



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**SECTOR PLAN  
FOR  
GENDER YOUTH AND VULNERABLE GROUPS  
2013 – 2017**

***Equity in Access, Control and Participation in Resource Distribution for Improved Livelihood of Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups***

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## FOREWORD

Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Group Sector is one of the key sectors that are expected to drive the agenda of the Kenya Vision 2030. This Sector Plan is expected to promote socio-economic empowerment of youth, women and vulnerable groups in the society. The Plan also aims at promoting diverse culture so as to realize a peaceful coexistence among all Kenyans.

This Plan outlines policies, programmes and projects for implementation within the Second MTP 2013-17 period. The Plan has been aligned to the Constitution of Kenya, Kenya Vision 2030, Second MTP, gender, youth and vulnerable groups related regional and international commitments, conventions and treaties. The Plan has been prepared by several Government Ministries and other key stakeholders through a participatory and a consultative process.

The key thematic areas addressed by the Plan are: Gender; vulnerable groups; Youth; Sports and Culture and Special programmes. To achieve the sector's objectives under these five thematic areas, several flagship projects will be implemented within the plan period. These are: Gender Mainstreaming, Women's Empowerment, Consolidated Social Protection Fund, Scale up of the National Development Fund for PWDs, Disability Mainstreaming (inclusion and accessibility), Child Protection Programmes, Youth Skills Development, Youth Empowerment, establishment of International Academy of Sports, Building and Rehabilitation of Sports Stadia, Establishment of 'Kenya Houses' in International Sports Competitions, the National Sports Lottery Fund and the establishment of International Arts and Culture Centre.

To assess implementation progress of the Plan, the sector will undertake continuous monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure effective and efficient realization of the objectives of the Plan. Towards this, the sector shall produce quarterly and annual progress reports.

While the Government will finance some of the programmes and projects in this plan, it is envisioned that development partners and the private sector will supplement to the resources required.

Finally, effective implementation of this sector plan will require active participation and support by all stakeholders.



**Anne Waiguru, OGW**  
**Cabinet Secretary**  
**Ministry of Devolution and Planning**

## **PREFACE**

Social equity and equitable access to public services have been part of the nation's development agenda since Independence. However, concerns have been raised on the extent of disparities between the rich and poor and inequitable distribution of public resources between individuals along gender lines.

Inequality and poverty therefore, remain key development challenges that the government continues to confront and address. Whereas substantial attention has been placed on poverty alleviation, poverty among the vulnerable members of the society has been persistent. Moreover, despite the existence of policies, legislative reforms, plans and programmes, gender disparities still exist in social, economic and political levels. Currently, greater percentage of the population consist of young people. Notably, it is at this age spectrum that beneficial human capital formation is achieved. This has necessitated the development of the Plan which outlines policies, legislative reforms and programmes to address and ensure improved livelihood for Women, Youth and Vulnerable groups.

The unveiling of this Plan marks an important milestone in the sector. The Plan will be implemented in five years, starting from 2013 and ending in 2017. The performance of the sector will in future be gauged on the basis of the implementation of the targets set in the Plan.

The Plan aims at achieving Equity in Access, Control and Participation in Resource Distribution for Improved Livelihoods of Vulnerable Groups, Women and Youth. The Programmes set in this plan also aim at promotion and optimal utilization of Kenya's diverse culture for peaceful co-existence, enhancing Kenya's reading culture through the expansion of the library network for increased access to information; development and promotion of sports for a vibrant sporting industry; and, promotion and preservation of Kenya's heritage for national pride and harmony.

For the success in the implementation of this Plan, the sector will work in partnership with all Government institutions and non-state actors including, the civil society, Faith Based Organizations and Community Based Organizations. Our Development Partners will be very crucial in provision of financial and technical support.

Last but not the least, this Plan will be the guiding reference document, for the preparation of the Strategic Plans, as well as the annual plans, at all levels for the Ministries, Departments and Agencies within the sector.



**Eng. Peter O. Mangiti**  
**Principal Secretary/Planning**  
**Ministry of Devolution and Planning,**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Plan derives its primary thrust from Vision 2030, and the Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017). It is a statement of strategic intent by the sector on how it will achieve the aspirations of Vision 2030 with special focus on Social Pillar and more specifically the Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups sector.

The Plan is a product of extensive consultations with various key stakeholders within the sector. Indeed it has been challenging in collecting and collating information and material for the development of this Plan, however, let me take this opportunity to appreciate the Cabinet Secretary, Ms. Anne Waiguru, Ministry of Devolution and Planning in providing leadership and intellectual input in development of this Plan.

I wish to sincerely thank the Principal Secretary, Eng. Peter O. Mangiti, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, State Department of Planning for his guidance towards the preparation of this Sector Plan.

My sincere gratitude also goes to Economic Planning Secretary, Mr. Stephen Wainaina whose able supervision made the successful completion of this task possible.

Special thanks go to the Secretariat who worked with a lot of determination and commitment to ensure that this important document is finalized, they include: Mrs. Truphena Mokaya, Mr. William Komu, Mr. Martin Karisa, Ms. Jane Keeru and Mr. Martin Mutegi (Ministry of Devolution and Planning), Mr. Elijah Obwori (Ministry of Education, Science and Technology), Mrs. Jane Mwereru (Anti FGM Board), Mr. Opondo M. O (Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources), Ms. Ann Wairimu (Ministry of Sports, Culture and Arts), and Ms. Faith Kasiva (Gender Advisor, Office of the Cabinet Secretary) for reviewing the plan.

I am also indebted to all individuals and stakeholders otherwise not mentioned here for their invaluable support in development of this plan.

Let me take this opportunity to assure all our stakeholders that the plan will be implemented in full.



**Mrs. Katherine Muoki, HSC**

**Director Economic Planning/ Head, Gender Directorate**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>PREFACE</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>V</b>
<b>ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>VIII</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Gender	2
2.2 Vulnerable Groups	4
2.3 Youth	6
2.4 Sports, Culture And Arts	8
2.5 Special Programmes	8
<b>3 EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 Gender	9
3.2 Vulnerable Groups	9
3.3 Youth	9
3.4 Sports, Culture and Arts	10
3.5 Special Programmes	10
<b>4 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME FOR 2013– 2017</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1 Gender	11
4.2 Vulnerable Groups	12
4.3 Youth	15
4.4 Sports, Arts And Culture	16
<b>5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 Gender	21
5.2 Vulnerable Groups	21
5.3 Youth	21
5.4 Sports, Culture And Arts	22
5.5 Special Programmes	22
<b>ANNEX – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX</b>	<b>23</b>

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CCIs	Charitable Children Institutions
CT-OP	Cash transfer to Older Persons
CT-OVC	Cash transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information Education and Communication
JICA	Japan International Corporation Agency
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNEC	Kenya National Examination Council
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLSS&S	Ministry of Labour Social Security and Services
MOEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDFPWD	National Development Fund for Persons With Disabilities
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NPA	National Plan of Action
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme
PWA	Persons with Albinism
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SMEs	Small and Micro Enterprises
UFS	Urban Food Subsidy
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNCRPD	UN Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities
VRCs	Vocational Rehabilitation Centers
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
YEDF	Youth Empowerment Development Fund
YP	Youth Polytechnic



# 1 INTRODUCTION

Kenya aspires to become a globally competitive and prosperous country with high quality of life by the year 2030. This calls for not only economic development parameters but also human development as well as equity parameters. Equity and inclusiveness is at the centre of development for any prosperous country. There is no doubt that Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups sector Plan will play a crucial role if Kenya's aspirations in the Vision 2030 are to be achieved. Attainment of global competitiveness and high quality of life of a country's population greatly lies on the extent to which a country mainstreams issues on gender, youth, Children, Orphans, Elderly, PWDs and other Vulnerable members of the society in planning and budgeting process.

The sector aims at equity in access, control and resource distribution for improved livelihoods for marginalised categories including women, youth and other vulnerable groups. The Constitution of in the Bill of Rights Articles 52-59 obligates the state and state organs to address the needs of the vulnerable in the society including children, youth, women, older persons, persons with disabilities and marginalized. This sector therefore, endeavours to improve and promote the social and economic aspirations of Kenyans with special emphasis on protection of the above mentioned members of society. The sector also aims at promoting culture and heritage.

The sector comprises of five subsectors namely: Gender, Vulnerable Groups, Youth, Sports, Culture and Arts and Special Programmes.

## 2 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The sector continues to play a critical role in creation of an enabling environment for socio-economic service delivery and human resource utilization with a view to achieving desirable national economic growth and development. The sector has also recognized the need to emphasize on sustainable programmes for women, youth, PWDs and other vulnerable groups.

The flagship projects for the sector in the First Medium Term Plan were classified under three broad areas summarized in schedule below;

Gender	Vulnerable Groups	Youth and Culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Mainstreaming</li> <li>• Gender disaggregated data</li> <li>• Affirmative Action Policy</li> <li>• Women Enterprise Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of consolidated Social Protection Fund</li> <li>• Implementation of Disability Fund</li> <li>• Representation of PWDs in decision making processes at all levels</li> <li>• Improving the welfare of inmates as well as their effective rehabilitation, through the Kenya Prisons Service as well as Probation &amp; After Care</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affirmative Action Policy for the Youth</li> <li>• Increase of allocation to secondary and tertiary level bursary programmes</li> <li>• Youth Enterprise Fund</li> <li>• Youth Empowerment Centre</li> <li>• International Centre for Arts and Culture</li> <li>• One billion tree planting campaign under the 'Trees for Jobs Programme'.</li> </ul>

The sector during the First MTP implemented the following projects, programmes and policies which are spelt out in the Kenya Vision 2030.

### 2.1 GENDER

#### Flagship Projects

##### Gender Mainstreaming

The Government through former Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services during the First MTP period introduced a number of initiatives on gender mainstreaming. First, the promulgation Constitution, which is progressive on gender equality and women's empowerment was a key milestone on gender mainstreaming during this period. Among the outstanding gains from women in Constitution of Kenya include: prohibition of all forms of discrimination including violence against women and any customary law that perpetuates such acts while guaranteeing women representation. Further it gives women the legitimacy as citizens and the ability to pass that citizenship to their foreign spouses or children born outside the country compels equal parental responsibility. Most importantly, Constitution of Kenya guarantees women representation at all levels.

Second, during the First MTP period, the National Policy on Gender and Development that was aligned to Constitution of Kenya was developed. In addition, during the 2009/2010 Financial Year, Government made Gender mainstreaming a standard target in all MDAs' annual Performance Contract..

