



**SDG Multi-Partner Trust Fund Kenya
Programme Document Template**

Window	SP 1 – People and Peace
Title	UN Joint Program on Youth Skills, Employability and Civic Engagement
MPTF Office Project Number (if applicable)	
Description	This Joint Programme (JP) aims to increase access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth in Kenya and enhance their voice and agency in governance and development processes. It prioritizes young women, young persons with disability, those in ASAL counties and informal urban settlements, who are at risk of being left behind. The JP will be implemented in five counties namely: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Turkana and Isiolo.
Universal Markers	<p><u>Gender Marker:</u> <i>(bold the selected; pls select one only)</i></p> <p>a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective.</p> <p>b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls;</p> <p>c) Make a limited contribution or no contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls.</p>
Fund Specific Markers	N/A
Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	<p>UNFPA and UNESCO (Lead PUNOs)</p> <p>ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, FAO</p>
Implementing Partners	State Department of Youth Affairs and Creative Economy, National Youth Council, State Department for MSMEs, NGEC, State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, KEWOPA , Council of Governors, KEPSA, National Council for Persons with Disabilities, National Federation of JuaKali Associations , Kenya Association of Manufacturers, Youth and Women-led CSOs, Ministry of ICT & Digital Economy, Kenya School of Government, Associations of Domestic Workers (KUDHEIHA), State Department for Agriculture, Ministry for Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Education, National Employment Authority
Programme and Project Cost	<p>From SDG MPTF Kenya: USD 3.2 Million (Approximate Budget in USD for 4 years)¹</p> <p>Other sources (co-financing):</p> <p>Total 4-year Budget: USD 3.2 Million</p>
Programme Duration	<p>Estimated Start Date: 1st November 2024</p> <p>Duration (months): 48 Months</p>

¹ ¹ The overall 4-year USD amount allocated will be determined by the forex conversion rate from CAD to USD.

	Estimated end date: 31 st October 2028
Contacts (Name, Position, Email, Telephone)	<p>UNFPA: Mr. Anders Thomsen, Representative, UNFPA Kenya thomsen@unfpa.org +254793326947</p> <p>UNESCO: Ms. Louise Haxthausen, Director and Representative, UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa, l.haxthausen@unesco.org +254746547236</p>

2. Executive Summary

The executive summary contains a comprehensive summary of all sections focusing on the significance and relevance of the joint programme, its contribution to national priorities and international commitments, the results expected to be achieved, intended beneficiaries, donors and implementing partners

This Joint Programme (JP) aims to increase access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for youth in Kenya, particularly those facing marginalization. This includes young women, youth with disabilities, and those residing in arid/semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties and informal urban settlements. Focusing on five key counties (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Isiolo, and Turkana), the JP seeks to empower youth and enhance their participation in governance and development.

The need for this program is underscored by stark statistics: 19% of Kenyan youth aged 15-24 are not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET), with young women disproportionately affected. ILOSTATS data (2024) indicates a 17.2% unemployment rate among young women aged 15-24, compared to 8.2% among young men of the same age group. The overall youth unemployment rate (ages 18-34) is approximately 12.1%, but this figure masks significant regional disparities. For instance, Nairobi and Mombasa face unemployment rates of 17% and 21% respectively, while ASAL counties like Turkana (30.9%) and Isiolo (21.5%) fare even worse. Alarmingly, almost 70% of unemployed Kenyans are young people aged 15-34.

Beyond unemployment, youth face significant barriers to civic participation. While the electoral commission aimed to register 4.5 million young people for the 2022 General Election, only 1,031,645 registered, indicating a 77% perceived youth voter apathy rate. Furthermore, 25% of young people report that their feedback to the government is never considered. This sense of disenfranchisement, coupled with concerns about corruption, tribalism, and economic hardship, has fueled recent protests across the country.

To combat these challenges, the JP will implement a multi-faceted approach:

- a) Employment and Entrepreneurship:** Strengthen industry-training linkages, enhance career guidance and mentorship, promote opportunities in emerging sectors (green, orange, digital, and purple economies), facilitate access to financing for youth-led MSMEs, and support youth empowerment platforms.
- b) Youth Voice and Agency:** Support the development and review of relevant legal and policy frameworks, conduct capacity-building programs on leadership and accountability, implement mentorship for young leaders, strengthen national youth institutions, and support youth-led campaigns to stimulate civic engagement.

By prioritizing advocacy, capacity building, skills development, innovation, and digitalization, this JP aims to reach 3.7 million youth, 50,000 MSMEs, and numerous youth-serving organizations. The program will foster partnerships, create digital spaces, and leverage youth empowerment centers to achieve its goals. Ultimately, it seeks to bridge the gender divide in technology and entrepreneurship, fostering a more inclusive and equitable future for Kenyan youth.

3. Situation Analysis

Kenya boasts a predominantly young population, with 75% under the age of 35 (KPHC, 2019). This demographic presents a golden opportunity for the country to reap the demographic dividend, aligning with the aspirations of Vision 2030. However, harnessing this potential hinges on effectively addressing the challenges faced by young Kenyans, particularly young women, who encounter significant barriers to their full participation in the nation's development.

While the Kenyan Constitution recognizes youth as those aged 18-34, comprising 29% of the population, a concerning 16.9% of individuals aged 15-34 are classified as NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) (KNBS, Q1 2021). This indicates a significant portion of the youth population is not engaged in productive activities, hindering their potential contribution to the economy and society. Furthermore, a lack of meaningful youth engagement in development programs raises concerns about their inclusion and the utilization of their unique perspectives and innovative capabilities.

