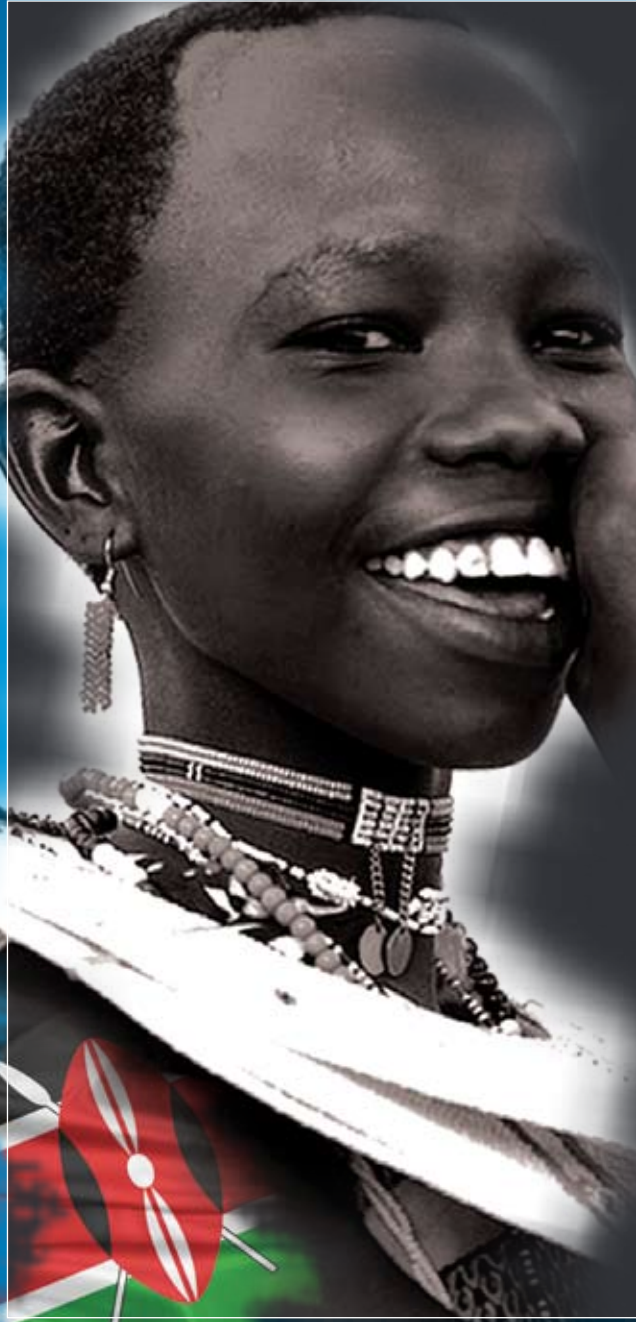




Renewing the hope of Kenyans

U N
D P

Kenya



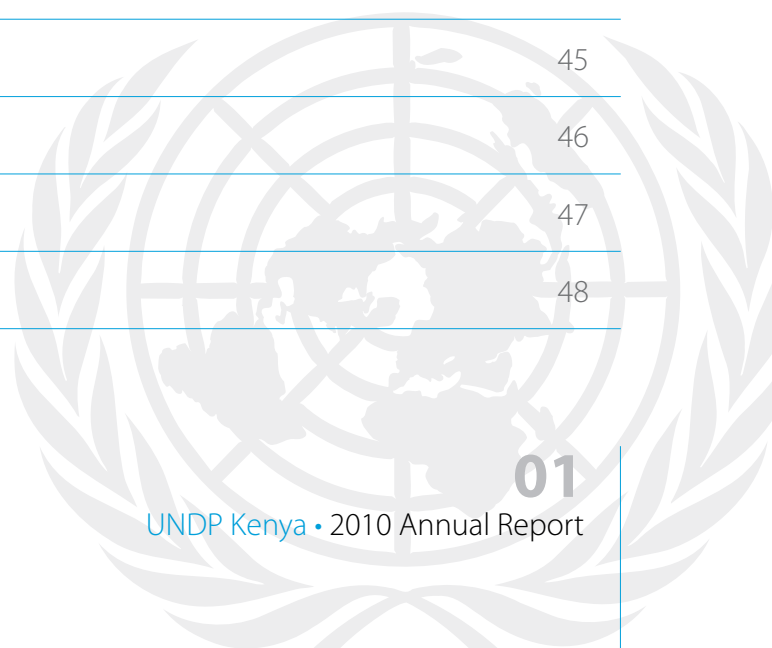
2010
• Annual Report •



In a quest to meet the MDGs on gender, the new constitution provides for a 30% representation of women in the elected and public offices.

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**The new rights based constitution celebrates
the diversity of the Kenyan people.**

“Looking forward, 2011 will be an even more interesting year for the country. UNDP will continue to support the implementation of the new constitution.”

A New Beginning for Kenya

The people of Kenya marked an important milestone in the year 2010 when they endorsed the new Constitution. This marked a new beginning and a remarkable turnaround for the country and its people, who for more than 20 years sought a new constitution. UNDP is happy to have been part of this process and will continue supporting the country achieve its aspirations as outlined in the new constitution.

UNDP has been at the forefront of supporting the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation process. In 2010, UNDP continued to support initiatives tailored to restoring fundamental rights and liberties, promoting healing and reconciliation, and addressing long term socio-economic issues in the country. During the year, the country programme invested USD 41 million on projects in Kenya.

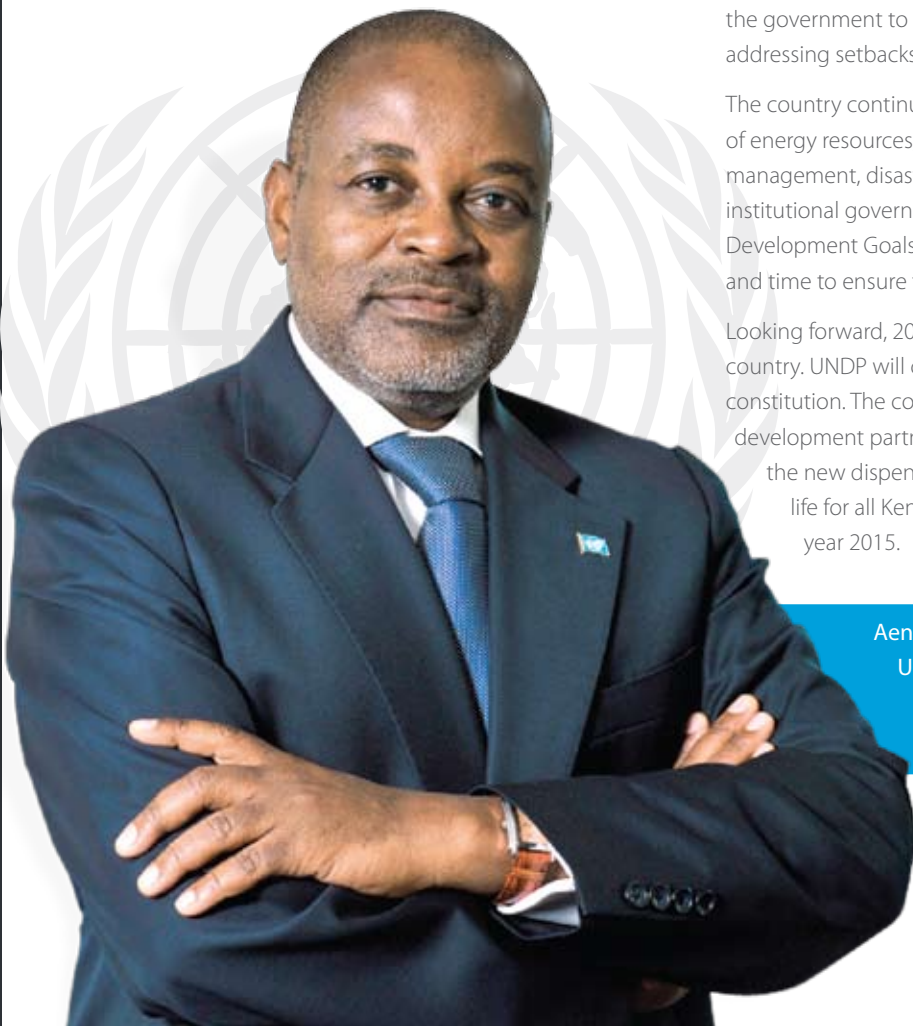
On the new Constitution, UNDP worked closely with the Committee of Experts on the Constitutional Review Process this was in addition to support extended to the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC). On Peace building, UNDP joined hands with key stakeholders to launch a peace campaign known as UWIANO (or Cohesion). UWIANO is aimed at encouraging national cohesion and peaceful co-existence, and to establish a solid foundation for national cohesion and integration.

To address youth unemployment and reduce poverty, UNDP supports the Government in creating policies that aim to spur trade, investment and job creation. Of particular interest is the National Human Development Report (2010) on the role of the youth in development. UNDP also helped the government to review the progress on MDGs and map out ways of addressing setbacks to achieving the goals.

The country continues to face challenges of efficient access and use of energy resources, climate change, environmental protection and management, disasters in the form of drought, floods, HIV/ AIDS, weak institutional governance systems as well as the attain the Millennium Development Goals. It is in these areas that UNDP will direct its resources and time to ensure they are achieved.

Looking forward, 2011 will be an even more interesting year for the country. UNDP will continue to support the implementation of the new constitution. The country office will work closely with other UN agencies, development partners, Government and the civil society to ensure that the new dispensation supports the improvement of the quality of life for all Kenyans and ultimately the achievement of MDGs by the year 2015.

