors

Statement by FAO Representative in Kenya



The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Country Office aligns its programmes and projects to Kenya's development agenda as envisioned in the Vision 2030 through implementation of the Country Programming Framework (CPF). The Country Programming Framework (2022–2026) is derived from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2022–2026) and is aligned to the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV), the Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the National Agriculture Improvement Plan (NAIP).

This CPF outlines the FAO contribution towards a sustainable, safe and nutrition-sensitive agrifood system. The CPF has two main anchors addressing (i) Sustainable and resilient nutrition-sensitive agrifood systems and (ii) Governance and Social Inclusion in Agrifood Systems derived from Outcomes and Outputs of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2022–2026). The two anchors are divided into five Result Areas that address issues of sustainable, climate-smart Production, Productivity, Nutrition, Trade and Markets, Value Addition and Agro-processing, resilience to natural and human made shocks, Natural Resource Management, Governance and availing decent Jobs for youth and women across the agrifood system towards Better Production, Better Nutrition, Better Environment and Better Life while of Leaving No One Behind. The CPF places emphasis on reaching the vulnerable communities specifically women and girls, youth and children, and persons living with disabilities in all ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements as a contribution to the Agenda 2030 towards attainment of SDGs.

The development of this Framework was done through a consultative and participatory process with the active participation of the Government of Kenya, the Council of Governors, stakeholders and a wide range of development partners. I take this opportunity to thank our partners for playing an active role in the formulation of the CPF and I invite them to join us in the implementation of the priorities highlighted herein.

Carla Mucavi

Carla Mucavi
FAO Representative in Kenya

FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2022-2026

The goal of FAO is to achieve food security for all and ensure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO's Strategic Framework (2022–2031) seeks to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the transformation to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agrifood systems for *better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life*, leaving no one behind. The *four betters* represent an organizing principle for how FAO intends to contribute directly to SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger), and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) as well as to supporting achievement of the broader SDG agenda, which is crucial for attaining FAO's overall vision. The betters reflect the interconnected economic, social and environmental dimensions of agrifood systems.

In line with this, at the Country Level, FAO Kenya supports the Government of Kenya in the implementation of its priority food systems agenda and the SDGs through the Country Programming Framework (CPF). Furthermore, in the spirit of the UN Delivering as One (DoA), the CPF is aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Kenya.

The CPF 2022–2026 articulates FAO's contribution to Government's Agriculture Sector Priorities in the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and the Fourth Medium Term Plan of the Kenya Vision 2030 (MTP IV). The CPF will also contribute to strengthening policies, institutions and investments for agrifood systems transformation within the scope of the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the food systems transformation pathways at the national and county levels. The Framework sets out to support the realization of Government priority aspirations through two strategic anchors namely:

1. Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Nutrition-sensitive agrifood Systems; and
2. Governance and Social Inclusion in agrifood Systems

The anchors will be delivered through five result areas described below:

- i. Climate-Smart Crop, Livestock Fisheries and Aquaculture Production Systems;
- ii. Enhanced Inclusiveness and Efficiency in agrifood value Chains;
- iii. Enhanced Climate Actions across agrifood Systems;
- iv. Sustainable Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management; and
- v. Mainstreaming Inclusivity and Institutional Strengthening to reduce inequalities and exclusion in agrifood systems.

FAO will in addition apply cross-cutting accelerators in all its programmatic interventions in order to accelerate impact. These include:

- Inclusive policies and institutions
- Technology
- Data and capacity development
- Research and innovation

The accelerators will lead the sector to attain the modernisation and digitalisation that are needed to improve efficiencies and ensure an environmentally sustainable, regenerative and climate neutral agricultural sector that will enhance food and nutrition security, incomes, and employment creation.

A strategic enabler that FAO will leverage throughout the implementation of this CPF is partnerships. Multi-stakeholder partnerships will be critical in driving a greater amount and diversity of public and private financing and investment that accelerates realization of sustainable and inclusive food systems.



Groundnut harvest in Turkana County through alternative livelihood support by FAO

1.0 Introduction

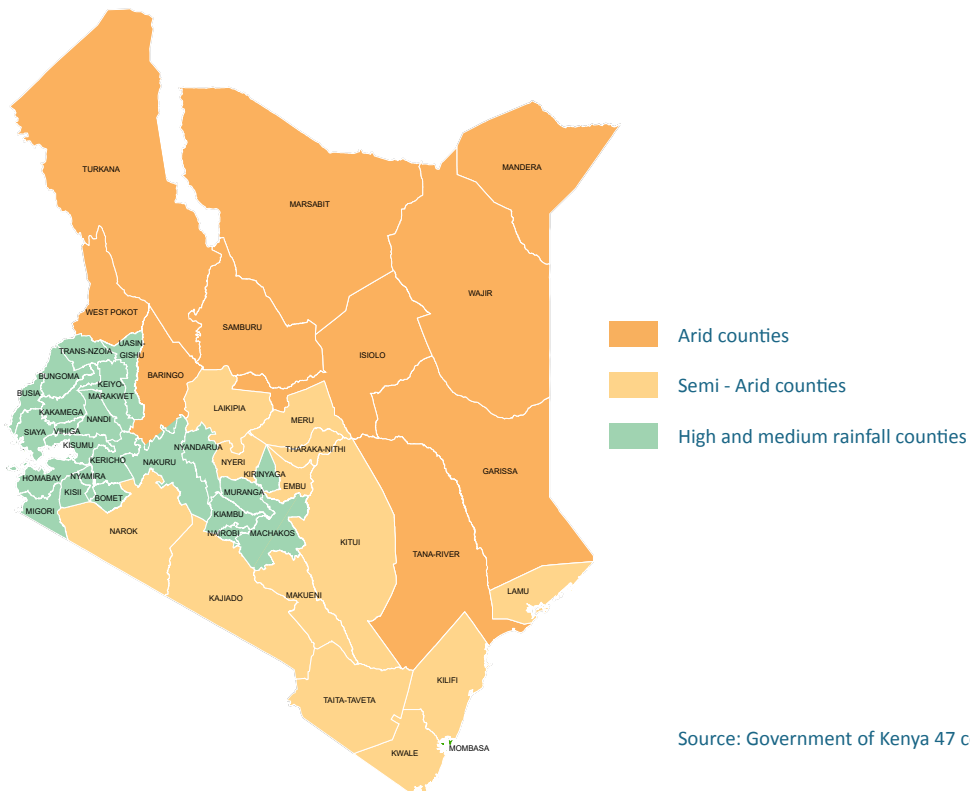
The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2026 for Kenya was endorsed by the Government of Kenya in June 2022 following a comprehensive UN Common Country Analysis (CCA) and extensive consultations with stakeholders. The Framework represents the collective agreement for the UN agencies to support Kenya's national priorities as envisioned in Vision 2030 and other Government policies in its pathway towards meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been implementing the Country Programming Framework (CPF) for Kenya for 2018-2022. FAO's technical support was focused on helping Kenya achieve 100 percent Food and Nutrition Security by 2022 while fully integrating cross-cutting themes of gender, governance, nutrition, migration and climate change impacts. The CPF 2022–2026 is derived from the UNSDCF 2022–2026 framework and builds on the gains made in the previous framework.

FAO's cooperation with the Government of Kenya will be guided by the Agriculture Policy (2022), the Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASTGS) (2019–2029) and the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) (2023) on Food Security, among other key Government policies.



Country Context Analysis



Source: Government of Kenya 47 counties

Kenya Statistics



56.1 Million

Total Surface area of Kenya in Hectares



6.2 Million

Total area under forests in Hectares



22.4 %

of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as contribution of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sectors to Kenya's economy



12.3 Million

Total area under agriculture in Hectares



5.85 %

The rate Kenya's real gross domestic product grew by in 2016 compared to the previous year



Demographics



54 M

Total Projected Population (From 2019 census projections)



70 %

of Kenya's rural population employed by the agriculture sector



2.5 %

Average Population growth per year



10 %

of Kenya's total population are in pastoralist livelihood



28 %

of Kenya's total population lived in urban areas and cities in 2021



3.9 Children

Per Woman fertility rate (average number of children born to one woman while being of child-bearing age)

2.1 Agricultural Sector's Contribution to Kenya's Economy

Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at a steady average rate of 5.6 percent between 2013 and 2019, while the GDP per capita similarly grew at a steady pace reaching USD 1,816.50 in 2019. The current monetary poverty rate of 36.1 percent remains and has been worsened by the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic increasing poverty by four percent (or an additional 2 million poor) according to the 2022 Economic Survey Report. Under the Fourth Medium Term Plan of the Kenya Vision 2030 (MTP IV); the Government has prioritized to implement policies, structural reforms and promote investments in five core thematic areas that are expected to have highest impact at the bottom of income earnings subsequently, leading to equitable growth. The priorities are increasing agricultural productivity, MSME economy, housing and settlement, healthcare, digital superhighway and creative economy.

The agriculture sector contributed 22.4 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and another 17.1 percent of GDP indirectly through linkages with other sectors like manufacturing, transportation, tourism, education and social services (Economic Survey Report 2022). Agricultural functions in Kenya are devolved to the county governments but the National Government Ministries, Departments, Parastatals, non-governmental organizations and private sector operators still contribute to the sector which employs more than 40 percent of the total population and over 70 percent of the rural population. The sector accounts for 65 percent of the export earnings, and provides a livelihood (employment, income, and food security needs) for more than 80 percent of the Kenyan population (FAO, 2021).

There are about 8.6 million small scale farmers in Kenya and 4.5 million farming households. The Agricultural output is comprised of 80 percent crops, 15 percent Livestock, two percent fish and aquaculture and three percent other products. Kenyan farmers mainly rely on rain-fed farming systems with less than 7 percent practicing irrigation with very low levels of technology adoption and mechanization compared to their peers in Sub-Saharan Africa. Farming activities are being expanded into drier, more marginal areas, with resultant increasingly vulnerability to drought and the unpredictability of weather patterns due to climate change. Increased settlement in ASALS has sparked competition for natural resources, escalated conflicts, increased soil and environmental degradation and heavy reliance on food aid.

According to the Kenya National Micronutrient Survey 2011, 26 percent of pregnant women (15–49 years) had iron deficiency anemia. The overall prevalence of marginal vitamin A deficiency was 24.2 percent. While the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years has decreased markedly since 1993, only 31 percent of children aged 6–23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet (KNBS and ICF 2023) and stunting was higher among children in rural areas at 20 percent compared to 12 percent in urban areas (12%)(KDHS 2022).

Despite these challenges; the Agriculture sector in Kenya remains central to poverty alleviation and improved nutritional outcomes.

2.2 Climate Change and Kenya's responses to its impacts on Livelihoods

Climate change is likely to negatively impact Kenya's future development. The Climate Change Act (Number 11 of 2016) guided the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2018-2022) for mainstreaming of adaptation and mitigation actions into sector functions of the National, County Governments, private sectors, civil society and other actors to achieve low carbon climate resilient development.

