

Empowered lives.
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Enhancing Stabilization and Resilience of Communities affected by violent conflict and disasters

Project Number: 00098880

FINAL REPORT



Project Summary

Country: Kenya
Project Duration: 1 year
Project Budget: US\$550,000
Donor: Government of Japan
Cumulative expenditure: US\$546,795.24

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Responsible Parties: National Steering Committee for Peace Building, National Drought Management Authority

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Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
EOC	Emergency Operation Centre
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC)
ICS	Incident Command Systems
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
GoK	Government of Kenya
NDOC	National Disaster Operation Centre
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDMU	National Disaster Management Unit
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peace Building
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Family Planning Agency
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN-RC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Executive Summary

Project context

The *Enhancing Stabilization and Resilience of Communities affected by violent conflict and disasters* project was designed to mitigate the increasing impact of conflict and disasters on communities in 9 counties of Kenya. The project, implemented over a one year period with support from the Government of Japan, aimed to enhance stability and resilience of approximately 300,000 community members affected by violent conflict and disasters. This objective was realized through interventions to reduce key drivers of violent conflict and disasters; and, increase community awareness and the capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response.

Key Project Results and Impact

Capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced: Overall the project enhanced the capacity of 1,423 people (628 female, 795 male) for disaster preparedness and response. This includes 519 government officers and 907 community members. As a result of the capacity building interventions, the targeted population are now able to integrate conflict and disaster risk reduction strategies into national and local government planning processes as well as address specific conflict and disaster risk issues in the counties. In addition, the enhanced capacity has enabled counties and communities improve coordination of disaster risk management through county DRM platforms. Further, as a result of the project interventions the target counties are now linked with national level institutions including the NSC, NDMA and NDMU.

Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced: The project enhanced the livelihoods and economic engagement of 584 youth at risk (327 female, 257 male) through skills building and establishment of small enterprises. The small enterprises focus on providing the youth with an entry point into mainstream economy including agriculture and livestock value addition, creative arts, and transport sector. The targeted youth are actively engaged in alternative livelihoods initiatives and small business enterprises. The new economic empowerment has strengthened their resilience against disasters, conflicts and other threats including radicalization.

Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased: The project enhanced cohesion, peace and community organization through community peace forums and training of peace committees in 4 target counties. As a result, the trained people are better equipped with skills and knowledge to address and advocate for cohesive and peaceful communities within the seven target counties. The project contributed to gender equality in peace building and social cohesion through ensuring 40% representation in the peace committees and disaster management platforms. In addition, specific and targeted forums were organized for youth, women and elders to ensure special interests of the groups are included in the peace building and social cohesion agenda.

Challenges and Mitigation measures

During implementation the project experienced some challenges including:

- i) Security: heightened insecurity in the target counties of Wajir and Mandera which limited access to the area. To mitigate this, the project worked closely with the local leadership and security agencies.
- ii) Drought: the target counties, which are in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, were severely affected by drought leading to delay and rescheduling of some activities.
- iii) Level of funding: the project especially the challenge of limited funding under the livelihoods component which resulted from an increase in the number of target beneficiary groups. As a result, the investment per group was lower initially planned. However, the investment did not have significant impact on the project outcomes. UNDP has committed additional financing, from internal sources (TRAC), to scale up the outputs financed under this Japan Government funded programme, after the project closes.

Lessons learned

Two key lessons emerged from implementation of the project:

- i) The sustainability of project-funded economic engagement initiatives was found to largely depend on product diversification and linkage with existing GoK or UNDP programmes. Groups that had more than one economic engagement are more resilient to external shocks than those groups that relied on only one form of economic activity.
- ii) Use of arts (music, drama, skits, dance) is an effective and cost efficient way of passing messages on de-radicalization and sensitive issues that affect communities, especially the youth. Theatre has also brought together communities that were previously fighting each other, hence reduced conflicts. The groups supported by the project in Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale counties are currently moving to different community groups and advocating for peaceful co-existence drama and music.
- iii) Economic approach to peace building, conflicts and disasters: the project design utilized an economic approach to disaster preparedness, building social cohesion, and radicalization. The economic activities (leather, fruit production, drip irrigation) enabled the targeted youth-at-risk of radicalization engaged in productive activities thus reducing the risk of being radicalized.