The water department under the Ministry of Water developed and tested the Gender tool kit for water utilities (water companies) to act as a guide for gender mainstreaming at service provision level. The ministry received the UN award on gender mainstreaming in 2012 as the second best institution in gender mainstreaming in New York.

## **Affirmative Action Policy**

The Constitution of Kenya, in Article 81 (b) states that “the electoral system shall comply with the following principles not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender. “The aim is to balance women representation by ensuring that women have at least one thirds representation at all decision making levels. Towards this end an Affirmative Action policy was developed to guide implementation of the affirmative action principles in the Constitution.

The key achievements in this sector are demonstrated by the significant strides made by women to develop their careers in the civil service and to enter previously male-dominated non-agricultural professions. As of June 2012, women constituted 38.6% of the total workforce in the public sector. This is a remarkable increase from 2009, where women constituted 30.9% the labour force in the public sector. For senior positions, which is Job Group P and above, women constituted 25.9% in June 2012 compared to 20.3% in June 2009.

## **Gender Disaggregated Data:**

This information portrays the gender balance in all sections of the country for developing gender-sensitive policies, plans and programmes. During the First MTP period, the Ministry produced Kenya Gender Data Sheet 2008. This was later updated in the financial year 2010/11 which saw the production of the Kenya Gender Data Sheet 2011.

## **Women Enterprise Fund**

To promote economic empowerment of women through accessible and affordable credit to women the Fund has operationalised the mandate of providing loans to women using two channels, namely, micro-finance institutions (MFIs) and the Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme (CWES). By June 2012, the Fund had recruited 100 Financial Intermediaries for on lending funds to women across the 47 counties.

The cumulative amount disbursed (loaned out) since inception of the Fund is Kshs. 985,161,350 and Kshs. 1,643,330,000 through the CWES and MFIs respectively. Over the period, 116,372 women beneficiaries were trained on entrepreneurship, 310 women were trained on export readiness, 300 women facilitated to access local and regional markets. The Fund also trained 4,071 women on cooperative formation to enable the women access more funds through the financial institutions channel; 8 women owned SACCOs have been formed as a result of this training. The Fund also developed a WEF soko which is a marketing initiative intended to support WEF entrepreneurs’ access markets around the globe by showcasing their products in the Fund’s website ([www.wef.co.ke](http://www.wef.co.ke)). The Fund has also partnered/ collaborated with EPC, Ministry of cooperatives, KIRDI, JKUAT, FEWA, KEBS, and Undugu fair trade limited. Within four (4) years since inception, WEF efforts towards gender equality and women empowerment were rewarded in 2011 when the Fund emerged the winner of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Award for outstanding achievement in promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment organized by MDG Trust, Ministry of Planning, National Development & Vision 2030, Government of Finland and the UN.

## **OTHER PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

### **Public campaign against FGM**

The Sub-Sector held 6 community fora for anti-FGM campaigns in six counties (Mogori, Meru, Garissa, Tana River, Baringo and ElgeyoMarakwet) and declarations on abandonment of FGM were signed by the local leaders.

## 2.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS

### Flagship Projects

#### Consolidated Social Protection Fund

Social protection is entrenched in the Constitution of Kenya 2010. This shows government commitment in uplifting and addressing vulnerability and poverty within its population. The main intent of Constitution is spelt out in Bill of Rights, which is the framework for social, economic and cultural policies. This recognises the protecting of human rights and preserving the dignity of individuals and communities (to promote social justice and realise the potential of all human beings. Under this flagship project, the Sector during the First MTP established three cash transfer interventions (Cash Transfer to the Older Persons (CT-OP), Cash Transfer to the severely Disabled Persons and the Urban Food Subsidy). This was in addition to the Cash Transfer programme to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC) established in 2004.

The sector also supported 2,500 Persons with Albinism through purchasing and distribution of sunscreen lotion for skin protection and sunlight. Further Kenya National social protection policy that will guide the management of the fund was developed. The Policy provides a framework for well-defined institutional arrangements and other reforms in the sector that will enhance coordination, harmonization and consolidation of activities across the ministries and other key social protection practitioners including the non-state actors.

A comprehensive review of the social protection sector has also been undertaken coordinated by the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and other key Ministries in the sector.

As at June 2013, the coverage of the above cash transfer programmes was as follows:

YEAR	CT-OP	CT- PWS	CT-OVC	CT-UFS
2008	2150	2100	48,000	0
2013	59,000	14,700	153,000	10,000

#### Implementation of Disability Fund

This fund is established in Part V, Article 32-34 of the Disability Act 2003. It is meant to benefit persons with disabilities in Kenya. Specifically it contribute to the expenses, including capital expenses, of organizations for persons with disabilities; contribute to the expenses, including capital expenses, of institutions that train persons in the care of persons with disabilities; Contribute to the capital expenses of projects undertaken by the Government for the benefit of persons with disabilities; Provide or contribute to the cost of assistive devices and services and pay allowances to persons with disabilities. Through the fund, 672 institutions were supported financially to serve PWDs, 34,000 assistive devices provided to PWDs and funds provided to 760 entrepreneurs with disability.

#### Representation of PWDs in decision making processes

This is meant to ensure that issues that directly affect PWDs are adequately addressed in policies and legal frameworks, programmes and projects. During the review period, awareness creation of the provisions within the constitution on rights of PWDs which is a continuous exercise was undertaken and Disability Act aligned to the constitution and the UNCRPD. The sector further trained 72 people drawn from Nursing, Police and Social Work profession in Kenya Sign Language at the University of Nairobi, developed an Affirmative Action Policy for PWDs and reviewed the National Policy on Disability 2006 and aligned it with the Constitution. The sector further trained 1,757 PWDs in various technical skills in Vocational Rehabilitation Centers.

#### OTHER PROGRAMMES

## **Disability Mainstreaming**

In line with the Convention on the Rights of PWDs and the persons with Disabilities Act, 2003, Kenya government in during the First MTP initiated the process of fast tracking disability mainstreaming in all sector policies and programmes. In the FY 2009/2010 the government introduced Disability mainstreaming as standard target in all MDAs annual Performance Contract with standardized indicators. Setting up of Disability Mainstreaming Committees in MDAs was also undertaken to enhance the implementation of Rights of PWDs. Sensitization and training of officers in the public service was also undertaken in various Ministries.

## **Community Mobilization and Development**

Community Development entails Mobilization and Participation of communities, groups and individuals in socio economic activities for self-reliance. The overall objective of Community mobilization and Development programme is empower communities for effective participation in sustainable socio-economic development. Through the programme, the self-help groups were registered and over 6,879 self-help groups supported through the community grants. Community group leaders were also trained on management of funds. Grant impact assessment was also undertaken which revealed that there has been improved wellbeing of group members through the support. Enhanced employment creation was also realised in the rural areas and some critical services brought nearer to the community which partly controlled rural urban migration. Knowledge in business skills and increased social cohesion in the community was also reported to have been realized among others benefits.

## **Children rehabilitation**

During the First MTP, the Sector continued to offer rehabilitation services in these institutions The Sector was in charge of ten (10) rehabilitation schools, twelve (12) Children remand homes and three (3) children rescue centers. These institutions provide a place of safety for children in need of care, protection and those in conflict with law. The rehabilitation programme involves vocational skills training, guidance and counselling. Over the years, the institutions have had skills training that have now been rendered unmarketable such as tailoring. The Sector in collaboration with JICA introduced marketable skills such as bakery, soap making and hairdressing. The children in rehabilitation schools are awarded certificates after successfully completion of the courses which is part of the requirement.

## **Child Protection**

Kenya is a state party to many regional and international conventions on the rights and welfare of children. Key among these is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). The UNCRC upholds the “best interest of the child” as the guiding principle to all matters concerning children.

Under this programme, the sector during the period under review operationalised 8 child protection centres namely Malindi, Kakamega, Nairobi, Nakuru, Siaya, Garrissa, Mombasa and Eldoret Child Protection Centres. These are safe havens for children with diverse needs for the provision of various services on a broad level.

Three child helpline stations were also opened in Eldoret, Garissa and Nairobi. Area Advisory Councils have been launched in various new offices and locations to effectively deliver services to children. National Standards & Regulations for Charitable Children Institutions (CCIs) were finalized, and many such institutions have been registered using these regulations.

To protect sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector, a study on the extent of child sexual exploitation in three districts, namely Mombasa, Malindi and Kwale was undertaken. Some of the

recommendations from the study include development of a code of conduct for players in the sector including hoteliers, taxi drivers and tourist police unit which has been developed.

Child protection framework, National standards and training manual for CCIs and National Plan of Action (NPA) 2010 for counter trafficking in persons were also developed

### **Alternative family care services (Adoption, foster care and guardianship)**

The Children Act recognizes the principle of the best interest of the child and therefore provides for the right of a child to be taken care of within the natural family or the immediate community. The best interest of the child principle states that institutionalization of a child should be used as a last resort. However, there are children who for one reason or another, cannot be taken care in the natural family setting.

In view of the above, the sector has been facilitating alternatively family care services through adoption, foster care, and guardianship.

Under **Adoption**, a survey on the level of the awareness and knowledge on Alternative Family Care Services was conducted in 2009/10 financial year. The promotion of local adoptions through financial support to adoption societies and awareness creation through IEC materials and sensitization was also undertaken in the adoption month of November.

Under **Fostercare** and **Guardianship**, the state embarked on a process to formalize the process of foster care and guardianship by preparing the necessary guidelines in a process that involved key stakeholders spearheaded by the Alternative and Family care division in the Ministry of Labour Social Security and Services.

### **Provision of water to poor- unserved areas including informal settlements**

The water Act 2002 provides that water is a human right. In view of this, there is need to make water affordable (by reducing water costs), increase accessibility to informal settlements, available, and acceptability in terms of quality. The sub sector undertook water supply and sanitation to poor un-served areas including informal settlements. To ensure that the less fortunate and vulnerable members of our society, who mostly live in the rural areas and informal settlements are catered for through the water services trust fund (WSTF). The provision of water facilities to the vulnerable groups was undertaken through the already developed mechanism of community project cycle for projects in rural areas, urban project cycle for urban water supplies and WDC for water resources projects. The interventions included building of water kiosks and yard taps, development of water supply pipeline systems to areas of the communities that would otherwise not be provided for and installation of water tanks to store water. In addition, sewers were provided for to ensure high sanitation standards are maintained. These three interventions are expected to ensure that 1 million people are covered with adequate access to water and sanitation services during the plan period.