Aeneas C. Chuma,
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator and
Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya



“The constitution is now explicitly committed to ensuring that Kenyans have equitable access to economic and social rights.”

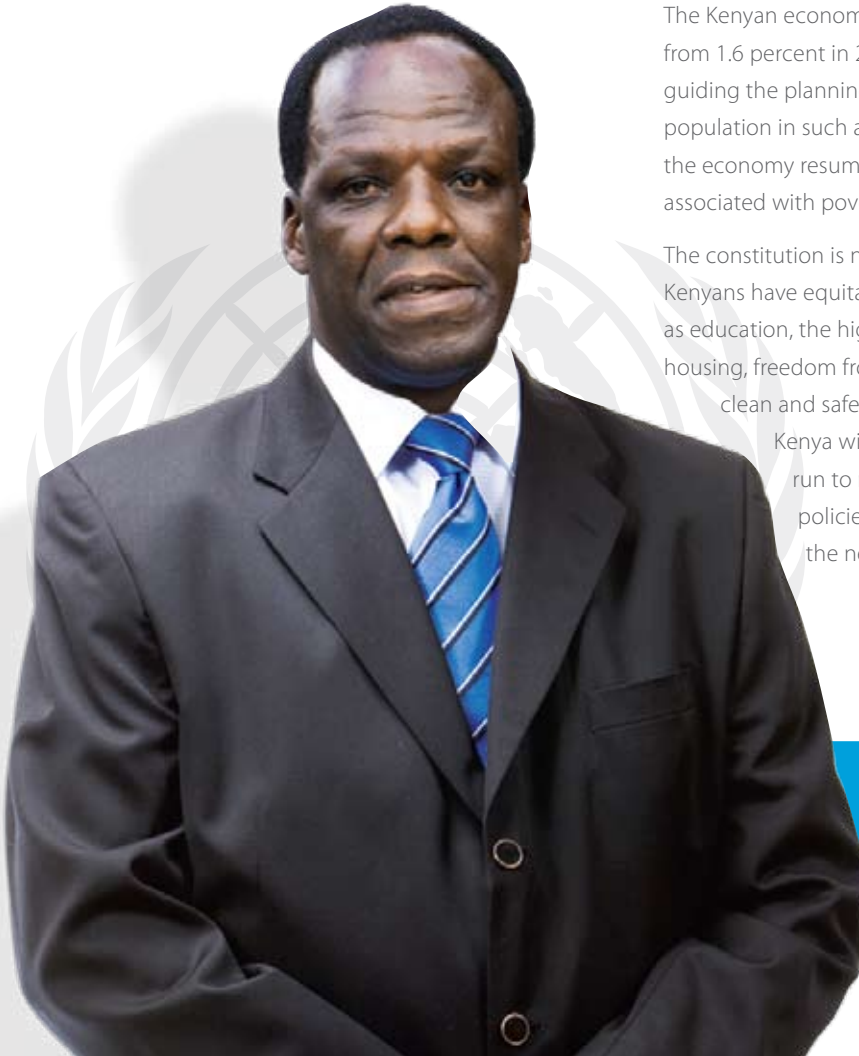
In 2010, Kenya underwent some of the most historic moments since her independence from Britain in 1963. On 27th August, Kenya promulgated a new constitution with a two-tier government, one central and the other based on 47 new counties. The constitution also lays a strong emphasis on human rights, political transparency in decision-making, separation of powers, and every citizen's entitlement to the most critical inputs into human development such as education, health, and an equal chance to earn a personal livelihood in a safe and clean environment.

In the same year, the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 released Kenya's 2009 population census in a record time of 18- months, an event that was hailed by the international community for its thoroughness, and accuracy. According to the census, Kenya had a population of 38.6 million people in 2009, up from 28.7 million in 1999. When the complete data from the census is analyzed, it will give us access to unprecedented information on housing conditions, education, livestock ownership etc, all of which are necessary for realistic social and economic planning.

Our planning for the future of Kenya must therefore take cognizance of these important landmarks of 2010: a rapidly-increasing and young population with guaranteed access to the promises made in the constitution. All this must be done within the framework and guidance of Kenya Vision 2030.

The Kenyan economy is expected to grow by 5.4 percent in 2011, up from 1.6 percent in 2008. The Ministry has therefore committed itself to guiding the planning process under a two-tier government with a rising population in such a way that the momentum in economic growth that the economy resumed in 2010 is not lost. Growth in Kenya has been associated with poverty reduction and improved human development.

The constitution is now explicitly committed to ensuring that Kenyans have equitable access to 'economic and social rights such as education, the highest attainable standard of health, adequate housing, freedom from hunger, gender and regional equity, access to clean and safe water, and social security'. This also indicates that Kenya will remain constitutionally committed in the long run to many of the objectives that it adopted in its MDG policies in 2002. Working with the line ministries and the new county governments, the Ministry of Planning,

A portrait of Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, MP, Minister for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. He is a Black man with short hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a blue striped tie. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, abstract graphic with circular and leaf-like patterns.

Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, MP
Minister for Planning, National
Development and Vision 2030

National Development and Vision 2030 will continue to monitor indicators of progress made and to suggest the strategic interventions required to advance progress in overall human development. As in the past, stakeholders and intended beneficiaries will be consulted and involved in implementation at both central and county levels.

This calls for continued cooperation between the Kenya government and its international development partners toward achieving these social and economic goals. As the Ministry for Planning proceeds to prepare its second Mid-Term Development Plan for Vision 2030, covering the period 2012 to 2016, it will bear all this in mind.

The constitutional aspect on devolution will affect the country's planning strategy in other ways. Kenya will in the near-future devolve a large number of government responsibilities, and funding to the new 47 counties. The constitution commits the government to passing down to the counties each year, the equivalent of at least 15 percent of total revenues that were centrally collected in the previous financial year. The funds will be spent in accordance with the county development plans and annual budgets that will be approved by the central government, under the guidance from the new Commission of Revenue Allocation, the Senate and Parliament.

Given its long experience with the Constitutional Development Fund, the Ministry will play a key role in devising the appropriate technical formulas for resource allocation that

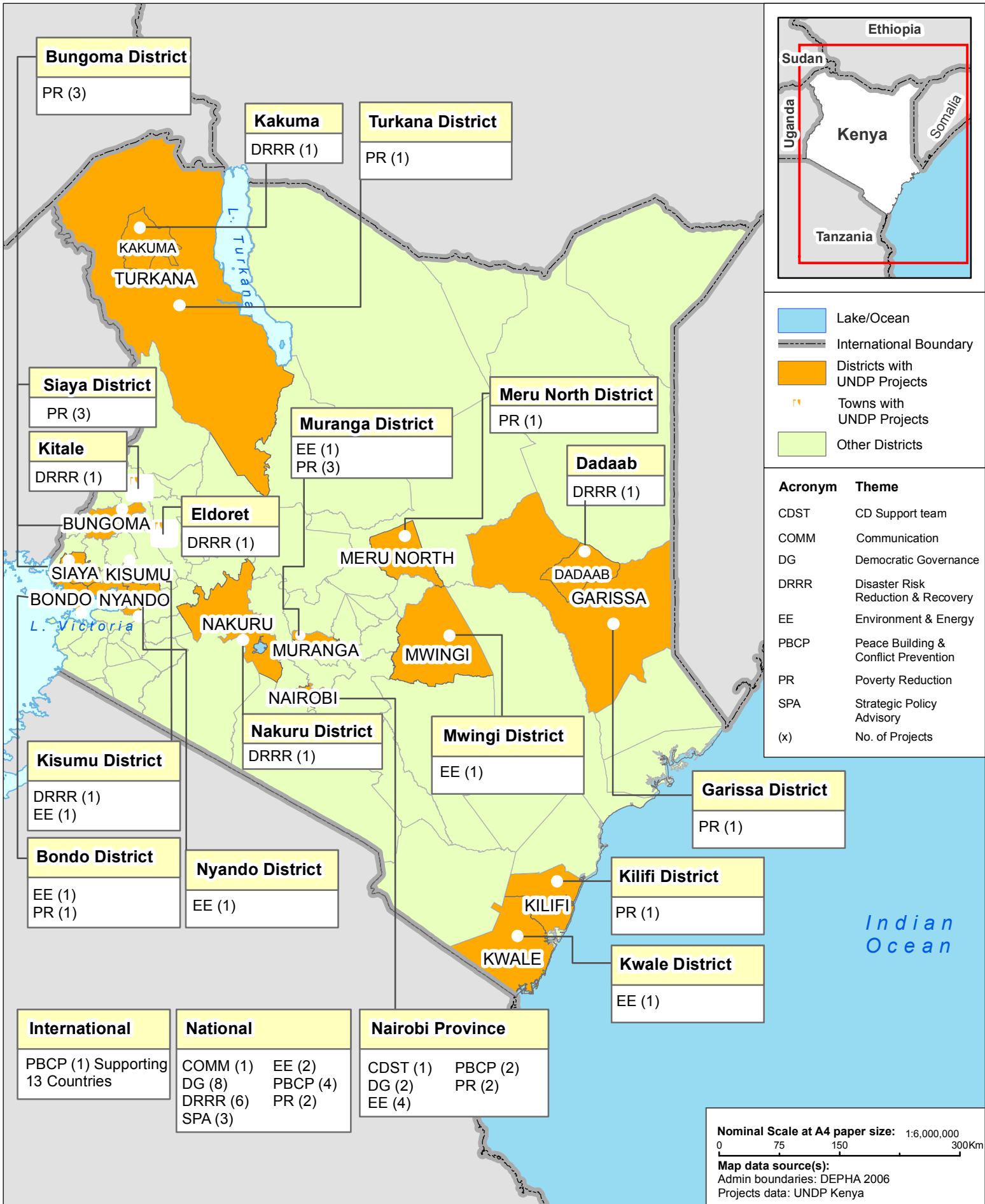
are fair and acceptable to all stakeholders. The new population census data will be especially useful in this exercise, as will be poverty data by regions collected under the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey. Most of the functions in the rural areas presently handled by the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Co-operatives, and Trade Regulation will in future be handled by the proposed county authorities. To integrate all these functions, the counties are expected to generate their own development plans. With its past experience in district planning the ministry will play a major supportive in the formulation of county plans, and budgeting priorities.

