
Guidelines for Reviewing Kenya Common Country Assessment (CCA)

June – December 2020

1. Background and Introduction

The Common Country Analysis (CCA) is the UN system's mandate-based independent, impartial, and collective integrated analysis that provides a holistic picture of the country context. It sets a baseline and direction for a strategic, human rights-based and risk-informed UNDAF, hence becomes a critical reference document for benchmarking and assessing the relevance of the UNDAF during UNDAF implementation and evaluation. To accurately report on progress against goals and targets, as well as to capture the UNCT's contributions, the first priority of the CCA is to establish baselines across the SDG framework, to the extent possible. The UNDAF Strategic Results Groups will use these baselines to track progress against clearly defined outcome level indicators.

The CCA is also an up-to-date source of information on the country context for the whole UN system, informed by and feeding into senior leadership discussions on emerging issues, early warning and prevention. With its heavy data emphasis, the CCA and the Cooperation Framework will shift onto a digital platform: by 2021, the CCA is envisioned to be part of the core functionality of UN Info, the online planning, implementation and monitoring platform of the UNSDG.

In 2017/2018, the UN in Kenya as part of the UNDAF development process conducted a common country assessment, that informed the UNDAF theory of change, visioning exercise and the results framework targets and benchmarks (Find attached CCA).

Recognizing that the COVID-19 pandemic is a multidimensional crisis – i.e., health crisis, care crisis, economic crisis, governance crisis and climate crisis, the UN came up with the immediate socioeconomic response framework to the crisis. The analysis is expected to provide a holistic response tailored to the country context. While the socioeconomic analysis is designed to focus on the effects of COVID-19 with a view towards optimizing the UN response, the CCA is an overarching and live document which sets the strategic direction for the UNCT and potentially other international organizations and partners. The CCA involves all the UNCT according to their technical expertise and focuses on in-depth analysis of the root causes while also examining and updating the analysis of the status quo. The socioeconomic analysis will feed into the analytical products of the CCA.

The new UN Cooperation framework requires the CCA to be kept light and regularly updated to track and reflect situational developments. There is therefore need to embark on the process of reviewing and updating the CCA data informed by rigorous analysis to inform evidence-based programming -especially within the COVID-19 Pandemic and the UN comparative advantage.

1.1 Objectives of updating and reviewing the CCA

The primary purpose of the CCA is to understand the country context with a view to identifying short-, medium- and long-term objectives for sustainable development. More specifically; -

- The CCA review exercise will provide an opportunity for UN agencies in Kenya to come together with key national and international stakeholders to discuss national development challenges and common approaches to be addressed during the UNDAF implementation cycle.
- The analysis will ensure that support provided by UN agencies as a whole in the country is coherent and complementary, drawing from each agency's expertise, resources, and mandate. The CCA will outline areas where investments will be required either by the UN system, the

government, or other actors to address gaps. The variety of data sources and causal analysis will identify immediate, underlying, and structural development challenges at the national level, that inform the trend analysis of the UN Vision 2030. The integrated analysis approach identifies new ideas, overlooked obstacles, and it questions assumptions about underlying causal relations across interconnected dimensions of sustainable development.

- The CCA will gather available data to establish evidence base for determining the status of progress against the SDGs, including quantitative and qualitative baselines, normative commitments, and long-term trends. The CCA will also establish a country Data and Analysis Repository that can serve as a resource for the entire UN system and will feed into other documents such as VNRs, UPRs, RMRs, etc.
- The analysis will further identify data gaps, including level and extent of disaggregation of the data and assessment of existing data collection systems. These gaps will subsequently be addressed programmatically, and with national partners, through the UNDAF.
- This CCA will place greater emphasis on cross-pillar and multi-dimensional risk, understanding of both slow and rapid onset crisis, violence, and conflict and, therefore, offers a framework for risk reduction and prevention.

1.2 Scope of the CCA review

The CCA ***will actively engage all UN entities across all pillars, and carefully consider which additional stakeholders and national partners should be engaged.*** The CCA review and analysis will focus on specific areas as outlined in Table 1 below and the checklist in Annex 1. The broad areas of analysis include:-