## **2.3 YOUTH**

### **Flagship Projects**

#### **Youth Enterprise Development Fund**

The Fund was established in 2006 with the sole objective of addressing unemployment for young people by providing loans to young entrepreneurs through the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) and Easy Youth Enterprise Scheme (E-YES) across in all constituencies in the country.

As of 2012, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) spent Kshs.6.5 billion to fund 141,316 youth enterprises. 129 youth entrepreneurs benefited from incubation services, 62,239 youth trained on entrepreneurship (before receiving loans), 9,370 facilitated to secure foreign jobs, 11,052 underwent pre-departure training, facilitated formation of 24 youth SACCOs, market support services provided to 1,982 youth entrepreneurs and 148 small enterprises linked to large enterprises.

The National Youth Service recruited a total of 25,000 youths who were engaged in basic paramilitary training, nation building activities and vocational and technical skills training. Specifically, the youth were engaged in national development projects such as road and dam construction, disaster response, irrigation projects, environmental conservation and community service or volunteerism.

### **Youth Empowerment Centre**

During the period 130 Youth Empowerment Centres (YECs) were constructed (one wing) out of which 74 were equipped to make them operational. This fell short of the target of 210 YECs. At the same time, the “trees for jobs” component of KaziKwaVijana (KKV) created 101,174 short-term jobs for the youth who were engaged to plant more than 8 million trees countrywide.

### **Revitalisation of Youth Polytechnics into Centers of Excellence**

Nationally about 92 per cent of the unemployed youth lack employable skills demanded by the job market. This has continued to undermine the unemployment challenge in the country as this raises dependency levels and thus posing a serious threat to national security. The scenario is further compounded by low transition to and completion rates in secondary education, as well as limited opportunities in technical and vocational skills training institutions for the youth. Therefore, establishment and strengthening of the Youth Polytechnics aims at increasing accessibility to quality and appropriate technical, vocational and life skills training to the youth. This will ensure that the youth actively and positively contribute to the national development process.

In order to mitigate these challenges, various strategies were put in place in order to revitalize and expand Youth Polytechnics, development and implementation of the Subsidized Youth Polytechnic Tuition Scheme (SYPT), development of a new Youth Polytechnic curriculum and employment of qualified instructors.

Specifically, a new curriculum for the Youth Polytechnics, the National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training (NVCET) was developed and piloted. The NVCET curriculum mainstreamed Youth Polytechnics training into the national TIVET Framework. Courses offered under the NVCET curriculum have entrepreneurship component and trainees are required to undergo industrial attachment as a requirement for certification.

One billion tree planting campaign under the “Trees for Jobs Programme

During the period the “trees for jobs” component of KaziKwaVijana (KKV) created 101,174 short-term jobs for the youth who were engaged to plant more than 8 million trees countrywide.

### **Revision of education and training curriculum**

The Department of Youth training developed the National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training curriculum (NVCET) which is in done in level I and II. Twelve courses were developed during the MTP I period. Level I option I was piloted successfully in 37 Youth polytechnics and review of the curriculum will be done during the MTP II period.

## **2.4 SPORTS, CULTURE AND ARTS**

### **Flagship Projects**

#### **International Academy of Sports**

The ground breaking ceremony for the International Academy of Sports was done. The government has allocated Ksh.452.7million towards its development and rehabilitation of Moi Stadium , Kisumu and Mombasa and KipchogeKeino Stadium in Eldoret is on course.

#### **Regional Sports Stadia**

Rehabilitation of Moi, Kisumu, Mombasa and KipchogeKeino Stadiums is on course.

#### **Establishment of a Sports Lottery Fund**

Kshs.20 million has been budgeted for in the 2013/2014 financial year as seed money for the establishment of the Sports Lottery Fund.

#### **International Centre for Arts and Culture**

A roadmap for development of the International Centre for Arts and Culture has been designed and land for its development has been identified.

## **2.5 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

### **Disaster management**

Risk reduction is a development agenda and therefore comprehensive disaster management is a focus of national policies and programmes. Although there has been no official policy and legal framework to guide disaster management in the country, the Government and relevant stakeholders, including the Kenyan population in general and disaster- affected populations in particular, has in the past managed disasters reasonably well, courtesy of the multi-sectoral and multi-agency approach and the collaboration and partnerships that have evolved among the different players in the country over the years. Institutions such as the Kenya Food Security Meeting and its technical arm, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group, the Arid Lands Resource Management Project, the National Disaster Operations Centre, St. John's Ambulance, the Uniformed Forces and Sectoral Ministries, among others, have had a measure of success. But much more could be done to strengthen disaster management in this country.



## **3 EMERGING ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

The above achievements notwithstanding, the Gender, Vulnerable group and youth sectors, faced a number of challenges that impacted negatively on its achievements. Some of the key challenges that need to be addressed include:

### **3.1 Gender**

- Low levels of implementation of gender related policies and laws;
- Low WEF loan intake in North Eastern Counties due to Islamic perception of interests;
- Fear of women in uptake of WEF Loan;
- Weather related factors e.g. droughts/floods which affect repayment of WEF loans as most WEF funds are invested in agricultural related activities;
- Low budgetary allocations which hinders implementation of major programmes;
- Harmful social cultural and religious factors, e.g. female genital mutilation and forced early marriages;
- Low levels of awareness on gender equality and women empowerment;
- High incidences of gender based violence especially to women and girls;
- Discrimination in traditions, policies and laws which violate women's rights for example banks requiring the permission of husbands in order to grant credit to married women; and

### **3.2 Vulnerable Groups**

- Insufficient disaggregated data on different categories of the Vulnerable groups in the Country
- Lack of proper co-ordination mechanisms for the consolidated social protection programme
- Low coverage of Consolidated Social Protection Fund due to insufficient funding
- Over reliance on donor funds creates uncertainty and sustainability issues
- Inadequate policy, legal and institutional framework
- Increase in number of children in need of special protection
- Increased numbers of children on the streets

### **3.3 Youth**

- High unemployment rate among the youth
- Mismatch between skills training and Industry requirement
- Low access to youth capital and asset base;
- Expanding youth population;
- Low entrepreneurial culture and skills;
- Inadequate financial and human resources;
- Inadequate public land for youth programmes and projects;
- Inadequate youth empowerment related legal, regulatory and institutional framework;
- Increased drugs and substance abuse among the youths;
- High vulnerability of youth to HIV/AIDS.

- Uncertainty on the place of Youth Polytechnics in the new devolved system due to different interpretation
- Shortage of staff due to delays in conversion of degree-holder Instructors into Youth Training officers
- Inadequate funds for implementation of youth empowerment programmes
- Delays in the employment of more Instructors using the top up grants

### **3.4 Sports, Culture and Arts**

- Lack of adequate sports facilities and Infrastructure which has hindered the nurturing and enhancement of talent
- Low levels of interest in competitive sports, culture and arts careers
- Inadequate talent identification, nurturing and promotion mechanism
- Erroneous transfer of Sports development funds to counties which affects implementation of the programmes at National level
- High crime rates, piracy and terrorism have greatly affected smooth operations of the sector.
- E-Archiving and e-libraries. Modern computer technologies have resulted in more and more records being generated electronically. This implies that KNADS and KNLS have to adopt new technologies for preserving records that have been generated digitally and accessing information to public. This requires specialized equipment and skills
- Lack of credible sports institutions and dilapidated institutional infrastructure
- Inadequate staff due to high staff turnover at National Museums of Kenya to better paying Jobs
- Lack of heritage resource mapping and cultural data
- Inadequate allocation of funds to implement planned activities.
- Delays in implementation of development projects owing to untimely provision of services by the relevant technical ministries such as ministry of transport and Infrastructure which has to prepare structural drawings/designs and Bill of Quantities for development of community cultural centre projects
- Inadequate policy, legal and institutional framework.

### **3.5 Special Programmes**

Rising degree of vulnerability to disaster risk such as droughts, floods, HIV and AIDS, landslides and epidemic outbreaks, among others.

- Lack of coordinated disaster management policy, legal and institutional frameworks
- Inadequate Disaster Research and Information which leads to poor planning, lack of institutional memory and improvement towards best practices
- Inadequate linkages on disaster management capabilities between local communities on the one hand, and County and national levels.
- Inadequate Community Sensitization on disaster management, especially on preparedness and coping mechanisms thereby, increasing vulnerabilities and potential impacts on the victims.
- Lack of Harmonised Stakeholder Approach to Disaster Management.

## 4 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMME FOR 2013– 2017

### 4.1 GENDER

#### Flagship Projects

##### Gender Mainstreaming:

The following specific interventions will be undertaken:

- **Coordinate monitoring of gender mainstreaming across MDAs:** The sub-sector will enhance the capacities of the decentralized gender functions in order to effectively push forward the gender mainstreaming agenda;
- **Enactment of a national affirmative action policy and monitoring compliance:** The sub-sector will operationalize and monitor compliance to the Constitution of Kenya 2012 provision of not more than 2/3 of either gender representation in all appointive and elective positions;
- **Development and implementation of the National Gender and Development policy:** The sub-sector will develop and implement a National Gender and Development policy in line with COK 2012 and international and regional gender related commitments and instruments;
- **Gender disaggregated data to guide policy decision making:** The sub-sector will collect, analyze and utilize gender disaggregated data to update the gender development index;
- **Establishment of Gender Research and Documentation Centre:** The Ministry of Devolution and Planning in conjunct The sub-sector will equip the centre with requisite resources;
- **Establishment of integrated one stop sexual and gender based violence response centers in all healthcare facilities in Kenya.** The proposed centers will offer medical, legal and psychosocial support to victims of SGBV;
- **Public awareness campaign against FGM, early and forced marriages:** The sub-sector will develop and implement national sexual and gender based violence policy and operationalize the FGM Act 2011. The sub-sector will work closely with the National Gender and Equality commission to issue sanctions and recommend prosecution on gender discrimination cases.

##### Women's Empowerment:

The following specific interventions will be undertaken:

- **Implementation of the 30 percent public procurement preference for women entrepreneurs:** The sub-sector will carry out a public awareness campaign on the provisions of the Public Procurement and Disposable [Preference and Reservation] Regulations 2013 for women;
- **Implementation of the Uwezo Fund:** The sub-sector will seek to expand access to finances and promote women-led enterprises at the constituency level through the Uwezo Fund. This is another milestone by Government aimed at empowering youth and women by providing free interest loans as start-up capital for small and micro business of varying amounts not exceeding Kshs. 500,000. The government will undertake capacity building of groups to equip recipients with skills and market linkages necessary to manage group enterprises. The fund adopts a hybrid concept of the table banking and revolving funds, designed to ensure that women and youth groups are able to

employ available resources for credit, while similarly promoting and sustaining a savings culture.

