

2013 Annual Report - Kenya



BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES

*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



United Nations Development Programme



UNDP Helps Build community resilience and reduce vulnerability to natural and man made hazards

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Helping Build a Vibrant and Resilient Country



Over the past decade the levels of poverty in Kenya have substantially reduced from 56% to 46% subsequently lifting more than 4 million people out of poverty. This substantial poverty reduction levels have been accompanied by other gains including increased early childhood school enrolment, improved participation of women in economic and social spheres, improved environmental management and increased forest cover. The new rights based constitution has further ensured that people have a say in the running of their country through a devolved system of governance.

The country however continues to face serious challenges of inequality in economic prosperity characterised by lack of inclusion of women and youth who are the bulk of the county's population in economic growth initiatives. In addition, the new devolved system of government needs nurturing if it is to deliver services and drive development around the country. It is through this background that UNDP over the last one year continues to build strong institutions to ensure that the devolved system work to improve lives and grow a prosperous country. UNDP Kenya efforts to build institutional capacity are complemented by cross

cutting issues like human rights, gender empowerment, HIV and AIDs in addition to enabling a thriving civil society movement especially at the grassroots level.

During the year 2013, sustained efforts were put in place to build a peaceful and cohesive country, unfortunately Kenya witnessed a number of conflicts most of which took place at the county level and were driven mainly by scarce resources and community competition for elective posts. The impact of these localized conflicts to long-term development is adverse and should be urgently contained in an amicable way. Furthermore most of the conflicts have thrived as a result of increased availability of small and light weapons in the wrong hands. Through the peacebuilding programme UNDP works with various national and community based institutions to identify conflicts and reduce their escalation.

Being in the horn of Africa, Kenya is confronted by both natural and manmade disasters. Regional instability has increased the number of refugees in the two main camps of Dadaab and Kakuma which lie in semi-arid areas. The increased population at the camps puts pressure on natural resources like land, pasture, water and firewood resulting in competition and conflict between the host communities and the refugees. To assist mitigate this conflict, UNDP works to improve the lives of the host communities to assist them cope with the sudden increase in population.

Further still UNDP worked in Tana River country to rebuild lives and empower communities that lost their livelihood during the pre-elections violence that hit the area.

For the country so attain its development aspirations, it must do so in a sustainable way by tapping into sufficient and sustainable energy sources while protecting its environment. UNDP aggressively implemented sustainable land management programme to ensure protection of the environment, improve water catchment in dry lands as well as assisting the supported the country to mitigate the effects of climate change that is increasingly challenging our livelihoods.

“*For the country so attain its development aspirations, it must do so in a sustainable way by tapping into sufficient and sustainable energy sources while protecting its environment. UNDP aggressively implemented sustainable land management programme to ensure protection of the environment, improve water catchment in dry lands as well as assisting the supported the country to mitigate the effects of climate change that is increasingly challenging our livelihoods.*”

At a policy level, we continue to advise the government on the attainment and acceleration of MDGs in Kenya. It is gratifying to see the amount of effort various players are investing in maternal healthcare which is one of the MDGs that the country is still struggling to achieve. As we advance close to 2015, UNDP worked closely with the government, civil society and partner institutions to identify the post 2015 agenda. What came out from the dialogue is that we must achieve what we set out to do when the World came together to form the MDGs. More critical is that the post 2015 development agenda must be sustainable, ensure quality and must be owned by the people to ensure their success. Further still we supported the country develop the Vision 2030 second medium term plan 2014 to 2018 which was launched early this year.

As we embark on 2014, we will be launching the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2014 – 2018 that will ensure all UN agencies in Kenya implement a joint programme. This is an important milestone for the country that is now considered a delivering as one country. This will enable the UN deliver an impactful, coherent and effective development programme for Kenya. UNDP is therefore developing a new Country Programme Document that will drive its development support for the next five years. Some of focus areas for this year will include strengthening devolutions, advocating for the post 2015 agenda, supporting the extractive industry to be inclusive, improving small and medium industries productivity for poverty reduction, ICT for Development and building a strong cooperation including south to south cooperation.