1. Analysis of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda: Monitoring the progress of a country in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will serve as the basis for identifying implementation gaps. The purpose of the analysis is to map the progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, doing so objective by objective. The SDGs analysis will borrow heavily on the 2020 VNR and other credible documents from the government and other key actors on SDGs implementation in the country.
2. **Political Economic Analysis:** This analysis examines the extent to which the political economy drivers of a country's SDG trajectory promote or hinder inclusion and sustainability. Looking at economic factors affecting growth and financial stability in the country, the analysis will examine how all these factors are likely to affect the SDGs. Particular attention will be on SDG 16 which deals with governance and peace.
3. **Social Exclusion Analysis:** Drawing on guidance provided by the Leaving No One Behind Operational Guide, the analysis examines the underlying social structure of the society and its implications for a more equitable development. It considers multiple forms of exclusion and the intersection of different types of inequality and discrimination, what drives exclusion, the various manifestations of exclusion, and their potential consequences.
4. **Environment Analysis:** the analysis examines environmental change and its root causes (climate change, ecosystem degradation, loss of biodiversity, pollution, competition over natural resources); how environmental change is threatening social cohesion, economic growth, economic sustainability and the health and wellbeing of people; and how environmental sustainability could be better addressed in order to protect our planet to achieve long-term development objectives. The environmental analysis aims to identify the drivers of environmental change and how these impact natural resources (air, water, oceans, forests, land, etc.) and human well-being, and provides a summary of existing and potential policy interventions. The following five steps and check list can guide an analysis of both national and relevant transboundary environmental issues.

5. **Governance and Institutional Analysis:** This lens of inquiry considers the political and institutional structure of the country, the legal framework governing state/society relations, and the mechanisms and protections available for representation and meaningful participation, and the ability of the State to manage conflicts in a non-violent manner. This includes ensuring that people have access to relevant information, can express their views without fear of reprisal, and are able to seek remedies when their rights are violated. It also examines data quality and availability, and the commitment of the State to use data to select policy options and to maintain independent statistical systems. It reviews the capacity of State at all levels and non-State actors to implement the SDGs and corresponding obligations under international law, including the commitment to leave no one behind. It will also assess the capacity of rights-holders to claim their rights.
6. **Participatory peace and conflict analysis:** An assessment of the Kenyan context, opportunities, and challenges, encompassing sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, peace and security, and humanitarian perspectives. The analysis will examine the national context through a participatory lens focusing on civil, cultural, socioeconomic, environmental, and political concerns related to and influencing the SDG framework. It will also analyze transboundary/cross border trends affecting the country. This will be conducted through consultations at all levels as appropriate (intensive consultations with CSOs and grassroots). A CSO will be hired to organize and conduct these consultations throughout Kenya.
7. **Multi-dimensional risk analysis:** An analysis of crisis and integrated risk assessment within Kenya and the underlying drivers of risks, needs and vulnerabilities, including the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus, grounded in human rights and with strengthened conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity, characterized by fragility, conflict and violence. Looking at multidimensional risks for political stability, democratic space and human, civil, and political rights institutions, social cohesion, gender equality and non-discrimination, regional and global influence, internal security, justice and rule of law, climate change, etc.
8. **The United Nations SDG-based Risk Framework:** using the already established risk framework for SDGs.
9. **Analysis of the Financial and INFF Landscape:** Following an analysis of the risks, the CCA must demonstrate a sound understanding of all financing flows to and within a country above and beyond the UN's own resources, accounting for country contexts and capacity constraints.

2. Data and information requirements

The CCA review, will largely focus on the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation framework cooperation framework programming principles, <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance>. Table 1 below outlines specific data, thematic analysis and assessment that will be required to review and update the CCA, some of the data was collected during the CCA undertaken in 2017/18 and consequently updated in 2019 (see Annex 2).

As mentioned above, all agencies will be involved in the CCA review, however it will be critical for each agency to focus their data collection and analysis on their areas of expertise, while maintaining a holistic and analytical framework horizontally and vertically across themes. The listing of responsible agencies in the table below is for maintaining coherence and coordination for the exercise. You will also note that the themes are cross cutting, which further guides the level of analysis required across themes and the interrelatedness.