In the past, the Ministry of Planning, National development and Vision 2030 has been responsible for the background research and production of district (and sectoral) plans in line with Vision 2030. The Ministry is convinced that its staff at headquarters and relevant staff in new counties will adjust Kenya's planning strategy to respond to the needs of the new system. Indeed the process of launching the new system has already begun.

In all this, the Ministry will rely on the co-operation of line ministries, county governments, private sector, civil society, stakeholders and parastatals involved in both national and county planning. It will also collaborate with our international development partners and all these interested parties in achieving MDGs and Vision 2030 objectives under the new government structures. Our staff are ready and willing to play that role.

UNDP Kenya Projects

Themes by Geographic coverage



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

UNDP Kenya Projects by Practice Area

CD Support Team		Ke Adapt CC Aridland	mwingi
Support to CPAP	nairobi	Acces to Clean Energy	nairobi/ kisumu
Communications		Africa Adaptation	national
Communications for Development	national		
Democratic Governance		Peace Building & Conflict Prevention	
IMF Adviser at MoF	nairobi	Armed Violence	national
NEPAD/APRM Sustaining Dialogue	national	Support to RECSA II	nairobi
Civic Education - URAIA	national	Conflict Transformation	national
Support to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs	national	Peace Support Operation Training (international supporting 13 countries)	
Non State Actors CSDG	national	Supporting Implementation of the Peace Agreements	nairobi
MoJNCCA Capacity Support Agenda 4 Reforms	national	Peace Building Kenya	national
Support to Electoral	national	Consolidating the Peace Process and Establishing the foundations for a peaceful political transition in Kenya	national
Implementation of Sexual Offences Act	nairobi		
Public Sector Reform	national		
External RD at MoF	national		
Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery		Poverty Reduction	
Loki, Kakuma, Dadaab	dadaab/ kakuma	KNYD&T Programme	muranga/ bungoma/ siaya/ bondo/ turkana/ kilifi/ garissa/ meru
Joint UN Programme	national	Fanikisha Promoting Women in Business & Investment in Kenya	nairobi
Enhancing GIPA & CSO Partnerships-KANGO	national	District Business Solution Centres	muranga/ bungoma/ siaya
Responding to HIV/AIDS at the Workplace	national	Expanded BAACH Project	yatta/ bungoma/ muranga/ siaya
Post Election Violence Livelihood Recovery Project	nakuru/ kitale/ kisumu/ eldoret	NESC PP Dialogue	nairobi
Emergency Response to Drought	national	PSDS Donor Coordination Unit Support	national
Enhanced Capacity for Recover from floods in Kenya	national	IMD (Inclusive Market Development)	national
Disaster Risk Management for Kenya	national		
Environment & Energy		Strategic Policy Advisory	
Nairobi River Basin Phase II	nairobi	Mainstreaming MDGs & Pro-Poor Policies	national
Improved Conservation and Governance	kwale	Support to the ERD	national
Enhancing Water Governance through HRBA	bondo	Support to Vision 2030 Implementation	national
Thai Village Model	muranga		
Standards & Labeling	nairobi		
Resource Utilisation in the Wetlands of River Nyando	nyando		
Forest Recovery Policy and Strategy	national		
Poverty & Environment Initiative	nairobi		

Kenya is likely to attain the universal primary education MDG, thanks to the free primary education introduced in 2003.



Focus on 2010

UNDP continues to support the Government and people of Kenya to progress towards an improved quality of life as outlined in the Vision 2030. The year 2010 was particularly successful for the country and UNDP is happy to have been associated with this success especially in the promulgation of the new constitution which marked a new beginning towards a prosperous future.

The country programme for UNDP Kenya is modeled on five strategic thematic areas of governance; poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs; peace building and conflict transformation, disaster risk reduction and energy and environment. In the year 2010 UNDP invested \$41 million at national, regional and local levels in a quest to improve the lives of the most affected.

Key Development Trends

Programme implementation remains responsive to the rapid evolving economic and political landscape in the country.

Economic Trends in 2010

Kenya continued to recover well from financial and economic crises and the effects of post election violence with a GDP growth from 2.6% in 2009 to 5% in 2010. However, this is still below the 10% growth envisaged by Vision 2030, which is expected to drive Kenya to a medium income country status by the year 2030.

The relatively good economic performance was supported by improved performance in tourism, transport and

communication, construction industries, wholesale and retail trade, financial sectors as well as the agricultural sector.

The annual average inflation was 9.3% in 2010 and is expected to improve to below 5.0% in 2011. The country's external debt to GDP ratio decreased from 22.4% in June 2009 to 21.3% in June 2010, while the domestic debt to GDP ratio increased from 21.7% to 25.9% during the same period. Kenya's overall fiscal deficit for FY 2009/2010 is unlikely to exceed 5%, while the overall balance of payments reached 3.3% of GDP in 2009.

The IMF estimates that balance of payments (percent of GDP) is -13.6% and -14.1% respectively for 2010/2011 and 2011/2012. Gross official reserves (in billions of US dollars) are 4.1 and 4.4 months of import cover respectively.

Economic recovery is expected to accelerate between 2010 and 2011 as a result of increased domestic demand, coupled with stable interest rates and low inflation levels. To that effect, real economic growth is projected to be 5% in 2010, 6.5% in 2011 and 7.8% in 2012.

However, to achieve and sustain the 10% GDP growth rate projected by Vision 2030, the economy needs to operate at higher levels of efficiency and technological progress. This requires deeper reforms to improve Kenya's business environment, in addition to improving infrastructure. The stabilization and improvement of the global economy will enhance exports for the country in addition to the country servicing manufactured goods market in the sub region including Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and Tanzania.

Progress on MDGs

Kenya is likely to achieve the MDG on Education by 2015, and has made remarkable progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and in curbing infant mortality. However, it is lagging behind in the remaining five MDGs including addressing maternal mortality which has increased between 2003 and 2009. Kenya's overall socio-economic performance, complimented by sustainable institutional and governance reforms, will pave the way towards the country achieving all 8 MDGs by 2015.

Political Trends

Between 2009 and 2010 Kenya was, and continues to be affected by several significant political changes. On 4 August 2010, 67% of voters endorsed the new Constitution, which was promulgated on 27 August 2010. The peaceful and successful referendum demonstrated that Kenya is back to institutional and democratic normalcy and capable of building democracy in a polarized society. Following the successful referendum process, Kenyans have expressed great satisfaction with the performance of the electoral management body indicating a

restoration of confidence in the electoral system and processes. Moreover, the main action points in Agenda Four are provided for in the New Constitution and implementation, though expected to be long term and complicated, nonetheless the process of reform is underway.

The centrality of Parliament is entrenched in the Constitution and Parliament's oversight capacity is expected to ensure that the reforms remain on track and that the Constitution is implemented in both spirit and letter. The vital role of the civil society in the successful implementation of the Constitution is recognized. A strong and independent Commission for Implementation of the Constitution will be instrumental to the successful realization of the Constitution.

Gender Equality Gains

The New Constitution introduces fundamental and radical changes to all three branches of Kenya's Government, and the country's overall political and economic system. It establishes new institutions for the management of public affairs at both national and sub-national levels, with an innovative devolved government and an advanced Bill of Rights.

The New Constitution also introduces substantive gender gains and recognizes affirmative action for vulnerable groups like women, youth and persons with disabilities. For example, the new Constitution states that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender and, 5% of the members of the public elective and appointive bodies must be persons with disabilities. It also provides for youth seats in the National Assembly.



A farmer feeds fish in Nyando where UNDP is assisting the community in conserving the wetlands. Fish farming has helped the farmers increase their income as well as food security.

Beyond the Referendum, there remains a need to conduct extensive civic education nationally to raise awareness on the Constitution and the major changes in the governance of the country. Additionally there is a need to manage the expectations of ordinary Kenyans, as many of the changes will take time to be fully realized, and will need each Kenyan to play their role in the process.

However, national cohesion remains a challenge in Kenya. Among the population, primary identity and loyalty often lies

with ethnic or ethno-religious groups. This puts national identity at risk. This landscape is compounded by the ethnicization of politics, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, gangs and militia groups, sense of exclusion, and high levels of poverty and unemployment, especially among the youth.

Corruption remains a major challenge in Kenya. Once the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission is established, it is expected to take the lead in curbing the vice. Progress is expected to be realized with the judicial reforms which are



The new constitution champions the access to social and economic rights.

underway and with the creation of the independent office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. In addressing issues of integrity, efficiency and accountability in public service, public sector reforms remain critical in order to achieve the transformation of the public sector that is required to realize the aspirations of the Vision 2030.

Humanitarian trends and regional challenges

Kenya continues to suffer from repeated disasters and protracted conflicts, such as humanitarian threats manifested in recurring cycles of displacement, drought and flash floods, which, given their cyclical nature, have become chronic. The country, therefore, finds itself caught in a cycle of crisis, poverty and risk, which can fuel instability. Furthermore, Kenya is particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change because of its geography and, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, pastoral livestock production systems and tourism which are all heavily dependent on nature.

