



Department
for International
Development

Operational Plan 2011-2016

DFID Kenya

Updated December 2014

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Introduction

In 2013 the UK became the first G7 country to meet the United Nations target of spending 0.7% of gross national income on international development. The Department for International Development (DFID) uses that investment to help countries to lift themselves out of poverty and leave poverty behind. Operational plans set out to the public how we plan to deliver results across policy areas and for every country we work in. These plans clearly explain why, and how, DFID is targeting its resources and what we expect to achieve; covering the period up until March 2016.

DFID is focused on spending in the right ways, on the right things, in the right places. The portfolio of our projects is already shifting to deliver a more coherent, focused and ambitious approach to economic development. We are helping to build strong and investable business environments in developing countries and improving access to finance for entrepreneurs.

Improving the prospects for girls and women in developing countries is a priority. Investing in girls and women is the smart thing to do, as well as the right thing to do. By unleashing their potential, we see returns for girls and women themselves, their families and communities, and for their economies and countries. No country can successfully develop if it leaves half its population behind.

Life-saving humanitarian assistance remains one of DFID's most fundamental responsibilities. When disaster strikes or conflict erupts we are first on the ground to support the most vulnerable people. We are also increasing our efforts to help those countries that are at higher risk of natural disasters to become more resilient in the first place.

DFID continues to drive value for money in everything we do on behalf of the British taxpayer. We have improved our procurement and programme management, increased our internal audit oversight and we are ensuring that staff have the skills to deliver the Department's priorities.

On the international stage we are working hard to agree a new set of global development goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals when they expire next year. We are determined to secure a clear and inspiring set of goals for the post 2015 development framework that leave no one behind.

Increasingly we will take new and innovative approaches and we will work with new partners. This will include businesses who are increasingly major development players. During the Secretary of State's time as co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, DFID played a key role in encouraging different development actors to work together and use internationally agreed principles for aid and development effectiveness.

As our operational plans set out, our approach to international development is ambitious and innovative. We are determined to ensure that every pound DFID spends has the biggest possible impact on the ground. Ultimately by investing in developing countries, we can end aid dependency for good and build a better, more prosperous world for us all.

Context

Kenya has the largest, most diversified and innovative economy in East Africa. Its human capacity, entrepreneurial energy and available capital give it huge potential to create jobs and reduce poverty among Kenyans and other East Africans, as well as setting trends for other African countries. However, this potential is currently not being met, with the number of poor people thought to be constant or rising due to low growth and rising inequality.¹ 43% of the population were living under \$1.25 a day in 2005. It has made more progress on non-income poverty, with 51% suffering multiple deprivations of wellbeing in 2008, down from 60% in 2003. The highest poverty is in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) which cover 85% of Kenya's land mass. For instance, 93% of the population of Turkana County are under the \$1.25-per-day poverty line.

DFID's programmes support Kenya's development priorities set out in the Government of Kenya's Vision 2030², which aspires to promote political and macroeconomic stability, sustained economic growth and social development, underpinned by rapidly expanding infrastructure. The Vision aims for growth rates of 10% to reach upper middle income status (currently defined as a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of \$4,085 in 2013). Following a recent rebasing, Kenya's GNI per capita was \$1,160 in 2013, crossing the threshold of \$1,045 that moves Kenya from a Low Income Country (LIC) to a Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC), but still far below the target and at risk from recent terrorism and tourism shocks. Kenya's average growth over the past five years (2009-13) was 5.6%. Although above the sub-Saharan Africa average for the period (4.4%), it is lagging behind its East Africa neighbours Uganda (5.8%), Tanzania (6.7%) and Rwanda (6.4%). This is largely due to political and climatic shocks, conflict and insecurity, a lack of extractives (which is being addressed through recent oil and gas discoveries), and weak competitiveness. Higher sustained growth is needed to achieve Vision 2030's aspirations, especially given the high and unsustainable rate of population growth (currently about 2.9%).

DFID's work is a core part of the overall UK Government strategy for Kenya, which includes engagement on a range of development, commercial, security and diplomatic issues. Staff in DFID and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) have adopted a joint approach to promoting good governance and stability in Kenya, which should lay the foundations for strong inward investment and growth. Internal assessments highlight the need to tackle the underlying causes of conflict through political reforms. Such reforms need to deliver a more inclusive political settlement and promote accountability, without which economic investment and wealth creation will continue to remain vulnerable.