Table 1: Data and information required for the CCA

Thematic areas for analysis and assessment *For each theme – provide an actor's analysis , national level and partners		Agencies responsible for data collection and analysis based on mandate and expertise *All Agencies will also be required to mainstream across themes
1. Socio-economic situation of the Country		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and poverty situation among other sustainable development challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multidimensional poverty analysis covering all areas of the 2030 Agenda , based on root causes of poverty and other sustainable development challenges, and their effects on the population, particularly on those left behind or at risk of being left behind Status of Health, education, and decent work Population demographics Human settlements, Infrastructure, and urbanization Sustainable livelihoods, including consumption and production Circumstances of regional and social inequalities, discrimination, and vulnerability, particularly for women and girls, minorities, indigenous people, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV/AIDS, migrants, and displaced persons, etc. 		<p>UNDP</p> <p>UNDP,WHO,UNICEF,UNESCO, UNHCR,UNFPA,ILO,UNIDO UNFPA UNHABITAT FAO,WFP,IFAD UNDP,UNEP among others UNWOMEN, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UN/RED, IOM, UNODC, WFP,UNAIDS,UNICEF,UNESCO</p>
2. SDGs Framework		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An SDGs Framework analysis /matrix analysis to identify links and synergies among targets in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda, assessment of opportunities for realization of SDGs , alignment to national development plans, policy framework Analysis of modalities for localization of the SDGs 		<p>UNDP as lead agency (Working closely with the SDGs technical working group- all agencies work within the)SDGs framework</p>
3. State institutions and political situation (National and regional)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analysis of Government structures; executive, legislative, judiciary Assessment and analysis of public participation in governance and development processes (At national and county level) Strategic overview of most critical National and County levels, legal and policy frameworks including most significant gaps in the policy architecture An analysis and overview of compliance with global norms and standards, their integration into national policy/legal frameworks and institutional arrangements, and adherence to any corresponding national commitments emerging from intergovernmental mechanisms and processes National participation and engagement with/ in sub regional, regional, and global mechanisms, including trade agreements, that can eventually forge the sub regional, regional, and global development agenda, and promote South-South or triangular cooperation 		<p>UNDP,UNODC,UNWOMEN, FAO,ILO,UNIDO (All Agencies as need be)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A stakeholder analysis identifying <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying challenges & opportunities for multistakeholder collaboration and defining the comparative advantage of the UN system 	
4. Human rights, inequality, and discrimination	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of compliance with international norms and standards, and adherence to national commitments and processes, including a capacity gap analysis • Analysis of engagement with human rights mechanisms, including ratification and reporting status • Gender equality /gender assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A detailed gender analysis highlighting impacts on women, men, boys and girls ,drawing on new and pre-existing relevant sex-disaggregated data, and assessing the underlying and root causes of gender inequality across all SDGs, and the key societal, cultural, economic and political barriers to gender equality in the country ○ analysis of gender inequality in the country and based on an assessment of national adherence and compliance with internationally agreed norms, standards and commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment incl. level of national level implementation thereof; drivers influencing their implementation; and identifying patterns of discrimination and inequality. ○ Assessment of institutional capacity policies and programmes 	OHCHR,UNWOMEN,IOM, UNHCR
5.Climate and environment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An analysis of regional and global issues affecting the country, including climate change, natural and man-made disasters, and environmental risks. • Assessment of Natural resource depletion degradation/management (land, air, water, biodiversity, etc.) • Analysis of hazards management focused on vulnerability, resilience and climate action, mitigation, and adaptation • Influence of the country on sub regional, regional, and global development agendas, and capacity for South-South and triangular cooperation • Analysis and assessment of legislative and policy environment for on hazard management and climate action and capacities for implementation 	UNEP,UNDP,UNSDRR
6. Peace-humanitarian development nexus (Also related to section 7 below)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Disaster including risk reduction • Conflict and displacement analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of the root causes of violent extremism and build awareness and prevention capacity regarding this emerging threat • Humanitarian response, based on human rights approach 	WFP,UNSDRR,UNDP,OHCHR, UNICEF,UNFPA,UNHCR,UNEP UNWOMEN,OCHA,IOM

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of efforts for sustaining peace, as both an enabler and an outcome of sustainable development • Analysis of conflict risks in country 	
7. Risk Profile and analysis	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of critical risks in all its dimensions (e.g., disaster, conflict, climate, institutional, financial, political, security, etc.) and the underlying drivers; and the probability of negative consequences that could impact the development trajectory of the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A risk profile for the country and provide an analysis of the national policy and institutional frameworks as well as gender equality and the financing landscape. • Vulnerability assessment and capacity to address the vulnerabilities 	<p>UNDRR, UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, UNHABITAT</p>
8. Transboundary and regional context analysis (Also related to section 3 above among other)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country analysis within the regional context • Analysis of the impact of transboundary trends affecting the country such as inequality trends, marginalization, opportunities and risks such as demographic change, climate change, climate related security risks, gender gaps, youth bulge, regional conflicts, vulnerability to natural disasters, economic transition and growth, technological advancements and migration patterns. 	<p>All agencies (There may be need to integrate a gender perspective during data collection and analysis/ data disaggregation)</p>
9. Financing landscape for sustainable development at the country level.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial analysis, reviewing financing flows in a country, sectoral flows in chosen outcomes, and the sources and levels of resources that the UN can access. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mapping of current domestic and international, public, and private finance flows, and analysis of trends. ○ Analysis of financial flows and allocation to key national priorities/sectors ○ Review costing estimates related to national sustainable development strategies vis-a-vis current and future financing trends ○ Mapping of national policies for attracting different types of public and private finance over the long-, medium- and short-terms; and ○ Analysis of institutional mechanisms for engaging public and private actors in a dialogue on SDG financing Analysis of incentives, policies, and regulations in light of SDG financing ○ Analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on financial flows into the country. 	<p>UNDP ,SDGPP among other agencies as relevant (All agencies will be required to provide additional information)</p>

3. Methodology for data collection analysis and assessment

While the emphasis of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) is availing evidence-based data for informing UNDAF programming and baselines for tracking progress towards realization of SDG targets, a critical element of the CCA is on aggregate analysis.