From the foregoing, Kenya's food and agriculture development challenges can be grouped into three categories as follows:

(i) Policy, Practice and Implementation: Policy gaps in areas critical to agricultural growth and development, poor policy and strategy implementation, inadequate data for policy planning and development, weak Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems, weak research-extension-farmer linkages, inadequate harnessing of information, knowledge and technology, low participation of youth and women, weak and disjointed food safety policy framework and poor governance in producer organisations.

(ii) Climate, Environmental sustainability and Productivity: Kenya is characterised by high agricultural production costs and low incomes for farmers, low productivity across value chains, frequent droughts, floods, and emergence of livestock and crop pests and diseases arising from climate change, high number of chronically food insecure Kenyans in ASAL areas, weak land governance and land use planning leading to poor soil health, biodiversity loss and land degradation, low number of small holder farmers (seven percent) practicing irrigation, Low levels of mechanization, ICT and Technology, poor cross linkages between land, environmental and agricultural policies and programmes and Nutrition related challenges within the Kenyan population.

(iii) Value addition, Markets, and agrifood systems: There is limited value addition and diversification of sector products, inadequate markets and marketing infrastructure for agricultural products and poor post harvest management practices leading to high food loss.

2.3 Policy Interventions

The Government formulated the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) (2019-2029) to create a vibrant, commercial and modern agricultural sector that sustainably supports Kenya's economic development, national priorities, and commitments to the Malabo Declaration under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The ASTGS prioritizes (i) increasing small-scale farmer, pastoralist and fisherfolk incomes by 40 percent and directly benefit 3.3 million Kenyan farming households (ii) increasing agricultural output and value addition focusing on large scale farms and growing agroprocessing, and (iii) boosting household food resilience by reducing the number of food-insecure Kenyans in ASAL regions from 2.7 million on average to zero, while reducing cost of food and improving nutrition. Achieving the outcomes of the ASTGS will be realized by creating opportunities for women and youth in the sector, especially in ASAL areas and informal urban settlements. FAO's approach in nutrition sensitive programming will be guided by the Kenya Agri-nutrition Implementation Strategy for the period 2020-2025.



A trader at her vegetable stall at Limuru Market, Kiambu County

3.0 FAO support

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs call for transformative shifts, integrated approaches and solutions to structural barriers to sustainable development. It recognizes the fundamental role played by sustainable agriculture in the nexus between people, planet and prosperity. Achieving the 2030 Agenda is underpinned by the concept of food security, which is inseparable from the urgency to eradicate extreme poverty, tackle climate change challenges, build community resilience, responsible management of natural resources and conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. In short, achieving the 2030 Agenda calls for fundamental transformation of our agrifood systems for a better life for all.

3.1 Kenya's strategic priorities in agriculture and rural development

The Agriculture Policy of 2022 (Sessional Paper number 2 of 2022), the ASTGS (2019–2029), the Digitalization of Agriculture Data Strategy (2019), the Livestock Policy 2020, the Veterinary Policy 2020, the Youth in Agribusiness Strategy (2018–2022), the Kenya Agri-nutrition Implementation Strategy (2020–2025), the National Land Use Policy (2017) and the National Environment Policy 2013 describe the Key Government priorities.

FAO will support the implementation of already developed policies, strategies and in particular the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP) 2019, and undertake rigorous cost-benefit analyses for the adoption of prioritized policy and investment options, digitization of solutions and data, technology transfer and monitoring the implementation of policy interventions. In the area of nutrition, FAO will aim to strengthen capacity of state and non-state actors on designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive agriculture and food systems programmes and policies.

In summary, FAO will support the Government in the following areas:

- » Prioritization, reform, formulation, implementation monitoring and evaluation of food and agricultural/ and agrifood systems policies, strategies and programs.
- » Strengthening the institutional and human capacity of both levels of government to generate, analyse, disseminate and use quality-disaggregated data to formulate evidence-based policies and programmes.
- » Strengthening capacity building programs to increase productivity among extension workers, animal health service providers, small holder farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk with strong involvement of youth and women.
- » Buttressing Government efforts to build community resilience to recurrent drought emergencies and climate shocks through its social protection programs.
- » Multi-sectoral and intergovernmental coordination mechanisms to enhance inclusivity and coherence in policy making and implementation.
- » Integration of climate change adaptation and mitigation into policies, strategies and programmes.
- » Enhance the NRM especially interventions to stem deforestation, land and soil degradation and biodiversity loss.
- » Water resources management and interventions to harvest water for crop and animal production in ASAL areas.
- » Implementation of digitization of agriculture data strategy to harness knowledge for the transformation of the agrifood system.
- » Interventions to protect marine and aquatic resources from further degradation and enhance their socio-economic benefits.
- » Interventions to prevent, control and respond to plants and animal pests and disease emergencies and pandemics (e.g. Desert Locusts and Fall Army Worm)
- » Strengthening capacity of the Government, counties and value chain actors to facilitate nutrition sensitive Agro-processing, reduction of postharvest losses, value addition, marketing and trading.
- » Working with stakeholders to introduce innovative agricultural practices to boost productivity with inclusion programmes targeting women and youth.
- » Formulating quality investment for specific and priority values chains.
- » Working with Research and Development (R&D) institutions to leverage the role and resource of private sector support to agriculture and livestock research.

3.2 Theory of change and strategic priorities

3.2.1 The theory of change

The UNSDCF-Kenya (2022–2026) Theory of Change (TOC) has four guiding principles including (i) Achieving inclusive economic growth and a green transition (ii) Developing a human capital that is empowered with knowledge and skills (iii) Realization of good governance with effective and inclusive non-corrupt institutions and (iv) alignment with global international agreements such as the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Global Compact on Refugees, the Global Compact on Migration etc. The ToC was translated into two strategic priorities, and cross-cutting enablers and accelerators presented as: **People and Peace** (National and Devolved Governance, Social Protection, Human Capital, Women Empowerment, Youth Empowerment, Children, Equity, Inclusion and Cohesion, Human Rights etc.); **Prosperity and Planet** (Inclusive Growth, Green Transition, Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity and Nature Based Solutions, Agriculture, Nutrition, Food and Livelihoods Security, etc.); and **Partnerships, gender, youth, and inclusion dimensions**, including reducing rural-urban gap, are mainstreamed in all programs and initiatives.

Borrowing on the UNSDCF, the Theory of Change (TOC) for the CPF 2022–2026 is described in Figure 1 below:

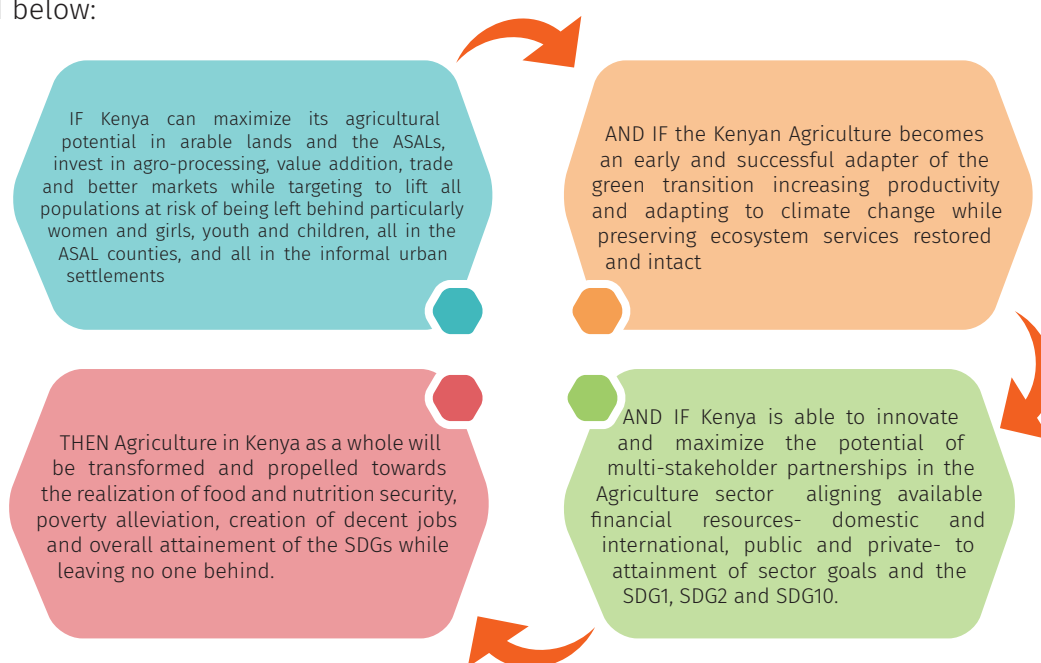


Figure 1: The Theory of change for the CPF 2022–2026

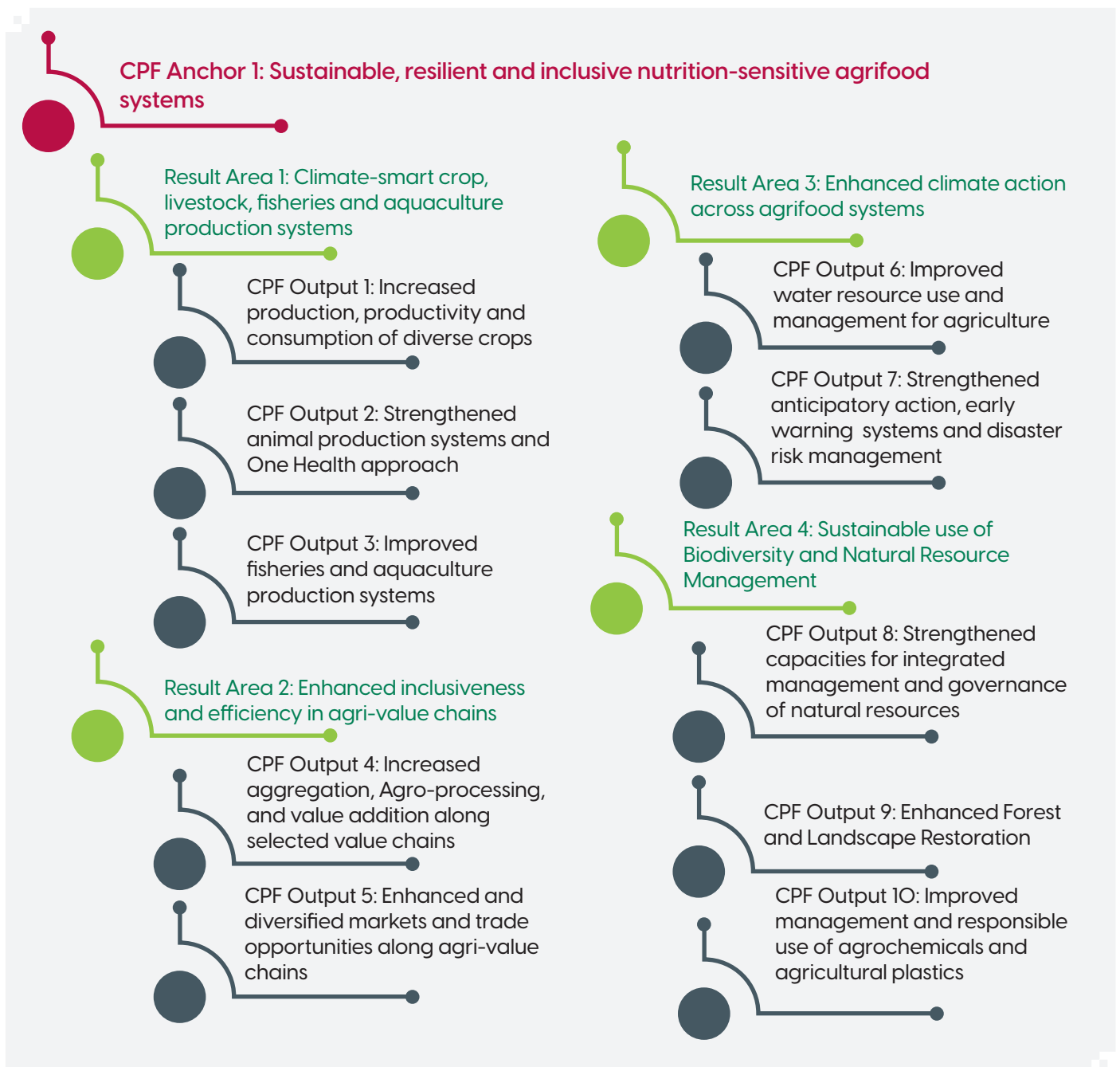
The Theory of change also derives from FAO’s Strategic Framework (2021–2031) which seeks to support the 2030 Agenda through the transformation to MORE efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agrifood systems for BETTER Production, BETTER Environment, BETTER Nutrition and BETTER Life Leaving No One Behind and to contribute directly to SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (Zero hunger), and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) as well as to supporting achievement of the broader SDG agenda, which is crucial for attaining FAO’s overall vision. The CPF aligns with these strategic intentions and is also informed by the action tracks from the UN Food systems summit.

To realize this, FAO has in its CPF (2022–2026), identified two main anchors, five Result Areas and 17 outputs following a series of stakeholder consultations with the national government stakeholders, county governments, the Council of Governors (CoG), development partners and private sector players.

3.2.2 Strategic Priorities

FAOKE Anchor 1: Sustainable and resilient nutrition-sensitive agrifood systems

Weaknesses of Kenya's agrifood production system undermine the food and nutrition aspirations espoused in various policies. There are very glaring weaknesses in production, productivity, access to markets, value addition in the crops, fisheries and livestock sectors. Recurrent drought, floods, plants and animal pest and diseases continue to undermine gains made. Malnutrition and food insecurity continue to hamper progress towards attainment of the SDGs and national developmental goals. Through the four result areas in this anchor, FAO will work with the Government of Kenya and other stakeholders to realize BETTER Production, BETTER Environment, BETTER Nutrition and BETTER Life Leaving No One Behind.



FAOKE Anchor 2: Governance and social inclusion in agrifood systems

Agriculture plays an important role in socio-economic development and offers a great opportunity for improving livelihoods in both rural and urban areas. Access to land, drudgery, low pay hampers the participation of youth and women in agriculture. Rural poverty continues to be a challenge requiring social protection programs that will guarantee the rights to nutrition-sensitive food, access to land, and opportunities for decent employment within the value chains. The Result Area under Anchor 2 is designed to ensure social justice and inclusion of vulnerable communities including women and girls, youth and children, PWDs, all people living in ASAL areas and informal urban settlements Leaving No One Behind.



3.3 CPF priorities and intended development results

The CPF results are guided by FAO's Strategic Framework for 2022–31 that places the 2030 Agenda at its centre by using SDGs and their indicators to promote focus and track progress. Guided by the lens of SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 2 (No hunger), and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities), FAO's contributions to agrifood systems transformation span across all SDGs organized along the four betters (aspirations): better production, better nutrition, better environment and a better life. FAO's country programmes draw upon the Programme Priority Areas under the four betters, to leverage needed technical expertise in the context of Regional Priorities defined by the Regional Conferences. The CPF is also aligned to Kenya's Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS), the Kenya Agri-nutrition Implementation Strategy 2020-2025, the National Land Use Policy (2017) and the National Environment Policy 2013.

3.3.1 CPF Anchor 1: Sustainable, resilient and inclusive nutrition-sensitive agrifood systems

UNSDCF Outcome 2.1:

By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind, particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements, derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realize growth that is resilient, green, and equitable

Sustainable production requires a shift to processes and systems that are non-polluting, that are productive, conserve energy, protect the natural resources and are safe to humans and other forms of life. Crop, livestock and fisheries and aquaculture production systems among small holder farmers are still traditional, not sustainable and are characterized by low productivity. Small holder farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists are still producing at a subsistence level, have inadequate knowledge and poor access to inputs to transit to commercial agriculture to serve both local and export markets while also supporting value addition, processing, and market systems. There is little success in adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices among smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa, with minimal involvement of the private sector players and financial institutions to break the technical input barriers. Climate change-induced natural disasters including floods and droughts are now occurring more frequently. Elevated temperatures have caused changes in ecosystems and ecosystem services resulting to attacks by insects and pests for example the desert locusts, the fall army worm, and quelea birds.

UNSDCF Output 2.1.1 (Multiagency):

Increased inclusive and sustainable green and blue production, investments, and technologies (including digital) in the productive, service sectors and sustainable consumption to create resilient livelihoods for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and in urban informal settlements.

This output will address SDG targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.a, 2.3, 2.4, 3.d, 3.2, 6.4, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2, 13.b, 15.2, 15.8, 17.8

3.3.1.1 Result Area 1: Climate–smart crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture production systems

This result area will focus on addressing challenges in the crops, fisheries and livestock subsectors with a focus on climate adaptation, one-health and increasing production/productivity challenges.

CPF Output 1: Increased production, productivity and consumption of diverse crops

FAO will support the national and county governments to provide proven technological solutions in sustainable crops production to farmers and other value chain actors through agricultural extension services and other support including public investment in agriculture infrastructure, innovation, promotion of sustainable farming practices (including conservation agriculture) with a focus on agroecological agriculture, efficient use of water, ICT managed irrigation and other methods that protect and expand forests.

The support shall include: engaging extension agents (government and private service providers) and farmer groups to adopt farmer registration, digital soil maps, digital extension, use of agro-weather information, crop suitability identification for counties, farming planning and improved farm management approaches, digital marketing, adopting nature-based solutions towards improved soil fertility and soil health, selection of suitable seeds, applying vertical farming, and farm-forestry/agroforestry practices that enhance productivity of enterprises. FAO will promote Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach to manage and control plant diseases and pests.

FAO will work with national and county governments to upscale adoption of regenerative agriculture principles that are holistic in the adaptation to climate change, promote public-private sector-led service provision models that specifically support mechanization of Agro-ecological practices, strengthen agricultural institutions as centres of excellence in Climate-Smart technologies and promote financing and investment for increased adoption of clean energy technologies (solar and wind power) in agricultural production. Nutrition education and social behavior change communication approaches will be integrated in interventions aimed at improving production and productivity to enhance impact on nutrition outcomes.

CPF Output 2: Strengthened animal production systems and One Health approach

FAO will support the transformation of animal production systems including land-based systems, mixed systems and landless systems in ways that are economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable and will focus on improving livestock feed production, conservation and utilization and support commercial production of protein ingredients for animal feeds. The support will include: planning and implementing sustainable development of the livestock sector; developing the livestock master plans to guide and implement investments and policies; improving livestock feeding systems through enlarging the feed resource base, hay production and storage, increasing feed safety, promoting the use of novel feed sources and related technologies, and reducing food-feed competition; providing guidance and technical assistance on good animal husbandry practices; developing livestock value-chains, animal breeding programmes and livestock farmer field schools. FAO will support generation of evidence on feed availability, losses and gaps to facilitate targeted investments through facilitating formulation of animal feeds strategies.

FAO will strengthen capacities of the public and private veterinary systems to control and manage animal diseases of economic and public health importance, effectively and efficiently. Applying a One Health approach, FAO with other partners will support the National and county government to improve capacities for surveillance, risk analysis and early warning detect and respond to emerging, re-emerging and endemic zoonoses and AMR and thereby risk economic losses and public health risks and threats.

CPF Output 3: Improved fisheries and aquaculture production systems

FAO will support the national and county government to provide proven technological solutions in fisheries production to fisherfolk and other value chain actors through extension services and other support from the government including public investment in fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure. The support will include: introducing fisherfolk to methods of safe fishing and increased fisheries including right stocking rates, water quality management and large water bodies oxygenation methods shall be explored. Fisherfolk will be discouraged from practices that lead to overfishing. Emphasis will be placed on sustainable and resilient production methods and systems to ensure conservation of fish species in our waters. Efforts to identify appropriate raw material to produce own fish feeds will be supported by engaging all actors in the value chain. Nutrition education and social behavior change communication approaches will be integrated in projects aimed at increasing production and productivity in fisheries and aquaculture sectors and consumption to enhance impact on nutrition outcomes. Nutrition-sensitive fish handling and processing methods will be promoted across the fish value chain.

3.3.1.2 Result Area 2: Enhanced inclusiveness and efficiency in agri–value chains

Efficiency in the functioning of value chains is central to their optimal performance. When value chains function optimally the net effect is better returns and higher quality products for the market. Optimizing the efficient functioning of value chains will spur economic growth for the country. There are concerted efforts to maintain efficient and sustainable markets while creating new ones to enhance Kenya's trade and competitiveness.

CPF Output 4: Increased aggregation, Agro–processing, and value addition along selected value chains

To enhance the efficiency of value chains, FAO will support evidence based data collation and analysis, including mapping, and digitization of selected high–impact commodity value chains for improved competitiveness of the agricultural products and access to better markets. The supply chains of different commodities will be provided after a thorough analysis of the status. The Organization will support capacity strengthening of value addition and Agro-processing through innovations and technologies that will enable producer organizations to access competitive markets for their products.


Furthermore, FAO will support technologies and innovations that will reduce post-harvest loses and food waste that has continued to be a major impediment in achievement of food and nutrition security. FAO will invest in advocacy for the national and county governments to support the


necessary infrastructure development required for improved aggregation, Agro-processing, value addition and market access at all levels. These are expected to open the consumer market as well as service provision in diverse value chains.