- **Women Enterprise Fund:** The sub-sector will seek to review the funds product and services re-brand and re-launch the Women Enterprise Fund.

## OTHER PROGRAMMES

### Gender and water

- **Waste management and pollution control:** This will reduce prevalence of water borne diseases within households, thus reducing burden on women who are burdened by health care and nursing family members whenever they fall sick from such rampant diseases. The programme will involve research, legislation, viable technologies and enforcement of statutory mechanisms for the disposal of human and industrial wastes, elimination of harmful emissions including those from factories and motor vehicles.
- **Forest conservation and management:** This will ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization and management of the forest resources is strengthened and that the benefits from forest are shared equitably. Ecosystem and participatory forest management plans will be prepared to support sustainable forest management.
- **Promotion and piloting green energy:** The Sub-sector will develop projects and pilot eco-community and renewable energy concepts in at least eight counties. This will include promoting and sensitizing communities on the use of biogas, solar and wind energy sources.
- **Urban water supply sub- programme:** this will improve on sustainability of the county water supplies and reduce distance travelled to the nearest water points in the urban areas. It will also improve water supplies in the major urban towns and their surrounding satellite towns. In addition, there will be expansion of water supply and sanitation. This will reduce the burden on women walking long distances and instead use the saved time for other economic activities for the household's benefits and self-empowerment.
- **Rural water supply sub programme:** during the plan period, the sector will construct and rehabilitate 150 rural water schemes annually, drill an average of 70 boreholes annually in areas lacking adequate surface water and construct 160 small dams/ pans. This will help reduce the distance travelled to the nearest water point in the rural areas. Women are traditionally socialized to fetch water in the rural set up. By increasing water supply, they will walk lesser distances to the nearest water points, hence releasing most of their time for farm work or other economic activities.
- **Gender Based Violence (GBV) helpline (1195):** The sub-sector will ensure that the helpline which is toll free works under the 24 hours to rescue victims of GBV.
- Famine relief distribution and gender mainstreaming
- Flood management disaster and gender mainstreaming
- Resettlement of IDPs and gender mainstreaming
- National food security and gender

## 4.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS

### Flagship Projects

## Consolidated Social Protection Fund

The sector shoulders a lot of responsibility in terms of ensuring implementation of the Constitution especially under Chapter 4 on the Bill of Rights. Among other provisions in this chapter, the constitution obligates the state and state organs to address the needs of vulnerable in the society including Women, older persons, Persons with disabilities and children.

In order to continuously address this obligation the sector will focus on the improvement of livelihood of vulnerable groups through up scaling of the cash transfer beneficiaries. The sector will continue offering cash transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC), Older Persons (CT-OP), Persons with Severe Disabilities (CT-PWSD) and Urban Food Subsidy (CT-UFS).

Other Interventions to be addressed include;

- i. **Establishment of the single registry for all CSPF Initiatives:** A single registry will improve verification of beneficiary identity and reduce the possibility of unintended double dipping, fraud and error therefore ensuring good governance as envisaged in the NSNP. As part of the effort to strengthen programs to reduce error and fraud, strong payroll systems will be instituted that would ensure adequate checks and balances in the preparation and reconciliation of the payroll.
- ii. **Support to Persons with Albinism (PWA):** The major interventions will be purchase of sunscreen lotion for skin protection and sunlight and sensitizing the public on issues of albinism. The sub-sector will also conduct a census to determine the number of persons with albinism.
- iii. **National Safety Net Program:** The NSNP will create a framework around which the cash transfer programs would increasingly be coordinated and harmonized. The NSNP will develop a results framework with a set of core indicators against which all programs will regularly report progress. This is expected to enhance linkages with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

## Scale up the National Development Fund for PWDs

The National Development Fund was established through the Disability Act 2003. It aims to reduce among the PWDs by providing support to organizations for Persons With Disabilities and Persons With Disabilities. In the Second MTP, the sector will continue to support the following funding categories:

- **Assistive devices and services** – To improve mobility and access . Includes wheelchairs, crutches, surgical shoes, hearing aid, white cane and others.
- **Educational assistance** – Scholarships for persons with disabilities who wish to pursue education but cannot do so because of financial difficulties.
- **Economic Empowerment & Revolving Fund** – Help for groups of persons with disabilities to set up small businesses or revolving fund schemes.
- **Infrastructure & Equipment** – Assistance or social care and education institutions that provide services to Persons with Disabilities.

**Cash transfers** - Support for households of persons with severe disabilities who are in extreme poverty.

## Implementation of the 30 percent public procurement preference for Persons with Disability

In recognition to the key role played by Persons with Disability in the Country, the Government introduced provisions in the Public Procurement and Disposal regulations 2013 for PWDs. The Act recommends provision of tenders to PWDs. To create awareness on the Act, the sector will carry out public awareness campaign on these provisions with the intention of increasing the number of PWDs accessing tenders.

### **Disability Mainstreaming (inclusion and accessibility)**

This is meant to ensure that issues that directly affect PWDs are adequately addressed in policies and legal frameworks, programmes and projects. The focus will be on Implementation of Affirmative action Policy on PWDs, establishment of Disability Mainstreaming focal points/Units in MDAs and finalization and implementation of the Disability Policy. Census for PWDs will also be undertaken in addition to reengineering trainings offered in Vocational Rehabilitation Centers to embrace inclusions: This will entail reviewing the curriculum to match with the contemporary needs as well as integrating both PWDs and able bodied students.

### **Child Protection Programmes**

Under this flagship project the following interventions will be undertaken:-

- i. Establishment of Child Protection Centres:** The sector handles both children in need of care and protection as well as those in conflict with the law. These children require special attention and thus the need for specialized units called Child Protection units. It is the intention of the sector to set up such units in the remaining 39 counties during the Second MTP. There are currently 8 operational in Nairobi, Garissa, Kilifi, Siaya, UasinGishu, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kakamega Counties.
- ii. Integrated Data Management System for children:** The UNCRC in one of its committee observed that Kenya has inadequate data on children. The country, therefore, was challenged to strengthen its data collection on children's issues this being a basis for assessing progress in the implementation of children's rights and other policies related thereof. This among others necessitated the need to develop the National Children Database. As a starting point, the sector improved on its old database by exploring all emerging issues on children including categories of children in difficult circumstances and developed an enhanced database called the National Child Protection Information System. The System has been piloted in a few areas during the 1st MTP period. During the Second MTP, the sector will roll out to the remaining counties for effective management of children issues and reporting on both regional and international instruments that Kenya is a party to.
- iii. Children Rehabilitation Programmes:** Children form an integral part of our society. Owing to the ever changing socio-economic dynamics of the current world, more and more children have become victims of circumstances. The above scenario is exacerbated by the erosion of the once cherished traditional values that the society used to rely on for both socialization and general welfare of children. To mitigate the negative effects occasioned by lack of proper parental care (schooling and lack of other basic needs), courts normally sent children in conflict with the law to rehabilitation schools. The sector runs rehabilitation schools, Remand Homes and Rescue Centres These institutions provide a place of safety for children in need of care, protection and those in conflict with law. The sector will continue offering rehabilitation programmes which involves vocational skills training, guidance and counselling and reintegration back with their families. Efforts will also be made to refurbish and upgrade the infrastructure facilities in these institutions as most of them are pathetic since they were built in 1960's.
- iv. Alternative family care services (Adoption, foster care and guardianship):** The Children Act recognizes the principle of the best interest of the child and therefore provides for the right of

a child to be taken care of within the natural family or the immediate community. Institutional rehabilitation of children should therefore be used as a last resort. However, there are children who for one reason or another, cannot be taken care of in the natural family setting. In view of the above, the sector will continue facilitating alternative family care services through adoption, foster care, and guardianship. Alternative Family Care arrangements will in effect recognize the informal Kinship care of children that is entrenched in the traditional African set up where children are taken by their next of kin.

## **OTHER PROGRAMMES**

- **Water and vulnerable group**
- Urban water supply sub programme: will involve undertaking a study on introduction of a flat rate water charges on area basis, and strengthen Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) to regulate water price.
- Provision of water to poor- unserved areas including informal settlements: The programme will entail strengthening the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) in order to ensure that the less fortunate and vulnerable members of society who mostly live in the rural areas and the informal settlements are catered for . The interventions will include building of water kiosks and yard taps, development of water supply pipeline systems and sewers; and comprehensive mapping of all water supplies systems in the informal settlements. It will also explore opportunities of providing subsidized water through Water Service Providers to meet the basic water services supply in the informal settlements.
- Public awareness on the needs, aspirations and capacities of vulnerable persons
- Review Child participation Guidelines (2006)
- Support Children Assemblies
- Child helpline (116)
- Community Mobilization and Development

## **4.3 YOUTH**

### **Flagship Projects**

#### **Youth Skills Development:**

Amongst the specific interventions under this flagship will be the following;

- Establishment of youth development centers, offering mentorship, nation-building, value building opportunities, vocational and entrepreneurial skills development
- Ensure allocation of 2.5% of the budget to youth development
- Development of creative industry hubs
- Establishment of Biashara Kenya enterprise parks with job opportunities for the youth
- Develop incentive framework for employers who hire fresh graduates and have internship programs for college students
- Integrated e-youth ICT platform-the sub-sector will establish a youth portal to enhance information access to the youth

- Upgrade the National Youth Service (NYS) with projected annual youth recruitment of more than ten thousand recruits Establish a Regional Centre of Excellence for Driver Training and a Maritime Training Institution

### **Youth Empowerment:**

Among the specific interventions under this flagship will be the following;

- **Implementation of the 30 percent public procurement preference for all youth in all MDAs:** The sub-sector will carry out a public awareness campaign on the provisions of the Public Procurement and Disposable [Preference and Reservation] Regulations 2013 for youth
- **Implementation of the Uwezo Fund:** The sub-sector will seek to expand access to finances and promote youth led enterprises at the constituency level through the Uwezo Fund
- **Youth Enterprise Fund:** The sub-sector will seek to review the funds product and services, re-brand and re-launch the Youth Enterprise Fund

Development and implementation of Youth leadership and entrepreneurship strategy

### **OTHER PROGRAMMES**

- **Youth and water**
- **Rural water supply sub programme:** During the plan period, the sector will construct and rehabilitate 150 rural water schemes annually, and construct 160 small dams / pans in ASALs. The youth will be targeted for manual construction of small dams/ pans, including manual work for de-silting of dams and water pans previously constructed.
- Youth employment and sustainable livelihoods
- Youth leadership and entrepreneurship development
- Youth, Health, Crime and Drugs
- Entrepreneurship development and trainings,
- Training youth on ICT, creativity, innovation and technology transfer.
- Youth development research,
- Youth Art and Culture,
- Implementation of NVCET curriculum,
- Talents identification and development,
- Development of Youth Empowerment centers

## **4.4 SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE**

### **Flagship Projects**

#### **International Academy of Sports:**

The academy will be set up at the Moi International Sports Centre Kasarani to serve as an international centre for excellence in sports and thus contribute to Kenya's tourism package. County Sports Talent Centers will also be established and will act as feeds to the international centre to scout, nurture and develop sports talents at the sub-national levels.