In some areas, human security is compromised by violent cross border conflicts, resulting in the loss of life, damage to property and internal displacement compounded by few economic alternatives to livestock keeping, inadequate infrastructure such as roads and markets to enable interaction with neighboring communities, easy availability of weapons from Sudan and Somalia and especially access to small arms and, unpredictable weather conditions leading to food insecurity, necessitating migration in search of water and pasture fueling conflicts even further.

Environment and climate change trends

Approximately 80% of the country's land mass is arid or semi-arid and supports more than 20% of the country's population. These arid and semi-arid lands host about 70% of the national livestock population and are home to over 90% of the country's wildlife, which backs the tourism industry, the second largest foreign exchange earner after agriculture.



Employees of the Royal Media Services receive an MDG award for promoting the development agenda in Kenya during the inaugural MDGs achievement awards.

According to the 2009 Millennium Development Goals Status Report, the progress on the implementation of the MDGs has been mixed. It is widely accepted that:

MDG 2 (Attainment of Universal Primary Education) is the most likely goal to be met with net enrolment rate at 92.5% in 2008 and gender parity at 0.96.

Laudable strides were also registered under MDG 4 - curbing infant mortality rates from 77 in every 1000 live births in 2003, to 52 in every 1000 live births in 2007. Mortality rates for children aged five years and below have reduced from 115 per 1000 live births to 74 between the same periods. A high contribution factor to this achievement is the improved and increasing immunization rate and coverage through the years.

Continued gains were also noted with respect to Goal 6 – the national HIV prevalence fell to 6.3% (KDHS 2008-9) from 7.4% in 2007 and 13% in 2000.

With the implementation of the New Constitution approved in August 2010 and the establishment of its enabling governance and accountability structures and mechanisms, and a longer term focus on climate change and disaster risk mitigation, there is great hope that progress on the implementation of MDGs on Goals 1 (Eradication of extreme hunger); Goal 3 (Gender

Empowerment) and Goal 7 (Sustainable environment) will markedly improve.

The Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and key sector focal points have been working closely with the UN and other partners in implementing the Medium Term Plan including the MDGs breakthrough strategy. A strategy on the implementation of the MDG Acceleration Framework has achieved:

Support to policy, implementation, monitoring and evaluation including support for the generation of more disaggregated data for poverty and welfare analysis on gender, the disabled and other vulnerable groups;

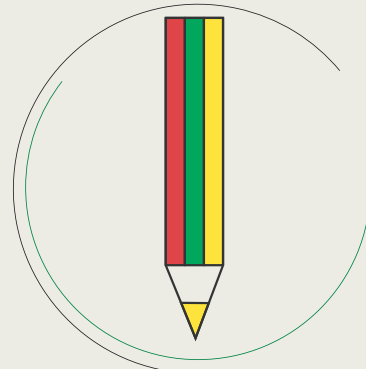
Advocacy, sensitization and capacity building on the MDGs especially at the devolved levels of government and;

Strategic partnership to promote a more coherent and coordinated approach in the implementation of the MDGs.

UNDP celebrates these achievements with the Government of Kenya and will continue to work closely with the Government, within the UN system as well as with other development partners to march forward towards the successful implementation of all the MDGs.



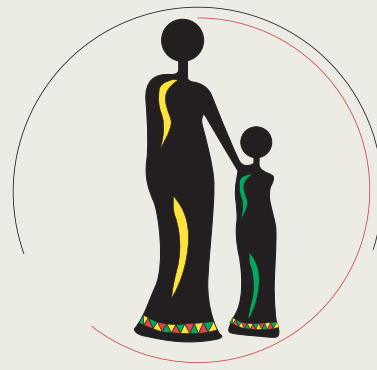
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



2. Achieve universal primary education



3. Promote gender equality and empower women



4. Reduce child mortality



5. Improve maternal health



6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other disease



7. Ensure environmental sustainability



8. Develop a global partnership for development

The new constitution has provided for equality and representation for persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups.



Building National Institutions

Through the Governance Programme UNDP Kenya seeks to enhance the capacities of key national and local level governance institutions. The new Constitution is rights-based; guarantees equality and recognizes positive action for marginalized groups like women and persons with disabilities; provides for devolution with direct implications on programming; seeks to strengthen the judicial system; promotes accountable leadership and integrity; and adopts mechanisms for efficient fiscal discipline. UNDP will therefore continue to support the implementation of the new constitution.

With the new constitution there is a substantial shift in the scope of rights and freedoms of the people. These include Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in addition to the Civil and Political Rights. The constitution seeks to protect vulnerable groups including minority groups, children, and persons with disabilities, the youth and elderly people. Essentially, the inclusion of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights into the constitution directly relates to UNDP's work in the realizations of the Millennium Development Goals. This 'legitimizes' UNDP's efforts when working specifically with vulnerable groups. The new constitution has incorporated a devolved government where service delivery is expected to be improved and responsive to the needs of the communities within devolved structures such as the counties. To support devolution UNDP will continue to support the process of

building the requisite institutional capacity to formulate policies, set goals, anticipate needs, mobilize and manage resources to meet the needs of the people.

UNDP will continue to place emphasis on accountable leadership and integrity. The office will therefore support a broader and positive discourse of accountability, ethics and integrity. UNDP sees this as a new opportunity for providing technical assistance and other support under the anticorruption portfolio.

Finally the 2012 elections will be critical to the success of the implementation of the new constitution. This will mark a turning point and UNDP is already working with likeminded stakeholder including the government and development partners to ensure that the country goes through a successful election process.

“ *No one is born a good citizen; no nation is born a democracy. Rather, both are processes that continue to evolve over a lifetime. Young people must be included from birth. A society that cuts off from its youth severs its lifeline.* **”**

Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary General

Supporting the Constitution and Renewing the Hope of Kenyans



Children participate in the International Day of Democracy marking the rebirth of the second republic.

Under the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation process that ended the 2008 violence, UNDP supported actions to restore fundamental rights and liberties, address the humanitarian crisis and promote healing and reconciliation, resolve the political crisis, and address long-term issues. In 2010, UNDP played a key role supporting the Committee of Experts on the Constitutional Review Process, including recruitment of legislative drafters and researchers, purchase of equipment; stakeholder meetings and consensus building among various stakeholders. These efforts resulted in the adoption of the new constitution which is now being implemented.

UNDP supported the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC) in the recruitment of a professional secretariat that included senior management.

In addition UNDP supported electoral process by carrying out nationwide voter education campaigns, supporting national voter registration drive that saw more than 12.4 million voters registered and capacity building that included training of the electoral commission officers to manage a free and fair referendum including introduction of the Electronic Voter Transmission Kit.

The referendum process was cleared by both the international and local observers to have been free and fair. The opposing team also accepted the final results that showed 6,092,593 (68.5 %) of the voters accepted the proposed constitution while 2,795,059 (31.4%) of the voters voted to reject the proposed constitution. In total UNDP with the support of donors invested US\$12.4 million in the referendum process.



The introduction of suggestion boxes in schools has helped reduce cases of child abuse in Taveta.

The Children of Taveta Speak Out

At Madarasani Primary School in Taveta District, bordering Tanzania, pupils can now report child abuse and neglect without fear.

The Taveta Human Rights Network (THRV) has installed an 'information box' at the school which acts as a discrete and effective tool in reporting human rights violations. The local human rights workers regularly check the boxes installed at 6 schools in the district and handle any reported cases of abuse accordingly.

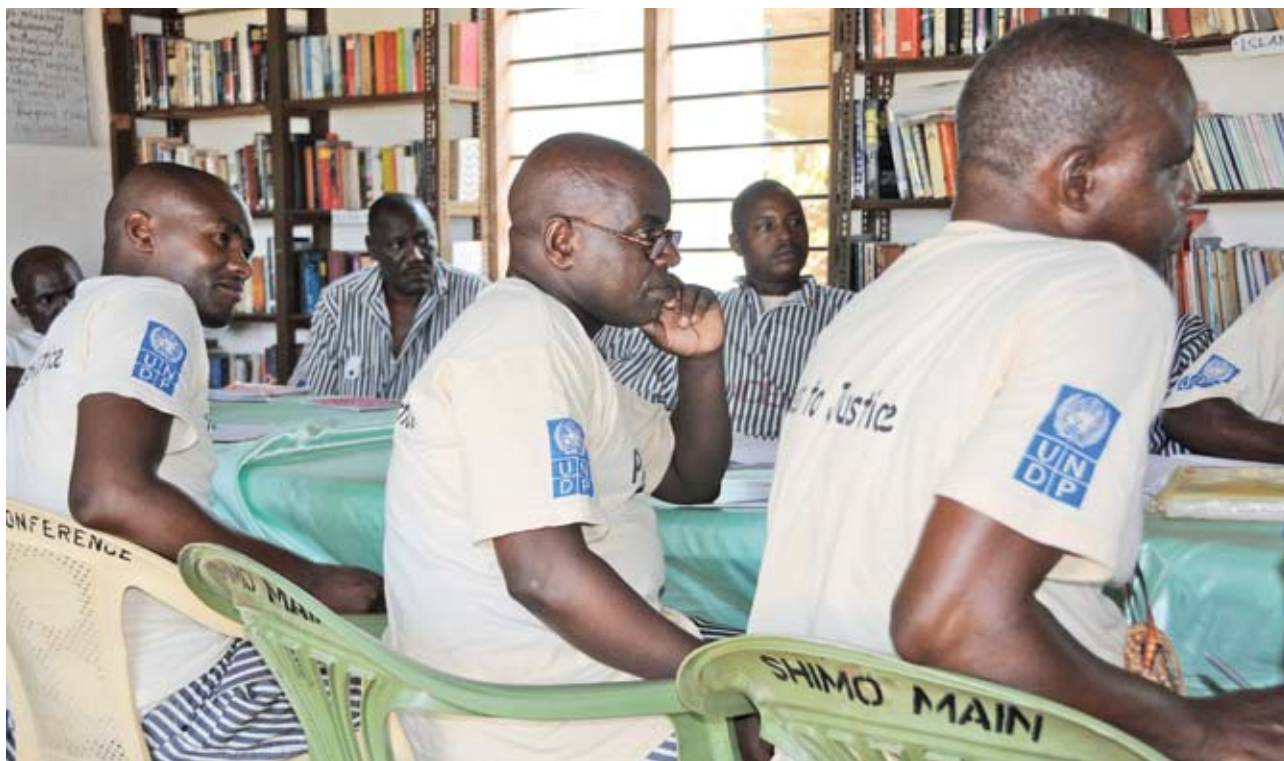
THRV is one of the 27 Human Rights Networks (HURINETs) supported by the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) under UNDP's Access to Rights Programme. KHRC and the HURINETs have noted that child protection measures in Kenya are currently not implemented effectively and fully. Compliance with such legislation would increase if the magnitude of the problem and better knowledge about the factors that put children at risk was available.