Kenya's potentially rapid development is stubbornly constrained by high levels of corruption and impunity by political, government and business leaders. Kenya is ranked 136 out of 177 countries on Transparency International's (TI) Corruption Perception Index. Impunity remains a key challenge: no significant convictions have arisen for economic crimes, criminal violence or terrorism, despite several corruption scandals, large-scale organised political violence following the 2007 elections, and numerous terrorist attacks. The President and Deputy President have both been indicted by the International Criminal Court (ICC). The political appetite for promoting truth, justice and reconciliation is low. Recent fiduciary risk and public expenditure assessments for Kenya conclude that the current level of fiduciary risk is stable but not improving. While central Public Financial Management systems compare reasonably with other sub-Saharan African countries (Kenya is in the top half of performers on Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability scores), the level of corruption is high and stable, with little improvement in recent years. As a result (reinforced by previous fraud in the Ministry of Education), DFID Kenya makes limited use of Government systems to distribute aid. We do not envisage changing this until there is strong evidence of improvements in financial management. Kenya is traditionally an important regional anchor for peace and stability in a volatile part of Africa; for trade, transport and communications; as a respected political voice in the African Union; and as a hub of innovation. It remains a responsible partner in most aspects of international relations, a driving force in the East African Community, and a potentially strong engine for regional growth and new ideas on development that sometimes spread across the continent.

Vision

Overview

DFID Kenya aims to support the unleashing of Kenya's potential by: promoting stability and security; stimulating inclusive growth, led by the private sector and with a focus on job creation to reduce poverty and aid dependency; and improving service delivery, by supporting greater choice and accountability, innovative approaches to private-sector provision of basic services, and reduced vulnerability. We will achieve this over 2011-15 by investing in:

- **Wealth Creation:** market development, financial access, infrastructure, trade and regional economic integration to create 110,500 jobs (reduced from 250,000 in the first version of the Operational Plan, since we have switched to a more reliable way of attributing new jobs to our projects).
- **Climate Change:** building resilience and supporting low carbon growth, so as to reduce losses from extreme climate events by 0.5% of Gross Domestic Product
- **Governance and Security:** supporting people to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision-makers to account
- **Health:** distributing 5 million bed nets, providing 400,000 women with modern methods of family planning, and ensuring 15,000 women give birth with the help of a nurse, midwife or doctor.
- **Education:** at least 140,000 girls and 160,000 boys in primary schools in hard-to-reach slums and arid lands enrolled and staying in schools; more accountable management of schools; and a 3% improvement in early-grade reading (the girl target has been reduced from 160,000 in the first version of the Plan because of new evidence of lower gender ratios than was originally thought).
- **Hunger and Vulnerability:** providing cash transfers to Kenya's poorest and most vulnerable, to reduce extreme poverty and improve resilience for 830,000 people
- **Humanitarian:** providing funds and supporting policies to help 75,000 conflict and disaster-affected people each year, especially through nutrition interventions
- **Supporting Girls:** building the assets, health and education of at least 6,000 adolescent girls

Across the range of our work, we work closely with Government through joint donor-government Sector Working Groups to ensure alignment with Kenya's priorities, to ensure effective allocation of resources, and to leverage private sector investments.

Alignment to DFID and wider UK Government priorities

The above programmes will honour a number of international commitments. On the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), we will continue to contribute to malaria until the end of this plan but will then look to phase out our support, recognising the increased and significant support the UK provides through the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria. We will also prioritise maternal health, contribute to global education funding commitments, and boost wealth creation aimed at inclusive growth (indirectly supporting the UK Government's trade and investment priorities). We will tackle the political fragility which is constraining economic growth (a key objective of the UK Government Strategy for Kenya) and delaying an exit from aid, by supporting political and governance reforms, and improved security and accountability for the Kenyan public. We will strengthen the resilience of households to shocks, especially in the vulnerable arid lands. We will contribute to international action to improve the lives of girls and women by targeting our work on wealth, health and education so that it builds direct assets, delays first pregnancy, supports secondary-school completion, and responds to violence. And we will contribute to climate financing (e.g. UK Fast Start pledge of £1.5 billion by 2013) and tackling climate change.