Systemic exclusion of the youth, especially young women in decision making processes propagate distrust in governance systems to address youth issues and priorities as evident in the poor participation of the youth in the 2022 general elections and the recent demonstrations by young people, majority Gen Zs, over the Finance Bill 2024. A GeoPoll Kenya analysis of the demonstrations indicated that 89% believed that the protests reflected general dissatisfaction with the government. The Infotrak Research and Consulting survey indicated that 39% of the youth desire to change the country, while 36% think that unemployment (36%), was a major factor driving the youth protest.

A closer examination reveals stark gender disparities within this landscape. Young women in Kenya face disproportionate challenges in accessing employment and entrepreneurial opportunities compared to their male counterparts. ILOSTAT data paints a clear picture: 17.2% of young women aged 15-24 are unemployed, more than double the rate for young men (8.2%) (ILO, 2023). This disparity is further amplified in NEET rates, with young women, particularly those aged 20-24, facing significantly higher rates of disengagement from education and the labor market (39.4% compared to 17.9% for men) (ILO, 2023). In fact, simply being a woman increases the likelihood of being NEET by 1.22 times in the 15-19 age group and by 1.55 times in the 20-24 age group (ILO, 2023).

These imbalances are rooted in a complex web of factors. Skill mismatches, where the skills possessed by young people do not align with market demands, play a significant role. This is particularly evident in fields like STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) and ICT (Information and Communication Technology), where female graduates are significantly underrepresented (30.7% and 30.1% respectively) (ILO, 2023). Furthermore, gender-based occupational segregation confines women to low-skill, low-paying sectors with wider gender pay gaps, such as teaching, small-scale services, and the informal sector, while men dominate higher-paying, specialized fields (UN WOMEN, 2023).

Beyond skill mismatches and occupational segregation, societal expectations and the unequal burden of unpaid care work further exacerbate gender disparities. Young women often face greater household responsibilities, limiting their ability to pursue education, employment, and entrepreneurial ventures. This is supported by data showing that being married significantly increases a woman's likelihood of being NEET, especially for those with young children or adult dependents (ILO, 2023). The burden of caregiving also contributes to the gender pay gap, as women may have to work fewer hours or accept lower-paying jobs to accommodate their caregiving duties.

Discrimination and unequal access to resources further compound these challenges. A significant portion of the gender pay gap remains unexplained by personal or labor market characteristics, suggesting that factors like discrimination, limited bargaining power, and restricted access to social networks contribute to the disparity (UN WOMEN, 2023). In the realm of entrepreneurship, women face significant barriers in accessing finance, with only 7% of women-owned MSMEs having formal access to financial services (ILO, 2023). Even when access is available, usage gaps persist, with fewer women actively utilizing formal banking services compared to men (33.7% vs. 48.2% as of 2022) (ILO, 2023).

In regard to civic engagement, exclusion of the youth and in particular young women, in decision making processes coupled with lack of trust in governance systems to address youth issues and priorities was evident in the poor participation of the youth in the 2022 general elections. The number of youth who registered to vote was 39.84%, which was a decline of 5.27% from 2017. A further analysis of youth enrolment statistics shows that the number of registered female youth voters declined by 7.75% in the period 2017 to 2022, which is significantly higher than the male youth enrolment which declined by 2.89%. Additionally, IEBC conducted a new voter registration exercise in February of 2022, which targeted new voters who are predominantly youth, despite this exercise targeting 4.5 million young people,

only 1,031,645 came out and registered, translating to 77% perceived youth voter apathy in Kenya.

The deeply entrenched gender inequalities in Kenya extend beyond the economic sphere, permeating civic and political life. Despite the 2010 Constitution's "no more than two-thirds" gender rule, women remain significantly underrepresented in leadership positions. Following the 2022 elections, women held a mere 15% of Senator and Governor positions and comprised only 23.5% of the National Assembly, with young women under 24 accounting for a negligible 6% (ILO, 2023). Patriarchal norms and the threat of gender-based violence, including criticism, harassment, and family disapproval, create significant obstacles for women aspiring to political office (Afrobarometer, 2022).

Women's civic engagement is also limited. A significant proportion of women (46%) report never having attended a community meeting or participated in collective action to raise issues, despite expressing a willingness to do so if given the opportunity. Additionally, 53% of women have never gathered to raise an issue but would do so if they had the chance (compared to 44% of men) (Afrobarometer, 2022). This limited participation extends to online spaces, where women have a 50% reduced probability of online presence than men and 30–50% reduced probability of leveraging IT for economic and political empowerment (ILO, 2023). These data is confirmed by the 2023 Global Gender Gap Report, where Kenya ranked 77th out of 146 countries, with one of the lowest levels of female civic participation.

These persistent gender inequalities in various spheres of life highlight the urgent need for targeted interventions. Empowering young women through gender-transformative skills development, promoting their engagement in development initiatives, and addressing structural and cultural barriers are critical steps towards unlocking their full potential and enabling them to contribute meaningfully to Kenya's progress. Prioritizing young women in the provision of skills, tools, and financial resources will enable them to participate in high-growth sectors such as blue, green, orange, circular and digital economy, foster innovation, and drive economic and social transformation.

4. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address?

This subsection provides a justification on why a joint programme approach was chosen. It focuses on how the strategies address the key causes of the problems which have been identified, and the partners involved in each phase. It includes details on the intended manner in which the programme should unfold in its various phases. It provides a brief description of the division of labor between the UN partners, the added value of each to the intended joint programme outcomes, and the participating UN organizations capacity to deliver agreed outputs. The proposed joint programme strategy should confirm that the capacities necessary for the implementation were carefully considered and that the selected implementing partners have the capacity to achieve the intended results.