### **Build and Rehabilitate Sports Stadia:**

Five national stadia will be built in Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret and Garissa and existing sporting facilities at the county level upgraded to accommodate swimming, tennis, basketball and rugby. Rehabilitation of 47 county stadia to international standards to enable the youth to actively develop and tap the immense talent in sports will be undertaken.

### **Establishment of ‘Kenya Houses’ in International Sports Competitions:**

The government will upscale the establishment of ‘Kenya Houses’ in international sports competitions specifically Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, all Africa Games and world championships. This will help to brand and market Kenya as a tourism destination. In addition, cash and kind awards scheme will be established to improve sportsmen’s and women’s impetus or psyche to participate in international competitions and stem outflow of athletes defecting to other countries.

### **The National Sports Lottery Fund:**

The fund will provide a tool for raising funds targeting sports development. The lottery fund will have the potential to inject more than KSh500 million into the sports budget annually. The funds raised will be used for development of the less developed sports in the country to increase the diversity and to supplement the budgets of major sports events. In addition, the funds will be used to train the necessary technical personnel, increase the award scheme to enhance competitiveness of the country’s sports men and women.

### **The International Arts and Culture Centre:**

This facility will be established at the Moi International Sports Centre. The facility will be a centre of excellence for development of youth potential and nurture talent in music, arts and theatre and also house the international hall of fame. The theatre will provide showrooms, exhibition and performance halls for marketing and showcasing Kenya’s cultural goods and services and act as a linkage with tourism and provide platform for cultural exchange and dialoguing. The centre will also act as a resource centre for linkages with related sectors. The hall of fame will be used for honouring and recognizing special talents from all walks of life in the area of sports, music, culture and other cultural contributions.

## **OTHER PROGRAMMES**

### **Digitalization of Documents**

The national archives aims at digitizing more than a million copies of documents annually to enhance access to the archival materials. This will ensure online access through the internet and Local Area Network (LAN), break the barriers of time and space in the utilization of the archival materials, generate backup copies of the archival materials for security purposes and enhance preservation of the original archival materials.

### **Construction of Cultural Centers**

This will involve construction of community cultural centres countrywide as focal points for the revitalization, development, dissemination and promotion of the country’s diverse cultural expressions.

### **Kenya National Sports Institute (KNSI)**

The Institute's mandate will be to develop a national institute for training of sports coaches, instructors and technical staff.

### **Establishment of National Council for Kiswahili**

A proposed Bill to establish the council will be reviewed to harmonize with the proposed new legislation bill of the languages policy which will also cater for indigenous and sign language.

### **Empowerment of Cultural Practitioners**

The project entails building capacity for cultural practitioners through workshops, exhibitions, festivals and competitions.

### **Records Management**

The Kenya National Archives will undertake audit and review records management best keeping practices in all public offices to improve service delivery. This entails visits to all the public offices in the country to undertake records survey, appraisal, monitoring and evaluation, sensitization workshops and seminars.

### **Acquisition and Preservation of Kenya's Documentary Heritage**

This will involve restoration of documents in order to ensure that archival holdings do not suffer from natural, chemical and man-made deterioration. Conservation, audio-visual and microfilming will also be enhanced.

### **Retrieval of Migrated Archives**

The retrieval of records taken away by Britain at the eve of independence will be undertaken. The records being retrieved are based on a survey carried out in 1979. A further survey will be undertaken to enable extension of the exercise to other countries, such as United States of America and India where records relating to Kenya are believed to be located.

### **Refurbishment of the Archives Building**

The current archives building is old having been built in 1930, hence requires constant maintenance and installations.

### **Controlled Environment in the Records Storage Areas**

To achieve this, materials in all formats will be stored under controlled temperatures and relative humidity which requires installation of air conditioners, mechanical ventilators and de-humidifiers in all records storage areas both at the headquarters and regional archives.

### **Installation of High-Density Storage System**

The current records space is filled to capacity which has impacted negatively on acquisition, preservation and provision of access to public records. To enhance the records storage capacity and security of the archives, there is need for high-density storage system in all storage areas both at the headquarters and regional archives.

### **Publicity and Marketing of Archival Services**

A publicity and marketing division will be established in the Ministry of Sports, Culture and Arts and a documentary on services of the national archives will be developed.

## **Opening of County Archives**

In order to effectively serve all public offices, archives will be established in all counties.

## **Increasing Accessibility to Sources and Resources of Information**

This will involve establishment of 27 county libraries and upgrading of six other county libraries countrywide. The programme aims at increasing equitable accessibility to sources and resources of information for knowledge development and transformation of livelihoods by all communities.

## **Preservation and Conservation of the National Documentary Heritage for Posterity**

The project will enhance preservation and conservation of the national documentary heritage for posterity, support research for innovation and development of a knowledge-based economy.

## **Establishment of Kenya Film School**

This project is geared towards promoting indigenous Kenyan creativity and production of talent and increasing domestic Kenyan content on local television to 60 per cent, half of which should be independently produced. Support will be given to the Kenya Film Commission in order to improve its facilities and to promote local talent and innovation.

## **4.5 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

### **Western Kenya community driven development and flood mitigation project (WKCCD&FMP)**

The Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project's objective is to empower local communities in Kakamega, Busia, Vihiga, Bungoma and Siaya Counties to engage in wealth creation activities, lower the incidence of poverty and reduce the vulnerability of the poor to adverse effects associated with recurrent flooding in Budalangi. The project is co-financed by the Government of Kenya (GoK) US\$ 6,800,000 and World Bank through a credit facility of US\$ 86,000,000. The project will be completed in 2015. Key achievements of the project are: facilitated implementation of 349 livelihood micro projects worth of Kshs. 111,564,513 & designing a new set of dykes in Budalangi.

### **Restoration of Farm Infrastructure and Rural Livelihood Project**

This is a three (3) year project of Kshs. 1.5 billion loan from the African Development Bank which commenced in December 2009 and will come to an end in June 2013. It aims to mitigate the effects of 2007/08 Post Election Violence Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). It targets to construct low-cost houses, provide farm inputs and undertake peace initiatives for 19,000 returnee IDPs in the larger UasinGishu, Molo and Koibatek. By June 2012 all the 19,000 houses had been completed and households provided with farm inputs. Savings worth Kshs. 300 million were realized and the Ministry is using the same to construct 2,000 additional houses for IDPs.

### **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sponsored Disaster Risk Management Project**

The UNDP provided Kshs. 61 million for Disaster Risk Management Project to mitigate severe effects of disasters to communities in disaster-prone areas. Through the Project the following have been realized: National Disaster Management Policy has been formulated; 118 District Disaster Management Committees trained on issues of disaster risk management and; training of secondary school students & communities on disaster risk management.

### **Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (Post Election Violence victims)**

The Post-Election Violence resulted in displacement of 663,921 persons and death of 1,113 Kenyans. Through “Operation Rudi Nyumbani” 350,000 individuals returned to their farms and were provided with ex gratia payment of Kshs.10, 000 per household & another Kshs. 25,000 for house construction. So far 6,178 households have been settled leaving a balance of 840 households still living in camps. A total of 19,000 acres have been bought by the government to aid in resettlement and the government requires a further 2520 acres.

### **Resettlement of Forest Evictees**

A total of 7,107 households were evicted from gazetted Government forests i.e. Mau, (3,036), Embobut (2,874), Kieni (805) and Tildet (392) forests. Out of these, the Government has resettled 1,789 Mau Forest evictees. Procurement of 1,400 acres of land for resettlement of Embobut Forest Evictees is at an advanced stage. More land is being procured for this purpose.

### **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO)**

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation is aimed at providing relief food to vulnerable populations particularly those that are food-insecure due to drought.

Some of the components of PRRO include General Food Distribution and Food-for - Asset programmes. The programme is being implemented by the Ministry and the World Food Programme and is currently benefiting 2.1 million people in 29 arid and semi-arid districts. It is mainly funded by donors through World Food Programme with contribution from the Ministry.

## **5 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS**

The policy, legal and Institution reforms to be addressed by the Sector include the following:

### **5.1 GENDER**

- Development and Enactment of the WEF Bill;
- Develop and Implement the National Equality Bill;
- Develop and Implement the Sexual and Gender Based Violence Policy;
- Finalize and Implement the National Affirmative Action Policy;
- Review the National Gender and Development Policy;
- Develop and Implement the Public Financial Management (Uwezo Fund) Regulations 2013;
- Implementation of Public Procurement and Disposable [Preference and Reservation] Regulations 2013 for women;

### **5.2 VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Finalize and Implement the disability policy to align it with the Constitution
- Finalize and Implement the Disability Act Amendment Bill 2012
- Finalize and Implement the Affirmative Action Policy on PWDs
- Establishment of National Safety Net Program
- Develop and Implement the National Disability Mainstreaming Strategy
- Implementation of Accessibility Action Plan
- Finalize and Implement the National Community Development Policy
- Development and implementation of National volunteerism policy
- Review of Children Act.

### **5.3 YOUTH**

- Reviewing the National Youth Policy (2007);
- Review the National Youth Council Act 2009;
- Review National Youth Service Act(1964);
- Develop and Enact the National Youth Enterprise Development Bill;
- Implementation of the National Industrial Training Attachment Policy;
- Develop the National Youth Employment Policy;
- Finalization and implementation of the National Policy on Youth Polytechnics and the Vocational Sector (NPYPVS);
- Develop the Policy framework on Youth Talent, Identification and Nurturing;
- Develop the Youth Societies Bill;
- Develop National Youth & Internship Volunteer Policy;
- Implementation the Public Procurement and Disposable [Preference and Reservation] Regulations

2013 for youth; and

- Develop and Implement the Public Financial Management (Uwezo Fund) Regulations 2013.