Results 2011/12-2015/16

Headline results (those with a * directly attributable to DFID. In all other cases, DFID is contributing to the results)

Pillar / Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline	Progress towards results (including year)	Expected Results (end year included)
Wealth Creation	Number of jobs created in the wider economy in DFID-supported sectors	0 (new programme) (2010)	3,067(March 2014)- 1,012 were women	110,500 (Dec 2015) – 36,400 (33%) will be women [C] [DECD Method will be reported Dec 2017)
Climate Change	Number of people supported by DFID funding to cope with the effects of climate change	0 (new programme) (2010)	115,377 (March 2014)	147,000 (2015) [C]
Governance and Security	Additional number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision-makers to account	0 (2011)	5,634,000 (March 2013)- 2,817,000 were girls and women	3,400,000 (2015) – 1,700,000 (50%) will be women [P]
Health	Additional number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors	0 (new programme)(2010)	0 (March 2014)	15,000 (2015) [C]
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education	0 (new programme) (2010)	97,135 (March 2014)- 47,141 were girls	300,000 (2015) – 138,000 (46%) will be girls [P]
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	Number of people receiving DFID-funded cash transfers	360,000 (2010) – 61,000 households, two-thirds headed by women	818,262 (March 2014)- 479,503 were girls and women	830,000 (2015) – 140,000 households [P]

Pillar / Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline	Progress towards results (including year)	Expected Results (end year included)
Humanitarian	Number of malnourished children aged under five treated or benefiting from specific acute malnutrition-prevention programmes each year	44,000 (2010 snapshot) – 22,000 girls		35,000 (2015) – 17,500 (50%) will be girls [P]

Headline Results

The following results will be delivered in **2015/16** and are in line with planned programming and shifts in the portfolio following DFID analysis and 2015/16 budget allocation. With the exception of the wealth creation results, the rest of the results in the table below are being delivered in the current OP.

Pillar/Strategic	Indicator	Expected Results 2015/16
Wealth Creation	Number of beneficiaries with increased annual income in DFID-supported sectors	88,000
Wealth Creation	Private sector investment generated as a result of DFID support	\$ 30 million
Climate Change	Number of people supported by DFID funding to cope with the effects of climate change	975,000 (Cumulative 2011/12 -2015/16)
Health	Additional number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors	30,171
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education each year	654,850 (March 2016)- 315,350 expected to be girls
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	Number of people receiving DFID-funded cash transfers	750,000 (March 2016)- 435,982 expected to be girls and women

Evidence Supporting Results

Kenya has good sources of information and strong evidence for the impact of development policies and programmes. Donors, including DFID, have contributed significantly to this knowledge, which shapes the choice and design of interventions in our Operational Plan. Our approach to using and developing the evidence base for our programmes over the next 4 years is two-fold. Firstly, there are sectors that we are already involved in and where there is strong evidence of impact to justify scaling up our support. In health, Kenya has good research data from published studies on lives saved from malaria programmes⁷. Cash transfers are a proven instrument for reducing extreme poverty and managing household-level risk and vulnerability. Our current project-level monitoring and evaluation shows recipient households using transfers to increase family food consumption, children's education, assets and trading. Recent evidence from a DFID study on the economics of disaster resilience also supports DFID's increasing longer-term investments in the arid lands. On regional trade, there is also good evidence of the impact on growth of the reduced costs of container transport in East Africa.

For a second set of interventions, we have general evidence on the expected impact of working in a sector, but DFID Kenya is engaging for the first time or changing its approach because of what the evidence is telling us. In education, we plan to re-focus on the arid lands because data show that these areas are where most out-of-school children live. For climate change, DFID has co-funded a major study on the economic costs of climate shocks such as floods and droughts. Our work will build evidence to help us decide which interventions would have most impact on this. To support adolescent girls, an action research programme will generate evidence for the best combinations of support to adolescent health, education and economic empowerment that will lift girls out of poverty, building on existing evidence. In the governance and security sector, state-building models draw on analysis of cross-country data. The Kenya programme has been informed by analysis of the 2007/8 post-election violence, and accountability work through civil society and parliament, building on similar successful programmes in Kenya and the region. Work on conflict, police reform and corruption is higher risk, but also offers a potentially high reward.