Given the scope and complexity of the challenges presented in Paragraph 3 (Situation analysis), a **joint approach** engaging UN Agencies working with and for youth in Kenya was chosen for the Programme. Indeed, the Youth Skills, Employability and Civic Engagement JP is designed to address the fragmented approach towards delivery of interventions in matters pertaining to the youth. Most at times, we experience duplication of interventions which requires a harmonized approach. One of the key lessons it draws from is the importance of complementarities in service delivery and leveraging the strategic comparative advantage of each PUNO. By doing so, the programme is able to leverage the technical expertise from each PUNO and pull resources together to jointly address gaps identified.

The proposed programme draws **lessons from past joint programmes** such as the Joint UN programme on HIV and AIDS, Joint UN H6 programme on Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) 2017–2020 and Joint UN programme on Improving the livelihoods and protection of young women and men in Kenya. These programmes reinforced the UN role as the anchor convener and trusted partner to the government in ensuring equitable access to health services and livelihoods especially to those furthest behind, and in protection of the most at-risk populations. Some of the key lessons drawn from these programmes include the value of 'delivering as one' based on comparative strengths; efficient modalities of funds management; the importance of adopting a whole system approach including genuine public-private collaboration in strengthening the delivery of services; the significance of using data to inform programme evidence including implementation sites; and the value of working with counties to strengthen delivery of services. The JP has also drawn experiences from the joint programming approach adopted by the UN Youth and Adolescents Technical Working Group which is the home of this particular JP. These lessons have been taken into consideration in the design of the JP including the choice of the fund management modalities. For more details on the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and their competitive advantage please check **Annex 2: PUNOs and Comparative advantage**.

The JP will leverage partnerships and relationships that individual PUNOs have established overtime in youth employability and civic engagement, for its successful implementation. The JP has also established a multi-stakeholder steering committee that draws membership from government to ensure the proposed interventions are anchored within the government frameworks and aligns with government development priority areas as stipulated in the Kenya Kwanza manifesto, BETA and MTP IV. The programme will primarily target **youth aged 15-34**, especially young women, youth with disabilities, youth living in Arid and Semi-Arid Locations (ASALs) and informal settlements (hereinafter named “LNOB groups”). It will utilize new evidence-based, innovative, and gender-transformative approaches, localized to the Kenya context, from the definition of policies and design of curricular, to the integration of graduated learners into the labor market.

To tackle the complex issues emerged, the JP will work on two different levels:

- At the **upstream level**, the JP will use evidence to build an enabling environment and influence policy and program formulation to enhance youth civic engagement and promote youth employment and entrepreneurship, especially for young women.
- At the **downstream level**, the JP will target young people, especially young women and other LNOB groups, to build their skills, enhance their access to information and job opportunities, expand their spaces for engagement and strengthen their voice and agency to effectively participate in governance and civic engagement at national and county levels.

To achieve this, the JP will adopt the following strategies:

a) Advocacy, accountability and policy dialogue: under this strategy, the JP will:

- (i) Support the finalization of legal and policy frameworks to promote institutionalization of meaningful youth engagement and participation in decision making processes through a gender-transformative and disability-inclusive approach, prioritizing: the Youth Bill and the National Youth Engagement Strategy
- (ii) Support a youth-led digital and grassroots campaign prioritizing LNOB groups, especially young women, to stimulate youth engagement in civic and democratic processes;
- (iii) Support innovative gender-transformative youth-led social accountability and economic empowerment that include access to government procurement opportunities (AGPO), budget processes, among others.
- (iv) Strengthen evidence and make a case of investment in youth through periodic state of the youth reports.

b) Capacity and skills development: under this strategy, the JP will:

- i) Strengthen career guidance, mentorship and life skills acquisition for young people to effectively prepare them for the labour market;
- ii) Roll out a comprehensive gender-transformative capacity building programme for youth, especially young women, youth-led and youth-serving organizations on leadership, accountability and sustainability in collaboration with the Kenya School of Government and other strategic institutions;
- iii) Implement a mentorship programme for current and aspiring young leaders, especially young women and other LNOB groups, for the realization of affirmative action in political and decision-making spaces;
- iv) Support institutional strengthening of the National Youth Council (NYC), the State Department for Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports, and the Kenya Young Parliamentary Association (KYPa), to amplify the voice and aspirations of youth in the country;.

c) Innovation and digitalization for employment creation: Under this strategy, the JP will:

- i) Promote the mapping, incubation, and scale up of innovative youth-led solutions in underexploited and emerging sectors such as green, orange (gig/creative) and digital economy;

- ii) Promote an enabling environment and facilitate access to technical assistance and financing for youth MSEs and startups by providing technical assistance to the State Department of MSEs, supporting the finalization and implementation of the Ease of Doing Business Strategy; operationalizing the existing Startup Act; supporting the finalization of National Care Policy and providing direct TA support to MSEs including linkages to financial opportunities;
 - iii) Promote opportunities for youth employment in green, orange (gig/creative), digital and purple (care) economies through periodic assessment of opportunities, focusing on closing the gender divide in technology and entrepreneurship;
 - iv) Support the expansion of youth empowerment spaces through reinvigoration of youth empowerment platforms such as youth empowerment centers, innovation hubs, Kenya Business Development Centers (KBDC), in collaboration with the private sector, prioritizing ASAL counties and informal urban settlements to facilitate youth empowerment, creativity and innovations.
- v) **Partnership and coordination:** under this strategy, the JP will:
- i) Strengthen linkages between industry and training institutions to prepare youth, especially young women, for the labor market through apprenticeships, internships, industrial attachments;
 - ii) Strengthen national and county level multi-stakeholder youth sector working groups.