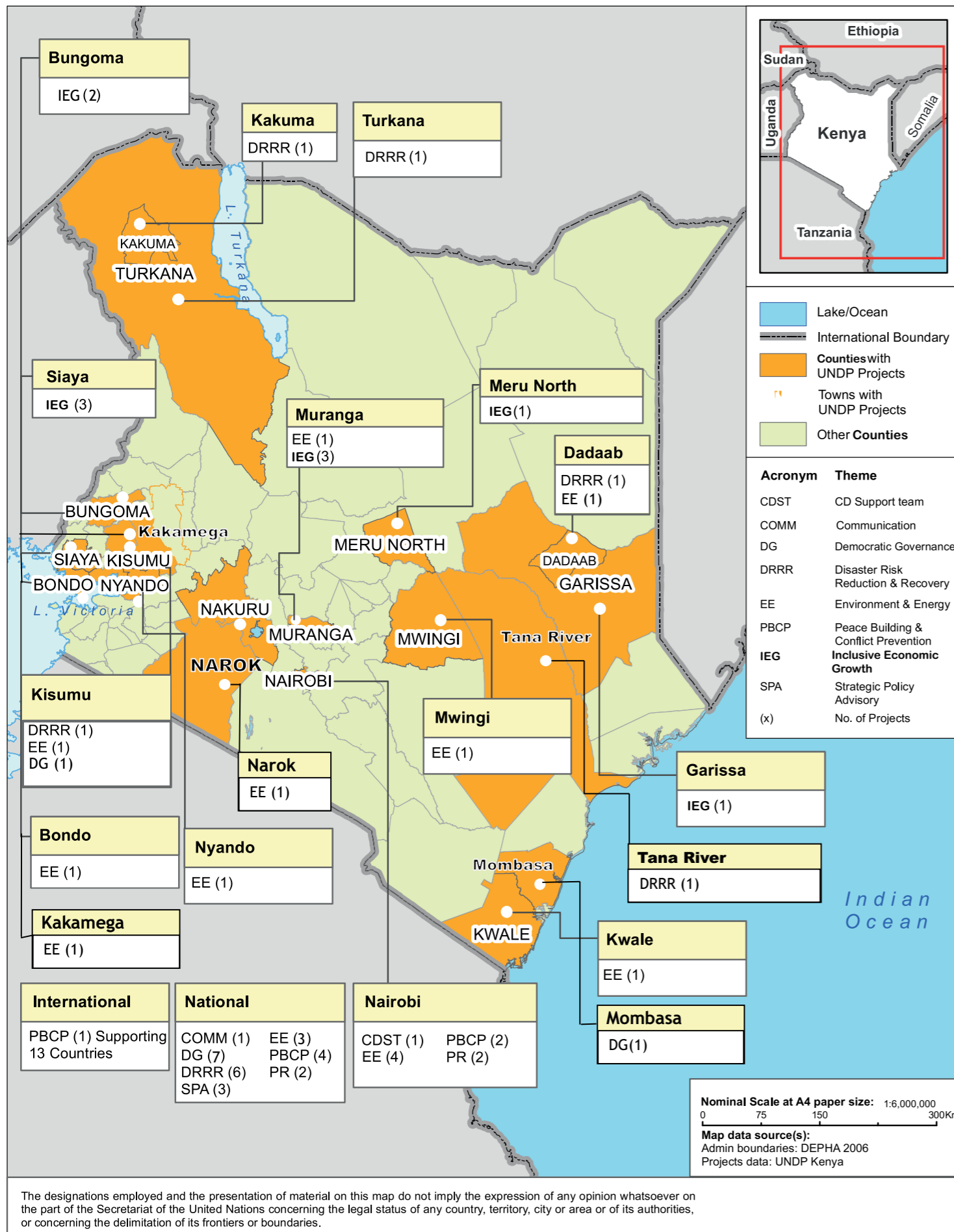
In conclusion I appreciate the partnership with all our development partners, government, civil society and other implementing agencies that have played a critical part in transforming lives of many Kenyans. We also worked closely with the private sector which has demonstrated ability to play an instrumental role in fast tracking development in Kenya.

I now invite you to have read of this annual report which is presented in an easy read format so that you can know more about our work and its impact on the people that we work with.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nardos Bekele-Thomas'.