CPF Output 5: Enhanced and diversified markets and trade opportunities along agri-value chains

FAO will support the country in mapping and developing an online digital portal showing all the market and marketing systems along the agri-value chains leveraging on regional integration initiatives under the East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), and other global market access initiatives to Europe, Middle East, the Americas, and Asia to promote inclusive agribusiness value chains and facilitate trade.

Producers' ability to respond to new inclusive business and market opportunities will be supported by strengthening their marketing and diversification capacity through broader organizational support systems, promote access to trade finance (financial services) and entrepreneurship development, needed by small producers to trade internally and externally. Technical assistance will be provided through supporting development of market infrastructure to meet technical and sanitary standards; agricultural produce and product standards; agricultural market intelligence, and technology and innovation for diversification involving product, services, location, customers and markets.

 **Major risks** which could impact the achievement of the outputs and planned activities include political transition at the National and County Government level which could result in a shift in policies/priorities. In addition phenomena like droughts and inter-tribal conflicts could affect production initiatives and availability, accessibility and prices of agricultural inputs like fertilizers and quality seed. The CPF has embraced input from the new Government Plan, New Governors will be introduced to FAO activities through the Council of Governors and FAO will continue monitoring the effects of global conflicts and design appropriate measures. Other risks include adequacy of funding to undertake agreed activities. Corruption and attrition through retirement/death could affect most agricultural institutions. culture, mindset and attitudes is a threat also to inclusion of women and youth into programs.

 **Estimated amount of resources** (USD): Available 7 982 267 and resource mobilization target 15 628 733.

 **Implementing and resource partners:** National and County Government State Departments and programmes, NGOs, CBOs, Producer Organisations, World Bank, AGRA, European Union, USAID, RBAs.

UNSDCF OUTPUT 2.1.2 (Multiagency):

Strengthened capacities and policies/ strategies of institutions and communities for climate action, disaster risk management and justice for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlement

This will address the SDG targets 1a, 1b, 2.4, 11b, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3



Soil preparation for planting crops using conservation agriculture technique to facilitate water retention.

3.3.1.3 Result Area 3: Enhanced climate action across agrifood systems

CPF Output 6: Improved water resource use and management for agriculture

FAO will support the government at national and county levels to develop and adopt optimized and efficient use of the National Irrigation Management Information System (NIMIS) which will be integrated with other water and agricultural information systems like Kenya Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (KIAMIS). The information system will support accurate and timely decision making, guided interventions and investments, and guide policy and governance in the agricultural water sector. At household level, FAO will support the government to promote all kinds of suitable water harvesting strategies e.g. sand dams, farm ponds, drilling of boreholes, etc. for crop, livestock and fish production. To ensure sustainability, FAO will facilitate linkages of communities to public-private partnerships to ensure water supply for agriculture production through irrigation infrastructure development strategies. Key pillars to roll out these initiatives, training and Capacity improvement of various players involved in agriculture water management will be key. However, review of existing policies and strategies as well as supporting development of new strategies ones will be supported, both at national and county levels, across different agencies and with the water users.

CPF Output 7: Strengthened anticipatory action, early warning systems and disaster risk management

FAO will assist the national and county governments, farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk to learn and use already established systems to guide their production activities. Further, FAO will work with the Government to strengthen early warning systems including using automatic weather stations and/or weather data sources that are distributed across the country, data management and broadcasting platforms, the Desert Locust early warning system as well as offering risk management methods and tools where and when necessary. FAO will continue supporting the government to make use of the Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS) which generated a current and 6-monthly forecast of forage conditions and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) a food security predictive tool.



Major risks include droughts, floods and outbreaks of pests and diseases. These phenomena are likely to undermine the existing water resources e.g. floods exceeding water storage capacity or lack of any water due to extreme dry spells while the diseases/pests would affect the bumper harvest in case of failed rapid response to the alarm. Inadequate local resources to sustain the implementation of the early warning systems could limit the achievement of the outputs.



Estimated amount of resources (USD): Available 8 783 606 and resource mobilization target 15 637 394.



Implementing and resource partners: National and county Governments State Departments and programmes, NGOs, CBOs, Producer Organisations, World Bank, AGRA, RBAs. USAID, World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA).

UNSDCF Outcome 2.2:

“By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements in having access to and deriving benefits from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature based solutions in a green transition”:

Land fragmentation and unsustainable use of grazing and farmlands have become common occurrences in Kenya. Further, uncontrolled deforestation, over exploitation inefficient use and over dependency are common in many forests. There is lack of coordinated policy framework for land use planning and management that regulates multiple and competing land use demands. Improved and integrated management and use of various interdependent ecosystems such as forests, rangelands, wetlands, and agricultural landscapes shall be holistically improved to contribute both to local livelihoods, adaptation and mitigation of climate change and biodiversity protection. The direct effects of pesticides and other agrochemicals have been linked to population reductions of terrestrial insects, aquatic arthropods organisms responsible for pollination and natural pest control. Vulnerable ecosystems such as aquifers and surface waters provide vital life support systems underpinning biodiversity and are especially at risk from Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) contamination, due to their longevity and inherent toxicity. Soils often have POPs residues for upto 30 years after application, which contaminate food grown on such soils decades after the last application.

UNSDCF OUTPUT 2.2.1 (Multiagency):

Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems restored, protected and sustainably managed for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlements.

This will address SDG targets 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 12.4, 12.8, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.6,14.7, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.6

3.3.1.4 Result Area 4: Sustainable use of Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management

CPF Output 8: Strengthened capacities for integrated management and governance of natural resources


FAO shall support the national and county governments in development of policies, strategies and integrated natural resource management plans to enhance sustainable ecosystem productivity and biodiversity conservation. The approaches to be applied will include integrated and participatory land management, community based restoration, agroforestry, development of bio-enterprises and innovative financing methodologies for restoration (such as carbon financing) and other proven and emerging approaches. In particular, FAO will support smallholder forest and farm producer organizations to increase their productivity and access to better markets in order to improve their livelihoods and build their climate change resilience. FAO shall also support counties and communities living around large water bodies such the Lake Victoria Economic Bloc (LREB) and selected wetlands and rivers to sustainably manage these critical and fragile ecosystems to utilize, conserve and restore aquatic resources such as fisheries, mangroves, catchment areas and other ecosystem services.


CPF Output 9: Enhanced Forest and Landscape Restoration


FAO will support development and implementation of the Forest and landscape Restoration and Action Plan (FOLAREP) to be rolled out in the counties. Restoration is of high priority to the National and County Governments, as outlined in various national policies, legislation, and strategies including the National Tree Growing Strategy that aims to grow 15 billion trees by 2032. This initiative will also contribute to the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021–2030).

CPF Output 10: Improved management and responsible use of agrochemicals and agricultural plastics

FAO will facilitate development of strategies to reduce the use of harmful agrochemicals including POPs and HHPs, and the unsafe use and management of plastics in the agricultural sector in Kenya. The strategy will enable the government to have a more comprehensive policy framework and more robust monitoring mechanisms that will directly reduce the availability and use of HHPs and inappropriate disposal of agricultural plastics. The revised regulatory environment will create an enabling environment that directs finance towards supporting the transition to less environmentally damaging agricultural practices and the safe management and disposal of agricultural plastics.

 **Major risks** which could impact the achievement of the outputs and planned activities include political transition at the National and County Government level which could result in a shift in policies/priorities, corruption, droughts which could affect production initiatives and ongoing global conflicts which could affect prices of agricultural inputs like fertilizer. The CPF has embraced input from the new Government Plan, New Governors will be introduced to FAO activities through the Council of Governors and FAO will continue monitoring the effects of global conflicts and design appropriate measures. Corruption and other risks include adequacy of funding and Human resources to undertake agreed activities. Attrition through retirement/death is affecting most agricultural institutions. Culture, Mindset and attitudes are a threat also to inclusion of women and youth into programs.

 **Estimated amount of resources** (USD): Available 3 010 424 and resource mobilization target 13 784 576.

 **Implementing and resource partners:** National and County Government State Departments (MOALD, MoLPP, MoWI, MoITI) and programmes, NGOs, CBOs, Producer Organisations, World Bank, AGRA, RBAs.

3.3.2 FAO Anchor 2: Governance and social inclusion in agrifood systems

FAO recognizes that production, value addition and agro-processing, trade and marketing of goods and services in the agrifood system; the sustainable use of biodiversity and management of natural resources must be governed by policies and laws that are gender sensitive, recognize inter-generational equity and include the most vulnerable members of society.

UNSDCF Outcome 1.1:

“By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind- particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements, - inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive, and peaceful society where human rights are upheld, and benefit from accountable institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender responsive and uphold the rule of law”.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 lists inclusion as one of the core values. The Government of Kenya has especially prioritized the inclusion of women, youth and PWDs. Inclusion and ensuring participation by all segments of society is crucial. Access to land is a major challenge to many women, youth and the vulnerable communities in Kenya. Further the Constitution also created counties and devolved the agriculture function. Through consultations, the Joint Agriculture Sector Coordination Mechanism (JASCOM) was established with a secretariat (Joint Agriculture Sector Secretariat (JASS) to facilitate inter-governmental relations. However, coordination between counties and the national government has remained a challenge resulting in policy gaps that hamper service delivery.

UNSDCF OUTPUT 1.1.1 (Multiagency):

Enhanced institutional and human capacities at national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and rule of law, in line with the Constitution and in compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements.

This output will address SDG targets 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2,


3.3.2.1 Result area 5: Mainstreaming inclusivity and institutional strengthening to reduce inequality and exclusion in agrifood systems

FAO recognizes that an inclusive approach to rural transformation is crucial to enhance the participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in processes and unlock opportunities for their engagement. As part of the FAO’s commitment to poverty reduction, FAO will focus on mainstreaming inclusivity and supporting national and county governments and partners to address unequal social, economic and political relations.




CPF Output 11: Strengthened governance, gender equity, ascertainment of rights and access to land justice

FAO will work with National and County governments and other stakeholders to support women, youth, PWDs, Indigenous People and communities to enable them access, use and in some instances secure their tenure. Additionally, FAO will support communities' access and ascertainment of land tenure rights.

 **Major risks:** Cultural practices and mindsets that limit equal access by all genders may have a negative impact.

 **Estimated amount of resources (USD):** Available 3 859 191 and resource mobilization target 962 109.

 **Implementing and resource partners:** National and County Government State Departments (MOALD, MoLPP, MoWI, MoITI) and programmes, NGOs, CBOs, Producer Organisations, World Bank, AGRA, RBAs.

UNSDCF OUTPUT 1.1.2 (Multiagency):

Strengthened devolution and inter-governmental relations to enhance coordination for inclusive, equitable, transparent, accountable, and effective service delivery for all citizens including women, youth, children and those at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements

This output will address SDG targets 17.4, 17.17, 17.9, 17.11, 17.18, 17.19

CPF Output 12: Improved policies and inter-governmental coordination mechanisms in agrifood systems

To address concerns raised by Sector actors, FAO will work with the Government, the Council of Governors and other stakeholders to review policies to strengthen sector coordination. Further, now that Kenya is going into the 2nd decade of County Governments, sector policies and laws will be reviewed to remove overlaps, align functions to the Constitution and enhance efficiency of sector programmes and activities and to strengthen collaboration between Institutions.