During implementation, the JP will recognize **youth as critical assets** to sustainable development; establish strategic partnerships with them; and centrally place them in the development discourse as change makers. By co-creating and co-delivering interventions with the youth, development programmes will be based on felt need and hence impactful; interventions will be innovative and non-normative; and untapped human capital will be effectively unlocked. In engaging young people, the JP will recognize the **allyship role that young men and boys** can play to contribute to advancing gender equality and building inclusive and equitable societies. Hence, the JP will tackle both young women and men, in different ways. As the primary target, young women will be empowered through actions aimed at removing the barriers hindering their effective economic empowerment and civic engagement. Young men will be involved in the same civic engagement, economic empowerment and skills-building activities but also empowered as allies through the promotion of positive masculinity models within the project activities.

The JP contributes significantly to the **2018 UN Youth 2030 strategy**, which acts as an umbrella framework to guide the UN as it steps up its work with and for young people across its three pillars – peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development – in all contexts. It seeks to significantly strengthen the UN’s capacity to engage young people and benefit from their views, insights and ideas. It seeks to ensure the UN’s work on youth issues is pursued in a coordinated, coherent and holistic manner. The JP also contributes to the SDGs through its multi-sectorial and inclusive approach and focus on the “leaving no one behind” principle by targeting the youth and in particular the most vulnerable youth population groups. It also contributes to the African Union Agenda 2063, which recognizes that the future of the continent, in part, rests on the skills, knowledge, talents and commitment of its young people. At the national level, the JP aligns and contributes to Kenya’s vision 2030, MTPIV, The Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA); the Kenya Youth Development Policy and the Kenya Young People’s Agenda (KEYOPA)

5. Results Framework

Outcome 1	Outcome 1.1: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind- particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements, inhabit an inclusive, enabling, socially cohesive, and peaceful society where human rights are upheld, and benefit from accountable institutions and participate in transformative governance systems that are gender responsive and uphold the rule of law				Outcome Total Budget USD 1,131,891
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org

Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	Outcome indicator 1.1a Whether or not legal, policy, institutional and practice frameworks are in place, operational and funded to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis prohibited grounds in the constitution.	<p>Legal framework: 4 Constitution of Kenya Article 23 (2010); National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15- Section 8 (2011), The Prohibition of FGM Act, (2011); and the Prevention against Domestic Violence Act (2015), the Political Parties Act (2021), KNCHR ACT 14 OF 2011, IPOA ACT, NCPWD ACT 14 of 2003. Two-thirds gender rule is yet to be approved.</p> <p>Policies: 2 The National Gender Policy (2000), National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV (2011)</p>	Year 2: Legal framework: 1: (National Youth Act; policies: 1 (National Youth Engagement Strategy)	Acts of parliament, Policies, guidelines, KNCHR reports	UNFPA
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Proposal Outputs	Output 1.1.1. Enhanced institutional and human capacities at national and devolved level to implement laws and policies that are inclusive, responsive and promote human rights, peace, human security, gender equality, access to justice, transparency, accountability, and rule of law, in line with the Constitution and in compliance with regional and international commitments with a particular focus on children and youth, women and girls, people living in the ASALs and in urban informal settlements				
Proposal Output Indicators	Output indicator 1.1.1a: Proportion of women, youth, PWDs and others at risk of being left behind occupying leadership and decision-making processes at the national and county levels	TBD	10% increase	IEBC reports, State of the Youth report	UN Women; UNICEF
Outcome 2	Outcome 2.1: By 2026, people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements - derive benefit from inclusive, sustainable, diversified and environmentally/climate-sensitive quality livelihoods with decent work in the sector economies and realize growth that is resilient, green, and equitable				Outcome Total Budget USD 1,931,819
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Responsible Org
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	Outcome indicator 2.1a: Employment in formal and informal sectors respectively	17% formal employment 83% informal employment	200,000 through MSEs, innovations and market linkages (120,000 young women; 80,000 young men)	Programme data	UNDP; ILO; FAO; WFP; UNESCO; UN Women
Proposal Outputs	Output 2.1.1: Increased inclusive and sustainable green and blue production, investments, and technologies (including digital) in the productive, service sectors and sustainable consumption to create resilient livelihoods for the benefit of youth, women, PWDs, people in ASALs and in urban informal settlements				
Proposal Output Indicators	Output indicator 2.1.1a: Number of women and men with entrepreneurship capacity and technical skills to develop income generation activities acquired with UN support.	0	100,000 (60,000 young women; 40,000 young men)	Programme data	UNDP; ILO; FAO; WFP

Outcome 3	Outcome 3.1: By 2026, Kenya path to achieving the SDGs benefit from effective multi-stakeholder partnerships to drive a greater amount & and diversity of public & and private financing & investments that accelerate sustainable development for all people in Kenya at risk of being left behind –particularly all women& girls, all youth & children, all in the ASALS counties and all in the informal urban settlements				Outcome Total Budget USD 136,290
		Baseline	Target	Means of verification	
Outcome Indicator [Max 2500 characters]	Outcome indicator 3.1 a: Number of productive multi-stakeholder partnerships in Kenya supporting crosscutting SDG accelerators and the achievement of the SDGs including through financial and non-financial resources that benefit people at risk of being left behind particularly in the ASAL counties, informal urban settlements, women and girls, children and you)	2	3	Programme reports	UNFPA; UNESCO; UNDP; UNICEF; UN Women; FAO; ILO; WFP;
Proposal Outputs	Output 3.1.1: Strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships to increase financing and investments with greater amount and diversity of public, private and community collaboration for realisation of SDGs at the national and county levels with a focus on people at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements				
	Output 3.1.2: By 2026, strengthened the availability and accessibility of evidence to inform development planning, budgeting, monitoring and its evaluation is improved at national and county levels for people in Kenya at risk of being left behind - particularly all women and girls, all children and youth, all people in the ASAL counties and in informal urban settlements				
Proposal Output Indicators	Output indicator 3.2.1a: Improved accessibility of data for evidence-based policy, planning, budgeting, knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation of development programmes & track SDGs indicators performance with a focus on populations at risk of being left behind.	0	1 (State of the Youth Population report)	Programme reports	UNFPA

6. Management and Coordination Arrangements

This section elaborates the programme planning and management responsibilities and commitments of partners and participating UN organizations. This joint programme document does not substitute for organization-specific arrangements required by respective internal policies. The management aspects of the different funding modalities (pooled, parallel or pass through) are detailed under section 7.