More generally, we are embedding lesson-learning into all of our programmes to continually improve our understanding of how our activities make a difference for poor people. For example, in the case of our sustainable employment programme, DFID has good evidence of the impact of a similar programme in Kenya¹⁵, but recognises that attributing additional jobs to donor interventions is technically difficult; the programme will involve best-practice monitoring and evaluation based on international standards, so that its impact can be better understood. We will also aim to disseminate development lessons learned from Kenya more widely and systematically across the continent and beyond.

Delivery and Resources

Instruments of delivery

Key changes to our operating model will be contracting out more project management (to relieve pressure on administrative staff), exploring more silent partnerships (where we delegate management of funds to other donor agencies), increasing engagement with the private sector for new models of service delivery, and promoting more innovation through the private sector. Kenya programme results will be delivered through the following key partnerships:

Other Delivery Mechanisms and Partners

Other UK Government Departments: we will continue to work particularly closely with the FCO and others, notably on governance and security (where we have a successful one-team approach), and increasingly on climate change and business development, where different UK Government objectives align.

Government of Kenya: given our experience of fraud in the Ministry of Education, we will make limited use of central Government systems to distribute aid, but we will continue to engage in policy dialogue, strengthening Public Financial Management systems, planning for delivery of public services, and improving aid effectiveness. We will make careful use of our relationships, our policies and our increasing aid budget to exert maximum pressure for reforms in governance, devolved government, corruption, public service delivery and stability. The 2013 elections were a significant moment for governance in Kenya, and we will explore ways of working with the new County Governments to be established under the new constitution.

Bilateral donors: we will continue to work through successful joint funding arrangements such as in wealth creation (Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, US, Gates Foundation); climate change (Denmark, France, Japan); health (Germany, Denmark); and governance (Canada, Denmark, USA). Many bilateral donors see the value in working with DFID given our capacity for analysis and innovation, and we will continue to seek joint working opportunities to leverage funds and improve aid effectiveness.

Civil Society Organisations: these will remain key partners for delivery in some sectors (e.g. social marketing of health commodities), as well as agents for change and improving accountability (e.g. governance partnerships on anti-corruption, accountability for services delivery, strengthening media scrutiny, supporting and monitoring Parliament and MPs, and local and national security and peace-building programmes).

Managing agents: to reduce the administrative burden of an increasing budget, we will use managing agents to deliver programmes (e.g. for markets and jobs, managing grants to civil society, health and education services delivered through non-governmental agencies and contractors working with public facilities and the private sector). We will work closely with DFID's procurement group to speed up procurement processes; something which constrains rapid delivery of programmes.

Private sector: increasingly we will work with the private sector to provide incentives for innovation and the private delivery of services (e.g. cash transfers through Equity Bank; exploring cash on delivery for providers of low-cost private education; an innovation fund for health service delivery firms; and private sector groups for pro-poor market development). Under the new CDC Group strategy, we will build synergies with CDC Group work in Kenya investing in private sector activities that benefit poor people. We expect to underpin a significant increase in the proportion of work undertaken on basic services, private sector development and infrastructure through DFID global funds.

Multilateral Organisations

We will continue partnerships with the World Bank (e.g. wealth, devolution and cash transfers), European Union (e.g. wealth creation) and United Nations agencies (e.g. security sector reform, constitutional implementation, humanitarian relief and basic social service delivery). To mitigate against risks identified in the published Multilateral Aid Review, we will consider using alternative implementing partners during new programme design. We will undertake a careful Fiduciary Risk Assessment of our contribution to a World Bank Trust Fund for cash transfers that will pass through government systems.

Planned Programme Spend

Pillar/Strategic	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16 (provisional*)
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Total Resource and Capital £000
Climate Change	3,953		2,541	700	5,514	448	6,060	9,600	
Education	4,304		3,555		11,861		7,900		
Global partnerships	138				69		0		
Governance and security	9,228		11,607		7,221		8,700		
Humanitarian	23,000		15,125		26,051		9,590		
Multiple Pillars	106		109		19				
Poverty, hunger and vulnerability	17,958		21,559		31,799		25,050		
Wealth Creation	5,937		8,116	3900	20,650	14,600	12,160	4,400	
Health	29,638		24,623		17,929		23,530		
Total	94,322		87,235	4,600	121,114	15,048	92,990	14,000	160,000

* Expenditure figures for 2015/16 are indicative. DFID works in a variety of challenging environments, including fragile and conflict affected areas. Humanitarian work is often reactive and can be scaled up or down. An element of flexibility within funding allocations is necessary to ensure that we can balance the need for long term planning alongside the ability to respond where necessary to changing requirements.