Interim Financial Summary

To deliver the above results, the project has **spent a total of US\$546,795.24** against a budget of **US\$550,000** representing **99.42%** delivery rate. The project still has some outstanding obligations which will utilize the remaining balance of US \$3,204.76.

2. Progress towards development results

2.1 Progress towards CPD outcomes

Country Programme Document (CPD) Outcome 4: Systems for community security and resilience: By 2018, counties and communities can anticipate, prevent and respond effectively to disasters and emergencies

CPD outcome indicator targets	Summary achievement
Indicator: # of select counties that have operational a) risk reduction and b) emergency response c) Conflict, early warning and response information management systems; Baseline: N/A 2013; Target: All select counties	The project contributed to the achievement of this CPD outcome through enhancing coordination, institutional capacity and legislation at the county level. Nine counties (9) out of the CPD target 15, now have systems and structures to handle disaster risk. This is evidenced by the recent mid-term CPD evaluation which noted good progress in supporting legislation and policies, strengthening institutional DRR coordination mechanisms and building capacity of national and county staff with UNDP support. In addition, the evaluation indicated that through DRR programming, tangible results were observed on DRR county action plans, improved coordination mechanisms, and county planning processes were strengthened.
Overall status	Ongoing

Country Programme Document (CPD) Output 4.1. Institutional capacity in place to implement and monitor gender- and human rights-sensitive DRM, peace-building, conflict prevention and community security policies, strategies and plans

CPD Output Indicator	Summary achievement
Indicator: % of disaster and conflict prone counties with adequate capacities to implement DRM and peace building policies and plans; Baseline: 0% (2013); Target 75% of 15 target counties (2018); Data: Government gazette notice; institutional capacity assessment reports and evaluation reports.	The project contributed to the achievement of this CPD output through enhancing the institutional capacity of government agencies charged with the responsibility of DRM, peace building and community security in the target counties. The key institutions covered include the NSC, NDMU, NDOC, NDMA and 5 County Government departments in charge of disaster risk. Specific areas in which capacity was enhanced include incident command systems, emergency operations and planning, and risk reduction. Thus, 7 counties have initiated development of legislation for risk reduction and community security.
Overall status	Ongoing

3. Progress towards project outputs

3.1 Project Output 1: Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced.

Summary achievements based on project output targets

Project output indicators	Summary achievement to date	Status
1) Number of target counties with functional disaster coordination structures; Target 9, 2) Number of target counties utilizing contingency plans for resource allocation; Target 9 3) Number of counties with functional disaster platforms; Target 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seven (7) of the target counties (78%) have established disaster coordination structures. These are Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Garissa, Marsabit, Lamu and Mombasa. The 7 counties have reviewed their county contingency plans and are utilizing this for resource allocation. Seven counties have established and functional disaster risk reduction platforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed
Overall status		Completed

Over all under this project output, the project achieved the stated aim of enhancing the capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response. The target counties are now able to utilize their own systems to coordinate, manage and respond to risk of disasters and resultant conflicts.

Progress towards achieving activity results under project output 1

Activity Result 1.1. *Build capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management*

Capacity building on disaster risk management: The project conducted three (3) trainings on Incident Command Systems (ICS) which contributed to enhancing national and county capability to respond to emergency situations. The course participants were men and women drawn from national and county governments, NGOs and community leaders, who, are deployed in disaster response units. A total of 77 participants (18 female and 59 male), out of which 73 were civilians, 3 military and 1 police were directly reached. As a result of the training, the participants are now able to develop incident management process at local level, organize appropriate ICS depending on complexity of an event and utilize standard ICS principles and processes to manage an incident or event.