#### **5.4 SPORTS, CULTURE AND ARTS**

Provision of necessary policy framework for tax incentives for individuals and organizations investing in sports, culture and arts;

- Review of Cap 19 of the Laws of Kenya under which national archives and documentation service operates to take into account the provisions of the Constitution and the emerging best practices;
- Implementation of the national records management policy in the public service;
- Development of national policy for audio visual archives to safeguard the materials from deterioration;
- Development of a policy for the national library of Kenya and public libraries;
- Review the Bill on the establishment of the national council for Kiswahili; and
- Implementation of the Kenya National Culture and Heritage Policy.

#### **5.5 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**

Enactment of the National Disaster Management Policy;

- The establishment of the National Disaster Management Agency (the secretariat) and all other disaster management structures and committees;
- The prevention, protection and assistance to internally displaced persons and affected communities Act, 2012”; and
- Implement the ratification of the great lakes protocol on the protection and assistance of IDPs and the adoption and implementation of the un guiding principles on internal displacement, which is also reflected in the AU convention for the protection for the Protection and Assistance to IDPs in Africa (Kampala Convention).

## ANNEX – IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

### A1.GENDER

Gender sensitive practices and empowered women with high quality life											
To empower all women to enhance their capacity and opportunities											
Programme	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
							2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Gender mainstreaming	To ensure Gender equity and equality in participation, resource distribution and social economic opportunities	Affirmative Action Policy;	Action plan on Affirmative Action Policy for women prepared	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	3	-	-	-	-	
		Gender Management Systems in all MDAs	Officers in MDAs trained in relevant skills on Gender	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	57	3	15	12	12	15
		Baseline survey data to inform policy formulation and analysis	8 baseline surveys conducted on prevalence of FGM	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	33	5	7	7	7	7
		Gender Dis-aggregated data	Current and up to date Gender dis-aggregated data	MoDP/ Gender Directorate/ MDAs	GoK / DPs	25	5	5	5	5	5
		National Sex-equality and Violence Policy	National GBV Policy	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	2	2	-	-	-	-

Goal	Gender sensitive practices and empowered women with high quality life											
	To empower all women to enhance their capacity and opportunities											
Strategic Objectives 2013–2017	Programme	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
								2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
			National Gender and Development Policy;	Ministry's Workplace policy on Gender Based Violence policy Ministry's Officers Sensitized on the Workplace policy on Gender Based Violence policy		GoK / DPs	4.5	2	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
			Gender Development Index	Integrated one stop SGBV response centres in health facilities established.	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	60	-	15	15	15	15
			SGBV help lines	Operational GBV (1195) helpline	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	35	6	7	7	7	8
			Topical gender related research reports	Gender research and documentation centre supported.	MoDP/ Gender Directorate/ UNESCO/ UoN	GoK / DPs	26	4	5	5	6	6
			AMCOW and sector gender Policy and tool kit Gender mainstreamed in water and sanitation services	All existing key gender issues in water and sanitation addressed	MEWNR/ Water Department	GoK, DPs, AU	40	4	6	8	10	12



Goal		Gender sensitive practices and empowered women with high quality life									
Strategic Objectives 2013–2017		To empower all women to enhance their capacity and opportunities									
Programme	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
							2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Gender and socio-economic empowerment	To expand access for women to financial services and promote women led enterprises	Uptake of Uwezo Fund and Women Enterprise Fund by women groups at the Constituency level;	5 Monitoring reports on implementation of Uwezo fund;	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	54	10	10	11	11	12
			772,200 women accessing the fund.	MoDP/WEF	GoK / DPs	6,450	1,057	1,162	1,278	1,406	1,547
			655,500 women entrepreneurs trained	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	335	55	60	67	73	80
			120 accounting/finance officers in MDAs sensitized	MoDP/ Gender Directorate	GoK / DPs	5	-	5	-	-	-
			1,430 women facilitated to showcase (market) their products in WEF Soko local & international exhibitions	MoDP/WEF	GoK	76	11	13	15	17	20

Gender sensitive practices and empowered women with high quality life												
To empower all women to enhance their capacity and opportunities												
Goal	Strategic Objectives 2013-2017	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
								2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
				456 linkages formed between micro, small and medium enterprises owned by women with large companies	MoDP/WEF	GoK	76	11	13	15	17	20
				10,000 women sensitized to form own Saccos	MoDP/WEF	GoK	51	6	8	10	12	15
				Women enterprise fund Bill in place	MoDP/WEF	GoK	5	-		5	-	-
			Utilization of 30% Public Procurement Opportunities by women entrepreneurs.	Utilization of 30% Public Procurement Opportunities by women entrepreneurs	MODP; National Treasury (PPD); PPOA; Directorate of Gender	GoK						
		To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases and women's time for family health care	Reduced prevalence of water borne diseases and women's time freed for productive work	15% reduction in prevalence of water borne diseases	MEWNR/ Water	GoK, DPs	32,500	3,000	5,000	6,500	8,000	10,000

Gender sensitive practices and empowered women with high quality life												
To empower all women to enhance their capacity and opportunities												
Goal	Strategic Objectives 2013–2017	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
								2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		To increase participatory management and equitable sharing of forest benefits by gender	Equitable sharing of forest benefits by gender groups	50% sharing of forest benefits between gender groups	MEWNR/KFS	GoK, DPs	15,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
		To pilot and promote green energy sources to reduce reproductive time taken and incomes by women	Green energy sources promoted that reduce women's reproductive time and increase their incomes	Biogas, solar and wind energy promoted in 8 counties	MEWNR/Environment	GoK, DPs	65.5	11	12	12.5	14	16
		To increase access, use, and control over water resources by gender groups	Reduced distance travelled to get water from the nearest water point	Distance to the nearest water point reduced to less than 100 metres	MEWNR/Water	GoK, DPs	100,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	30,000
		To increase access, use, and control over water resources by gender groups	Reduced distance travelled to get water from the nearest water point	Distance to the nearest water point reduced to less than two kilometre	MEWNR/Water	GoK, DPs	78,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000

## A2. VULNERABLE GROUPS

Goal		Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups									
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017		To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities									
Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)					
						2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018	
Consolidated Social Protection Fund (CSPF)	CT-OVC	Increased access to basic services	350,000 HH Supported	MLSS&S	GoK Unicaf Dfid World Bank	34,716	4,356	5,520	6,900	8,280	9,660
	CT-OP		260,000 HH Supported	MLSS&S	GoK	2,622	2,622				
			Data Bank of Institutions offering services to older persons established	MLSS&S	GoK	5	-	5	-	-	-
			Older Persons and ageing policy finalized, Plan of Action developed and implemented	MLSS&S	GoK	140	-	35	30	35	40
			Guidelines for management of Older Persons homes/Institutions developed	MLSS&S	GoK	1	-	1	-	-	-
	CT-PWSD (add others)		80,200 Beneficiaries supported	MLSS&S	GoK	26,826.4	745.2	1,545.6	3,505.2	7,010.4	14,020
	Urban Food Subsidy		120,000 Beneficiaries	MLSS&S	GoK	8,224.8	496.8	1,104	1,656	2,208	2,760
	Support to Persons with Albinism		Persons with Albinism supported with sun glasses	MLSS&S NCPWD, KNBS	GoK	3,105	138	165.6	193.2	2,346	262.2

Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups										
To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities										
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017 Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)				
						2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018
Social Protection Secretariat	To create enabling legal structure for management of social assistance programmes	Social Assistance Act amended	Social Assistance Act	MLSS&S	GOK World Bank	5	-	5	-	-
	To develop of a system for Harmonization CSPF	Consolidated programmes	Single registry	MLSS&S	GOK	24	3	4	5	6
	To provide a conducive environment for implementation of Social Protection Programmes	Conductive policy environment for implementation of Social Protection program	Review and implement the Social Assistance Act 2013	MLSS&S	GOK	225	35	40	45	55
			Social Protection Strategy developed and implemented	MLSS&S	GOK	225	35	40	45	55

Goal	Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups											
	To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities											
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017	Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)					
							2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018	
NDFPWD		To empower PWDs to enhance their capacity and opportunities	Increased access to basic services to PWDs	Assistive devices provided	NCPWD	GoK	1,128	41	45	49	54	60
				Scholarship provided	NCPWD	GoK	2,118	144	158	174	192	211
Disability Mainstreaming		To ensure inclusion of PWDs in National Development	Increased access to Physical environment, information, services and employment opportunities to PWDs	Institutions & Disabled Persons Organizations funded	NCPWD	GoK	1,295	198	218	249	274	300
				Census of PWDs undertaken and National PWDs Datasheet developed	MLSS&S, NCPWD, KNBS, NCPD	GoK	56	-	52	2	-	2
				5 reports on implementation of the National Conference on Disability Rights and Accessibility Plan of Action	NCPWD, MoT, MoH, MoE, MoPW, Relevant Ministries	GoK	50	10	10	10	10	10
				Affirmative Action Policy for PWDs finalized and implemented	MLSS&S, NCPWD	GoK	141.5	1.5	35	30	35	40
				Disability Policy finalized, Action Plan developed and implemented	MLSS&S, NCPWD	GoK	140	-	35	30	35	40
				Strategy for VRCs developed and implemented	MLSS&S	GoK	170	-	5	50	55	60

Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups											
Goal	To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities										
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017 Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)					
						2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Community Mobilization and Development	To enhance community capacities for self-reliance and greater participation in decision making	Improved standard of living	Community Development Policy finalized, Action Plan developed and Implemented National Volunteer Policy developed, Action Plan developed and implemented Community mobilization strategy developed and implemented Develop family protection policy, Action Plan prepared and implemented	MLSS&S	GoK	211.25	0.25	50	52	54	55
				MLSS&S	GoK	213.2	2.2	50	52	54	55
				MLSS&S	GoK	126	-	6	35	40	45
				MLSS&S	GoK	140	-	35	30	35	40

Goal		Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups									
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017		To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities									
Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)					
						2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018
Child Care and Protection	To strengthen Child Protection Services	Improved care and Protection for Children held	39 Child protection centres established	MLSS&S	GoK/Partners	1407	213	255	277	320	342
			600 officers sensitized on Charitable Children Institutions regulations (2006)	MLSS&S	GoK	121	25	21	24	25	26
			600 officers sensitized on Alternative care and guardianship guidelines	MLSS&S	GoK	116	20	21	24	25	26
Child Rehabilitation and custody	To Provide safe custody of children in need of special protection	Effective rehabilitation mechanism and structures for protection and care of Children	600 officers sensitized on reviewed Children Act and Plan of Action of National Children Policy	MLSS&S	GoK	116	20	21	24	25	26
			5 National Children's Assembly held	MLSS&S	GoK	71.3	13.5	14	14.3	14.5	15
			Children rehabilitated	MLSS&S	GoK	2,587	422	465	515	565	620
			Meru Children remand Home completed and operationalised	MLSS&S	GoK	150	20	25	30	35	40