Planned Operating Costs

£'000	Financial Year				2015/16 (provisional*)
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Frontline Delivery Costs - Pay	2,647	2,031	2,263	2,219	
Frontline Delivery Costs - Non Pay	1,215	859	847	706	
Administrative Costs - Pay	327	160	193	207	
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	151	62	49	53	
Grand Total	4,340	3,112	3,351	3,185	3,091

* Expenditure figures for 2015/16 are indicative. DFID works in a variety of challenging environments, including fragile and conflict affected areas. Humanitarian work is often reactive and can be scaled up or down. An element of flexibility within funding allocations is necessary to ensure that we can balance the need for long term planning alongside the ability to respond where necessary to changing requirements.

Delivering Value for Money

Achievements

Since 2011/12 we have taken the following steps to maximise the impact of every pound that we spend on poor people's lives:

1. **Designed programmes based on evidence of cost efficiency and expected impact**
 - **Sustainable economic development:** we have increased our investment in wealth creation and trade due to the high potential returns - the anticipated overall rate of return for a proposed portfolio of investments in Kenya to reduce costs of trade is 44%.
 - **Education:** we have shifted to school development and subsidising the costs of education in the arid lands, together with supporting private schools for the poor, as one of the most cost-effective ways of getting children into the classroom.
 - **Health:** we have been guided by evidence on the widely differing needs across Kenya rather than a one-size-fits-all approach to all districts.
 - **Social protection:** we have expanded the number of beneficiaries in our cash-transfer programmes because the overhead costs are low compared to other countries; there are economies of scale; and cash transfers are reducing the need for emergency responses such as costly food aid.
2. **Improved qualitative analysis of what actions partners are taking to maximise VfM:** we have designed and rolled out a '*VfM Actions Template*' to enable partners to report to us in a clear way what actions they are taking to control their costs and maximise VfM in terms of Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness. There is considerable interest from other DFID offices in using this more widely.
3. **Undertaken detailed studies of VfM where needed:** for instance, two studies on the humanitarian sector which developed an initial set of common VfM metrics which have been used by DFID centrally.
4. **Established an Accountability and Results Team to improve programme design and implementation:** the team has specialists in economic appraisal; procurement; financial management, and monitoring and evaluation. It quality assures project designs, tenders and monitoring reports.
5. **Increased the capacity and accountability of our staff on VfM:** we have trained staff two years running on the theory and practice of VfM, and ensured teams have clear roles on VfM reflected in their objectives.
6. **Increased the capacity and accountability of implementing partners on VfM:** we have run training workshops for all NGOs and private contractors.
7. **Generated VfM savings:** through effective procurement and contract management, DFID Kenya generated at least £6.1m in VfM savings in 2013/14. The three top-scoring projects saved between 12.5% and 8% of their budgets.

Future Plans

We will continue to progress through the following:

Improved quantitative analysis of our projects VfM: we are working to ensure that all of our projects have good VfM metrics in place by March 2015 to drive performance and demonstrate VfM against useful comparators. This includes:

- **Economy:** we are benchmarking all consultancy fees against DFID rates centrally.
- **Cost Efficiency:** we are requiring all programmes to report on the percentage going on administration costs in a consistent way, so as to make comparison easier.
- **Cost Effectiveness and/or Economic Return:** we are ensuring that there is either an indicator of Cost Effectiveness, or that we gather data to enable the original cost-benefit analysis to be updated.

Donor coordination: we are encouraging other donors to join us in ensuring VfM from our implementing partners

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

How: each of our programmes will be underpinned by a **monitoring framework** that will provide the data to track progress against programme targets, and monitor the Operational Plan and associated Results Frameworks at regular intervals. The data will come from a variety of sources, including from routine information management systems in health and education, specialised surveys such as the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, the Demographic Health Survey and specific project-level information management systems.

Who: the main responsibility for collecting data and monitoring project-level outputs and outcomes will fall to implementing partners. Additionally, nationally representative government surveys and systems will provide outcome-level and impact-level data. Lead advisers and programme teams will be responsible for monitoring results of all programmes on a regular basis and for updating the results framework.