The following methods for data collection and analysis may be considered:

1. Secondary data review of existing assessments, evaluations and analyses by the government, the UN system and other stakeholders, such as international human rights mechanisms, existing flagship publications, specific assessments and analytical tools, including those contributing to the global monitoring of progress on the SDGs among other reliable resources. A mapping of available data as outlined in Annex 1 will also be critical.
2. Surveys and commissioning of assessments may be considered depending on practicability and relevance, especially as part of strengthening capacity at national level to avail data
3. Workshops with relevant multi-stake holders and national partners such as broad consultations with various stakeholders, to ensure a diversity of data beyond national statistics can be garnered – around specific thematic areas
4. Disaggregation is key to ensuring commitment of the SDGs— to leave no one behind ("no one should be invisible.") firmly anchored on a rights-based approach by addressing factors of inequality, discrimination, and exclusion. Disaggregation will also help by assisting in bringing the benefits of sustainable development to the poorest, and most marginalized and disenfranchised people (disaggregation by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts).
5. Data collection and analysis must be of high in quality, accessible, timely, reliable, and precise and analytical- with an emphasis vertical and horizontal linkages across themes

It is not the number of voluminous pages of the CCA that counts, what counts is the rigor and level of analysis- what does the data mean holistically and comparatively. As agencies collect data, they **MUST** undertake a critical analysis of it. Will be analytical- causal vertical and horizontal linkages CCA document will be brief – not detailed pages – compilation of analytical

- Use existing tools of analysis
- Disaggregate data
- Triangulation at data collection and analysis
- Do not list data, apply analysis – vertical and horizontal

4. Step by step process, timelines and road map

The UN Resident Coordinators office will provide system-wide coordination of the exercise and supplement agency and subject matter expertise where need be. A CCA steering group comprising of the UNM&E technical working group, agency specific CCA focal points (M&E /data specialists) and RCO staff will steer the CCA exercise. The role of this group will be to review the CCA guidance note and road map, provide technical guidance to the agencies and the entire process during implementation of the CCA and review the draft and final reports. The team will also agree on a feasible outline and layout of the final CCA document. RCO will coordinate the steering group, chaired by UNFPA (also chair of the UNM&E technical working group). The chair will provide feed-back and guidance to the UNCT on progress, completion, and approval of the final CCA document.

While each agency will collect specific data independently, RCO working closely with the steering group will ensure that horizontal and vertical analysis across all the thematic areas take place. This will happen

through open regular consultations and discussions with the agencies ,coordinated by the RCO and where necessary linking different agencies who are collecting similar data together.

An international consultant , with extensive experience in undertaking CCAs will be engaged to consolidate the final CCA document , while applying analytical rigor and objectivity.

Table 2: Road map and timelines for delivering the CCA

Activity and deliverable	Timeline
Establish CCA steering group (Agencies appoint a CCA focal point and communicate the same to RCO) , steering group first meeting to approve theca guidance note and roadmap	June 10th
CCA focal point submits to RCO brief concept on what data the agency will focus on , requirements from RCO expertise etc. RCO and CCA steering group will further guide the agencies on the proposed focus areas.	June 20th
Agencies review the 2018 CCA outlining gaps as per new CCA guidance note and data requirements outlined in table 1 above, and embark on data collection and analysis- working closely with other agencies where need be with regular guidance and communication with RCO /CCA steering group/SRAs/Thematic and sectoral groups/etc. (see section on methodology above- to include, detailed desk review and analysis, multi stakeholder engagement where need be, among other assessments ensuring inclusivity among others)	June 20th- September 1
Presentation of draft papers at a series of consultation workshops per themes – with World Bank and other partners involved in relevant thematic discussions (macro-fiscal, multidimensional risks etc.)	
Agencies submit to CCA steering group through the RCO a CCA analytics/report Focusing on their areas of focus – reflecting outcomes of sectoral workshops	September 1
CCA steering group reviews the agency inputs and advising next steps for integrated analysis including outlining data gaps, plan for filling in the data gaps, and process for analyzing the linkages between risks	September 1-15
RCO with support from members of the CCA steering (working with an international consultant- who will also bring experiences form other countries) aggregates the agency reports and develops a draft CCA report . During the aggregation process, there will be consultation for further verification and validation with the agencies through their CCA focal points.	September 15- October 5
CCA steering group review the 1 st draft CCA report	October 5-10
RCO shares 1 st CCA draft with the agencies for review and further input	October 10-25
Agencies provide additional input to the draft 1 CCA report to RCO	October 25
RCO in close consultation with the CCA steering group working with the international consultant finalizes the CCA report	October 25-10 November
Final report is shared with agencies for final validation before dissemination to stakeholders (agencies to advise relevant stakeholders to bring on board for validation)	November 10
RCO and consultant finalizes the report and disseminates to stakeholders, for review before validation workshop	November 20th
Stakeholders validation workshop (This will be either virtual or physical depending on the situation)	November 26th
Finalization of the CCA report / CCA steering group, submission of final CCA to UNCT by chair of the CCA steering group.	December 31st