In light of this need, through the Access to Rights Initiative, KNCHR is engaging community stakeholders, especially

agencies charged with protection, as well as involving affected children, in highlighting the issues and thereby promoting adherence to protection policies.

"Kenyan children, child activists and human rights organisations are pinning their hopes on the implementation of the Children's Act to improve the lot of the nation's youth," remarked Andrew Odete, a KHRC Programme Officer and advocate working on the project.

In Kenya, the physical and sexual abuse of children, including commercial sexual exploitation is alarming. The Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) sponsored the Access to Rights Programme, and through KHRC, has assisted in the establishment of a Gender Violence Rehabilitation Centre at the Taveta District Hospital. Being the only clinic of its kind in the entire district, the centre has been vital in the treatment of physically and sexually abused children and women in the area. KHRC is one of the six organizations collaborating with UNDP and SIDA in achieving the goals of the Access to Rights Project.



Through the access to rights programme, inmates are aware of their rights and the legal process related to their cases.

Access to Justice for the inmates of Shimo La Tewa Prison

Thanks to another Access to Rights Project, implemented by Kituo Cha Sheria, inmates at the Shimo La Tewa prison, Mombasa are aware of their legal rights. Twice a month, Kituo runs a legal training seminar in Shimo La Tewa Prison. The goal is to serve the prisoners by training inmate Paralegal Co-ordinators, who will engage in providing their fellow prisoners with knowledge on their rights and pertinent laws regarding their cases.

Since 2007, the prisoners at Shimo La Tewa have received paralegal training from licensed advocates and legal specialists based at Kituo. Empowered by this training, the inmates have formed a Paralegal Association that offers legal advice to their co-inmates.

Kituo has found that many inmates have remained imprisoned for extended periods of time awaiting appeal

due to ignorance of their rights and the procedures of the criminal justice system. In a system where the average inmate waits 6 years for an appeal or verdict, the paralegal coordinators can be of an invaluable help in decongesting the jails and trial dockets. Benson Kinuthia, the acting Chairman of the Shimo La Tewa Paralegal Association has been instrumental in this endeavour, offering legal advice that led to approximately 450 successful appeals.

“I was once like most inmates who knew nothing about the law and could not afford to hire lawyers to advise them, because of the training offered by Kituo I have been able to help them and teach them about their rights,” remarked Benson.

Kituo Cha Sheria is one of the six organizations collaborating with UNDP and SIDA in achieving the goals of the Access to Rights Project.



Amkeni waKenya supports and strengthens the role of citizens in deepening democracy, human rights, access to justice and governance reforms in Kenya.

Amkeni Wakenya

Amkeni Wakenya primarily works through Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in recognition of the significant role that they play in ensuring that the aspirations of Kenyans are taken into consideration in the democratization process. Amkeni Wakenya supports and strengthens the role of citizens in the deepening of democracy, human rights, access to justice and governance reforms in Kenya.

Launched in July 2008 as the Civil Society Democratic Facility, Amkeni Wakenya is managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU).

Civic Education for the referendum 2010

Amkeni Wakenya undertook civic education on the proposed Constitution as way of preparing Kenyans to make informed choices at the Constitutional Referendum. A total of 40 Community Based Organizations and Civil Society Organizations were supported to undertake pre-referendum and post referendum activities country-wide, in total \$694,439 was advanced for this purpose.

Some of the results achieved include:

- The civic education facilitated Kenyan citizens to make informed choices on whether or not to vote for or against the draft constitution of Kenya.
- The civic education also helped to de-bunk the myths propagated by the politicians on either side of the divide, on many occasions the citizens attending civic education forums sought clarifications from Amkeni Wakenya facilitators regarding some myths they had heard from politicians on issues such as land, Kadhi courts and inheritance among others.
- The civic education activities provided the much needed information on the draft constitution as Amkeni Partners distributed thousands of copies of the draft constitution in English and Kiswahili as well as other relevant IEC materials.
- Production of Infomercials on Peaceful Referendum, Amkeni called for peaceful referendum and developed infomercials that were also translated into vernacular languages. The use of local media and vernacular radio stations with the support of Amkeni and the call for peace, led to a peaceful referendum.

Women in Kakuma, Turkana District access water at a borehole drilled with support from UNDP's Joint Host Community Project for communities hosting refugees.



Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in the new Constitution

Annually, approximately 3 to 4 million Kenyans suffer from the adverse effects of disasters that include drought, floods, diseases and fires. The country's proximity to insecure neighbours, such as Somalia and South Sudan, has resulted in a steady flow of refugees (currently estimated at 350,000) and the proliferation of small arms hence compounding the disaster situation in Kenya.

The HIV/Aids pandemic has continued to affect families with the infection rate standing at 6%. Settlement of an estimated 630,000 people displaced during the 2008 post violence crisis still persists. These factors have contributed to severe food insecurity affecting over 10 million people. Among the hard hit, are the urban poor estimated at 2.5 million people with limited access to food, as well as an income loss due to the economic slump affecting the small scale industries from the 2009 drought and power crisis.

The passing of the new constitution provides enormous opportunities for the government of Kenya to mainstream disaster risk reduction into government development and planning processes. The new constitution is anchored on the respect for basic human rights including the right to life, freedom from hunger, shelter, right to access food and basic social services. All these are difficult to achieve during disaster

events, hence the need for effective disaster risk reduction strategies that protect and promote the achievement of such fundamental rights.

The proposed governance structures also provide a favourable medium for integrating DRR into country structures and governance systems, to ensure its entrenchment into the government's long term plans. This is also expected to reinforce and promote the participation and engagement of communities, including special interest groups, hence inculcating ownership.

UNDP Kenya is already working with the Government of Kenya through Ministry of State for Special Programmes to align the new draft disaster policy to the new constitutional framework. UNDP Kenya will also be working with the Government of Kenya to mainstream disaster risk reduction, strengthen co-ordination and build capacities at all governance levels.

“ Simple community-based measures taken today can strengthen resilience, save lives and prevent future poverty and disaster. ”

Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General



With support from the Government and UNDP, former Internally displaced persons have been able to restart their lives and achieve economic independence.

Netting New Possibilities

44 year old Fabian Onyango Hawi, hailing from Kanyamony village of Kisumu North District in Nyanza Province, was until December 2007 a resident of Bahati Division of Nakuru District. He was a resident of this division for 15 years earning his livelihood as a mason.

On December 30th 2007, Fabian received an anonymous threat that was to change his life and redefine his occupation. The note demanded the immediate departure of his minority ethnic group from the area he considered home. On the night of 2nd January 2008 while in his house with his family, Fabian heard voices of unknown people chanting “nendeni kwa nyumba ya mwisho” (go to the last house).

Within a few seconds a gang of unknown people raided his house dragging his entire family outside. The gang armed with machetes and clubs, ransacked his entire house and set ablaze their possessions as they watched helplessly. The gang spared their lives but ordered them to leave Nakuru, permanently.

Now internally displaced persons (IDPs), Fabian and his family sought refuge at Kimani Chief’s Camp and the Church of Christ compound in Nakuru West for two weeks. Fabian and his family

were fortunate to receive a donation from Good Samaritan facilitating their travel back to Kisumu.

In Kisumu, he grappled with unemployment and inability to adequately provide for his family. In October 2010, the Kenya Government through UNDP provided Fabian with 20 gill nets worth Kshs. 34,000 (USD 425) under the Post Election Violence Livelihood Recovery Project covering the Greater Kisumu District. He was also provided with an operating license from the Ministry of Fisheries.

Today, having leased a fishing boat, Fabian is actively utilizing his fishing gear in Lake Victoria. He earns on average a profit of Kshs. 750 (USD 10) daily. From this new career he has been able to educate his daughter, Elizabeth Atieno, who just joined high school. Additionally, he has also renovated and expanded his home to comfortably accommodate his family.

Fabian has been able to reinvent himself, “before the project came in to support me I was slowly giving up on life, I was experiencing memory lapses and could not even think straight. I started avoiding my family as I could no longer provide for them. I am really grateful to UNDP for the support...,” he adds.

His intends to increase his fishing gear (nets) from 20 to 50 pieces and purchase a motor powered boat. Fabian has rekindled his hope for a brighter future.



Students attend class at the first girls boarding secondary school in Turkana North District. Lopiding Girls was constructed with support from UNDP.

Improving pastoralist livelihoods

Pastoralist communities measure their wealth based on the number of goats, cattle and camel herds in their possession. The health and number of these herds is directly correlated to the alternate access to vast green pastures and water. In the Kenyan northern frontier, these elements are scarce and the competition for these limited resources results in hostilities between refugee and host communities. Refugees normally arrive with some animal herds at the Dadaab and Kakuma camps hence compounding the crisis in the host community.