Activity Result 1.2. Community conflict and disaster preparedness and response plans for 9 counties developed/reviewed

Disaster Preparedness and Planning (DPP) course: The project further enhanced the capacity of 42 (30 male and 12 female) participants including 38 county officials, 3 military officers and 1 police officer on disaster preparedness and planning. The training contributed to the development and updating of preparedness and response contingency plans for common hazards and conflict. An evaluation at the end of the training indicated that the participants had increased skills on risk analysis, operational planning and resource demands, prioritization, and the transition from plan development to execution, and how to develop a unified single agency plan that would be linked to the county contingency plans/funds.

Emergency Operation Centre Operations and Planning (EOC) for Multi-Hazard training:

The project enhanced the capacity of 55 county governments officers (41 male; 14 female) drawn from 4 counties on emergency centre operations and planning for multiple hazards. The course, which drew participants from Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale counties, provided the skills necessary to effectively plan for and manage large-scale incidents by applying and implementing a multi-hazard, multi-disciplinary, management team approach. The course placed emphasis on the planning, resource, information management processes and key decision-making requirements within the Emergency Operations Centre. An evaluation conducted at the end of the training indicated that the participants had gained skills on ICS and Strategic Interagency Coordination; identification of the major considerations in establishing an EOC and preparations to conduct emergency operations apply tests, training, and exercise to promote continuous improvement in staff proficiency and mission readiness.

Impact of the capacity building: As a way of monitoring and evaluating the impact of all the above capacity building interventions, the project conducted a follow-up after 5 months to collect anecdotal evidence whether the course enhanced the participants' knowledge and understanding of the subject matter, and the practical application and the impact the course has had on the alumni's job performance. The impact is captured as personal experiences below:

"After the training, I spearheaded the establishment of a command center for coordinating emergencies which was lacking previously", Mohammed, Garissa Youth Representative.

"An accident occurred in Garissa in my presence. I made sure more accidents did not occur due to congestion of people and stabilized victims by taking them away from the road until medics and the police arrived to take over. This is because I now understand and respect the chain of command" Ali M. A, County Government of Garissa

"I have spearheaded the creation of a coordination centre at Kinango Sub-County Veterinary offices (towards the Control of Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) which is a notifiable and contagious disease. I spearheaded the disease mapping through FMD disease surveillance (October 2016) and did a successful FMD vaccination (November-December 2016). Later on, I did FMD surveillance (February 2017) to ascertain the FMD disease status that had actually improved by February 2017 and hence a successful mission. The activities were done through collaborative efforts between the County Government and NDMA who were key stakeholders in the response activity" Dr. Raphael C. Nyawa, Kwale County

"After the course, I came up with a crisis plan and shared with stakeholders in the livestock sector. I am also doing community based targeting for livestock beneficiaries" Keinan Jawahir, County Government of Garissa

Activity Result 1.3. Local level coordination structures for conflict and disaster response in 9 counties established and strengthened

Disaster Risk Reduction Consultative Forums: The project strengthened County DRR and resilience platforms through a consultative forum which enabled experience sharing and networking. The forum brought together a total of 149 (34 female, 115 male) participants drawn county DRR platforms and other organization concerned with community resilience within the county. Through the forum, the participants reviewed county contingency plans; reviewed the roles and responsibilities of the county disaster committees, county governments and communities in disaster risk reduction and revised the county action plans for DRR.



A farmer harvests water melon at Mandigo Women group farm, Tana River County.



PSC Members on monitoring visit at one of the Handaraku Women Group farm, Tana River County.

3.2 Project Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalization)

Summary achievements based on project output targets

Project output targets	Summary achievement to date	Status
1) 100% of targeted at-risk youth including men and women engaged in economic activities; Target: 500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 584 youth at risk (327 female, 257 male) are engaged in economic activities through livelihood interventions and small enterprises. The activity covered 29 youth groups against a planned target of 25. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed
2) 100% of target youth including men and women, engaged in value addition of local products; Target: 25 groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29 youth groups comprising at-risk youth (327 female, 257 male) are engaged in value addition of local products and small scale businesses. This includes production of leather articles, coconut oil, honey, furniture, farming and livestock trade among others. 	
Overall status		Completed

Overall the project has achieved its desired result of engaging youth at risk in alternative livelihoods and economic activities thus reducing their vulnerability to radicalization and violent conflict. Anecdotal evidence collected from 12 of the 29 youth groups showed they had earnings valued at USD 122,311 during the implementation period. an amount more than the resources investment (USD 115,000) into this component of the project indicating good value for money under the output.