Annex 2: Checklist of additional information to be collected on assessing Root causes and factors influencing Kenya socio, economic, political and development landscape , trends, and scenarios

- Economic Transformation: of agriculture, industry/manufacturing and services to GDP, historical legacy, constraints/options for future, and leapfrogging to fourth industrial revolution/AI (eReadiness) ;
- Global/Regional Standing: country's position as hub, trade, export/import markets, aid/debt, diversification options (such as green export comparative advantage);
- Global Economic Governance: architecture, country-level impact of global norms and standards (e.g., global regimes on trade, investment, finance, and intellectual contagion resulting in financial crisis).
- National Economic Governance: legal/policy frameworks for regulation and implementation, provision of services, poverty reduction, financialization, liberalization, deregulation, monopolistic tendencies.
- Distribution of Land/Resources/Capital/Power: effectiveness of policy interventions to address historical patterns of resource distribution/inequalities, power relations
- Economic Geography: infrastructure investment, city networks, managed urbanization; land-locked countries; rural-urban linkages, spatial distribution of population and poverty; infant mortality rates from survey data (e.g. UNICEF's MICS) mapped across the country.
- Productivity: growth, technology, education, continuous learning, and entrepreneurship
- Labor: rights, capacity, autonomy of trade unions and other forms of organized labor, women and youth participation in the labor market, informality, decent work and mechanisms for social dialogue.
- Fiscal Policy: progressiveness of tax regime, tax incidence, tax revenue/GDP ratio, administrative capacity to collect taxes, prevalence of tax evasion, impact of unfair international tax provisions; budget allocation/distribution, core/discretionary expenditure, expenditures on public services/social protection, debt/GDP ratio, austerity; trends in illicit financial flows.
- Monetary Policy: interest rate and inflation trends, exchange rates volatility, money supply quantitative easing, and mandate of central bank (inflation v. full employment).
- Governance Structure: lack of inclusive, participatory, representative, or democratic norms, legacy of colonial and post-colonial administration and constitutional reforms, elite capture of policy/budget process, gaps in accountability, oversight procedures and equal access to justice.
- Separation and Balance of Power: Autonomy and mutual accountability of legislative, executive and judiciary
- Devolution: De/centralization of public sector, authority of cities to administer services and collect revenues
- Authority of State: security, corruption, transparency and rule of law, credibility, independence and impartiality of the judiciary
- Statistics: capacity of State to collect data, including disaggregated data, and commitment of State to formulate and implement policy on data analysis
- Duty Bearers: protection and promotion of human rights, ratifications of international/regional human rights treaties and implementation of recommendations of the human rights mechanisms, historical considerations of State/society relations, enjoyment of human rights by people in the country; legal protections and responsibilities of non-State actors, role of non-State actors, particularly groups representing those left behind to participate in policy and planning, civic space
- Institutional Analysis: based upon the above governance analysis, legal responsibilities of duty bearers, and rights of rights-holders; capacities of State and non-State actors to fulfil their obligations (including commitments/political will), and rights-holders to claim their rights; capacity of rights-holders to participate effectively.
- Gap Analysis: gaps in capacities of public institutions to collect/analysis data, form policies, design and implement programs to ensure realization of SDGs

- Human Development: legal/policy frameworks/budgets on health, education, social protection floors, full employment, decent work, cultural rights, etc.
- Manifestations of Exclusion: income inequality, unequal access to social services or opportunities, increased exposure to and vulnerability to disasters, discrimination in all forms, lack of political representation or participation.
- Gender Discrimination: women's access to political power, gender equality in education, employment and earnings, violence against women and girls.
- Legal Exclusion: discriminatory legislation (including gender discrimination), lack of legal identity, lack of legal protection against discrimination, lack of protection of human rights and access to justice
- Spatial Exclusion: how exclusion is magnified by physical segregation, regions and neighborhoods, slums
- Drivers of exclusion and marginalization: political, economic, legal, social, cultural and environmental
- Intersectionality: how different forms of inequality and discrimination (gender, race, ethnicity, class, age, disability, religion, language, caste, national or social origin) reinforce exclusion
- Stigmatization/Criminalization: of specific social groups (e.g. ethnic groups, minorities, LGBTI, migrants, homeless people)
- Do No Harm: unintended consequences of national policies, investments, programs deepening exclusion
- Slow Onset Crisis: Identify latent or manifest social tensions and potential risks of escalation of current or past grievances, identifying potential crisis triggers such as food and fuel prices.
- MEA commitments: multilateral environment agreements which have been ratified by the country and the reporting on these commitments.
- National State of Environment Report: key environmental issues captured in existing reports on the state of the environment.
- Environmental Governance analysis: legal/ policy frameworks and budgets on environmental governance.
- Climate Change and Environmental Degradation: variation of water availability, state of forests and natural habitats, land use, agriculture type and urbanization differ across the country (subnational, geospatial differences).
- Statistics: capacity to collect and process environmental data, including geospatial data, and commitment of State to use data for evidenced-based policy making.
- Transboundary Issues: a summary of transboundary environmental concerns, including related to water, air, and pollution.
- Conflict and peace analysis
- Analysis of efforts for sustaining peace, as both an enabler and an outcome of sustainable development
- Country analysis within the regional context
- Analysis of the impact of transboundary trends affecting the country such as inequality trends, opportunities and risks such as demographic change, climate change, climate related security risks, gender gaps, youth bulge, regional conflicts, vulnerability to natural disasters, economic transition and growth, technological advancements and migration patterns.
- An SDGs Framework analysis /matrix analysis to identify links and synergies among targets in line with the integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda, assessment of opportunities for realization of SDGs , alignment to national development plans, policy framework
- Analysis of modalities for localization of the SDGs