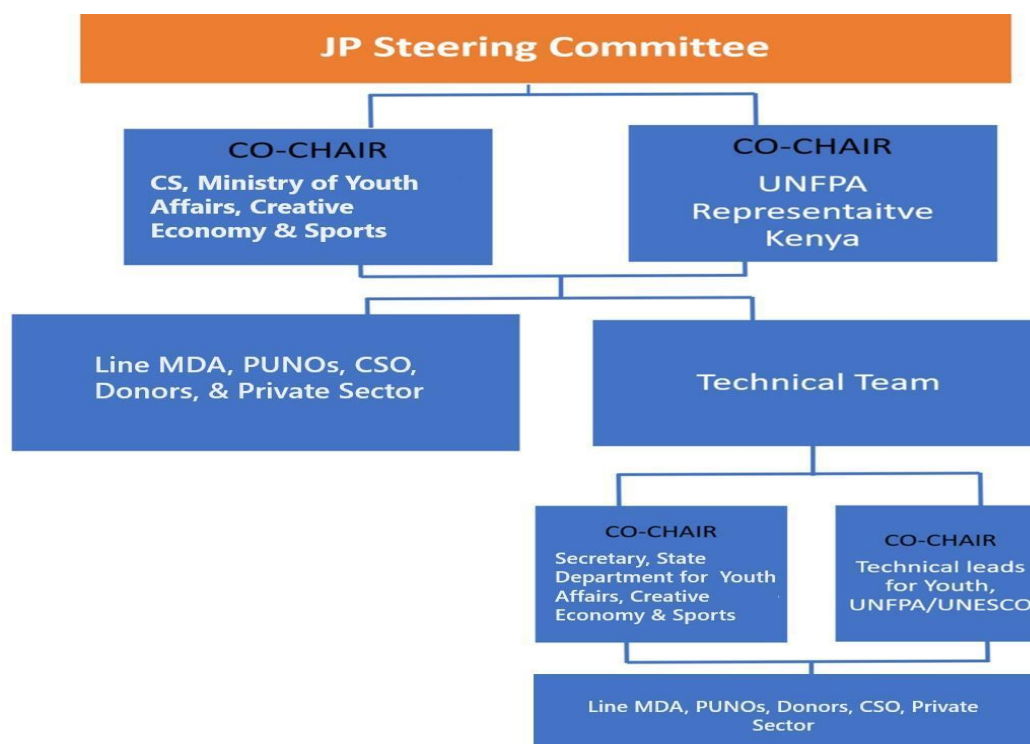
This section should also describe the arrangements for coordination and oversight, identifying individual participating UN organizations and national partners responsible as applicable. As specified in the UNDG Guidance Note on Joint Programming, “Once the joint programme has been developed and agreed jointly by the participating UN organizations, the arrangements for monitoring, review, and coordination should be documented. The composition of the joint programme coordination mechanism (referred to in the standard agreements as Joint Programme Steering Committee) shall include all the signatories to the joint programme document. The coordination mechanism may also have other members”. Linkages to the existing coordination mechanisms, such as thematic groups, etc, should also be specified.

A list of implementation Focal Points should be developed and made available to the Joint Programme Steering Committee and other stakeholders. This is to be presented as an Annex to the joint programme document.

This JP will be operationalized through a multi-stakeholder approach, which will include a Steering Committee and a JP technical team. The JP will have a steering committee (SC), which will be accountable for effective management of the JP and the achievement of JP results. It will provide strategic oversight and guidance for the JP team from launch to closure, including adjustments to envisioned results and strategy, progress reports and learning, and evaluation. Composition of the SC will include the Co-Chairs of the Strategic Enabler Pillar, notably the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and The Arts and the Representative, UNFPA Kenya. It will also include members of the steering committee that include the UN participating agencies, namely, UNFPA, UNESCO, ILO, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, WFP and FAO. Others will include development partners line government institutions drawn from different ministries, agencies and departments, including the Embassy of Canada, Executive office of the President, State Departments for Youth Affairs, TVET, Labour and Skills Development, MSMEs, National Youth Council, Council of Governors, National Council for Persons with Disability, among others. Additionally, the committee will include civil society, youth serving organizations, representatives of UN youth sounding boards, the private sector among others.

The members of this Steering committee will meet annually, while the technical committee will meet on a quarterly basis. The meetings will examine the progress of the implementation of the JP, develop strategies for ensuring proper coordination and reporting, all aimed at improving on the quality and timelines for the implementation of the JP. The committees will also come up with task teams to handle specific issues relating to the implementation of the JP. They may include a wide array of stakeholders, including officials from the PUNOS, line ministries, development partners, NGO's, among others.