CPF Output 13: Strengthened capacities and systems on good governance in land tenure and administration


Land governance may be divided into various components which is in-line with access, use and ownership includes: management, Juridical, regulatory, spatial/fiscal and information management. These functions of land may be organized in terms of agencies responsible for planning, surveying and mapping, land registration, land valuation, land use management and land revenue generation. Land governance on the other hand concerns the rules, processes and structures through which decisions are made about access to land and its use, the way those decisions are implemented and enforced, and the way in which competing interests in land are managed. FAO shall support all




FAO has been able to build the capacity of fishing communities on business development and fisheries management

the 47 counties to map, administer and govern the potential and optimal use of productive lands for higher and sustainable production and return on investments.

 **Major risks** which could impact the achievement of the outputs and planned activities include political transition at the National and County Government level which could result in a shift in policies/priorities, corruption, droughts which could affect production initiatives and ongoing global conflicts which could affect prices of agricultural inputs like fertilizer. The CPF has embraced input from the new Government Plan, New Governors will be introduced to FAO activities through the Council of Governors and FAO will continue monitoring the effects of global conflicts and design appropriate measures. Corruption and other risks include adequacy of funding and Human resources to undertake agreed activities. Attrition through retirement/death is affecting most agricultural institutions. Culture, Mindset and attitudes is a threat also to inclusion of women and youth into programs.

 **Estimated amount of resources (USD):** Available 18 756 000 and resource mobilization target 3 882 000.

 **Implementing and resource partners:** National and County Government State Departments (MoALD, MITI, MoWI, MoENR) and programmes, NGOs, CBOs, Producer Organisations, World Bank, AGRA, RBAs.

UNSDCF Outcome 1.2:

“By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind- particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services”.

In recent years, disasters and crises are not only more frequent but also increasingly complex. As such, the international community is progressively facing the need to tackle emergencies that combine several vulnerability drivers: chronic poverty, food insecurity, inequality, violence, instability, displacement, climate change, natural hazards and weak governance.

FAO recognizes that the rural poor and most marginalized people are disproportionately affected by hazards and crises and the limited assets or lack of social protection coverage can lead families to resort to negative coping strategies, which would trigger and perpetuate a negative spiral of vulnerability and poverty. Access to nutritious diets continues to be a challenge continues to be a challenge with only 31 percent of children aged 6–23 months being fed a minimum acceptable diet (KNBS and ICF 2023) and stunting still being high among children in rural areas at 20 percent and 12 percent in urban areas (KDHS 2022).

UNSDCF OUTPUT 1.2.1 (Multiagency):

*Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and county governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible and equitable health (including RMNCAH), HIV, WASH and **Food and Nutrition services** to women and girls, children and youth, particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements.*


This output will address SDG targets 2.1, 2a, 12.2, 17.8, 17.9.

CPF Output 14: Enhanced coordination, governance, capacities and investments in nutrition


FAO will offer technical support to enhance policy convergence and coherence, strengthen technical and functional capacities, enhance coordination and governance in nutrition. FAO works with diverse partners across sectors to leverage investments in food and agriculture in favor of nutrition. Under this output, FAO will strengthen capacities of sectoral players in agriculture, education, health and social protection to design impactful investments with well-integrated nutrition objectives. FAO will also contribute to the development of nutrition-sensitive sectoral strategies and plans. County governments will be supported to domesticate and implement existing national policies and strategies.

CPF Output 15: Strengthened capacities to generate, analyse and manage data and information for multi-sectoral nutrition

As part of mainstreaming inclusivity and addressing unequal socio-economic relations, FAO supports data collection and analysis, including tools and knowledge dissemination, on drivers of exclusion to guide policy choices and investments to achieve the 2030 Agenda. FAO will support the national and county governments to generate, analyse, manage and use data and information to support investments and decisions on nutrition-sensitive programming and policy work. Furthermore, FAO will also support multi-sectoral coordination in nutrition sensitive investments.

 **Major risks:** Political transition at the National and County Government level which could result in a shift in policies/priorities. Emerging pertinent and contemporary competing priorities such as drought and pandemics necessitating re-programming and re-prioritizing of actions.

 **Estimated amount of resources (USD):** Available 875 322 and resource mobilization target 2 595 038.

 **Implementing and resource partners:** National and County Government State Departments (MoALD and MOH), UN agencies, USAID, NGOs.

UNSDCF OUTPUT 1.2.2 (Multiagency):

*Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and county governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible, equitable, resilient education, child protection, **migration, social protection**, GBV and FGM services to women and girls, children and youth particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements*

This output will address SDG targets 1.3, 5.4, 10.4


CPF Output 16: Strengthened shock-responsive and productive social protection systems

Given its extensive expertise in both rural development and emergency operations in support of agricultural livelihoods, FAO will continue working with the national and county governments to develop national and county policies. FAO will strengthen the capacity of the relevant ministries to engage in policy processes to support the design and target mechanisms of shock-responsive and productive social protection programmes. In addition, FAO will support the implementation of innovative approaches such as Cash+ interventions, which combine transfers of cash with productive assets, inputs, technical training and services, and anticipatory action plans, which link early warning systems to Standard Operative Procedures (SOPs) to allow the expansion of social protection programmes ahead of predictable crises. Capacity development activities, such as e-learning, in-person training courses and interactive tools to facilitate learning on the benefits of linking social protection, resilience and climate change policies will be supported.




CPF Output 17: Increased opportunities for decent work in agri food systems

Investing in sustainable and inclusive livelihoods, income diversification, and decent employment to generate greater opportunities for all is key to FAO. FAO support will aim to increase the decent jobs in the agriculture sector and its value chains. The intervention will support Kenya in ensuring the increased adoption of women and youth inclusive agrifood systems development policies, strategies and programs. The programs will involve the undertaking of women and youth-centric value chain analysis across multiple value chains across the country to identify key issues, bottle necks and leverage points in the selected value chains and develop intervention and upgrading strategies aimed at creating decent employment opportunities. The ultimate objective is to reduce rural poverty and distress migration among rural young women and men by creating decent employment opportunities- (wage/self-employment) for youth in the agrifood sector.

 **Major risks** which could impact the achievement of the outputs and planned activities include political transition at the National and County Government level which could result in a shift in policies/priorities, corruption, droughts which could affect production initiatives and ongoing global conflicts which could affect prices of agricultural inputs like fertilizer. The CPF has embraced input from the new Government Plan, New Governors will be introduced to FAO activities through the Council of Governors and FAO will continue monitoring the effects of global conflicts and design appropriate measures. Other risks include adequacy of funding and Human resources to undertake agreed activities. Attrition through retirement/death is affecting most agricultural institutions. Culture, Mindset and attitudes is a threat also to inclusion of women and youth into programs.

 **Estimated amount of resources (USD):** Available 4 642 811 and resource mobilization target 4 488 689.

 **Implementing and resource partners:** National and county government, Ministries and State Departments Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP) NGOs, CBOs, Producer Organisations, Equity Bank.



UNSDCF Outcome 3.1:

“By 2026, Kenya’s path to achieving SDGs benefits from effective multiple stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration as well as financing and investments that accelerate sustainable development for people in Kenya at risk of being left behind particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements”.

UNSDCF Output 3.1.1

Strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase financing and investments with greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration for realization of SDGs at the national and county levels with a focus on people at risk of being left behind particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements

This output will address SDG targets 17.1, 17.3, 17.6, 17.7, 17.9, 17.14, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19

3.3.3 FAO Enablers



FAO Enabler 1: Strong, Inclusive and Aligned Policies and Strategies Policy- Related Challenges

To address the policy-related challenges, FAO will provide policy support to the government to accelerate inclusive agricultural transformation and promote better nutrition and easier market access for farmers. This will include support to establish a country owned and sustainable system to monitor, analyse, and reform food and agricultural policies to enable a more effective, efficient and inclusive policy framework. To realize this, FAO will work with government institutions, research organizations and other partners to create sustainable policy monitoring systems and carry out a consistent set of policy and public expenditure analyses across a wide range of agricultural value chains. These analyses will inform targeted food and agricultural policy reforms that will result in the formulation and implementation of coherent evidence-based policies and a more conducive environment for agricultural investment and productivity growth, especially for smallholder farmers. In addition, FAO will support monitoring and the implementation of policy interventions.



FAO Enabler 2: Technology

The Agriculture sector has continued to undergo many changes and advancements in various agricultural methods and technologies, including sensors, equipment, machines, digitalisation and information technology. FAO will work with the Government and counties to continue supporting activities across value chains by introducing new technologies and encouraging the deployment of digitalisation to improve efficiency and effectiveness and different levels of the value chains. Other technologies include biotechnology, use of machinery including those for Conservation Agriculture (CSA) and other modern ways of boosting productivity, worker safety while safeguarding the environment.



FAO Enabler 3: Data and capacity building programs in all areas of Kenya's agrifood system

Data is a critical driver and accelerator that affects food and agricultural systems. Big data generation; control; use and ownership enable real time innovative technologies and decision-making in the economy, including agriculture.

In line with the goal of 100 percent food and nutrition security, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) has prioritized the updating and digitization of its agricultural information management and agriculture input subsidy architecture, drawing from the experiences of organizations and companies across the globe. Through a pilot initiative, FAO has successfully supported the Ministry to establish the Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (KIAMIS). KIAMIS is an integrated, module based, digital platform solution that now supports farmer registration and e-voucher redemption in line with the GoK digitization agenda under the ASTGS. Within the current CPF, FAO will support the government in the institutionalization and scale up of KIAMIS, which is now approved by the GoK as an integral and core part of the overarching framework for managing agricultural data, information and services. Under the KIAMIS initiative, FAO will also support the strengthening of national and country capacity for effective agriculture data and knowledge management.

FAO will work with stakeholders to strengthen the use of this platform to guide interventions in the Agriculture sector and in the implementation of the ASTGS. Second, more reliable access to usable and shareable data is necessary and FAO will support the Government to strengthen their data collection and processing capabilities. FAO will work with stakeholders to stimulate demand for quality analyses to support evidence based decisions on performance management, M&E, research and policy. The use of data will also guide interventions that target youth, women, and persons living in ASALs and informal urban settlements.

FAO will work with the Government to implement the capacity building programs at the national, county and farmer level to support the agrifood systems in line with the ASTGS. The programs will deliberately address the inclusion of youth, women, persons living in ASALs and informal urban settlements.