Goal	Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups										
	To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities										
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017 Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)					
						2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018	
Correctional Services (Prison and Probation)	To reduce congestion in Prison through modernization, expansion and development of existing infrastructure in Prisons - To decentralize prosecution service	To enhance institutional and technical capacity to effectively service offenders in the community	8 units Constructed to help in decongestion of Prisons No of Staff recruited and Capacity built, County offices open	MOICING(KPS)	GOK, DPS, CG	159,310	32,118	31,928	31,788	31,788	31,688
Urban water supply sub programme	To introduce flat rate water charges for increased affordability of safe water by the vulnerable groups	Increased access, and affordability to safe water and sewerage services by vulnerable groups	Affordable water prices set and regulated for vulnerable groups	MEWNR /State dept. of water	Gok DPS	18	2	3	4	4	5
Provision of water to poor- unserved areas including informal settlements	To expand and up- grade water supply and sewerage systems for the vulnerable groups	Increased access, and affordability to safe water and sewerage services by vulnerable groups	2m vulnerable groups - poor household in rural areas and informal settlements accessing water and sanitation facilities	MEWNR /State dept. of water	Gok Unicef,DPS	75,000	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000

Improve livelihoods of all Vulnerable Groups												
To empower the poor and vulnerable to enhance their capacity and opportunities												
Strategic Objectives 2013-2017	Programme/Projects	Objectives	Expected Outcome	Target/Indicators	Implementing Agency(s)	Source of Funds Total	Indicative Budget (Millions)					
							2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
	Rural water supply sub programme	To provide opportunities for the youth to earn livelihood by participating in manual construction of small dams/ pans	A total of 12400 or 40 youth involved in each manual construction of small water dams/pans	MEWNR/State department for water	GoK, DPs	18,500	1,500	3,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	-
	Youth apprenticeship & internship	To transfer skills and experiences to the youth	200 youth placed on internship annually i.e 1000 youth by 2017	MEWNR/ State department for water	GoK	7	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	-

### A3. YOUTH

Youth Skills Development and Empowerment												
Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry												
To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry												
Strategic Objective 2013-2017	Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)						
						Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
	County Youth Talent Development Centres	To establish model Youth Talent Development Centres in all counties	Centre for arts and culture established	MoDP	PPP	500	100	100	100	100	100	100

Youth Skills Development and Empowerment											
Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry											
Strategic Objective 2013-2017											
To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry											
Goal	Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KShs. Millions)					
						Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	National hall of fame	Establish national youth awards festival	Hall of Fame established to honour special youth talents and innovativeness in society	MoDP	PPP	335	150	15	10	10	150
	National Youth Talent Development Authority	To regulate ,safeguard, manage identity, nurture and develop youth talent	Youth Talent Development Authority established	MoDP	PPP	500	210	35	30	25	200
	Youth Talent Development Trust Fund	To establish music and performing arts Trust Fund	Youth talent development Trust Fund established	MoDP	PPP	2,600	200	500	700	1,000	200
	Targeted entrepreneurship training for youth in the Bodaboda transport sector	To inculcate the dignity of work, ethics and safety precautions in youth involved in bodaboda transport	youth benefiting from training	MoDP	GOK/PPP	250	50	50	50	50	50
	Development of Entrepreneurship Culture	To inculcate entrepreneurship culture for growth and development of MSEs	Entrepreneurship development programmes intensified	Training institutions, Gok Ministries, private sector, MSEs associations and SACCOs	Gok/ private sector	650	100	120	130	150	150
	Establishment of Centres of Excellence in Entrepreneurship development and innovation	To Promote employment creation and youth employability	Youth employment opportunities mainstreamed in all sectors	MODP	Gok/PPP	450	100	100	100	100	50
	Establish a Kenya Institute for Youth Development and Research (KIYRD)	To create a Youth development Institute responsible for research, quality and positive youth development	Operational one institute built	MODP	Gok/PPP	1,260	110	250	400	200	300

Youth Skills Development and Empowerment										
Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry										
Strategic Objective 2013-2017										
To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry										
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Upgrade the National Youth Service (NYS)	Rehabilitate, maintain and expand existing NYS training facilities	Enhanced institutional capacity	MoDP	Gok	4,500	900	900	900	900	900
	Introduce new market driven courses in NYS	New Market driven courses introduced in NYS training	MoDP	Gok	10,602.8	2,120.56	2,120.56	2,120.56	2,120.56	2,120.56
	To recruit and enroll youth for basic para-military training program in for Incubation of discipline, right attitude, national Values cohesiveness. amongst the youth	Disciplined graduates of the Service ready for deployment in nation building	NYS Ops Br	Gok	7,811	1,562.2	1,562.2	1,562.2	1,562.2	1,562.2
	Construction of at least two new training /institutions in the NYS for drivers and Maritime training	Enhanced institutional capacity to absorb more youth for diversified training in NYS	NYS Ops Br/PR&D Brs	Gok	7,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,800
	To involve the youth in various nation building socio-economic activities	Youth involved in projects of national importance	NYS F/Units	Gok	913	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5	182.5
	To enhance Technical and Vocational training for the youth and up-scale entrepreneurship training	Lecturers and uniformed instructors inducted and trainees reached by the new syllabus	NYS Trg. Br	Gok	93	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
	Set up business incubation centres	Business incubation centres set up	NYS Trg. Br	Gok	63	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Construction and Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres	To construct and equip Youth Empowerment Centres throughout the Country	- Youth Empowerment Centres constructed and/or equipped	MoDP	Gok/PPP	1,500	300	300	300	300	300

Goal		Youth Skills Development and Empowerment								
		Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry								
Strategic Objective 2013-2017		To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry								
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KShs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>YOUTH AND ICT</b>										
Development and expansion of ICT Infrastructure	To increase ICT Infrastructure, equipment, tools gadgets and accessible to youth	Diverse ICT Infrastructure and technology availed to youth	MoDP	GoK/PPP	500	100	100	100	100	100
Promote Youth Innovations and Strengthen Intellectual Property Rights	To create awareness among the youth of the IPRs and document youth innovations	Documentation on youth innovations	MoDP	GoK/PPP	25	5	5	5	5	5
ICT as a tool for wealth or job creation	To provision information on existing opportunities under ICT	New ICT enabled ventures.	MoDP, e-GOV, MIC, media	GoK, PPP's	100	20	20	20	20	20
<b>YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS</b>										
Environmental Conservation, Protection and Improvement	- To build capacities of youth on environmental conservation - To encourage youth participation in the protection and improvement of the environment	- More youth engaged in environmental management initiatives. - Number of Youth informed on the subject	MoDP	GoK/PPP	25	5	5	5	5	5
Promotion of youth participation in agriculture	To sensitize and promote youth involvement in agriculture	Increased number of youth owned agricultural ventures	MoDP	GoK/PPP	230	25	67.5	67.5	37.5	32.5
Implementation of 1 Billion tree planting campaign under "Trees for Jobs"	To hold Tree planting Campaigns so as to plant 1 billion trees	-Jobs created for the youth. -One Billion trees planted	MoDP	GoK/PPP	1,350	300	350	400	400	
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) Programme	To increase loan access among the youth as well as enhancing their entrepreneurs skills	Youth enterprises financed	MoDP/ (YEDF)	GoK	9,711	1,588.2	1,954	2,053	2,053	2,240

Youth Skills Development and Empowerment											
Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry											
Strategic Objective 2013-2017											
To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry											
Goal	Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KShs. Millions)					
						Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
		To increase market access through Linkage of small youth enterprises with large enterprises	Enterprise linked and subcontracted	MoDP	Gok/PPP	705	60	82.5	150	187.5	225
	Establishment of youth enterprise trust fund	To increase financial access by the youth	Increased youth access to adequate and affordable credit	MoDP	Gok/PPP	2,000	400	400	400	400	400
	Establish Centers of Excellence in Entrepreneurship Development for business incubation/ innovations / mentorship and apprenticeship programmes at county levels	To Promote employment creation and youth employability	Youth employment opportunities mainstreamed in sector plans and policies	MoDP	Gok/PPP	500	100	100	100	100	100
	Youth Employment Abroad	To provide youth with information and facilitation for employment in foreign countries	Youth accessing foreign jobs.	MODP	GOK/PPP	750	150	150	150	150	150
	Public works programmes	Involve the youth in physical infrastructure development	Engaged work in productive work	GOK, MoDP	GOK	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Allocation of 2.5% of the budget to youth development	Ensure allocation of 2.5% of the budget to enterprise development	Youth Enterprise Fund; Youth Enterprises	MoDP	Gok/DPs	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Goal		Youth Skills Development and Empowerment								
		Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry								
Strategic Objective 2013-2017		To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry								
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KShs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Development of creative industry hubs	Bring together creative and talented minds to interact and develop their skills	Youth employment Youth creativity	GoK	GoK/PPP	1,800	1,000	200	200	200	200
Establishment of Bi-ashara Kenya enterprise parks with job opportunities for youth	To enhance enterprise growth and development	Job creation and livelihood	GoK	GoK/PPP	450	250	50	50	50	50
Develop incentive framework for employers who hire fresh graduates and have internship programs for college students	To increase internships and advance employable skills for the youth	Skilled youth workers Job opportunities	GoK	GoK/PPP	3,700	2,000	500	400	400	400
YOUTH LEADERSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT										
Social community mobilization and management framework to enhance volunteerism	To develop a national Volunteer Policy	Adoption of the policy by youth networks and INGO's and NGO's	MoDP/MoLSS,	GoK, VOI's	9	1	1	2	2.5	2.5
Implementation of National Youth Volunteer Scheme	To implement the National Youth Volunteer Scheme	Youth participating in volunteer activities	MoDP	GoK/PPP	75	15	15	15	15	15
Youth Exchange Programmes	Youth exchange programmes and study tours	Cohesive coexistence of diverse communities	MoDP	GoK/PPP	150	30	30	30	30	30