Figure: JP Governance Structure



7. Fund Management Arrangements

- The SDG MPTF Kenya uses a pass-through fund management modality where the Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office acts as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Fund.
- The Administrative Agent will make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Fund Account based on decisions from the Fund Board, in line with the budget set forth in the Programme Document.
- The Participating UN Organizations will:
 - Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
 - Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
 - Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct a maximum of 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

8. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Narrative reports

The Participating UN Organizations will present the following reports to the Secretariat for consolidation and further transmission the Administrative Agent:

- Annual narrative reports to be provided no more than three months (March 31st) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports after the end of activities contained in the program-related approved document, including the final year of such activities, to be submitted no more than four months (April 30th) in the following year after the financial closure of the project.

Annual and final reports will exhibit results based on evidence. Annual and final narrative reports will compare actual results against estimated results in terms of outputs and outcomes and they will explain the reasons of higher or lower performance. The final narrative report will also include the analysis of how the outputs and outcomes have contributed to the Fund's global impact.

Financial Reports

The Participating UN Organizations HQs will present the following financial statements and reports to the *Administrative Agent*:

(a) *Annual financial statements and reports to December 31st, regarding released resources by the Fund to them; these shall be provided no more than four months (April 30th) after the ending of the calendar year.*

(b) *Final certified financial statements and financial reports after the completion of activities contained in the program-related approved document, including the final year of such activities, to be submitted no more than five months (May 31st) in the following year after the financial closure of the project.*

9. SDG Targets and Indicators

Please consult Annex: [SDG List](#)

Please select no more than three Goals and five SDG targets relevant to your programme.

(selections may be bolded)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [select max 3 goals]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 (No poverty)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 (Zero hunger)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 (Good health & well-being)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities & Communities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 4 (Quality education)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption & Production)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 5 (Gender equality)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 (Climate action)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 14 (Life below water)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 (Sustainable energy)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 (Life on land)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 (Decent work & Economic Growth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 16 (Peace, justice & strong institutions)
<input type="checkbox"/>	SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals)		
Relevant SDG Targets and Indicators [Depending on the selected SDG please indicate the relevant target and indicators.]			
Target	Indicator # and Description		Estimated % Budget allocated
Target 5.5	Ensure participation in leadership and decision making		30
Target 5.9	Adopt and strengthen policies and enforceable legislation for gender equality		10
Target 8.3	Promote policies to support job creation and growing enterprise		10

Target 8.5	Full employment and decent work with equal pay	20
Target 8.6	Promote youth employment, education and training	20
Target 9.3	Increase access to financial services and markets	10

10. Risk

What risks and challenges will complicate this solution, and how they will be managed and overcome?

Please enter no more than 3.

Event	Categories Financial Operational Organizational Political (regulatory and/or strategic)	Level 3 – Very High 2 – Medium High 1 - Low	Likelihood 6 – Expected 5 – Highly Likely 4 – Likely 3 – Moderate 2 – Low Likelihood 1- Not Likely 0 – Not Applicable	Impact 5 – Extreme 4 – Major 3 – Moderate 2 – Minor 1 – Insignificant	Mitigating Measures (List the specific mitigation measures)	Risk Owner	
Risk 1 Description Anchor ministry: Due to the disparate nature of the programme and its objectives, decision making would require wide stakeholder consultations which may slow down decision making	<i>Select from above</i> Political (regulatory and/or strategic) Operational	<i>Select from above</i> 2 – Medium High	<i>Select from above</i> 5 – Highly Likely	<i>Select from above</i> 4 – Major	The Joint programme has conducted wide stakeholder mapping and engaged the various government ministries, departments and agencies as well civil society and the private sector in the design of the JP. It has recommended the Youth, Sports and Culture Ministry as the anchor ministry. The results framework also includes an activity on coordination to ensure that all	PUNOS, Line Ministries and stakeholders	

					stakeholders are aligned and results acceptable to all.		
Risk 2 Description Inadequate funding: The JP is predicated on added value of bringing together the strengths of various UN Agencies. It also presumes some level of internal contribution to complement external resources and add scale to the interventions. The Funding landscape is shrinking and donor prioritizes stretched	<i>Select from above</i> Financial	<i>Select from above</i> 3 – Very High	<i>Select from above</i> 5 – Highly Likely	<i>Select from above</i> 4 – Major	The PUNOs engaged in the results areas of the JP have internal projects that correspond to the objectives. What is required is alignment with the JP objectives and geographic choices and modalities for implementation	PUNOS, Line Ministries and stakeholders	
Risk 3 Description Contribution by Target Groups: The project design targets youth. The diversity means	<i>Select from above</i> Financial Operational	<i>Select from above</i> 2 – Medium High	<i>Select from above</i> 4 – Likely	<i>Select from above</i> 3 – Moderate	The JP has proposed the establishment of skills development public private outcome fund and established a multi-stakeholder steering	PUNOS, Line Ministries and stakeholders	

that the project results will fall with different line ministries. Each of the government departments/ministries are resourced differently. There is risk of certain outputs lagging due to lack of partner contribution					committee that draws membership from government to ensure the proposed interventions are anchored within the government frameworks and aligns with government development priority areas as stipulated in the Kenya Kwanza manifesto, BETA and MTP IV.		
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11. Work plans and budgets

Budget per UNDG Categories (Year - 2024-2028):

	UNDG budget									
	SDG MPTF Kenya									
	UN Joint Programme on Youth Skills, Employability and Civic Engagement									
	48 Months (2024 -2028)									
PROGRAMME BUDGET										
	CATEGORY	UNFPA	UNESCO	UNDP	ILO	UN Women	UNICEF	WFP	FAO	Total Amount (US\$)
1	Staff and other personnel costs	120,000	90,000	74,400	0	72,000	0	0	70,070	426,470
2	Supplies, Commodities, Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	17,800	0	16,863	0	0	0	0	0	34,663
4	Contractual Services	231,400	270,200	219,215	246,503	196,103	246,503	199,696	150,646	1,760,266
5	Travel	35,600	38,600	33,725	35,215	28,015	35,215	28,528	21,521	256,419
6	Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	General Operating and Other Direct Costs	71,200	77,200	67,451	70,429	56,029	70,429	57,056	43,042	512,836
	Total Programme Costs	476,000	476,000	411,654	352,147	352,147	352,147	285,280	285,279	2,990,654
8	Indirect Support Costs**	33,320	33,320	28,816	24,650	24,650	24,650	19,970	19,970	209,346
	TOTAL Programmable Amount	509,320	509,320	440,470	376,797	376,797	376,797	305,250	305,249	3,200,000