With the construction of a water pan at Labisigale, Ebrahim Hussein Sheikh, a local header can attest to the improved relations and ease in accessing water for his animals. "Before, we used to rely on a community borehole located 5km away that could only accommodate 1000 animals. We frequently fought amongst ourselves to ensure our animals could drink the little water available," says Hussein.

The constructed water pan at Labisigale is able to accommodate 2000 camels, 5,000 goats, 1000 donkeys and

cattle. During the dry season, this water pan is a bee hive of activity for the raging herds.

At Dadaab Secondary School, the Joint Host Community Project (JHCP) was able to install a steel elevated 25 cubic meter water tank and oversaw the construction of separate sanitary toilets according to the cultural and religious requirements of the community. "Students used to relieve themselves in bushes and we had instances of amoeba and cholera outbreaks. These additions to the school have assisted in accommodating more students as we experience higher enrolment due to the demand," says Ali Hussein, the Principal of the school. This is the only secondary school in the district.

Lastly, through JHCP the first all girls secondary school with boarding facilities was constructed in Lokichogio. The initiative will fast-track access to education for the girl child in marginalized communities alongside the achievement of MDG 3 that aptly seeks to empower women through increased capacities.

UNDP has supported communities hosting refugees in improving their livelihoods and co-existing peacefully with over 350,000 refugees at the Kakuma and Dadaab refugee camps in Northern Kenya.





UNDP is working with the private sector in Kenya to enhance their capacity to prevent new infections and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in the workplace.

In the 1990s, HIV spread rapidly in Kenya reaching prevalence rates of 20-30%. This led to major social and economic impacts at all levels of society. The country has since made significant progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS, but the national prevalence rates still raise concern at 6.3% for women and men aged 15-49, compared with 6.7% in the 2003 and 7.4% in the 2007. The impact of HIV and AIDS in the workplace is still a challenge.

To help employers manage the challenges of HIV and AIDS in the Workplace, UNDP is working with the private sector in Kenya to enhance their capacity to prevent new infections and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in the workplace and by extension into the community.

UNDP has so far helped to build capacity for integration of HIV and AIDS into private and informal sectors. This includes development of clearly defined policies and implementation guidelines and protocols for use by the formal and informal sector. UNDP has also supported the implementation and monitoring of workplace policies that combat HIV/AIDS as a means for mitigating the impact of the disease. The project is implemented jointly with the support of the Federation of Kenya Employers and the National Aids Control Council.

UNDP further supports upstream advocacy and policy advisory services on issues relating to HIV and AIDS. This also helps in promoting policy dialogue and fostering institutional development amongst the government, legislature and the civil society organizations.



Forest cover has continued to decrease due to increased forest encroachment. This has led to the loss of biodiversity, with dire consequences felt in ecosystems, food security and the tourism sector.

A New Foundation for a Greener Future

The new constitution has sparked hopes of renewing political commitments to a sustainable environmental agenda. In supporting the green reforms within the new constitution, the Energy, Environment and Climate Change Unit (EECCU) identified Capacity Building, Advocacy and Development of tools for natural resource management as key focus areas.

UNDP shall continue to work with the government in supporting the Ministries of Energy, Environment and Forestry and Wildlife towards attaining the 10% forest cover, water governance and rights to clean water, access by local communities to natural resources and associated equity in environmental benefits, public awareness and engagement in environment and conservation, regulation of use and management of land and natural resource for conflict prevention, policy reviews and the transition from the current to the new constitution.

The improvement of current policy frameworks for environmental management emphasizing poverty-environment linkages were supported under the Poverty and Environment Initiative and other schemes including the African Adaptation Program. The governments' strategic management skills and institutional capacity were also enhanced to support crosscutting and decentralised environmental management.

UNDP believes that reducing environment degradation, poverty and impacts of climate change all serve the same

goal. Each is more effective when undertaken in synergy with the others, for an ultimate greater impact in supporting sustainable development. This low carbon, climate resilient development is the building block for both UNDP's Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives. UNDP is building capacity at all levels to reduce the challenges of climate change and to seize opportunities emanating from the global commitment to address climate change including partnerships and climate finance.

The engagement of the community and civil society is also central to the achievement of sustainable reforms. To ensure public engagement in the environmental agenda, the programme builds partnerships with various institutions. This translates into reduced duplication of efforts, harmonized diverse stakeholder involvements, speaking with one voice and moving in the same direction, sensitizing Kenyans on their rights to land and clean water, climate change, sustainable energy production and efficiency.

“*Environmental conservation, climate change and biodiversity are very much the issues that will define my generation. We are reaching the tipping point where irreversible damage is going to be done and therefore we need an urgent call for action.*”

Edward Norton, UN Goodwill Ambassador for Biodiversity



Through Kaya Kinondo Village Bank, Mzee Ali Mohamed has ventured into micro cottage industries including carpentry, tree farming and posho milling. These initiatives have enabled him increase his income and reduce reliance on protected forests for his livelihood.

Empowering the poor through Community Banking

Until 2003, the sacred Kaya forests of Kwale were at risk of being destroyed at a rapid rate in the creation of charcoal, the main source of fuel for cooking. Since the establishment of the Kaya Kinondo Village Bank, the rate of destruction has slowed significantly. Charcoal sellers and the Kinondo community alike are accessing funds to invest in more environmentally sustainable sources of income such as tree nurseries and fish farming.

“We now have 598 members and expect to reach 1000 by the end of the year,” says Zainab Ahmed Salim, the Village Bank Manager and Secretary of the Board.

The village savings and loans body is run by community members with no formal education in banking. Through the livelihood support leg of UNDP’s EECC Project- Improved Conservation and Governance of Kenya’s Coastal Forest Protected Area System, World Wildlife Fund has offered the board training in marketing, accounting, credit facility and investment management.

The members of the village bank pool their savings together and this common fund then provides a kitty for micro-credit.

Ali Mohamed Kigoti, 51, smiles as he ponders on the great benefits of the Village Loan Programme. On a loan of Kshs. 230,000 (USD 2875), Ali now owns and runs several eco-friendly ventures including a tree nursery, a maize plantation and flour mill, a carpentry workshop that utilizes sustainably sourced timber and a dairy with a herd of 10 cows.

“I have educated my children up to secondary school level. I teach them how to manage money and the environment, so they can start their own businesses in future,” says the former small scale fisherman.

Over 80% of the Kenyan population derives their livelihood from agricultural activities. Poor communities suffer when environmental resources are threatened or exhausted. UNDP’s projects address this need to use these resources in a sustainable manner, in turn alleviating poverty.



Through enco-friendly ventures, local communities can improve their socio-economic conditions and simultaneously conserve the environment.

Eco-friendly Livelihoods for the Women of Lima

Here, in a converted shed that operates as a nursery, twelve local women nurture seedlings, selling up to 1,000 young trees a month, raking in Kshs. 400,000 (USD 5000).

Christine Nguli, 35, waters the seedlings while Amina Porepore, 28, is hard at work planting saplings in small pots. "These seedlings will take about 2 years to mature, before they can be harvested for construction," the older woman, who is the Chairperson of the Lima Self-help Group, says with a smile. The women supply seedlings to tree farmers, local community and conservation groups.

Founded in 2003, the Lima Self-help Group, located in Kwale District- 30 kilometres from Mombasa, run a tree nursery and produce bio-products derived from the Aloe Vera plant.

Rich in Vitamin B12, Aloe Vera is the main ingredient in Lima Group's skin cream, lotion, shampoo, hair food, beauty soap and detergent. Their purely natural products have been endorsed by the Kenya Bureau of Standards and are sold to schools, hotels and restaurants in the area.

"We hope to get more customers through selling our products in major supermarkets," Amina says of the group's future plans.

Lima is joining forces with a neighbouring group to come up with strategies to penetrate the mainstream market.

Many of the rural women are uneducated and hence use their indigenous traditional knowledge to effectively manage the resources.

"Our mothers' taught us how to use the land as their mothers taught them. The training we received improved what we already knew," reflects Amina.

As a result of UNDP's capacity building inputs and support, through the World Wildlife Fund, the women of the Lima Self-help Group have been empowered to create economically and environmentally sustainable projects within their self-help group.

"Now we can pay school fees and even buy land together for shambas (small farms)," says Christine as she tallies the monthly sales for their products.

UNDP's adapted self-help group approach is a successful instrument for combating poverty in a sustainable way. It does this by empowering the very poor, majority being women, economically, socially and even politically in order to live a life of greater hope and dignity with their children and families within the community.

The Arts Canvas performance national tour, "Kigezi Ndoto" (A Hook for Our Dreams) promoting peace, reconciliation and appreciation of diversity.



Peace and Conflict Prevention for a Prosperous Kenya

Under the Peace Building and Conflict Prevention Programme, a key focus of the interventions following the 2007 post-election violence and its aftermath has been UNDP's support to bolstering the peace infrastructure, reconciling communities and enhancing capacities of women and youth to engage in peace building. This also extends to the support of the implementation of the 2008 peace agreement emanating from the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Process.

The new constitution has fully entrenched key aspects of Agenda Item 4. This aptly focuses on the long-term structural issues that were the underlying causes of the post poll violence. This includes a prominent focus and emphasis on national cohesion, which serves to complement the greatly needed healing and reconciliation in the nation. It also places great emphasis on inclusivity, and thus promotes affirmative action for women and youth participation, particularly in decision-making from local to national levels. In addition, the chapter on leadership provides an opportunity to enhance work on values of leadership hence shifting the focal point towards more collaborative rather than competitive leadership styles.