Implementation of the ASTGS requires strong monitoring and evaluation capabilities in the Ministry of Agriculture and at the county level. FAO will work with the Government of Kenya to finalise the M&E Framework, sharpen M&E tools, training M&E officers and developing a culture of regular M&E of policy and program implementation. The M&E outputs will be used to drive and inform decision making within the Government. Indicators will also target at risk populations among youth, women, those living in ASALs and informal settlements.



FAO Enabler 4: Research and Innovation

Currently, there are weak linkages between research and productivity particularly of small-scale farmers, in large part due to the missing research extension linkages. A more direct research-productivity link could help these institutions make a stronger case for resources based on the impact they create. Many more developed countries' agricultural transformations were catalysed by tight links between universities, research institutions and farmers.

FAO will work with Government, Counties, Universities and research Institutions to strengthen the harnessing and dissemination of knowledge to support the needs of small-scale farmers and other actors across value chains. Innovations in seeds, agronomy, pest control, biotechnology, post-harvest management are key to enabling a climate smart, resilient and nutrition sensitive agrifood system

2:25



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Thu, 21 January

Temperature : 34.8 °C

Humidity : 33.3 %

Rainfall : 0.0 mm

WindSpeed : 7.1 Km/h

Expected Rainfall

Jan 22	Jan 23	Jan 24	Jan 25	Jan 26
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0



Welcome to FAO-FAMEWS

Powered by PlantVillage



4.1 Governance and joint work plans

The UNSDCF articulates the collective vision of the UN system in Kenya for 2022-2026. The Framework was prepared in the context of a system-wide response to development challenges and coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic in the country. The coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic exacerbated pre-existing socio-economic inequalities challenging economic growth and the realization of the 2030 Agenda including the pledge to Leave No-One Behind (LNOB). Responding to cyclical climate related emergencies and building back better require continued collaboration and partnerships and shared intent internally in the UN, between the UN and the GOK, development partners, academia, the private sector, civil society, and other key stakeholders. The UNSDCF provides a platform for this collaboration and partnerships and a framework through which recovery, shared prosperity and development can be realized. Towards this, FAO will involve CPF stakeholders especially the Government into these processes, particularly in joint work planning, joint programming and execution of the agreed activities.

4.2 Partnership

FAO will leverage on partnerships as a means of accelerating development. Specifically, the leveraging of partnerships will be done to support the resource mobilization efforts, program implementation, policy development and enhancing the availability of reliable data, knowledge management and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation, and trade especially access to markets, finance and business development services. In advancing the agenda on partnerships FAO will work through the Strategic Objective 3 of the UNSCDF on strategic enabler partnerships. FAO will collaborate with the other UN agencies and other partnerships with donor organizations, NGOs, CBOs, the private sector, academia, research institutions, the civil society, state departments and within county departments in the county governments.

In March of 2022, the Rome Based Agencies (RBAs) in Kenya signed the Kenya Country-Level Collaboration Agreement (KCCA) for the coordination of their programs and activities. The RBA partnership will be of strategic priority in Kenya and will leverage on the comparative advantage of each party. The partnership will focus on specific areas of collaboration, namely, supporting and contributing to strengthening Kenya's policies, institutions and investments for agrifood systems transformation within the scope of the ASTGS and the food systems summit pathways at national and county level.

The RBAs will also collaborate and jointly promote cross cutting themes, namely, nutrition-sensitive programming, gender transformative approaches, investing in inclusive programmes (gender and age sensitive, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and refugees and social protection), scaling up climate smart agriculture, capacity development of national and county governments, knowledge management and evidence generation, communication and visibility.

4.3 Financing outlook and funding opportunities

The resource requirements for UNSDCF are estimated at USD 2.5 billion with available resources as at December 2022 estimated at USD 982 million. Overall, FAO's contribution to the budgeting estimates is 3.5 percent of total requirements. Subject to annual reviews and progress in the implementation of the UNSDCF, the UN system agencies' funds are distributed by calendar year and in accordance with the Cooperation Framework. During annual reviews, the budgets will be reviewed and further detailed in the annual joint workplans and project documents of joint programmes.

The CPF resource requirements are USD 105 million; USD 48 million is available under the on-going interventions; USD 1.75 million will be sourced through the 2024–2025 and 2026–2027 TCP facility. Thus, the resource mobilization target USD 57 million. Resource mobilization and financing will be undertaken singularly by FAO or jointly with other UN agencies in Kenya with the support of the UN RCO. Under the UNSDCF, the UN in Kenya seeks to amplify joint programmes for better UN coordination at national and devolved levels, increased UN joint funding and financing and for impact. FAO is part of a number of UNSDCF outcome groups focusing on a set of joint programmes that are being developed and operationalized at the multi-agency output level.

Table 1: Resource Requirements (USD)

UNSDCF Outcome	Total Requirements (USD)	Available (USD)		Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
		Regular Budget (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	
2.1	48,032,000	1,787,420	14,978,453	31,266,127
2.2	16,795,000	250,000	2,760,424	13,784,576
1.1	27,459,300	500,000	22,115,191	4,844,109
1.2	12,713,700	338,553	5,405,282	6,969,865
Total	105,000,000	2,875,973	45,259,350	56,864,677

In this CPF implementation cycle, FAO expects to mobilize resources through the following partnerships: Resources internal to FAO, UN pooled resources, government and inter-governmental partners, traditional and new bilateral donors, global private foundations, private sector, Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) framework, International Financial Institutions as well as innovative funding mechanisms.



5.0 Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation

FAO will actively participate in relevant Results Group(s) of Cooperation Framework strategic priorities as well as in the Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Advisory group. As a contributing UN entity, FAO will monitor and report on progress towards Cooperation Framework results and provide periodic inputs to update the UN CCA for adaptive programming.

With support from the Resident Coordinator (RC) and the MEL group, FAO will use the online platform UN INFO to plan, monitor and report results delivered by FAO individually and jointly with other UN entities. FAO may participate in the cooperation Framework evaluations as necessary and in consultation with the Office of Evaluation (OED).

As our obligation to the government and the people of Kenya, FAO will evaluate the progress of the implementation of the CPF through its projects and programmes and share periodic reports with the government through the line ministries. Further, status report will be shared with the stakeholders including resource partners in formally organised fora.





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

4x4
DURAMAX
CHEVROLET

Endorsements

Ministry of Agriculture and
Livestock Development



Hon. Franklin Mithika Linturi

Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of
Agriculture and Livestock Development

The Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United
Nations (FAO)



Carla Mucavi

FAO Representative in Kenya

Annex 1. Country Programming Framework Results and Resources Matrix

If "Option C" as per the [UNSDCF guideline](#): Additional outcomes and related outputs and sub-outputs that are not in the UNSDCF, developed only on an exceptional basis to capture normative and standard-setting activities not prioritized in the UNSDCF, should be inserted following the same format, in the Matrix above.
 National development priority: A vibrant, commercial and modern agricultural sector that supports 100% food security in the context of devolution by ensuring access and availability of nutritious food, at affordable prices for entire population

National SDGs and Targets: 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.a, 2.3, 2.4, 3.d, 3.2, 6.4, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b, 15.2, 15.8, 17.8

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 2: Prosperity and Planet (Inclusive Growth, Green Transition, Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity and Nature Based Solutions, Agriculture, Nutrition, Food & Livelihoods Security, etc.)

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Total	Regular budget	Extra budgetary
FAO Kenya Anchor 1: Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Nutrition-Sensitive Agrifood Systems								
UNSDCF Outcome 2.1: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realize growth that is resilient, green, and equitable	IN1: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definition IN2: Households in the ASAL counties have an acceptable food consumption score (%) and percentage of households using emergency and crisis coping strategies by county, livelihood zone, sex of Household Head IN6: Reduction in post-harvest food loss (%) IN7: Kenya ranking in Green Growth Index for Africa. IN8: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	48% children 52% adults (2020) Livelihood coping strategy index 30% (2021) 30% (2021) Kenya ranked 14 (2019) Women (25%) Men, 31% (2022) Proxy ownership of agricultural land	28% overall 20% 25% Kenya to be ranked 11 Women (45%) Men (51%)	(KNBS) KFSSG assessments Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) report KDHS	48,032,000	172.2	14,978,453	
					Year 1	787,420	5,565,978	
					Year 2	500,000	4,961,873	
					Year 3	500,000	3,221,531	
					Year 4	1,229,071		
			Year 5					

UNSDCF Output 2.1.1 Multiagency: Increased inclusive and sustainable green and blue production, investments, and technologies (including digital) in the productive, service sectors and sustainable consumption to create resilient livelihoods for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and in urban informal settlements	84 (2021)	Policy & legal documents and reports	23,611,000	Total	1,787,592.2	6,694,847
2.1.1.1. Number of policies, guidelines, regulations, tools and programmes - aiming to empower the (rural) poor and remove barriers to access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets, is in place, with UN support			7,165,000	Year 1	787,420	2,939,268
			4,250,000	Year 2		2,419,173
			5,184,000	Year 3	500,000	1,121,131
			4,237,000	Year 4		215,275
			2,775,000	Year 5		
2.1.1.2. Enhanced capacities of rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders for rural poor empowerment and to improve equitable access by poor men and women to productive resources, services, technologies and markets, with UN support	37	Performance Reports	1 078 (Rural organizations, government institutions and other relevant stakeholders)			
2.1.1.3. Number of women and men with increased entrepreneurship capacity and technical skills to develop income generation activities acquired with UN support	24,189 (25% Women)	Performance Reports	167, 100 (30% Women)			
2.1.1.5. Number of farmers, small agri-businesses and productive units with improved productivity, net-income, and working conditions acquired with UN support, by: a) economic sector; b) rural/urban	129,913	Performance Reports	633,275			

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)				
		Start	End							Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary		
CPF Output 2.1.1: Increased production, productivity and consumption of diverse crops	National & county level	2022	2026	2.2 2.3, 2.4, 3	BP1, BP4, BN3	Crop production and protection systems	Council of Governors, Agriculture Sector Network, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya Agriculture & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Egerton University,	6,556,870	Total	150,000	3,350,000		
								1,758,800	Year 1	150,000	916,379		
								1,097,200	Year 2		1,097,215		
								1,621,270	Year 3		1,121,131		
								1,216,000	Year 4		215,275		
			863,600	Year 5									
CPF Output 2.1.1.2: Strengthened animal production systems and One Health approach	National & county level	2022	2026	2.1, 2.3, 2.4,	BP3 BP4 BN3	Animal production systems and One Health platforms and actions	Council of Governors, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Ministry of the East African Community, Arid and Semi-Arid and Regional Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA),	5,055,800	Total	150,000	1,538,221		
								1,641,500	Year 1	150,000	799,034		
								927,500	Year 2		739,187		
								939,800	Year 3				
								872,000	Year 4				
			675,000	Year 5									
CPF Output 2.1.1.3: Improved fisheries and aquaculture production systems	National & county level	2022	2026	2.1, 14.7, 14.b,	BP2 BN3 BE1	Fisheries and aquaculture systems	Council of Governors, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, KEMFRI	1,855,610	Total	0	99,635		
								772,500	Year 1		99,635		
								265,300	Year 2				
								280,310	Year 3				
								313,100	Year 4				
			224,400	Year 5									