Activity result 2.1: Develop Value chains and marketing for locally available products for 500 youth at risk of radicalization/violent conflict



Figure 2 Shoes designed and made by Nunda Youth Group, Kilifi.

Train 25 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing:

The project trained a total of 29 groups against a target of 25 groups. The trainings covered business and entrepreneurship skills, value chains and marketing. Through the training the participants gained skills in the area of developing business plans, record keeping and financial planning. The groups were exposed to capitalization strategies through the various financial institutions that support SMEs. In addition, the participants were also trained on product development, branding and the principles of business negotiations. As a result, the youth groups are now

able to effectively participate in local economic activities and generate additional income for their households. This has reduced their vulnerability to impacts of disasters and potential for radicalization.



Figure 1 Screen printed shirt made by Katambalos Youth Group, Kilifi

Support 25 groups to add value and market locally available products such as milk, fruits, fish, honey, and poultry among others:

The project supported 29 groups from 3 counties (Kilifi, Kwale and Tana River) with various livelihoods and value addition initiatives. The project invested a total of US\$ 115,000 with each group getting an average of US\$3,955 worth of equipment and inputs. The businesses the groups are engaged in include: leather value addition, coconut oil production, furniture making, tailoring, poultry keeping, beekeeping, livestock trade, screen printing among others. During the implementation period the groups registered good progress and returns which was used to supplement household income are well as expand their businesses. 12 out of the 29 groups realized total earning of US\$122,311 against the project investment of USD115,000 during the 1-year



Figure 3 Exodus youth group, Kilifi: The group promotes peace messaging through theatre and film.

implementation period. It is expected that data from all the 29 groups would indicate a significant economic change within the target group.

3.3 Project Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased

Summary achievements based on project output targets

Project output targets	Summary achievement to date	Status
1. Number of counties with functional peace committees; Target: 9	7 counties have functional peace committees. The project facilitated the reconvening and in some areas reconstitution of the peace committees, and refresher training and consultative forums where the roles and responsibilities of the peace committees were agreed on.	Completed
2. Number of counties with functional peace committees; Target: 9	7 counties have functional peace committees. The project facilitated the reconvening and in some areas reconstitution of the peace committees, and refresher training and consultative forums where the roles and responsibilities of the peace committees were agreed on.	Completed
Overall status		Completed

Progress towards achieving activity results under project output 3

Activity result 3.1: Establish/strengthen community and district peace committees

Consultative meetings with stakeholders on peace building: Resource based conflicts in the targeted counties of Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Lamu and Mombasa have been triggered by recurrent disasters and floods which have degraded land and natural resources, hence leaving both human and livestock and other livelihoods at risk. To address this, the project facilitated two community forums in each of the target counties with the aim of enhancing the capacities of national, county and community structures to support peace and cohesion initiatives. The meetings drew representation from peace committees, community elders, religious leaders, youths and women representatives, representatives of people living with disabilities as well as national and county government officials. Following the peace forums, each county reconvene/reconstitution its peace committee and developed through consultation the roles and responsibilities of the committees. Through the forums, the participants' knowledge in the following areas was also enhanced: county peace and conflict profiles; emerging conflict dynamics in the target counties; conflict and peace scenarios; mapping out of conflict prone areas as the country approaches the 2017 elections; the role of the community in peace building. Further the county government have facilitated the peace committees to ensure they are functional.

Support elders and women meetings and forums: The project facilitated a training and consultative forums on alternative dispute resolution, gender and GBV. During the forum, the participants were empowered with knowledge on basic concepts in gender and conflict;

use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and the role alternative mechanisms play in mitigating effects of conflict or averting potential conflict scenarios. The alternative dispute resolution mechanisms discussed included dialogue and negotiations, mediation, collaborative law, and customary courts. In total 323 (137 female, 186 male) community members participated in the meetings.