Nardos Bekele-Thomas

UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative



UNDP Programme delivery in Kenya

Democratic Governance Unit

- Support to electoral reforms and processes
- Promoting public sector reforms
- Support to devolution and implementation of the constitution
- Human rights and access to justice
- Building consensus to secure constitutional, economic and political commitment on democratic governance in Kenya
- Engaging stakeholders including government, parliamentarians, civil society organizations, development partners, UN agencies, media and the general public on democratic governance

Inclusive Economic Growth

- Promoting economic policies and strategies relevant for the poor
- Inclusive entrepreneurship and skills development for youth and women
- Promoting public private cooperation
- Empowering the poor as economic agents
- Identifying priority value chains as vehicles for generating growth and employment
- Promoting social development in Health, HIV/AIDS, and MDGs
- Promoting dialogue on social protection
- Creating opportunities for sustainable livelihood growth in rural, semi-arid and arid areas.

Peace Building and Conflict Prevention

- Conflict prevention, management and resolution
- Civil Society coordination and Collaboration
- Control and management of small arms and light weapons
- Enhance capacity for collaborative leadership
- National Cohesion and Integration
- Peace dividends for improved livelihood opportunities and sustainable income generation
- Crime and Armed Violence monitoring
- Women and youth in peace building, conflict management, dialogue and reconciliation processes.

Disaster Risk Reduction

- Support the country in developing a legal, policy and institutional framework
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into long term development plans by implementing projects that strengthen livelihoods
- Assisting in the recovery of communities impacted by disasters,
- Addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as IDPs and communities hosting refugees

Energy Environment and Climate Change

- Promote climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Enhance environmental management for economic growth
- Promote equitable access to energy services for sustainable development
- Advocacy and capacity for management of natural resources
- Sustainable Management of Land and Natural Resources
- supporting development of appropriate policies, strategies, tools and innovative programmes that integrate environment into national planning and budgeting processes

Strategic Policy Advisory Unit

- Provides technical assistance and support to the Government of Kenya's policy formulation and planning
- supports research and analyses of economic, socio-political and institutional factors affecting development in the country and communicates this through periodic dissemination of well researched papers and reports and through the Human Development Reports.
- support MDGs-based planning in Kenya's development
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on development programs
- Build capacity of government institutions and support to Aid and Donor Coordination
- Produce the UNDP flagship report on National Human Development Report

KENYA SOCIO ECONOMIC OUTLOOK 2013

Economy Stays Resilient to Withstand Global Recession

The Kenyan economy has continued to demonstrate strong resilience by remaining on an upward trend since the shocks experienced in 2008. While the country registered impressive economic growth rates up to 2007, the 2007/2008 political crisis reversed the gains, which the country is yet to achieve the pre-crisis level. The real GDP growth was held back by high interest rates in the first half of the year and global fragility but is projected to grow by over 5.7%¹ in 2013 propelled by interest-rate cuts made in the second half of 2012, which boosted credit allocation to households and firms, and from lower inflation, which facilitated consumer spending.

Economic performance has been fairly broad-based as domestic demand has taken on more significance in underpinning growth with the support of fiscal stimulus measures and accommodative monetary policy stances. Exports, rising public spending on infrastructure, increasing foreign direct investment (FDI) in extractive industries, good harvests and increasing agricultural productivity have contributed in driving economic growth. However, weak global conditions—especially in Europe, a key trade, investment and tourism partner—acted as a constraint. Moreover, drought and election related instability acted as a drawback to growth. While an increasing number of African countries have already reached Middle Income status, Kenya has lagged behind. Out of 48 sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, 22 countries have reached a per capita income of US\$1025, the official threshold of a middle income. At about US\$820, Kenya's GDP per capita ranks the country at 24th representing about half the SSA.

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Democratic Governance Reforms

Kenya experienced a period of major democratic governance reforms following the enactment of rights and value-based

Constitution in 2010², and the peaceful general elections in March 2013. The Constitution significantly overhauled Kenya's governance structures by establishing two layers of government – national and county – which are distinct and interdependent. The constitution seeks to promote value-based, people-centered and human rights-based governance in harmony with the Vision 2030, Kenya's long-term development blueprint. The Kenyan state is now obligated to provide and facilitate social, political and economic rights for all Kenyans. Furthermore, non-discrimination on the basis of gender is safeguarded, and a 2/3 gender principle is presented with the aim of increasing women's participation in political processes³. However, due to systemic barriers, the outcome of the March 2010 election led to women elected to one-fifth of the seats, higher than previous elections (less than 10%), yet still below the 2/3 principle. Although considerable progress has been made in passing laws and setting up new institutions in accordance with the Constitution, there is need for governance reforms to resonate with ordinary citizen's daily struggles. Most Kenyans still identify factors such as high cost of living, lack of access to justice, inequality, unemployment, and insecurity, among others as critical to their daily lives. There is need for effective and equitable delivery of public services for improved quality of life for ordinary citizens. With the devolved structures, capacity development (technical, institutional and enabling environment) of state institutions for development planning and management, monitoring and evaluation of programmes using reliable statistics, including gender disaggregated data remains a challenge.