- Analysis of Disaster including risk reduction
- Assessment of critical risks in all its dimensions (e.g., disaster, conflict, climate, institutional, financial, political, security, etc.) and the underlying drivers; and the probability of negative consequences that could impact the development trajectory of the country
 - A risk profile for the country and provide an analysis of the national policy and institutional frameworks as well as gender equality and the financing landscape.
- Vulnerability assessment and capacity to address the vulnerabilities
- Financial analysis, (including INFF) reviewing financing flows in a country, sectoral flows in chosen outcomes, and the sources and levels of resources that the UN can access.
 - Mapping of current domestic and international, public, and private finance flows, and their change dynamics over time.
 - Review costing estimates related to national sustainable development strategies vis-a-vis current and future financing trends
 - Mapping of national policies for attracting different types of public and private finance over the long-, medium- and short-terms; and
 - Analysis of institutional mechanisms for engaging public and private actors in a dialogue on SDG financing and ensuring policy coherence in this area.

Annex 2: Reference document: Data and Information analysis for 2017/2018 CCA- Also review 2018 CCA document provided.

Data and information needs		Data availability and gaps		Resources and Responsibilities lead / Agencies and others
	Data is Available /Existing Studies (Yes) Source of the Data	Data is not Available (What is the gap, how can we fill the gap)		
1. Leave no one behind				
Root cause analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidimensional causes of poverty, inequalities and discrimination and vulnerabilities of the most marginalized people (including those at risk) including women, refugees, internally displaced persons, migrants, minorities, indigenous peoples, stateless persons, and populations affected by conflict and natural disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Policy study • Ag. MTP III situation analysis • Thematic write-ups of the ASGTS Lead Authors • Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Country Programming Framework (EDE-CPF) • FAO study: Coordination structures for food and nutrition security and drought management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate policy and legislative framework (not based on evidence, no clear targets) • Weak capacities for data collection, analysis, and application • Inadequate and skewed funding of the agriculture sector (inadequate research, poor service delivery, etc.) • Weak implementation of policies, strategies, standards, and regulations e.g. fertilizer subsidy • Uncompetitive input and commodity markets/cartels • Gender insensitive and economic biased policies (ifmis not fair to rural populations and especially women) • weakness in foundations needed to support sustainable livelihoods in drought-prone areas (security, infrastructure and 	UNFPA (Demographic Dividend studies) UNDP UNICEF UNWOMEN ILO UNIDO UNSDRI UNHCR UNODC UNAIDS WHO <i>All agencies (as per their thematic areas) GOK situational analysis to compliment</i>	

		<p>human capital (education, health and nutrition)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent resource use conflict • Weak cross-sectoral and intergovernmental coordination • Weak planning and prioritization capacities 	
2. Eliminating inequalities and discrimination (human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment principle)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alignment with international standards, conventions and instruments • Analysis of existing inequalities and forms of discrimination and other human rights violations prohibited under international law towards leaving no one behind • Structural barriers; reverse unequal distributions of power, resources and opportunities; and/or challenge discriminatory laws, social norms and stereotypes that perpetuate inequalities and disparities. • Level of Active and meaningful participation by all stakeholders especially national governments, civil society, private sector and marginalized groups, in 	<p>The <i>Constitution of Kenya</i> (2010) considers all ratified international conventions as part of Kenyan Law. E.g Maputo declaration and Malabo protocol</p> <p>Kenya's periodic report of state parties on Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)</p> <p>The <i>Constitution of Kenya</i> (2010) Article 10 (2) provides for nondiscrimination of any form</p> <p>County Public Participation Guidelines (2016) <i>Public Participation Bill</i> (2016);</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GoK is signatory to several international conventions and instruments. This has however not guaranteed implementation and actualization. Women still face discrimination in access to resources such as land, despite Kenya being signatory to CEDAW. • Enforcement challenges abound so full benefits to women have not been realized • Low capacity of stakeholders to participate effectively in national development processes 	<p>UN Women Human Rights/OHRC UNODC <i>GOK situational analysis to compliment</i></p>