Overall the project realized the activity results as laid out in the workplan. These contributed to the achievements of the outputs and outcomes reported under section 2.1 and 2.2 of this report.

4. Gender Development Results

The project supported the achievement of gender development results by actively identifying and involving women in economic engagement, peace building and participation in decision making. Under the capacity enhancement for disaster preparedness and response, the project trained 628 (44%) women and 765 (56%)men. Under the economic engagement component, the project benefitted 327 (56%) women and 257 (44%) men. Through this activity the project ensured that women are involved in different trades which would culturally be the domain of men. In terms of representation in decision making the project contributed through the reconstitution of peace committees which ensured that at least 40% of the members are female. This action will ensure that women have a voice in peace building interventions and contribute systematically to community cohesion.

5. Targeting, sustainability of results, strengthening national capacities and South-South and Triangular Cooperation

5.1 Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
1. Youth at risk of radicalization	Youth un-employment and low economic engagement	Members of the youth groups engaged in economic activities, youth are now earning income and engaged in peace building.
2. Women	Women economic empowerment and participation in decision making development.	The percentage of women benefitting from economic engaged through the project was 56%. Women constitute 40% in peace committees in the 7 counties targeted Capacity building on disaster preparedness and response constituted 44% women

5.2 Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
1. The community and county governments have strengthened capacities including knowledge and	The project trained target community members in entrepreneurship and business development, peace building and conflict resolution to ensure that economic activities

skills to support resilience and peace initiatives

and peace building initiatives are sustained beyond the project

5.3 Strengthening national capacity

Results achieved	Institution	National and county capacity strengthened
1) Trained 77 (59 males and 18 females) officers on incident command systems. Trained officers are taking lead in the developing ICS within their counties and institutions.	7 Counties	County capacity strengthened.
2) Trained 42 (30 males and 12 females) officers on disaster preparedness and planning. The trained officers are taking lead in undertaking preparedness plans within their counties.	7 counties	County capacity strengthened.
3) Trained 55 (41 male, 14 females) officers on emergency centre operations. The trained officers are utilizing the knowledge for emergency management at their respective counties.	7 counties	County capacity strengthened.
4) Cross-county learning and experience sharing was enhanced through the peace consultative forums.	4 County Governments	County capacity strengthened.

6. Partnerships

The project partnered with the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC), National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and National Steering Committee on Peace Building (NSC). In addition, the project was implemented within the framework of government systems and institutions. The project has also partnered with 7 county governments which enhanced ownership and sustainability.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation

M&E activities conducted during the quarter:

M&E activity (Monitoring visit, evaluation, review exercise)	Key outcomes/ observation	Recommendation	Action taken
Technical team field monitoring visit conducted from 11th – 17th December, 2016	i) The monitoring team noted that most of the planned activities were on track and would be completed within schedule.	The peace building role of the youth groups engaged in livelihoods activities should be expanded. This would include use of local	Meetings organized with the youth groups to encourage peace messaging

		theater and drama to pass peace messaging	
Project Steering Committee field monitoring visit conducted from 27th – 28th February, 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The PSC noted that the implementation of the project was well within the planned timelines ii) The quality of outputs at field level was good and the project was reaching the target groups iii) The economic engagement activities implemented have contributed building resilience for targeted youth. 	i) The number of youth involved in such economic activities should be scaled up in future using funds from other sources	i) UNDP has added new groups for financing using internal TRAC funds

8. Challenges/Issues

The following are the key challenges experienced during the reporting period:

- i) Security: There was heightened insecurity in the target counties of Wajir and Mandera which limited access to the area. As a mitigation measure the project focused implementation on the accessible 7 counties and at the recommendation of the steering committee increased the number of beneficiaries in the remaining 7 counties to keep the scope of the project intact.
- ii) Drought: The targeted counties were affected by drought during the period September 2016 to March 2017 which resulted in re-scheduling and delay in undertaking entrepreneurship and disaster management trainings since participants for these trainings had to respond to the drought situations in their respective counties.

9. Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

- i) Operationally, the joint implementation format adopted by the three partners (IPSTC, NDMA and NSC) resulted in more cost-effectiveness and ensured that all project components were well integrated. Through this integration the project was able to deliver high quality outputs.
- ii) The project adopted a holistic approach where project beneficiaries in all project components e.g. livelihood groups, DRR capacity building and peace interventions were implemented within the same sub-groups. As a result, there was more comprehensive benefits within the target groups.
- iii) Implementation through partnerships, have enabled the project to leverage on the technical skills available within partner organizations. This is especially so, as the project also collaborated with line ministries at the County level, and ensured that

community groups are coached, mentored and trained in the various livelihoods initiatives.

- iv) Livelihood activities under this project were linked to other UNDP or government supported projects which resulted in more sustainability of outputs and resilience within the target groups.
- v) The project under the livelihood component supported more groups, some with similar interventions. This kind of support was found to be a good strategy for bringing peace as no section of the community felt less favored. This also encouraged engagement and cross learning from groups with the same livelihood activity.

10. Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risks	Mitigation Measures
Continuous deterioration of the situation in Somalia and South Sudan causing more influx of refugees beyond the current coping capacities	While the situation in Somalia and South Sudan remained unstable, this did not result in significant influx of new refugees during the project period.
Increased cross border and inter-tribal conflict over natural resources and insecurity along the Kenya –Somalia border and Tana River	This risk, which was envisaged in the project design, affected implementation of activities in Wajir and Mandera. The project mitigated against the risk by reducing coverage in the two counties and expanding within the counties where there was no security challenge.

11. Interim Financial Summary

The project expended an interim amount of **US\$546,795.24** against a budget of **US\$550,000** representing **99.42% delivery rate**. The project still has some outstanding obligations which will utilize the remaining balance of US \$3,204.76. Detailed interim financial report is attached as Annex 2 of this report.

Annex 1: Achievement by activity

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENT	TARGET	ACTUAL	%
Output 1: Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced.	Activity Result 1.1 Capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management increased.	209 participants (55 female, 154 male)			
	a. Train 100 key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management	<p>i) Three (3) <i>Incident Command Systems (ICS)</i> trainings conducted with 77 participants (18 female and 59 male), out of which 73 were civilians, 3 military and 1 police were directly reached. Counties covered: 4 Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale counties</p> <p>ii) Conducted a Disaster Preparedness and Planning (DPP) course to relevant stakeholders from Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale counties. basic understanding of the disaster preparedness planning process and how to create a single agency deliberate plan at the Community to County level. A total of 42 participants (30 male and 12 female) Counties covered: 4 Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale counties.</p> <p>iii) Two (2) trainings on Emergency Operation Centre Operations and Planning (EOC) for All Hazards. A total of 55 participants (41M; 14 F) were trained. Counties covered: 4 Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Kwale counties</p>	100 people	209	209%
	Activity Result 1.2. Community conflict and disaster preparedness and response plans for 9 counties developed/reviewed	7 Counties			
	a. Facilitate the development/updating of preparedness and response contingency plans for common hazards and conflict and link them to the county contingency funds	i) Trained officers facilitated the development of contingency plans in the seven counties	9 Counties	7	78%
	Activity Result 1.3. Local level coordination structures for disaster	7 Counties; 149 people			