MDGs progress in Kenya

Kenya has made tremendous efforts in implementing the MDGs since the process started in September 2002. While the country is on course to achieve universal primary education due to the introduction of the free public primary education and reduction of HIV/AIDS as a result of the introduction of free antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in Government health facilities hence improving the survival rates of people living with HIV, other MDGs are still lagging behind⁴. Poverty levels remain almost stagnant at 46.9% as of 2007/08. Although gender issues are being addressed by the Constitution 2010 that states women and men have the right

2. The Constitution of Kenya, Laws of Kenya 2010
3. Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Art.27 and Art.81(b), the last stating: "No more than two-thirds of the members of elective public bodies shall be of the same gender".
4. MDGs Status Report for Kenya, 2011



Thika Super Highway, Nairobi: The Economy has continued to grow with the infrastructure and construction sector making a substantial contribution

to equal treatment including the right to equal opportunities in politics, economic, cultural and social spheres, actual implementation still remains wanting. However, the Government has pledged at least 30% of all Government appointments to go to women as part of the affirmative action to address the gender gap. In 2008-09 the infant mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 in 2003 while the under-five mortality rate was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008/09 from 115 in 2003. There has been impressive progress on prevention and control of malaria. The new push by government that each individual land owner should put at least 10% of land acreage under forest cover, and the aggressive conservation initiatives in the Mau Forest and the Aberdares Range show commitment towards the achievement of Goal number 7 target of reversing rate of deforestation and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Global Human Development Report Ranking

Kenya's Human Development Index (HDI) range is within the low human development countries category. The country's HDI at 0.519 gives Kenya a rank of 145 out of 187 countries with comparable data. The HDI of Sub-Saharan Africa as a region is at 0.463 which places Kenya above the regional average.

2014 Economic Outlook

Growth will gather momentum in 2014-17, helped by a rapid take-up of banking services (including mobile banking), a continued boom in telecommunications sector, the expansion of the middle class, investment in infrastructure, increased regional trade and structural reforms. However, faster growth will exacerbate domestic structural deficiencies, especially in transport and power, despite new investment. Moreover, key reforms could fall victim to political infighting, while corruption, high taxes, overregulation and weak governance will continue to inhibit private investment.

Accelerated Broad-based Economic Growth

The Government continued to pursue measures to enhance overall macroeconomic stability to pave way for the resumption of accelerated broad-based growth in the wake of numerous shocks that have been witnessed on the economy in the past. Fiscal policy supported economic activity while allowing for implementation of the Constitution 2010 within a context of

5. Global Human Development Report: The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World, 2013

sustainable public financing, reducing overall deficit to below 3.5% in the medium term which should bring down debt-to-GDP ratio to sustainable level (around 40%) and maintain fiscal revenue-to-GDP ratio at around 24-25% while keeping budgetary expenditures consistent with medium term priorities. In the recent months, foreign exchange reserves have increased significantly giving a crucial cushion to the shilling. The CBK data shows that gross official foreign exchange reserves held by Central Bank of Kenya averaged 4.2 months of import cover in the month of December compared with 3.6 months of import cover in October 2011. The accumulation of official reserves during the period comprised of US\$600 million syndicated loan, IMF disbursements under the Extended Credit Facility financing and interbank purchases.

The main challenge in 2013 period was to facilitate growth and to correct macroeconomic imbalances in an environment of increased global fragility. The medium-term focus remains geared towards tackling structural constraints. An ongoing fiscal stimulus and structural reforms such as deregulation and privatization will promote economic activity, but tighter monetary policy and a global slowdown (with the attendant risk of double-dip recession) will act as constraints. Moreover, the policy environment will remain vulnerable to exogenous shocks, including drought and volatile commodity prices. The Government will maintain an expansionary fiscal policy in 2014, to boost economic growth, but will embrace gradual consolidation in 2015-17 to keep debt in check. The economy is projected to grow by about 6% in 2014 up from 5.4% in 2013.