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End							Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary
CPF Output 2.1.1.4: Increased aggregation, Agro-processing, and value addition along selected value chains	National & county level	2022	2026	2.3, 2.c, 12.3	BN4 BN5	Agribusiness, inclusive and resilient agrifood value chains	Council of Governors, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, KEMFRI, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Egerton University,	Total	487,420	517,101	
								Year 1	487,420	406,400	
								Year 2		110,701	
								Year 3			
								Year 4			
								Year 5			
CPF Output 2.1.1.5: Enhanced and diversified markets and trade opportunities along agri-value chains	National & county level	2022	2026	1.4, 2.b, 2.c,	BP5 BN3 BN5	Trade and market opportunities for inclusive growth	Council of Governors, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, KEMFRI, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Egerton University,	Total	500,000	1,189,890	
								Year 1		717,820	
								Year 2		472,070	
								Year 3	500,000		
								Year 4			
								Year 5			

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)				
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	
UNSDCF Output 2.1.2 (Multiagency): Strengthened capacities and policies/strategies of institutions and communities for climate action, disaster risk management and justice for the benefit of youth, women, PWDS, people in ASALS and urban informal settlements	2.1.2.1. Number of national and local DRR policies, plans or strategies adopted with UN support and implemented by the Government and County Governments, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)				0	13	Policy Documents 500,000	24,421,000	Total	500,000	2,379,780		
												Year 1	2,626,710
												Year 2	2,542,700
												Year 3	2,100,400
	2.1.2.2. Number of people with enhanced resilience of health, food, and water security, and/or livelihoods due to public and/or private resources, through UN support				102,852	690,012	Assessment reports including (RIMA)	3,430,800	Year 4		1,013,796		
												Year 5	
	2.1.2.6. Number of partner cities, human settlements and communities that have integrated gender and social inclusion issues in their climate action and resilience plans				0	4							
	2.1.2.7. Early warning and preparedness measures in place, with UN support, to manage impact of conflicts, disasters, pandemics and other shocks				1	6							
	2.1.2.8. Number of communities/counties that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies				0	47 Counties							
FAO-Kenya CPF Output													
CPF Output 2.1.2.1: Improved water resource management for agriculture	National & county level	2022	2026	6.4, 6a., 12.4	Water Management for Sustainable Agriculture	Council of Governors, Kenya Agriculture & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Arid and Semi-Arid and Regional Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA),	4,823,000	Total	500,000	415,710			
											Year 1	415,710	
											Year 2	500,000	
											Year 3		
											Year 4		
											Year 5		

CPF Output 2.1.2.2: Strengthened anticipatory action, early warning systems and disaster risk management	National & county level	2022	2026	1.5, 13.1, 13.2,	BE1 BL4	Resilience of livelihoods and agrifood systems to natural and man-made shocks	Council of Governors, Kenya Agriculture & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Arid and Semi-Arid and Regional Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA),	19,598,000	Total	0	7,867,896
								10,754,000	Year 1		2,211,000
								2,542,700	Year 2		2,542,700
								2,100,400	Year 3		2,100,400
								2,763,800	Year 4		1,013,796
								1,437,100	Year 5		

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total
UNSDCF Outcome 2.2: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - have access to and derive benefit from sustainably managed ecosystems for nature-based solutions in a green transition	IN3: Tree cover as a proportion of total land area (%)	7.28%	10%	VNR	16,795,000	Total	250,000	0
					6,484,700	Year 1		2,060,370
					2,869,800	Year 2		700,0542,060,370
					3,140,100	Year 3		
					2,473,400	Year 4		
					1,827,000	Year 5		
UNSDCF Output 2.2.1 (Multiagency): Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems restored, protected and sustainably managed for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and urban informal settlements	2.214. Number of national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UN support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas	0	47	Progress Reports	16,795,000	Total	250,000	7,000,544,120,740
					6,484,700	Year 1		2,060,370
					2,869,800	Year 2		700,0547,000,546,181,110
					3,140,100	Year 3		
					2,473,400	Year 4		
					1,827,000	Year 5		
2.215. Area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares), supported by the UN		153 661	388 600	Surveys, reports and GIS maps				

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)	
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary
	2.2.1.6. Number of hectares (ha) of degraded forest rehabilitated and restored, supported by the UN	46 098	116 580	Surveys, reports, Collect Earth and GIS maps			
	2.2.1.7. Policies, strategies and mechanisms to prevent or reduce waste and ensure environmentally sound waste treatment or disposal, including in the context of disaster or conflict-related environmental emergencies, developed, with UN support, and adopted by the government	0	1	Policy Documents			
	2.2.1.8. Number of institutions (government, community) with improved capacity on land governance, management and administration, with UN support	9 countries and 59 communities	47 Countries and 310 communities	Progress Reports			
	2.2.1.9. Number of people directly benefiting from initiatives, with UN support, to protect nature and promote sustainable use of resources	143 000	355 000	Beneficiary and performance report			
	2.2.1.10. Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN support	All the 47 countries are in process of domesticating the climate change adaptation policy	All the 47 countries to domesticate and implement the climate change adaptation policy	Progress reports			

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)							
		Start	End						Total	Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
CPF Output 2.2.1.1: Strengthened capacities for integrated management and governance of natural resources	National & county level	2022	2026	2.5, 6.5, 15.1, 15.2	BE3	Ecosystem Restoration and sustainable land management Sustainable use of biodiversity, Responsible Governance of Natural Resources	Council of Governors, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), East Africa Wildlife Society, Kenya Water Towers Agency, Northern Rangeland Trust, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Green Belt Movement (GBM), Kenya Forestry College (KFC), Londiani,	4,597,000	Total	250,000	1,560,424					
								1,360,370	Year 1		860,370					
								778,430	Year 2		700,054					
								942,310	Year 3							
								901,340	Year 4							
								614,550	Year 5	250,000						
CPF Output 2.2.1.2: Enhanced forest and Landscape Restoration	National & county level	2022	2026	2.5, 14.2, 15.1, 15.3,	BE3	Ecosystem Restoration and sustainable land management Sustainable use of biodiversity, Responsible Governance of Natural Resources	Council of Governors, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Forest Service (KFS), East Africa Wildlife Society, Kenya Water Towers Agency, Northern Rangeland Trust, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Green Belt Movement (GBM), Kenya Forestry College (KFC), Londiani,	7,216,500	Total	0	1,200,000					
								2,700,650	Year 1		1,200,000					
								1,371,960	Year 2							
								1,429,310	Year 3							
								971,620	Year 4							
								742,960	Year 5							
CPF Output 2.2.1.3: Improved management and responsible use of agro-chemicals and agricultural plastics	National & county level	2022	2026	3.9, 12.4	BP1 BP2 BE2	Sustainable use of biodiversity, Responsible Governance of Natural Resources	Council of Governors, Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Kenya Agriculture & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).	4,981,500	Total	0	0					
								2,423,680	Year 1							
								719,410	Year 2							
								768,480	Year 3							
								600,440	Year 4							
								469,490	Year 5							

National development priority: [Achieving our potential in agriculture will ensure food and nutrition security, improve our farmer and local community incomes, lower the cost of food, and increase employment (particularly for women and youth)]

National SDGs and Targets: [SDG1-No Poverty; SDG 2-Zero Hunger; SDG 12-Responsible consumption and Production]

UNSDCF Strategic Priority 1: People and Peace (National & Devolved Governance, Social Protection, Human Capital, Women Empowerment, Youth Empowerment, Children, Equity, Inclusion & Cohesion, Human Rights etc.)

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total
FAO Kenya Anchor 2: Governance and Social Inclusion in Agrifood Systems								
UNSDCF Outcome 1.1: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind- particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, and all people in the ASAL counties and informal urban settlements, - inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive, and peaceful society where human rights are upheld, and benefit from accountable institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender responsive and uphold the rule of law	Whether or not legal, policy, institutional and practice frameworks are in place, operational and funded to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis prohibited grounds in the constitution	Constitution of Kenya Article 23 (2010); National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15- Section 8 (2011), The Prohibition of FGM Act, (2011); and the Prevention against Domestic Violence Act (2015), KNCHR ACT 14 OF 2011, IPOA ACT, NCPWD ACT 14 of 2003. Public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: the government tracking system is being put in place by National Treasury and the Office of the Controller supported by UNICEF and UN Women, so data will be available by 2022/2023. (confirmed by UN Women) Public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment: the government tracking system is being put in place by National Treasury and the Office of the Controller supported by UNICEF and UN Women, so data will be available by 2022/2023. (confirmed by UN Women) Level of funding for mandated institutions, e.g. Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, National Gender and Equality Commission. (Disaggregated data available from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and from line ministries.)	Full implementation of: 1) Article 27 by relevant Government Agencies including KNCHR, NGEC, NCPWD, 2)Constitutional Amendment Bill- Two Third Gender Rule (2011), 3) Political Parties Act (2011), 4) Election Act (2011) For funding for gender equality, system will be in place and data readily available 2022/2023 to track GEWE budget allocations	Kenya law review report, KNCHRC reports,	27,459,300	500,000	22,115,191	
					4,608,700	Year 1	4,496,995	
					5,939,500	Year 2	5,939,500	
					5,736,000	Year 3	5,736,000	
					6,363,700	Year 4	5,625,191	
					4,811,400	Year 5	317,505	

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)														
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5							
	Proportion of the population including displaced population who have experienced a dispute in the past two years and who accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	Between 17.2 and 17.9 million Kenyan citizens have experienced one or more legal problems in the past four years (2017). Almost two out of three adult Kenyans (63%) 2017 have encountered a situation in which an accessible, affordable and fair justice process is needed.	Reduce by half the number of people who encounter legal problems	KNBS Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2015/16- next 2026/2027 Justice Needs and Satisfaction in Kenya 2017 by Hiil, research supported Judiciary and World Bank																
UNSDCF Output 1.1.1 (Multiagency): Enhanced institutional and human capacities at national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and rule of law, in line with the Constitution and in compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements	1.1.1.1 Extent that measures developed/ implemented with UN support are in place to advance women's and girl's leadership and equal participation in decision-making, with UN support, in: a) Public institutions; b) Elected positions, including parliaments and local governments; c) Judiciary; d) Private sector; e) Mediation, reconciliation and peacebuilding mechanisms; and f) Natural resource management	40% (2 out of 5 leadership positions are held by women)	Aim to achieve 50% participation of women in leadership position		4,821,300	0	3,859,191	Total	0	3,859,191	Year 1	659,400	Year 2	942,000	Year 3	1,318,800	Year 4	938,991	Year 5	0