When: monitoring at the project level by implementing partners will be continuous, but we will agree a regular reporting cycle with partners (usually quarterly). We will use annual reviews in line with Blue Book requirements to assess progress against outputs and how this is contributing to the achievement of outcomes. The office results framework will be reviewed at least every six months, and the Operational Plan reviewed/refreshed annually. We will use six monthly pillar review meetings to scrutinise progress on delivering results.

What: the monitoring will be used for project management and for identifying changes of course that may need to be made, to assess portfolio performance and value-for-money, and to inform future programming decisions. We will use the results frameworks to report on key results, and inform DFID Kenya's communication material and DFID corporate reporting.

Evaluation

Since 2011 the proportion of our portfolio with an evaluation component has risen from about a third to well over half by value (including social protection, education, adolescent girls and elements of the health and wealth creation programmes). We now have an Evaluation Strategy and we will carry out more evaluation to assess the impact of innovative programmes (for example cash transfers to increase school enrolment, retention and learning outcomes), and less evaluation of tried and tested methods that we know should work. We will ensure that lessons from new evaluations are shared with our partners and within DFID, and we will work with partners to build their own capacity for evaluation. We have strengthened our capacity to build the evidence base across our programmes with a joint DFID Kenya and DFID Somalia Accountability and Results team, including an A1 evaluation specialist as head, two economists and one results adviser.

Building capacity of partners

Between 2004 and 2012 we supported the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS) through a World Bank (WB) statistical capacity-building programme. We will continue to influence the WB and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to improve the quality, timeliness and relevance of the national statistics for poverty reduction. Among the areas that we seek to strengthen is the integration of sector and county-level statistics (in health, education and social protection) in the national statistical system, and the provision of more up-to-date and detailed data on poverty levels in Kenya (as the last survey was done eight years ago). This will help the Government of Kenya track progress towards its goals and help inform DFID Kenya's programming.

Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. It helps people see where money is going and for what purpose. It helps improve value-for-money and makes governments everywhere more accountable to their citizens. DFID is a world leader in aid transparency and has an ambitious vision for both DFID and its partners. We will ensure that we play our part in continuing to work towards that vision – set out in a suite of commitments: the Aid Transparency Guarantee (ATG); the Aid Transparency Challenge (ATC); and DFID's Open Data Strategy.

Actions to ensure DFID meets its commitments in the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee

DFID Kenya will promote transparency, and contribute to DFID's commitments in the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, in a number of ways

Publication of information

We will support DFID's transparency commitments by

- We will ensure that all project documentation is published on the Development Tracker (<http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/search?query=kenya>). We will publish detailed information on all new programmes and all procurement over the relevant thresholds. Annual project-performance reporting and end-of-project evaluation will also be published.
- We will ensure that all information in the public domain is comprehensive, accessible, accurate, timely and written in plain English
- We will publish this Operational Plan and all project summaries in English. We will also disseminate the Operational Plan in-country
- We will map our programmes so that we can visualise where our support is targeted

Supporting transparency in our work

- We will increase opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback on project performance. We will publicise the details of new and ongoing projects in-country; highlighting exactly what the projects aim to achieve; where they are being implemented; who the partners are; and what the stakes are for beneficiaries, their families and communities.
- We will seek similar levels of transparency from our partners (CSOs, contractors, other donors) by writing this into new project contracts where commercially appropriate. Implementing partners will be required to raise awareness of projects they are implementing among targeted beneficiaries using appropriate local languages.
- We will help government and citizens use the data that is available. We will aim to influence government and non-governmental partners in-country to aspire to higher standards of transparency in order to enable citizens to scrutinise their activities and hold them to account.
- We will organise stakeholder meetings to share new policy directions and programme priorities of the UK government to better fight poverty.
- We will continue in-house production of communication materials e.g. country fact sheets and sector briefs in English for distribution to interested members of the public, stakeholders, partners, etc.

Annex A: Changes to Operational Plan

Page Number	Change made to operational Plan	Reason for change
All	A number of formatting / updating changes moving to a new document structure. Beyond this, substantive changes include:	
5-6	Phasing out of malaria support at the end of this plan period	Significant and increased UK contribution now via Global Fund
5-6	Wealth-creation results for numbers of jobs created reduced from 250,000 to 110,500	Changes to the method of attribution
5-6	Number of girls supported by DFID to be in primary education reduced from 160,000 to 138,000	We now have the correct gender ratios and they are lower than reported when the Operational Plan was first published.