Human Development Challenges

Kenya's economy still faces various human development challenges: youth unemployment is high, income inequality is high, and about half of the population still lives in abject poverty. Indeed, a large number of Kenyans are still food insecure and have low access to quality health services. As a consequence, the country is confronted with several social and economic challenges, including unacceptably high rates of crime. Transnational crime, terrorism and radicalization of vulnerable youth arising from instability in neighboring countries (especially South Sudan and Somalia, where Kenyan Defense Forces

DELIVERING AS ONE

In November 2006, the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on System-Wide Coherence produced a set of far-reaching recommendations for UN reform aimed at improving the coherence and effectiveness of the UN system at country level, in response to the Paris Agenda on Aid Effectiveness.

The report highlights that the UN system is currently unequipped to meet international development goals due to fragmentation, duplication, high overhead costs and lack of focus.

In January 2007, 8 countries were selected to pilot the new Delivering as One (DaO) model: Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania, Albania, Uruguay, Vietnam and Pakistan. When the pilot phase came to an end in 2012, an intergovernmental DaO conference in Tirana concluded that the reform was largely successful and that there was "no going back" for the pilots. In addition, the meeting stated that DaO should become the standard model of operation for the UN in all countries.

The Government of Kenya through the then Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry for Finance initiated the Delivering as One Initiative in the Country in September 2010 by seeking "Self-starter" status from the United Nations System.

The Delivering as One reform involves streamlining programmes, focusing on areas where the UN can have an impact, reducing duplication of efforts and making more effective use of human and financial resources. Delivering as One reform comes in response to the changing aid environment and an attempt to translate the Paris and Accra principles of aid effectiveness into practice. It also aims at reaffirming the UN's position as a relevant actor in the field of development.

Why Delivering as One?

- Fosters national ownership and leadership
- Faster realization of national priorities
- The advancement of human rights
- The achievement of the principles and values embedded in the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- Enable the UN system to provide a more effective and coherent response to the needs of the GoK and its Development Partners
- Vision for the One UN in Kenya is a Coherent, effective and efficient UN System that is aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans and Public Finance Management Act, 2012 for development effectiveness
- Increase overall efficiency by eliminating overlapping of functions and shortening execution time
- It is Cost Efficient

The 5 Pillars of Delivering as One

One Programme: All UN Agencies will work towards the common results defined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and an Action Plan, in accordance with the roles and responsibilities laid out therein, and through the coordination structures established to ensure adherence to the "One Programme" principle.

One Budgetary/Fund Framework: All UN Agencies will ensure that core resources and vertical funds are fully aligned with the UNDAF. The responsibility for mobilizing and allocating additional resources, in accordance with agreed criteria, will rest with the UN Resident Coordinator.

One Leader: All UN Agencies recognize that the Steering Committee is the highest supervisory body of DaO and that the UN Resident Coordinator, as Chair of the UN Country Team, is responsible for ensuring that DaO is implemented in accordance with the principles laid out in this document.

One Office: All UN Agencies will do their utmost to improve efficiency and reduce transaction costs, notably by opting for pooled support services, where applicable, and by harmonizing procedures, reporting requirements and simplifying interactions with government and Development Partners.

One Voice: All UN Agencies will ensure that they communicate as One by having a joint communication strategy. All communication with the government is coordinated and channeled through the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. A common DaO logo will be displayed by all UN Agencies alongside their individual agency logos.



UNON Delivering as One: Unity in diversity

Stepping up UN Reforms to Deliver as One

After many years the UN reform is well underway in Kenya. 2013 was dedicated at crafting a joint United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). This will enable the different UN agencies to come together in the spirit of Delivering as One in line with the Government's Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan 2. The UNDAF will be launched in mid-2014.

The background to the formulation of the UNDAF can be summarized as below;

Key milestones to date:

- The Government of Kenya requested for DaO status in 2010 and were granted this in February 2011.
- The UNCT was granted an extension of its current UNDAF so that the next one will be submitted to the boards in January 2014 and come into effect as of July 2014.
- 2 UNCT DaO retreats took place in 2012.
- A GOK/UNCT led DaO Study Tour took place in August-September 2011 to Tanzania, Rwanda and Mozambique
- A UNCT-Government visioning exercise took place in March 2013.
- Substantive inputs into the Government's Sector Notes for the national development strategy (MTP2) were made in February 2013 with a purview of forming an UNDAF background.
- A Training of Trainers on the Key UNDAF principles took place in February 2013.
- A Complementary Country Analysis & Comparative Advantage study took place in May 2013.

A Stakeholder Workshop took place in May 2013 in which the Government took the lead.