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	
	<p>1.1.1.3. Number of gender-responsive conflict-sensitive development institutions, policies, plans, or cross-border initiatives in place, with UN support, that promote and protect human rights, prevent systemic human rights violations to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Address conflict drivers; b) Strengthen social cohesion; c) Prevent risk of conflict, including climate security; and d) End all forms of violence, promote the rule of law, and ensure equal access to justice for all 	0	4 (one for each of the 4 aspects)					

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Total
CPF Output 1:1:1: Governance, gender equity, ascertainment of rights, and access to land justice mainstreamed in the Agrifood Systems.	National & county level	2022	2026	1.4, 2.3, 5.a,	BL1 BL2	Sustainable use of biodiversity, Responsible Governance of Natural Resources	Council of Governors, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPPRA), National Land Commission, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Public Service and Gender Affairs, Arid and Semi-Arid and Regional Development, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, Ministry of Environment and Forest	4,821,300	0	3,859,191	
								770,700	Year 1	659,400	
								942,000	Year 2	942,000	
								1,318,800	Year 3	1,318,800	
								1,177,500	Year 4	938,991	
612,300	Year 5										

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget	Extra budgetary	Total
UNSDCF Output 1:1.2 (Multiagency): Strengthened devolution and inter-governmental relations to enhance coordination for inclusive, equitable, transparent, accountable, and effective service delivery for all citizens including women, youth, children and those at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASALs and in urban informal settlement	1:1.2.1. People and authorities make effective use of inclusive and gender responsive dialogue and mechanisms for policy design and service delivery, including in the world of work, with UN support. 1:1.2.5. Number of counties with operational and strengthened inclusive: a) coordination mechanisms, b) planning and budgeting, c) service delivery	0	30	Project reports (public participation events, policy dialogues, coordination mechanisms)	22,638,000	500,000	18,256,000	
					3,838,000	Year 1	3,837,595	
					4,997,500	Year 2	4,997,500	
					4,417,200	Year 3	4,417,200	
					5,186,200	Year 4	4,686,200	
			Year 5		4,199,100		317,505	

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Total
CPF Output 1.1.2.1: Improved policies and inter-governmental coordination mechanisms in agrifood systems	National & county level	2022	2026	1.3, 2.1, 17.3,	BN1	Smart policies, institutions and investments for agrifood systems transformation		5,843,000	0	4,480,200	Total
								975,000		974,595	Year 1
								1,180,000		1,180,000	Year 2
								1,077,000		1,077,000	Year 3
								1,291,000		1,077,000	Year 4
CPF Output 1.1.2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems on good governance in land tenure and administration	National & county level	2022	2026	1.4, 5a., 10.3	BL2 BL7	Sustainable use of biodiversity, Responsible Governance of Natural Resources	Council of Governors, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPPRA), National Land Commission, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Public Service and Gender Affairs, Arid and Semi-Arid and Regional Development, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, Ministry of Environment and Forestry,	16,795,000	500,000	13,775,800	Total
								2,863,000		2,863,000	Year 1
								3,817,500		3,817,500	Year 2
								3,340,200		3,340,200	Year 3
								3,895,200		3,609,200	Year 4
								2,879,100		145,900	Year 5

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)					
						Regular budget (TCP)	Extra budgetary	Total	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
UNSDCF Outcome 1.2: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services	IN5: Percentage of girls and boys with acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM) who are admitted for treatment and recovery Social protection coverage and financing	89.4% (2020)	85%	KHIS, MOH 713 series report	12,713,700	Total	112,851	5,405,282	Total	112,851	5,405,282
					3,174,008	Year 1	112,851	2,084,077	Year 1	112,851	2,084,077
						Year 2		1,509,803	Year 2		1,509,803
					2,529,136	Year 3		114,3300	Year 3		114,3300
					2,577,636	Year 4		668,102	Year 4		668,102
						Year 5		317,505	Year 5		317,505

Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)		
						Regular budget (TCP)	Extra budgetary	
UNSDCF Output 1.2.1 (Multiagency): Enhanced systems and capacity of the national and county governments, non-state institutions and communities to efficiently deliver inclusive, accessible and equitable health (including RMNCAH), HIV, WASH and Food and Nutrition services to women and girls, children and youth, particularly in the ASALs and in informal urban settlements	1.2.1.6. New or improved sectoral and/or cross-sectoral policies, strategies, and investment programmes to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, developed, with UN support	0	2	Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) & UN Joint Programme (Nutrition) reports	3,582,200	Total	112,851	762,471
	1.2.1.8. Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving with UN support: food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes	216 636	870 000	Distribution reports, beneficiary registers and progress reports	1,181,208	Year 1	112,851	691,277
					757,200	Year 2		71,194
					632,236	Year 3		0
					527,636	Year 4		0
					483,920	Year 5		

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	
CPF Output 1.2.1.1: Enhanced coordination, governance, capacities and investments in nutrition	National & County level	2022	2026	1.3, 2.1, 17.5	BN1 BN2 BL7	Make nutritious foods safe, available and accessible	Council of Governors, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), Egerton University, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of National Treasury and Planning, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, Ministry of Health, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA),	Total	0	610,820	
								Year 1		610,820	
								Year 2		0	
								Year 3		0	
								Year 4		0	
							Year 5		0		

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	Reg. Prog. (TCP)
CPF Output 1.2.1.2: Strengthened capacities to generate, analyse and manage data and information for multi-sectoral nutrition	National & County level	2022	2026	1.3, 17.8	BP5 BN1	Smart policies, institutions and investments for agrifood systems transformation	Council of Governors, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development,	Total	112,851		
								Year 1	112,851	80,457	
								Year 2		71,194	
								Year 3		0	
								Year 4		0	
								Year 5		0	
								1,077,360			
								253,308			
								234,000			
								213,636			
								213,636			
								162,780			
Result	Performance Indicators (disaggregation)	Baseline (year)	Target (UNSDCF)	Means of verification	Total required resources (USD)	Available Resources (Annual)					
UNSDCF Output 1.2.2 (Multiagency): By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - have improved, inclusive and equitable social and protection services	1.2.2.2. Number of new or revised national social protection policies to extend coverage, enhance comprehensiveness and/or increase adequacy of benefits, with UN support 1.2.2.4. Proportion of population covered by child protection and social protection interventions with UN Support	0	10 policy documents (1 national & 9 county)	Policy documents (Strategy for extension of Social Protection Coverage to Workers in Informal & Rural Economy & SP policy documents for 9 counties)	Total	9,131,500					
					Year 1	1,992,800	1,392,800				
					Year 2	2,318,800	1,509,803				
					Year 3	1,896,900	114,3300				
					Year 4	2,050,000	668,102				
					Year 5	873,000	0				
								4,642,811			
								1,992,800			
								2,318,800			
								1,896,900			
								2,050,000			
								873,000			
		355,000	500,000	Feed distribution, cash transfers, slaughter destocking & capacity strengthening reports							

CPF Output	Geographical focus	Timeline		SDG Targets	FAO Global PPAs	Regional Priorities	Implementing Partners	Total required resources (USD) Annual	Available resources (Annual)		
		Start	End						Reg. Prog. (TCP)	Extra Budgetary	
CPF Output 1.2.2.1: Strengthened shock-responsive and productive social protection systems	National & county level	2022	2026	1.3, 1.5, 2.1,	BN2 BL4	Social protection for livelihoods and resilience	Council of Governors, Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, Arid and Semi-Arid and Regional Development, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), VSF-Germany, Pastoralist Community Initiative Development and Assistance (PACIDA), Somali Lifeline Organization (SOLO), Malteser International, VSF-Swiss, Action Africa Help International (AAHI),	4,067,500	Total	0	1,116,309
								978,200	Year 1		678,200
								1,318,300	Year 2		438,109
								753,600	Year 3		0
								716,000	Year 4		0
301,400	Year 5		0								
CPF Output 4.2.2: Increased opportunities for decent work in agrifood systems	National & county level	2022	2026	1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2	BL2 BL3 BL6	Decent employment in agrifood systems Resilient and Sustainable Food Systems in African SIDS	Council of Governors, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Ministry of National Treasury and Planning, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports, and Arts, Ministry of Public Service and Gender Affairs, Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise Development, Ministry of Mining and Blue Economy, World Vision, Kenya Agriculture & Livestock Research Organization (KALRO),	5,064,000	Total	0	3,526,502
								1,014,600	Year 1		714,600
								1,000,500	Year 2		1,000,500
								1,143,300	Year 3		1,143,300
								1,334,000	Year 4		668,102
571,600	Year 5										



Annex 2. TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country: Kenya CPF Implementation Cycle	Start Year: 2022	End Year: 2026		
Timeframe for the Indicative TCP Pipeline	Start Year: 2022	End Year: 2026		
CPF Priority and Output	TCP Contribution to the CPF Result – Title or Thematic Areas (TCP and TCP Facility)	Indicative Biennium for Resource Allocation	Resource Requirements (USD)	Implementing Government Institution / Partner
CPF Anchor 1: Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Nutrition-Sensitive Agrifood Systems				
CPF Output 2.1.1.5: Enhanced and diversified markets and trade opportunities along agri-value chains	Objective: Strengthen capacities on digital agriculture	500,000	2024 - 2025	National Government, KALRO
CPF Output 2.1.2.1: Improved water resource management for agriculture	Objective: Enhance access, management and use of water for agriculture	500,000	2024 - 2025	National and County Governments, NEMA,
CPF Output 2.2.1.1: Strengthened capacities for integrated management and governance of natural resources	Objective: Enhance integrated Landscape Management for conservation and restoration of Mt. Elgon in Western Kenya	250,000	2026 - 2027	National and County Governments, KFS, KALRO
CPF Anchor 2: Governance and Social Inclusion in Agrifood Systems				
CPF Output 1.1.2.2: Strengthened capacities and systems on good governance in land tenure and administration	Objective: Enhance efficient and effective land governance through the digitization of land records and processes	500,000	2026 - 2027	National and County Governments, National Land Commission

1. FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf>
2. FAO. 2021. Strengthening capacities for nutrition-sensitive food systems through a multi-stakeholder approach. Progress Report for 1 January–30 June 2021
3. KNBS, 2020. Economic Survey for 2020. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.
4. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance>
5. Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, 2017. Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy 2017-2021. Positioning the Youth at the Forefront of Agricultural Growth and Transformation, April 2017.
6. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2017. Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 2017–2026
7. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, 2019. Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy-Towards sustainable Agriculture Transformation and Food Security in Kenya 2019–2029.
8. National Treasury and Planning, 2020, Second Voluntary National Review on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
9. Republic of Kenya 2019. Agriculture Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy: Towards Sustainable Agricultural Transformation and Food Security in Kenya, 2019–2029. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Irrigation. <https://www.kilimo.go.ke>



FAO Representation in Kenya



FAO-KE@fao.org



www.fao.org/kenya/en

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Nairobi, Kenya