* The rate shall not exceed 7% of the total of categories 1-7, as specified in the SDG MPTF Kenya MOU and should follow the rules and guidelines of each recipient organization. Note that Agency-incurred direct project implementation costs should be charged to the relevant budget line, in line with UNSDG guidance.

Signatures

For: UNFPA, Kenya Name: Anders Thomsen Title: Representative Date: November 1, 2024	For: UNESCO, ROEA Name: Louise Haxthausen Title: Director and Representative Date: November 1, 2024
For: WFP, Kenya Name: Lauren Landis Title: Director and Country Representative Date: 6/11/2024	For: UN Women, Kenya Name: Anna Mutavati Title: Representative Date: November 1, 2024
For: UNDP, Kenya Name: Anthony Ngororano Title: Resident Representative Date: 04-Nov-2024	For: UNICEF, Kenya Name: Shaheen Nilofer Title: Country Representative Date:
For: ILO CO – Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda Name: Caroline Khamati Mugalla Title: Director Date: November 5, 2024	For: FAO, Kenya Name: Nyabenyi Tipo Tito Title: Representative a.i. Date: 18/2/2025
For: UN Resident Coordinators Office Name: Dr. Stephen Jackson Title: UN Kenya Resident Coordinator Date: 12 November 2024	

Annex 1: SDG List

Target	Description
TARGET_1.1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
TARGET_1.2	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
TARGET_1.3	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
TARGET_1.4	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
TARGET_1.5	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
TARGET_1.a	1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions
TARGET_1.b	1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
TARGET_2.1	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
TARGET_2.2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
TARGET_2.3	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
TARGET_2.4	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
TARGET_2.5	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
TARGET_2.a	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries
TARGET_2.b	2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round
TARGET_2.c	2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility
TARGET_3.1	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
TARGET_3.2	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and

Target	Description
	under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
TARGET_3.3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
TARGET_3.4	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
TARGET_3.5	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
TARGET_3.6	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
TARGET_3.7	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
TARGET_3.8	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
TARGET_3.9	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
TARGET_3.a	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
TARGET_3.b	3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all
TARGET_3.c	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET 3.d	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
TARGET_4.1	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
TARGET_4.2	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
TARGET_4.3	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
TARGET_4.4	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
TARGET_4.5	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
TARGET_4.6	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
TARGET_4.7	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
TARGET_4.a	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
TARGET_4.b	4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and

Target	Description
	communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
TARGET_4.c	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States
TARGET_5.1	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
TARGET_5.2	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
TARGET_5.3	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
TARGET_5.4	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
TARGET_5.5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
TARGET_5.6	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
TARGET_5.a	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
TARGET 5.b	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
TARGET_5.c	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
TARGET_6.1	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
TARGET_6.2	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
TARGET_6.3	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
TARGET_6.4	6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
TARGET_6.5	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
TARGET_6.6	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
TARGET_6.a	6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
TARGET_6.b	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
TARGET_7.1	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
TARGET_7.2	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
TARGET_7.3	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
TARGET_7.a	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Target	Description
TARGET_7.b	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support
TARGET_8.1	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
TARGET_8.10	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
TARGET_8.2	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
TARGET_8.3	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
TARGET_8.4	8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
TARGET_8.5	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
TARGET_8.6	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
TARGET_8.7	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
TARGET_8.8	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
TARGET_8.9	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET_8.a	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
TARGET_8.b	8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization
TARGET_9.1	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
TARGET_9.2	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
TARGET_9.3	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
TARGET_9.4	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
TARGET_9.5	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
TARGET_9.a	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed

Target	Description
	countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States
TARGET 9. b	9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
TARGET_9.c	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020
TARGET 10. 1	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
TARGET 10. 2	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
TARGET 10. 3	10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
TARGET_10. 4	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
TARGET 10. 5	10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
TARGET 10. 6	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
TARGET_10. 7	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
TARGET 10. a	10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements
TARGET 10. b	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
TARGET 10. c	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent
TARGET 11. 1	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
TARGET_11. 2	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
TARGET_11. 3	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
TARGET_11. 4	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
TARGET 11. 5	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
TARGET_11. 6	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
TARGET 11. 7	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
TARGET 11. a	11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
TARGET_11. b	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and

Target	Description
	adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
TARGET_11. c	11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
TARGET 12. 1	12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
TARGET_12. 2	12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
TARGET_12. 3	12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
TARGET 12. 4	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
TARGET_12. 5	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
TARGET 12. 6	12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
TARGET 12. 7	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
TARGET_12. 8	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature
TARGET_12. a	12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
TARGET_12. b	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
TARGET 12. c	12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities
TARGET_13. 1	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
TARGET 13. 2	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
TARGET 13. 3	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
TARGET_13. a	13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
TARGET_13. b	13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
TARGET_14. 1	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
TARGET_14. 2	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in