- The Government's DaO concept note was approved in May 2013.
- We envisage the following for 2014:
 - To form a DaO National Steering Committee
 - To follow-up on training of key UNDAF principles
 - To organize a Town Hall meeting on DaO principles

To organize the Strategic Prioritization Retreat in July 2013
To draft the UNDAF including strategies for Communication, M&E and Resource Mobilization by November 2013
Partner endorsement of the new UNDAF, scheduled to take place in January.

Commissioning of an Operations Management Team (OMT) for the UNCT in Kenya.

Signing of the new UNDAF for 2014-2018, scheduled to take place at the beginning of February.

Formation of UNDAF Result Groups and their respective work plans.

Launch of the new UNDAF on July 1



UNDP's work in the governance sector is aimed at building institutions and processes that are more responsive to the needs of citizens especially the poor and marginalized, and that ensure fidelity to the rule of law.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Democratic Governance is central to the work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Kenya given the national focus on governance reforms. UNDP's work in the governance sector is aimed at building institutions and processes that are more responsive to the needs of citizens especially the poor and marginalized, and that ensure fidelity to the rule of law.

UNDP supports the country's efforts towards achieving the Vision 2030 Political Pillar, which envisions a democratic system that is issue-based, people-centered, results-oriented and accountable to the public. This political pillar gears to transform the country's political governance across five strategic areas:

The Rule of Law, Electoral and Political Processes,
Democracy and Public Service Delivery
Transparency and Accountability
Security Peace Building and Conflict Management.

Key Programs:

- Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes: to enhance the capacity of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) towards the management of free, fair and credible elections in Kenya.
- Public Sector Reform: The Transforming Kenya Programme spearheaded by the Public Service Transformation department is a national transformation programme with the mission of creating fundamental and sustainable change that meets the citizen's needs and aspirations.
- Build consensus, secure constitutional, economic and political commitment on democratic governance issues in Kenya.
- Project supporting selected strategic areas of engagement with the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC)
- Support to the realization of Human Rights and Access to Justice in Kenya

Supporting Electoral Reforms and Processes in Kenya

UNDP in partnership with the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) implemented the "Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes in Kenya (SERP)" project to help deliver free, fair and credible elections in 2013.

Through this partnership, UNDP provided technical and financial support to IEBC that enabled the Electoral Management institution to address critical gaps and respond to emerging issues in the first elections under the new constitution. This was achieved mainly through policy, technical and financial support which contributed immensely to the success of the March 2013 elections.

UNDP's role at policy and technical levels improved coordination amongst election donors and created synergy in electoral assistance to the country. There was continuous risk identification and management which was instrumental in strengthening donor's role in elections.

In addition UNDP established strategic partnerships with National Democratic Institute (NDI), IFES and UN Women in line with their area of expertise and comparative advantage. This helped avoid duplication of efforts and created synergy in electoral interventions provided.

The office further mobilized its specialized programmes to support the electoral process. As a result, there was collaboration with Amkeni Wakenya on voter education and with the Uwiano platform on peace-building initiatives.

Strengthening Institutional Capacity

IEBC institutional capacity was strengthened through an improved ICT communication network that connected 17 regional offices and linked them to the headquarters. This allowed the IEBC to hold teleconferences with all regional offices significantly reducing logistical costs in addition to improving the overall efficiency of the organization.

UNDP also helped strengthen the elections legal framework through drafting of 3 regulations which were enacted in parliament. These were the Elections (General) Regulations of 2012, The Elections (Registration of Voters) Regulations of 2012, The

Elections (Voter Education) Regulations of 2012, and The Elections (Kenyan living abroad registration and voting) Regulations of 2012. Furthermore the project supported the development of a handbook on electoral offences as well as training of the Police in investigation and prosecution of electoral offences.

UNDP through the basked fund assisted the IEBC map and gazette 290 constituencies and 1450 wards in line with the new constitution

- Support in making a credible voter register
- The elections support project assisted the IEBC carry out voter registration resulting the registration of 14,352,545 voters.
- *Conflict Prevention and Mitigation During the Elections*
UNDP worked closely with all stakeholders to ensure the elections were held in a peaceful environment. IEBC was therefore incorporated into the UWIANO Platform for Peace, a national conflict prevention and response initiative for peaceful elections bringing together UNDP, PEACENET, National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), and the National Steering Committee for Peace-building (NSC).