UNDP is engaged with the Government of Kenya and civil society partners to sustain the momentum from the peaceful referendum and support a national dialogue on the way forward. One means of doing so shall be through the strengthening and elevation of the Uwiano Platform to be

a vessel for national conversations over differences on the constitution and other matters of national importance. During the phase of implementation of the constitution, it shall also be critical to strengthen capacities for negotiation and consensus building in Parliament and among political parties while also strengthening the role of women and youth in leadership and peace building. These skills also serve to reinforce leadership capacities to re-evaluate existing ways of engagement. Complimentary to these interventions is to further support the promotion of national cohesion, healing and reconciliation.

Support has also been provided to the enhancement of local level coordination and capacity for rapid response, which includes strengthening the capacities of District Peace Committees as well as the operational relationship with the police, as part of an effective national early warning and response mechanism. These interventions are all part of a broader strategic framework that holistically addresses peace building and conflict management in Kenya.

“ *Peace may indeed be a complex challenge, dependent on action in many fields and even a bit of luck from time to time. It may be a painfully slow process, and fragile and imperfect when it is achieved. But peace is in our hands. We can do it.* **”**

Anwarul Chowdhury, UN Culture of Peace Emissary



The pre-referendum peace vigil helped the country forestall any post referendum violence.

Uwiano Peace platform

To help build national cohesion UNDP supported a peace initiative called UWIANO (or Cohesion). This is a partnership between UNDP, Peace and Development Network Trust, (PeaceNet-Kenya), National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC)

The Uwiano initiative is aimed at encouraging national cohesion and peaceful co-existence. The initiative's main objectives are to build partnerships of national actors, strengthen conflict early warning and early response, and establish a solid foundation for national cohesion and integration. This is done through Conflict Mapping across the country.

In addition peace caravans were conducted across the country, especially on the eve of the referendum, 3rd August 2010, after the conclusion of the political campaigns. These culminated in the National Peace Vigil at the Kenyatta International

Conference Centre (KICC) in Nairobi, where over 1000 people attended. The theme "I choose Kenya, I choose Peace" (Chagua Kenya, Chagua Amani) served as the rallying call for the campaign for a peaceful referendum.

These initiatives were supported through Media engagement, publicity and campaigns, consolidating partnerships including national and local-level coordination; data collection and analysis; and rapid response and intervention.

The Uwiano activities partly contributed to the peaceful referendum process that the country experienced. The districts that were supported during this period included Molo, Wareng, Trans Nzoia West, Trans Nzoia east, Kisumu East, Ugenya, Nakuru, Kwanza, Tigania East, Kamukunji, Lang'ata, Njiru, Starehe, Westlands, Nyakach, Nyando, Baringo North, Marakwet, Mt Elgon, Rongai, Wajir North, Kirinyaga South and Kuresoi. Peace activities in these areas helped in reducing tension and anxiety prior to the referendum period.



Citizens participate in a road show to advocate for peace during the "I Choose Peace I Choose Kenya" campaign.

Using Technology to forestall conflicts

UNDP funded the establishment of an elaborate early warning and response system called amanikenya@108 in 2010 shortly before the referendum on the constitution. amanikenya@108 is a public platform that engages Kenyans in adding their voice to peace building efforts at local and national level. The platform integrates the use of SMS, Incident Reports and Media reports to help strengthen peace and conflict prevention efforts in Kenya. This system uses these various components of reporting to encourage and coordinate peace efforts in Kenya. The system is developed in conjunction with the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and conflict management under the office of the president.

In addition UNDP supported the training of 60 peace monitors in the use of the system and deployed them to

over 100 districts in the country. The programme aims to train and install about 2000 peace brigades in peace building, conflict management and armed violence reduction initiatives.

The information and early warning alerts received from peace monitors, members of District Peace Committees and the public helped the platform network members and security agents to plan for appropriate responses and actions. The responses took the form of: interventions by security officers in cases of serious threats; mediation and dialogue by the District Peace Committees and Civil society Organizations facilitated by the rapid response grants. In addition radio messages were developed and directed at specific issues and locations.



A decentralized governance structure shall facilitate the remodeling of the district poverty reduction projects, allowing for wider reach and deeper penetration of resources at the local level.

A Chance for Economic Transformation

The implementation of the new Constitution has given fresh impetus for economic growth and national development. The poor can now become empowered instead of disenfranchised.

In order to meet the economic aspirations of the new constitution, UNDP shall support the required reconstruction of institutions critical to business development and sustainability. This will also include the redefinition of the government's operating structures.

Through the new constitution, the government is mandated to eliminate gender discrimination currently embedded in regulations, customs and practices related to land and property ownership. Inevitably, this shall impact Kenyan women's ability to own assets and therefore positively influence their involvement in business. The Poverty Reduction Unit shall continue to empower women and youth in this area, offering further business related capacity building and micro-finance opportunities.

Decentralised governance of resources shall facilitate the remodelling of district poverty reduction projects, allowing

a wider reach at county level. Devolution will facilitate growth of the number of households with discretionary income, increasing demand for investment in new roads, clean water and other development projects in rural areas. Further, these reforms are expected to substantially reduce the number of young people migrating to towns from rural areas in search of employment. This will provide an opportunity for accelerating sustainable livelihood growth in rural, semi-arid and arid areas.

With the new constitution likely to bring increased stability and accountability, as well as a more reliable and less corrupt judiciary, more investors from across the globe may soon open their eyes to Kenya. This offers an opportunity for the government and the Poverty Reduction Unit to influence such ventures, establishing international partnerships, advocating for pro-poor investments and businesses.

“*The key to ending extreme poverty is to enable the poorest of the poor to get their foot on the ladder of development. The ladder of development hovers overhead, and the poorest of the poor are stuck beneath it. They lack the minimum amount of capital necessary to get a foothold, and therefore need a boost up to the first rung.*”

Jeffrey Sachs, Special Advisor to UN Secretary General



Through UNDP's training, Charity has improved her management skills and expanded her business.

Empowering Women Entrepreneurs across Kenya

"I came from having nothing to owning and running my business," says Charity Njeri Kachanja, a 34 year-old business woman and farmer, who has four daughters, and lives on the outskirts of Murang'a town, in Central Province.

At a young age, following the trend of rural-urban migration, Charity moved to Nairobi looking for a better life. Faced with high standards of living and scarcity of jobs, along with her husband she soon returned to Central province. On their small plot of land, they grew just enough food to feed themselves, hardly making ends meet. In 1995, they began a jiko (traditional stove) manufacturing and pottery business hoping to increase their income. The business barely broke even, and Charity felt that it could only reach its full potential if they sought formal training on business management.

Through UNDP's District Business Solutions Centres (DBSC) and the Women in Business and Investment project, Charity was able to receive training on entrepreneurship, finance, literacy skills, marketing, production and managerial skills. The DBSC also provided her with links to micro-finance and raw material suppliers.

Additionally, Charity accessed technical training on the proper construction of energy saving stoves through UNDP's partner project, the Promotion of Energy Friendly Technologies, run by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

"I now understand how to confidently manage my money and my people," Charity comments, as she prepares lunch for her 10 full-time employees. She personally trained all her workers on how to hand craft energy saving stoves, a simple and efficient product widely adopted across Central province and other parts



Charity displays one of her energy saving stoves. The stoves have assisted in reducing reliance on wood-fuel and created employment for the youth.

of the country. In an area where trees are rapidly becoming a scarce resource, these simple technologies help relieve the dependency on wood-fuel and paraffin, reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and contribute to cleaner, safer homes.

Women being the backbone of rural economies in Kenya and Africa as a whole, play a significant role to ensure their families' well being. One of the objectives of the Women in Business and Investment project is to increase capacity and motivation of women to take on new and challenging roles at higher levels coupled with the zeal to perform satisfactorily. Charity has performed beyond expectations, producing 500 jikos a week and making a monthly revenue of Kshs. 600,000 (\$7500) from the sale of her energy saving stoves alone.

Instinctively, women opt to invest their earnings in the education of their children. They understand the value

of a good education especially of the girl child having learnt from their own experiences. Two of Charity's daughters have completed their secondary education. She smiles at the thought that all her children shall be able to go on to university, which was once an unattainable dream.

"To fight poverty in Kenya, women need to be accepted and supported," remarks Charity. UNDP has endeavoured to contribute to these efforts through capacity building and training in functional business areas. In line with MDG 3, the ultimate goal is to promote the social and economic empowerment of women, as they constitute a vulnerable social category that is critical in sustainable development endeavours. This project is also fast-tracking the achievement of MDG 1 and 7.

Through joint programming, the United Nations are working together towards achieving the development mandate in Kenya.



The United Nations Country Team

The adoption and promulgation of a rights-based Constitution in 2010 marked a new beginning for Kenya and all Kenyans. The peaceful and successful conduct of the constitutional referendum, with support from the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), demonstrated the opportunities for preventing violence and consolidating peace.

The UNCT actively participated in supporting dialogue, conflict resolution, peace building, early warning, and conflict resolution in addition to deploying its human rights and political advisors in supporting national actors on transitional justice issues.

Through the Community Security and Social Cohesion Framework approach, the UNCT established a single framework of collaboration with the Government of Kenya. The framework stipulates areas of support, activities and resources to be provided for by United Nations agencies in the country as well as the obligations of the Government and other national partners.

By pioneering the Uwiano Platform for Peace, the UNCT helped to establish national capacity for early warning and early response, involving state and non-state actors in the use of conflict analysis and rapid response to prevent the occurrence of violence.

With the anticipated implementation of the newly promulgated Constitution and the establishment of its enabling governance and accountability structures and mechanisms, there is great

hope that progress on the attainment of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals will further improve.