Annex B: Human Rights Assessment

The UK recognises that the realisation of all human rights underpins sustainable development. Through its development programmes, the UK aims to support civil society and governments to build open economies and open societies in which citizens have freedom, dignity, choice and control over their lives, and institutions are accountable, inclusive and responsive.

Human Rights Context

Economic and social rights: 43% of Kenyans live on less than \$1.25 per day with significant regional variations in poverty. The Human Development Index has improved steadily over the last 8 years (0.47 to 0.54 in 2013, with Kenya now ranking 147 out of 187 globally and 18 out of 50 within Africa), remaining above the sub-Saharan average. MDG progress is mixed, and is particularly poor on maternal and child health, where the under-5- mortality rate is 74 per 1000 live births and contraceptive prevalence is 39% (modern methods). Kenya performs well on net school enrolment rates, although girls remain disadvantaged at all levels.

Non-discrimination: Kenya's Gender Inequity Index score declined from 0.65 to 0.55 between 2000 and 2013, with Kenya now ranking 122 out of 152 (UNDP 2013). In the March 2013 elections, 87 of the 416 seats in the newly-established National Assembly and Senate chambers are now held by women (UN Women 2013). Maternal mortality is at 490 per 100,000 live births, having not improved significantly in recent years. The 580,000 refugees in Kenya do not have the right to work, or - normally - move freely (KRC 2013). The state punishes same-sex sexual acts as crimes, carrying a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment, and up to 21 years in certain aggravating circumstances. The LGBT community advocates a soft approach to avoid the politicization of LGBT as a western construct like the ICC cases. Kenya's 7 million disabled (National Disability Survey 2008) struggle to access basic services, including education and health care.

Civil and political rights: Freedom House rates Kenya as "partly free" but records deterioration in political rights and civil liberties from 3 to 4 between 2007 and 2014. The 2013 elections were judged to be largely free and fair by international observers (EU 2013); however, a repressive media law was passed in 2013 and Somalis have been discriminated against since the Westgate shopping-mall attack by Al Shabaab (Freedom House 2014). The Universal Periodic Review reported in June 2010; the government ultimately accepted 138 of its 150 recommendations, and rejected one). The next UPR process is in 2015.

Likely Direction of Travel

Social and economic rights: Mixed/Improving. Annually around 600,000 new entrants to the job market chase 55,000 new formal jobs. Economic opportunities remain constrained by poorly enforced property rights, corruption and insecurity.

Inequalities and women and girls' rights: Static. The new devolution process is starting to address the significant marginalisation of some regions in Kenya. There are important provisions for gender equality in the Constitution and legislation; however, there are many challenges to implementation.

Civil and political rights: Mixed. A peaceful national referendum in 2010 saw the adoption of a progressive new constitution which, along with its enabling legislation, has strengthened the human rights framework and entrenched provisions on protection of economic, social and cultural rights. After years of stagnation, judicial reforms are improving under a new Chief Justice, with increased public confidence due to transparent vetting and judicial appointments. However, police reforms have been slow and accusations of extra-judicial killings and human rights abuses continue (Human Rights Watch 2014). There are fewer accusations against the military, but operations can be heavy-handed with little action taken on human rights abuses.

UK approach and focus

The UK will continue to strongly support positive trends on social and economic rights, investing in improving incomes for the poor by encouraging an open economy, deregulating markets and improving financial access for the poor. We are promoting condom-use, and supporting policy development on equitable access to health care by all.

We are stepping up work to address inequalities: the UK supports improved education access, subsidising the cost of education for the poorest in the arid lands, and financing new approaches to schooling to support 300,000 children in school, including those with disabilities. We will help 400,000 women to use contraceptives to reduce adolescent fertility, support 15,000 additional births to be delivered with skilled health personnel, and help generate 36,000 additional jobs for women. The UK supports refugee assistance and protection services through the UN (including preventing gender-based violence).

We are strengthening political and civil rights through support to human security, devolution and greater accountability to citizens. A new DFID programme to improve security will seek to lower levels of violence (including against women and girls) and reduce conflict.

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