Year	Male	Female	Total
2012	51% (7,303,699)	49% (7,048,846)	46% (6,627,474)
2010	51% (6,394,502)	49% (6,079,172)	48% (5,972,268)

A Joint Operations Plan was thus developed and adopted to guide and coordinate the UWIANO Platform members' various election conflict prevention and mitigation activities.

This plan included:

- Inclusion and involvement of IEBC field staff in peace structures at the local and national levels;
- Capacity strengthening of IEBC field staff through training by UWIANO partners and other stakeholders;



A staff member of the Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission (IEBC) briefs National Youth Service (NYS) Personnel on elections

- Access to resources (human and material) being mobilized and shared by UWIANO partners;
- Increased visibility both at the national and local levels in electoral conflict prevention and mitigation initiatives.

Key Results

- Conflict prevention and mitigation appreciated and incorporated into the planning and implementation of IEBC's work and programmatic activities;
- IEBC field staff capacity in preventing and mitigating electoral

- violence enhanced through training;
- IEBC field staff incorporated into local peace structures including county peace forums and district peace committees.
- An inclusive national civic and voter education programme successfully implemented
- Record voter turnout: The elections registered a historic voter turnout of 86% In addition, the number of rejected ballot papers was at an insignificant level of 0.88% (108,000) taking into consideration that these were complex elections

POST ELECTORAL SUPPORT - ELECTORAL CYCLE ENGAGEMENT





Championing Women's Political Leadership

The March 2013 Kenyan elections saw the most number of women seek elective positions in the expanded political field that for the first time had a two tier system of Government. This follows the enactment of the new constitution in 2010 that provided for not less than one-third of the seats in the National Assembly should be held by persons of either gender (the one-third gender rule). This, including the 47 seat specifically for County Women Representatives was widely expected to see the number of women representation increase in Parliament. Women captured an historic 86 of the 416 seats about 20.6 % – a marked improvement from the 10 percent of the previous parliament. Several other women were elected and nominated as Members of County Assembly. This however is far less than the one-third representation that was expected, with no woman being elected for the Presidency, Governor or Senate position.

The lack of the one-third gender rule follows a ruling by the Supreme Court on 11 December 2012, which ruled that the change would need to be enacted “progressively” by 2015. This therefore reduced the chances of more women getting elected due to several factors including lack of adequate financing, lack of goodwill from political parties and male chauvinism with some claiming that women already had special seats reserved for them.

But there is reason to celebrate as the current representation of women in parliament and county assemblies follows deliberate negotiations with political parties and other stakeholders to have inclusion of women in active politics. This was done through a structured process where UNDP Kenya, the Kenya's National Women's Steering Committee (NWSC) and UN Women initiated a Team of Eminent Persons (TEP) initiative to serve as a vehicle for holding the government, political parties and other stakeholders accountable to work closely with women. The TEP model would bring “soft power”, moral suasion and behind-the-scenes negotiations to the national dialogue on gender equality, affirmative action, and women's political participation.

The Team of Eminent Persons was formed with 10 members from the private sector, media, academia, ex-politicians and grassroots women leaders; nationally and internationally renowned personalities with significant portfolios of contribution to the

enhancement of democracy, peacebuilding, economic growth, inclusive participation, and other disciplines and who had great influence within and outside of Kenya. The members included Hon. Dr. Phoebe Asiyo, Prof. Wanjiku Kabira, Hon. Dr. Zipporah Kittony, Hon. Dr. Tegla Loroupe, Dr. S.K Macharia, Ms. Betty Maina, Hon. Beth Mugo, Ms. Rahab Muiu and Ms. Jane Kiano

Based on their influence and networks, The Team of Eminent Personalities was able to arrange dialogues with high-level representatives of all major political parties and coalitions to nominate the necessary numbers of women candidates and increase participation of women in the elective process and decision-making; as well as organize meetings with the electoral and security officials, including Chairpersons of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the Inspector-General of Police, the Minister of Internal Security, the Minister of Defense, and the Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs to advocate for free, fair, transparent and violence free election process.

In addition, the Women's Situation Room, a parallel but separate initiative provided women and youth organizations with a platform to report and respond rapidly to election-related incidents through a coordinated system. Over 1200 reports were made to the WSR in just three weeks, ranging from electoral complaints, reports of threats and damage to property, and personal violence incidents. TEP was on hand to take up the matter and link them to the relevant authorities such as police to respond quickly and resolve the problem. This was occasioned by the 2007/8 postelection violence where many women carried the burden and suffered violence with nowhere to get assistance.