According to the latest MDG status report for Kenya, progress in the attainment of the MDGs has been mixed. It is widely accepted that MDG 2 (attainment of Universal Primary Education) is the most likely goal to be met with the net enrolment rate at 92.5 percent in 2008 and gender parity Index at 0.96. Laudable strides have also been registered under MDG 4 (reducing child mortality), curbing infant mortality rates from 77 in every 1000 live births in 2003 to 52 in 2007. Continued gains were also noted with respect to MDG 6 (combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases), where the national HIV prevalence fell to 6.3 percent in 2007 from 13 percent in 2000.

The UNCT will continue to work closely with the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 and other key partners on implementing the MDG breakthrough strategy by maintaining gains on the MDGs, identifying those which are not on track and working on unblocking constraints in the implementation of the MDGs.

“ *We recognise that in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) the UN country team, donors and partners must tackle challenges collectively, with fresh energy, momentum and a greater sense of common purpose.* **”**

Aeneas C. Chuma, UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Kenya



Volunteerism is the bedrock of community engagement in fast-tracking the UN development agenda.

UN Volunteers

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is the UN organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide.

Volunteerism is a powerful means of engaging people in tackling development challenges, and it can transform the pace and nature of development. Volunteerism benefits both society at large and the individual volunteer by strengthening trust, solidarity and reciprocity among citizens, and by purposefully creating opportunities for participation.

Based in Bonn, Germany, UNV is active in around 130 countries every year. It is represented worldwide through the offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Achievements of UNV Kenya in 2010

The thematic areas that the UN Volunteers covered in 2010 include: conflict resolution and peace building, governance, HIV/AIDS, information and communication technology, gender mainstreaming, environment conservation, livelihoods, disaster risk reduction, monitoring & evaluation and advocacy (for MDGs).

In December 2010 there were 150 UN Volunteer specialists serving in Kenya: Nationals and Internationals.

UNVs serving in Kenya and Kenyans serving elsewhere as UNVs

UNV volunteers deployed in Kenya (as at December 2010)	Female	Male	Internationals	Total
UNDP	28	35		63
UN Agencies	42	45	11 Female	87
Total UN Volunteers	69	78	13 Male	150

Nationals of Kenya serving as International UNV volunteers in 2010

Between January and December 2010 the UNV unit facilitated the recruitment of a total of 63 Kenyans to serve as international UNV volunteers abroad in Afghanistan, Sudan, Tanzania, Liberia, Yemen, Western Sahara, Bangladesh, Liberia, Zambia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Cote D'Ivoire, Rwanda, Malawi, DRC and Lesotho.

“ *If our hopes of building a better and safer world are to become more than wishful thinking, we will need the engagement of volunteers more than ever.* ”

Kofi Annan, Former UN Secretary General



The 20th anniversary edition of the Global Human Development Report was launched regionally in Nairobi, at the University of Nairobi on 4th November 2010. The report was presented by Dr. Tegegnetwork Gettu - UNDP Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Africa to the Hon. Peter Kenneth, Assistant Minister for Planning and National Development. The title of the publication was 'Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development'.

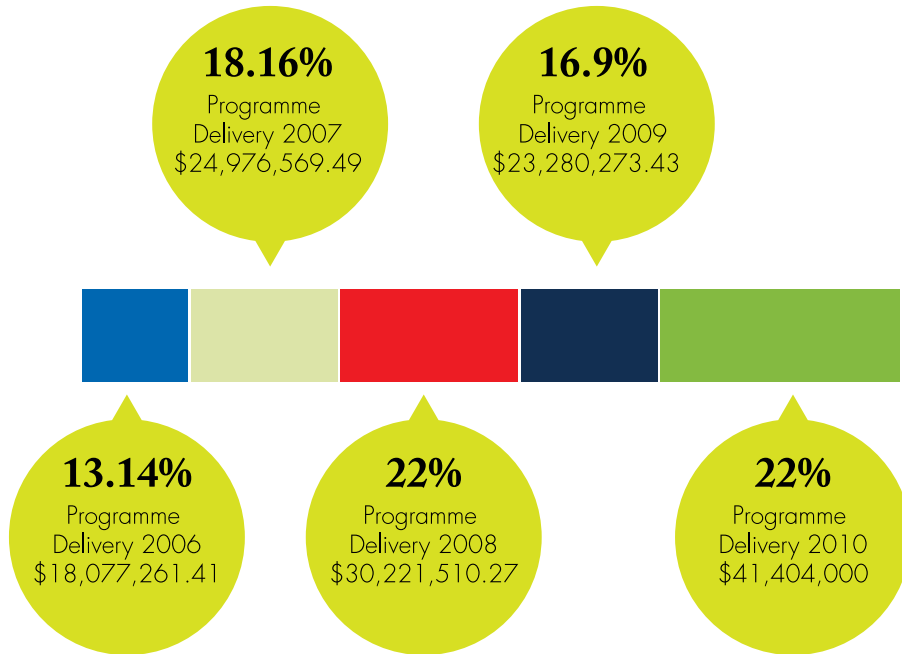
Development Contribution by Donor for Kenya in 2010

Donor	Total Contribution
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	\$9,928,540.16
GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK	\$3,728,728.58
GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND	\$2,059,800.00
2GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN	\$2,000,000.00
GOVERNMENT OF NETHERLANDS	\$1,750,000.00
GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY	\$2,559,742.13
GOVERNMENT OF SWITZERLAND	\$200,000.00
EUROPEAN UNION	\$578,681.46
FORD FOUNDATION	\$150,000.00
DANIDA:	\$415,764.38
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENC	\$2,621,410.10
DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (DFID)	\$4,469,156.15
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	\$2,227,109.01
ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION	\$216,250.00
EUROPEAN COMMISSION	\$480,555.56
USAID	\$2,696,880.38
UNDP AS AA FOR JP PASS THROUGH	\$969,437.00

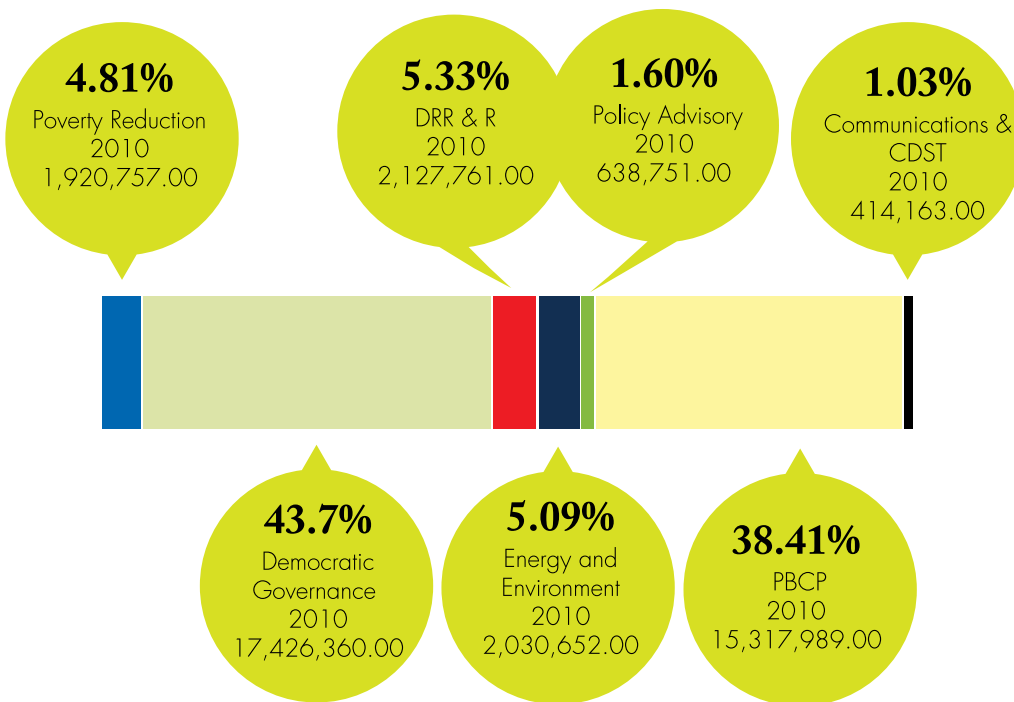
Programme Delivery Trends (2006-2010)

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
\$18,077,261.41	\$24,976,569.49	\$30,221,510.27	\$23,280,273.43	\$41,404,000

Programme Delivery Trends (2006 - 2010)



Programme Delivery by Practice Area



UN Agencies served by UNDP

Economic Commission for Africa - ECA
Food and Agriculture Organization - FAO
International Atomic Energy Agency - IAEA
International Fund for Agriculture and Development - IFAD
International Labour Organisation - ILO
International Maritime Organization - IMO
International Organization for Migration - IOM
International Telecommunication Union - ITU
International Trade Centre - ITC
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS - UNAIDS
Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs - UNOCHA
UN Centre for Human Settlement - UNHABITAT
UN Conference on Trade and Development - UNCTAD
UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs- UNDESA
UN High Commissioner for Refugees - UNHCR
UN Industrial Development Organisation - UNIDO
UN Agencies receiving finance services from UNDP
UN Office in Geneva - UNOG
UN Office in Vienna - UNOV
United Nations Educational, Scientific Organization - UNESCO
United Nations University - UNU
World Food Programme - WFP
World Health Organization - WHO
World Intellectual Property Organization - WIPO
World Meteorological Organization - WMO
World Tourism Organization - WTO
World Trade Organization - WTO
UN Drugs Control Programme - UNODC
UN Volunteers - UNV
UN Office for Project Services - UNOPS
UN Development Fund for Women - UNIFEM
UN Centre for Regional Development – UNCRD



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UNDP is working towards achieving 10% forest cover in line with the new constitution.