<p>national development processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due diligence and full implementation of normative standards such as the UN's Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in public-private partnerships. • Rigorous gender analysis that goes beyond age- and sex-disaggregated data to explain immediate, underlying and root causes and differentiated impacts (including through an appreciation of social, legal, political, economic and cultural dynamics that underpin gender inequality). • Implementation of internationally agreed policy frameworks or conventions, including the Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). 	<p>UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (OHCHR, 2011); Kenya Public-Private Partnership Manual (2015);</p> <p>UN Women study on Gender and Agriculture (2015); FAO, Gender and Dairy Value Chain in Kenya (2017)</p> <p>World Bank on Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya (2007)</p> <p>Kenya's 8th Periodic Report on CEDAW (2016)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya does not have specific guidelines on business and human rights • While Kenya has ratified the BPFA and CEDAW, implementation to fully benefit women is still outstanding • Inability to implement constitutional provision of two thirds gender rule. 	
<p>3. Addressing the root causes of multidimensional poverty and building capacities for resilience (sustainability and resilience)</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • legal, policy and institutional environment as well as economic and social patterns affecting the resilience of communities, especially for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 201-2020 • FAO Study: Assessment of the Enabling Environment for the Achievement of Food and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No rationalization of policy making and implementation framework in view of devolution-study proposes framework for rationalizing, however, though this has 	<p>UNDP/UNWOMEN/UNEP/WFP/UNHCR/ UNSDRI OCHA FAO UNIDO UNHCR</p>

<p>vulnerable and excluded groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of environment and social protection in national policies that deal with key development sectors, and ensuring links with emergency, crisis and humanitarian systems; • Sustainability and resilience dimensions of development problems, and the interconnections among issues related to the environment, human rights, conflict and vulnerability; implementation of internationally agreed policy frameworks or conventions ratified by the country with the potential to facilitate integrated implementation of the SDGs. These include the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Paris Agreement 	<p>Nutrition Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Social Protection in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (FNSP 2012) • Kenya Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) Review: Proceedings of the first Task Force Retreat (FAO) • Ending Drought Emergencies (EDE) Country Programming Framework (EDE-CPF) • National Climate Change Adaptation Framework • Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy 	<p>been received positively by government, has not been adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions proposed for the implementation of the FNSP have yet to be established • Though EDE-CPF was developed in a very inclusive manner, resourcing and buy-in by line ministries still a challenge. • Inadequate targeting of vulnerable groups for SP activities (youth, women, disabled with potential to be agriculturally productive but lack resources to do so) • Certain interventions in agriculture contribute to social protection, however, integration of SP in agriculture policies and strategies is weak • Weak linkages between agriculture and social protection sectors 	<p>ILO <i>GOK situational analysis to compliment All agencies (as per their thematic areas)</i></p>
<p>4. Strengthening national systems and processes of accountability to monitor progress and provide remedies</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of national and local mechanisms, institutions and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data statistical reviews available from the Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of timely, accurate and complete datasets to inform 	<p>UNDP/UNFA/UNICEF/UNWOMEN/WHO <i>GOK situational analysis to compliment</i></p>