Goal		Youth Skills Development and Empowerment									
Strategic Objective 2013-2017		Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry									
To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry		Indicative Budget (KShs. Millions)									
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Establishment of the National Youth Volunteer Corps	To inculcate a sense of patriotism, nationalism, ethics and values in youth	Youth patriotism, nationalism, ethics and values inculcated	MoDP	GoK/PPP	1,500	300	300	300	300	300	
Formulate the Kenya Youth Development Index and Youth Dialogue Tool	To develop a standard and evidence based measurement tool for youth development	Kenya Youth Development index Kenya YOUTH Dialogue Tool	MoDP	GoK/PPP	250	50	50	50	50	50	
Introduction of a National Youth Award Scheme (YAS)	To inculcate a culture of innovation and invention among youth	youth innovations awarded	MoDP	GoK/PPP	1,000	200	200	200	200	200	
Design Youth Development Communication Strategy	To design communication strategy to disseminate youth development	-Relevant media for communication identified	MoDP	GoK/PPP	25	5	5	5	5	5	
Youth leadership development	To build the capacities of youth on leadership	Youth trained on leadership	MoDP	GoK/PPP	250	50	50	50	50	50	
<b>YOUTH HEALTH, CRIME AND DRUGS</b>											
Establishment of Libraries to mitigate in the Campaigns against Negative Cultural, Traditional and Contemporary Practices	To protect young people against harmful cultural practices and contemporary practices and exploitation.	youth protected	MoDP	GoK/PPP	70	10	15	20	25	-	
Provision of comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Information and Services	To promote responsible Sexual behavior among youth	Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) Information and Services provided	MoDP	GoK/PPP	32	5	7	9	11	-	



Youth Skills Development and Empowerment										
Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry										
Strategic Objective 2013-2017										
To develop youth skills for sustainable development To develop human resource within employment To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry										
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Support establishment of rehabilitation & counseling centres for offenders and Substance Abuse	To support the rehabilitation & counseling for Youth Survivors of Crime and Drugs/ Substance Abuse	Rehabilitation for Youth Survivors of Crime and Drugs/ Substance Abuse established	MoDP	GoK/PPP	600	100	100	100	100	200
<b>YOUTH POLYTECHNICS</b>										
Finalization and implementation of the National Policy on Youth Polytechnics and the Vocational Sector (NPPYVS)	To strengthen legal and institutional frameworks for the YPs and the Vocational sector	Operationalisation of the NPPYVS YP governance structures established	MoEST	GoK/ PPP	125	15	10	100	-	-
Review and implementation of the National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training (NVCE)/curriculum	To provide quality, market driven curriculum for youth in YPs	NVCE Option I Level I implemented NVCE Option I Level II piloted SNE mainstreamed in 200 YPs NVCE Option I Level I reviewed Instructional materials reviewed Street youth trained in practical skills	MoEST	GoK/UNDP/PPP	330	100	130	100	-	-
Subsidised Youth Polytechnic Tuition (SYPT) Scheme	To increase youth access to quality YP training	Youth trainees receiving SYPT funds increased	MoEST	GoK/ PPP	3,500	1,000	1,200	1,300	-	-

Youth Skills Development and Empowerment											
Create a pool of skilled manpower for Industry											
Strategic Objective 2013-2017											
To develop youth skills for sustainable development											
To develop human resource within employment											
To equip the youth with appropriate technical and vocational skills for the industry											
Goal	Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (KShs. Millions)					
						Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	Revitalisation and equipping of Youth Polytechnics	To provide adequate and appropriate vocational, entrepreneurial and life skills training to the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructural facilities constructed</li> <li>• YP infrastructures rehabilitated</li> <li>• YPs equipped with appropriate training tools and equipment</li> </ul>	MoEST	Gok/KIDDP/ADB/PPP	2,920	950	960	1,010	-	-
	Youth Polytechnic innovation and technology transfer	To promote adoption and use of modern technologies in the YPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT Integration in YPs</li> <li>• Modern technologies in agricultural production used in YPs</li> <li>• YP National Innovation Awards Scheme established</li> </ul>	MoEST	Gok/PPP	350	100	100	150	-	-
	Promotion of entrepreneurship culture among the youth	To equip YP trainees with knowledge and skills on entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• YP trainees trained on entrepreneurship</li> <li>• YP trainees trained in agribusiness</li> </ul>	MoEST	Gok/ UNDP/ PPP	228	48	80	100	-	-
	Capacity building in the YPs	To enhance quality of training in YPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of qualified instructors</li> <li>• In-servicing of staff on Quality Assurance and Standards (QAS)</li> </ul>	MoEST	Gok/ UNDP/ PPP	974	320	326	328	-	-

#### A4. ARTS, CULTURE AND SPORTS

Goal		Promotion of Sports, Arts and Culture								
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
National Sports Promotion and Development	To develop capacity in sports management and training in the country	Kenya National Sports Academy established; New stadia built and existing ones refurbished; community sports grounds for grassroots trainings developed; International centre for performing arts and culture operationalized.	MoSCA	GoK PPP	123,865	4,843	31,942	30,581	30,175	26,325
	To promote and develop sports	Kenya Academy of Sports established; Sports stadia constructed and rehabilitated; National Sports Fund established; Existing and up-coming sports talents promoted and nurtured; Sports Disputes Tribunal established	MoSCA National Sports Fund	GoK PPP DPS CGs	147,170	28,863	31,992	33,106	32,505	31,505
International Arts and Cultural Centre	Provide infrastructure for marketing cultural goods and services	Cultural Centre	Department of Culture	GoK	11700	500	1,000	1,200	1,000	8,000
Promotion, preservation and development of all aspects of culture for sustainable development	Promotion of Culture	Cultural data, cultural inventories and awareness creation	Department of Culture	GoK	600	100	110	120	130	140
Implementation of Kenya National Cultural and Heritage Policy	Promotion and preservation of culture	Culture and Heritage Policy	Department of Culture	GoK	135	30	40	30	20	15
Construction of Cultural Centre	Promotion of Culture	Cultural Centres	Department of Culture	GoK	4700	1,300	1,000	900	800	700
Establishment of National Council for Kiswahili	Coordination of Department of Kiswahili Language	National Council for Kiswahili	Department of Culture	GoK	45	10	10	10	10	5

Goal		Promotion of Sports, Arts and Culture								
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Records Management	To manage records effectively	Records	Kenya National Archives & Documentation Service (KNADS)	60K	125	25	25	25	25	25
Acquisition and Preservation of Kenya's Documentary Heritage	Permanent Preservation of records	Preserved records	KNADS	60K	585	117	117	117	117	117
Retrieval of Migrated Archives	Acquisition of records UK	Retrieved records	KNADS	60K	27.88	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97	6.97
Digitalization of Documents	To have documents digitized	Digitized documents	KNADS	60K	996	199.2	199.2	199.2	199.2	199.2
Installation of High Density Storage System	Expansion of storage capacity	Expanded storage capacity	KNADS	60K	940	188	188	188	188	188
Opening of County Archives	To decentralize archival services	Operational county offices	KNADS	60K	420	84	84	84	84	84
Provision of Off-site Storage of Archival Materials	Protection of documents	Off-site storage	KNADS	60K	40	8	8	8	8	8
Establishment of a programme to identify, Nurture and develop music and dance talent	To transform the Music sector into a vibrant and dynamic industry	A music industry that creates employment opportunities for the youth and a viable taxable industry	PPMC	60K	185	60	45	20	20	10
Completion and operationalization of National Depository/ Archive for all Music Works	To establish for posterity, a National depository for music works and heritage Promotion of Kenyan Music Dance & Heritage	A resource centre where musicians can draw from to enhance their music compositions and stimulate creativity.	PPMC	60K	403	50	90	70	45	45

Goal		Promotion of Sports, Arts and Culture								
Programme/ Project	Objectives	Expected Output / Outcome	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Indicative Budget (Kshs. Millions)					
					Total	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Repeal of The Kenya National Library service Board Act Cap 225	To be in harmony with the 2010 Constitution To promote a reading culture and support a knowledge-based economy	Harmonized legislation	KNLS Board, KLRC & CIC	60K	20	10	-	-	-	-
Completion of the National Library of Kenya & Headquarters at Community in Nairobi	To increase access to information and knowledge for empowerment to all Kenyans.	Accelerated & enhanced knowledge-based economy.	KNLS Board	60K	500	500	500	500	500	500
Construction of 27 public libraries	To increase access to information and knowledge for empowerment to all Kenyans.	Accelerated & enhanced knowledge-based economy	KNLS Board and County Governments	60K	916	916	916	916	916	916

## A5. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Improve the well being of the Vulnerable group											
To manage disasters through mitigation and preparedness, response and recovery for the vulnerable group											
Empowering Vulnerable Group											
Programme	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
							2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project (WKCDD&FMP)	To empower local communities in 5 Counties in Western Kenya	Level of poverty reduction in Western Kenya flood plain areas.	% of communities and youth investment projects rated satisfactory or better by participating communities	MoDP, All GoK agencies, Development partners	GoK, Private sector	11,403	2,459	2,282	2,224	2,220	2,218
Restoration of Farm Infrastructure and Rural Livelihood Project	To mitigate the effects of 2007/08 Post Election Violence (IDPs)	Number of 2007/08 post election violence IDPs who have resumed normal livelihoods and resettled/sheltered	No of IDPs returned to their former point of displacement -No. of shelters built	MoDP Development partners	GoK Private sector	2,107	480	430	402	400	395
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) sponsored Disaster Risk Management Project	To mitigate severe effects of disasters to communities in disaster-prone areas	Enhanced Level of institutional support to minimise losses of lives and livelihoods Communities empowered with disaster management skills	-No. of national disaster organization participating in relevant national decision making process -No. of legal frameworks developed by national disaster organizations	MoDP Development partners	GoK, Private sector	7,501	1,560	1,381	1,493	1,512	1,555
Resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (Post Election Violence victims)	To resettle 2007 Post Election Violence Internally Displaced Persons	Number of 2007/08 post election violence IDPs who have resumed normal livelihoods	No of IDPs returned to their former point of displacement -No. of shelters built	MoDP Development partners	GoK	3,538	509	723	750	773	783

Improve the well being of the Vulnerable group											
Strategic Objectives 2013–2017											
To manage disasters through mitigation and preparedness, response and recovery for the vulnerable group											
Strategic Thrust											
Empowering Vulnerable Group											
Programme	Objective	Expected Output(s)	Indicators	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Total	Indicative Budget (Million KShs.)				
							2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Resettlement of Forest Evictees	To resettle forest evictees evicted from gazetted Government forests	Forest Evictee Livelihoods resumed to normalcy	-No of forest Evictees resettled -No. of shelters built	MoDP	GoK	3,538	509	723	750	773	783
National AIDS Control Council (NACC)	To prevent new infections, improved quality of life of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and mitigation of stigma	Prevention of infections, socio-economic impacts and stigmatization of the affected and infected with HIV/AIDS	-Prevalence rates of HIV & AIDS reduced	MoDP/ NACC/ Development partners	GoK, Private sector	25,501	4,581	5,050	5,180	5,231	5,459