Target	Description
	order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
TARGET 14.3	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
TARGET 14.4	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
TARGET 14.5	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
TARGET 14.6	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ³
TARGET_14.7	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
TARGET 14.a	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
TARGET_14.b	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
TARGET_14.c	14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”
TARGET_15.1	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
TARGET 15.2	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
TARGET_15.3	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
TARGET 15.4	15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
TARGET 15.5	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
TARGET 15.6	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
TARGET_15.7	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
TARGET_15.8	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
TARGET 15.9	15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts
TARGET_15.a	15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
TARGET_15.b	15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such

Target	Description
	management, including for conservation and reforestation
TARGET 15.c	15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities
TARGET_16.1	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
TARGET 16.10	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
TARGET 16.2	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
TARGET 16.3	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
TARGET_16.4	16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime
TARGET_16.5	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms
TARGET 16.6	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
TARGET 16.7	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
TARGET_16.8	16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance
TARGET_16.9	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
TARGET_16.a	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime
TARGET 16.b	16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
TARGET_17.1	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
TARGET_17.10	17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
TARGET 17.11	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
TARGET_17.12	17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
TARGET 17.13	17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
TARGET_17.14	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
TARGET_17.15	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
TARGET 17.16	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
TARGET 17.17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Target	Description
TARGET 17.18	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
TARGET_17.19	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries
TARGET 17.2	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
TARGET 17.3	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
TARGET_17.4	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
TARGET 17.5	17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
TARGET_17.6	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
TARGET 17.7	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
TARGET_17.8	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
TARGET 17.9	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Annex 2: PUNOS and their comparative advantage

Agency/ PUNO	Comparative advantage and alignment to strategic objectives
UNFPA	UNFPA is dedicated to addressing inequalities that create disadvantages for the youth by enhancing the skills and opportunities for youth to ensure bodily autonomy, leadership, and participation, and to build human capital. Within the JP, UNFPA will bring its expertise in amplifying youth voices in decision making processes as well as equipping the youth with life skills to help them deal with day to day challenges and ultimately realise their potential. UNFPA will also deploy its expertise in data, innovation and leading the UN Youth and Adolescent TWG to ensure availability of evidence on youth development; support incubation and acceleration of youth led innovations and provide leadership to the JP. It will also share insights on management and administration of outcome funds anticipated in the skilling and employability pillars.
UNESCO	UNESCO connects education to the fast-evolving world of work through its promotion of skills for work and life. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) helps youth and adults develop the abilities, knowledge, values and attitudes they need to find decent work and contribute to building a peaceful, healthy, just and sustainable world. UNESCO will contribute to the targets of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all and those of SDG8 for decent work and economic growth. UNESCO will co-lead the JP alongside UNFPA.
UNICEF	UNICEF is dedicated to being a child- and young people's organisation, and in the spirit of Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which lays out children's right to be heard on matters that affect them, committed to listening to them and working in partnership with them to ensure their needs are met. It aims to do this through catalytic child, adolescent and young people's engagement and empowerment
ILO	The ILO's tripartite structure brings together governments, employers and workers to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. The ILO is dedicated to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue on work-related issues. Within the goal of ensuring youth targeting and inclusion in socio-economic transformation, the ILO approach and technical expertise on skills development, labour market assessment and employment services will support school to work transition for youth towards meaningful economic opportunities. Through ILO tripartite structures and leveraging on its social partners, social dialogue will be mainstreamed across the JP strategic pillars to enhance inclusion and build consensus.
UNDP	UNDP has long-standing collaborations with government, the private sector, academic institutions, civil society organisations, and marginalised groups. With these well-established partnerships with multi-sectoral stakeholders, UNDP can be a convener on youth employability and entrepreneurship issues. The agency brings in technical knowledge, value-based and holistic approaches as well as a convening power of youth and youth sector players particularly through the UNDP Youth sounding board in 2020. Further to this, UNDP is the UN agency assigned SDG integrator, UNDP will be able to utilize the network of UN agencies for holistic interventions for sustainable youth empowerment and employment and skills.
WFP	WFP has developed the Youth Empowerment and Employment Strategy 2023-2027 in collaboration with the Government of Kenya (GoK). In partnership with County Govts multi-sectoral teams, WFP has a youth skilling mentorship programme for youth engaged in agribusiness in targeted counties aimed at ensuring the youth are equipped with relevant set of skills for good agricultural practice in value chains. It intends to initiate youth voices/dialogues programmes to provide youth opportunity to express themselves and to be sensitised of opportunities that could be explored towards achieving social and economic empowerment.

UN Women	UN Women will leverage on its expertise in rights-based approaches and its position as the convener on gender equality within the UN system to mobilize a broad constituency of stakeholders to bring about lasting and transformative change for all youth including young women and girls. UN Women's Strategic Note (2023-2026) prioritises youth specifically in areas relevant to this JP which include Democratic Governance; Economic Empowerment including equitable access to skills for young women and girls; evidence generation through the global Women Count programme; male engagement; coordination within the UN System and with government and other stakeholders; and inclusion of women and girls in Innovation and Technology to bridge the digital gender divide. UN Women brings strategic partnerships established with young-women led and young-women serving organisations, Government of Kenya, the private sector, international financial institutions (IFIs), research organisations, the media, men and boys, and other stakeholders which are strategic for the successful implementation of the JP.
FAO	FAO has identified the themes of gender, youth, and inclusion (for reduced inequalities and leave no one behind, LNOB) across the four strategic areas of better production, better nutrition, better environment and better life. In addition to this, targeting of youth is mainstreamed across FAO programs and is integrated across multiple sectors through the agri-food systems approach which ultimately contributes to the JP. This is backed by the alignment of FAOs youth program and the support it offers the Government of Kenya in development of the National Youth in Agribusiness strategy. The programs will therefore contribute to all three pillars of the JP in addition to the agriculture sector also being aligned with the national BETA strategic framework.