<p>processes to monitor and report on the progress of SDG implementation for all parts of society, and linking these with international mechanisms, including UN human rights mechanisms; including through joint assessments with target populations; system's accountability to the general public local community engagement and participation in decision-making—particularly of those who are left behind or are at risk of being left behind—in national policy development, implementation, or monitoring and evaluation,;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of transparent and robust data and information for policy formulation, programme design and implementation to manage risks and deliver results through more effective decision-making, both in national policy processes, and the work of the United Nations at the country level. 	<p>National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) including:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Annual Economic Surveys — Statistical Abstracts — Kenya Facts and Figures — Economic Indicators — Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (e.g. 2014) — Population and Housing Census reports (e.g. 2009 and planned 2019) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data and periodic reports from Government of Kenya ministries and associated agencies on their respective sectors e.g. health, agriculture, environment. • Kenya Open Data Initiative • Country reports of United Nations specialized agencies with operations in Kenya. • Various certified reports from local and international institutions (profit or not for profit) with wide ranging operations in Kenya. • Various Academic repositories e.g. Universities 	<p>decisions and improve accountability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and quantity issues with available data. • Differences or confusion over methodology thereby hindering use or integration of datasets. Government departments do not share well enough among themselves as is also the case among UN agencies. • Underdevelopment of public repositories of datasets (e.g. Kenya Open Data) • Underdeveloped Open Data Policies in both public and private sector that would help in spurring the ecosystem forward. 	
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5. Results-focused programming			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and analysis of the capacities of government and relevant stakeholders on results focused programming. • Articulate the root causes of lack of capacity and explores broad approaches to developing capacities such as through South to South and triangular cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO study: Capacity Development Program for Food And Nutrition Security, Sustainable Agriculture And Social Protection in Kenya • FAO study: Report of the South South Cooperation (SSC) exchange (Latin America & Asia for improved Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) focusing on the Governance Mechanisms under devolved systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak evidence based priority setting • Programs are not anchored on properly designed investment plans or with long-term sustainability in view • Limited capacity at county levels to domesticate national policies and programmes • Sector experts at the national and county levels lack skills to analyze, develop and communicate viable program priorities • Inadequate human and institutional capacity for agricultural governance under a devolved system. 	<p>UNDP/UNFA/UNICEF/UNWOMEN/FAO GOK situational analysis to compliment</p>
6.Risk Informed Programming			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and assessment of risks that face Kenya such as market shocks, natural hazards, social unrest, climate change, epidemics and pandemics, and the risk of conflict or serious human rights violations. That can trigger further risks, such as economic loss and political tensions, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bi annual food security assessments • Monthly county early warning bulletins • IPC and PLEWS-Predictive Livestock Early Warning System • Participatory disease surveillance • PLEWS can to some extent predict conflict hot spots, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate data for planning purposes – agricultural census • Active Disease surveillance is highly dependent on available funding • Feed Balance sheets 	<p>UNISDR, FAO/WFP (All agencies as per their thematic areas)</p>

undermining and reversing progress towards the SDGs.	(OCHA also have their own system)		
7. Development, humanitarian and peacebuilding linkages			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-dimensional conflict and risk analysis examining multi-hazard risks, human rights, and humanitarian and peacebuilding dimensions in a holistic way. 	NDMA early warning bulletins PLEWS, IPC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict remains a key limiting factor to development in parts of Kenya and very little progress has been made to resolve this. With reference to pastoralism much more focus is needed in working with traditional leaders and institutions (such as the development of pastoral unions) to support negotiated access to range lands and to encourage / assist them to hold their own people accountable for any criminal acts. 	UNDP/OCHA/WFP/FAO/UNEP /UNHCR/ OHCHR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing coping and response capacities, and resilience systems. • Conflicts and development analysis • Humanitarian needs overview- an analysis of development, humanitarian and peacebuilding efforts in crisis 	EDE / National Drought Contingency Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation for the NDCF not yet past • Cyclic nature of the hazards and weak resilience levels 	

8. Coherent policy support			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of coherence, alignment and consistency across national policy and programmatic frameworks in support of development efforts • Assessment of the national development and policy landscape and engagement with stakeholders and development partners, including the World Bank and other international financial institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception report for the Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation (FIRST) Program • FAO Study: Assessment of the Enabling Environment for the Achievement of Food and Nutrition Security, Sustainable Agriculture and Social Protection in Kenya • FAO study: Capacity Development Program for Food And Nutrition Security, Sustainable Agriculture And Social Protection in Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most policies are not guided by an overarching policy framework, regional and global commitments, and empirical evidence. • Hierarchy and relationship and expected outcomes of objectives are not clear to government staff at different levels. • Many policies are outdated or have remained in draft form for many years • Conflict between national policies and county governors' manifestos • Some counties have developed their own sectoral, sub-sector or commodity policies partly due to lack of clear and official national policy frameworks • Agricultural objectives are given low priority in political party manifestos and budgets because national and county governments fail to appreciate the important role of agriculture in economic growth <p>Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the review of existing policies and strategic 	<p>UNDP <i>(All agencies as per their thematic areas)</i></p>

		<p>frameworks and formulate more effective policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the review and design of well-thought-out strategy and national agriculture investment Plan • improve capacity for human and organizational development • support to strategic coordination- -focus on the institutionalization of intergovernmental, intra and inter-ministerial and intra and inter-county coordination structures 	
9. Partnerships			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis and assessment of partners – values, risks, partnership strategies risk management measures, including safeguards and due diligence processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numerous civil society and private sector bodies (including the Agriculture Council of Kenya, Kenya National Agricultural Federation, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance, KNCCI, KAM, Global Compact, the Agriculture Sector Network ASNET, The ASAL Stake Holder Forum (ASF) the Pastoral Parliamentary Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As can be seen by the list to the left, there are numerous groups but conformity and coordination remain key issues (largely as a result of the lack of a clear strategy on private sector engagement and harmonized collaborations in development processes). 	<p>UNFPA/UNICEF/RCO- SDGPP (Agency based Strategic Partnership Advisers)</p> <p><i>(All agencies as per their thematic areas)</i></p>