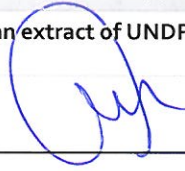
	response in 9 counties established and strengthened				
	a. Support the establishment of County DRR and resilience platforms and facilitate networking among these platforms in the 9 counties for experience exchange	i) Disaster Risk Reduction Consultative Forum, participants were drawn from each county DRR platform and other organization concerned with community resilience within the county. Total of 149 participants (34 F: 115M)	Counties 9	7	78%
Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalization)	Activity Result 2.1. Value chains and marketing for locally available products for 500 youth at risk of radicalization/violent conflict developed	29 groups with 584 youth involved			
	a. Train 25 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing	i) Trained 213 people (143 participants, 70 female), on entrepreneurship (business skills), value chains and marketing, product development, product branding and the principles of business negotiations	Groups 25	29	116%
	b. Support 25 groups to add value and market locally available products such as milk, fruits, fish, honey, and poultry among others	i) 29 groups: with 584 youth at risk (327 female, 257 male). Types of business: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leather value addition (2 groups) Poultry (1 group) Livestock trade (3 groups) Irrigation (3 groups) Coconut oil production (1 group) Tailoring (2 group) Furniture making (2 groups) Transport – boda boda (3 groups) Social Arts - Theatre, movies, event organizing (8 groups) Beekeeping (1 group) Flour grinding (1 group) Waste collection (1 group) Saloon (1 group) Counties: 3 (Kilifi, Kwale, Tana River)	Groups 25	29 Groups	116%
	Activity Result 2.2: Alternative livelihoods opportunities relevant to the local markets promoted	29 Groups (584 youth)			
a. Map out alternative livelihoods opportunities in the target areas	i) Capacity assessment survey undertaken using questionnaires; where groups identified viable alternative livelihood.	1 Assessment	1	100%	

		b. Facilitate training for youth in the identified livelihoods opportunities	i) Technical trainings per trade carried out in partnership with relevant county line ministries (584 youth) ii) On-going coaching and mentoring	584 People	500	117%
Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased		Activity Result 3.1: Community and local peace committees established/strengthened	Total of 323 participants (137female, 186 female) directly reached			
		a. Hold regular peace building meetings with communities to enhance relationships. Ensure that women actively participate in these committees;	i. Consultative meetings with national and county government officials, community leaders, peace committee members, Community Based Organizations ii. Training of Lamu Peace Committee with 35 participants (11female, 24 male) Counties covered: 7 Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Garrissa, Mombasa	12 Meetings		
		b. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV	7 meetings were held with elders, women and youths in 7 counties to discuss alternative mechanisms play in mitigating effects of conflict or averting potential conflict scenarios and tackling Gender Based Violence including FGM Counties covered: 7 Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, Marsabit, Garrissa, Mombasa	9 Counties	7	116%
Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting	Project and Reporting	Project management, Monitoring and Reporting				
		· 1 Project Officer (based at the NDMA)	1 person	12 Months	6	50%
		· 1 Project Officer (based at the IPSTC)	1 person	12 Months	12	100%
		· 2 Field Coordinators (UNVs based at NDMA in the counties)	1 UNV	12 Months	6	50%
		· 1 Japanese JPO (based at UNDP)	None	12 Months	0	0%
		Undertake Project Assurance, Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting	3 monitoring visits	4 Visits	3	75%
		Project administration costs		12 Months	12	100%
Knowledge Management, Communication and Publicity	1 photobook 1 YouTube video Articles Banners, other	5 Products	5	100%		

Annex 2: Cumulative Interim Financial Report

Project Title: Enhancing Stabilization and Resilience of Communities affected by violent conflict and Disasters	
Project Number: 00098880	
To: Embassy of Japan	
Reporting period: March 2016 - June 2017	
Reporting Currency: USD	
(A) CONTRIBUTIONS	
Contribution made in 2016	550000
Contribution made in 2017	
Total contributions (Funds Received)	550000
(B) EXPENDITURE	
Output 1: Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced.	168,435.11
Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalization)	116,729.58
Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased	51,511.46
Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting	170,375.71
Total Programme Cost	507,051.86
Add: Indirect Support Costs (GMS)	38,968.15
Total Expenditure/GMS	546,020.01
Add: Commitments	775.23
Total Expenditure/GMS/Commitments	546,795.24
FUND BALANCE AS AT 29 JUNE 2017 (A-B)	3,204.76
Notes	
1. Funds received converted to USD at prevailing exchange rate on date of transfer	
2. Contribution amounts are inclusive of General Management Support Costs (GMS)	
3. Disclaimer: All financial information provided is an extract of UNDP financial records and is provisional until a Certified Financial Statement has been issued by the UNDP Controller's Office.	

Catherine Masaka: _____
Deputy Country Director, Operations

 30/6/17