Meanwhile, talks are ongoing on how to achieve the Minimum target of 30% representation, with Kenya learning from countries such as Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda who have made some progress in enhancing women's representation by use of constitutional gender quotas. UNDP Kenya organized a Regional Dialogue on Women's Political Leadership to enable Kenya draw lessons from the experiences of other countries in the region such that by next elections, the gender representation quota will be achieved.

UNDP Kenya Support to Devolution

Among the key milestones in Kenya's democratic journey entrenched in the new constitution is the establishment of devolution through county governments. This is in a bid to decentralize Government systems and bring services closer to the people, and has the potential to open up new opportunities for economic development. The Transition Authority (TA) was therefore established as a statutory body to midwife, facilitate and coordinate the transition to devolved system of government. UNDP's support to the devolution process in 2013 was through support to the Transition Authority. The support focused on preparatory work prior to the elections, to enable them establish the administrative system for County Governments and initial capacity support to enable the County Governments ‘take off.’

This will enhance citizen awareness on the new Devolved Structures and avenues of Representation of the people, facilitate citizen engagement with the development of the policy and legislative framework at the county level, and opportunities available especially for marginalized groups such as women, persons with disabilities and minorities

UNDP therefore supported the setup of the Transitional Authority through facilitating the initial induction of the 16 members of the TA in Government processes and the responsibilities, provided technical expertise to develop an initial roadmap of its activities and supported the Authority to develop materials that would ensure the successful operationalization of the County Assemblies thus contributing towards a smooth transition to devolved system of government. The materials developed included interim standing orders, guide on the procedures to be followed within the County Assembly, facilitating the election of the Speakers and preparing Speaker's Rules.

UNDP also supported the induction of elected and nominated leaders who included Governors, Deputy Governors, Speakers, Deputy Speakers, and Interim Clerks of the County Assembly, Interim County Secretaries, and County Coordinators. The programme was graced by among others the former President H.E. Mwai Kibaki and the UN Resident Coordinator a.i. Mr. Modibo Toure. The objectives of the induction programme was to enable the participants develop a common understanding on the modalities of a devolved government process and to establish

a platform for interface and consultation among the different stakeholders.

Transition Authority in consultation with the Commission on Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), the Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA), the Controller of Budget and line Ministries, through the support of UNDP developed a Quick Readiness Assessment tool in May and June of 2013 based on criteria set out in Section 24 of the Transition to Devolved Government Act (TDGA). The purpose of this tool was to guide County Governments in assessing their readiness to perform the functions assigned in accordance with the 4th Schedule to the Constitution and to develop Capacity Building and Plan of action on how to address the identified gaps.

UNDP currently chairs the UN Devolution Working Group, and spearheaded the development of the Joint UN Strategy on Devolution in 2013. Additionally, UNDP is one of the three co-chairs (together with USAID and World Bank) of the Devolution Donor Group and is currently leading on coordination and harmonization.

The Transition Authority (TA) was therefore established as a statutory body to midwife, facilitate and coordinate the transition to devolved system of government



Civil Society Week 2013: UNDP through its civil society arm, Amkeni Wakenya, worked closely with around 100 civil society organizations to undertake various governance initiatives.

Deepening Democratic Governance: Role of Civil Society Organizations in the reform agenda

Kenya has one of the most vibrant civil society organizations networks amongst developing counties in Africa. Dating back to the clamour for multi-party democracy in the 90's to the agitation of a new constitutional order that was realized in 2010.

The 2013 general elections were conducted under the guidelines of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya and so was the advent and roll out of a new devolved system of government, with the establishment of 47 County governments.

One of the principle foundations of the new constitution is citizen participation. The devolution agenda is premised on the model of bringing services closer to citizens. It is in this context that the role of civil society organizations has remained central as they are able to mobilize citizens around issues of governance at the grass root level.

UNDP through its civil society arm, Amkeni Wakenya, worked closely with around 100 civil society organizations to undertake various initiatives in 2013. These included voter and civic education campaigns on the elections facilitating citizen participation in the roll-out of devolution, promotion of human rights and ensuring access to justice for marginalized communities across the country.

In a number of Counties, communities formed County Oversight Committees that enabled them to interrogate the activities undertaken by the County Governments. Under access to justice, traditional justice structures such as the Njuri Ncheke (governing council of elders) in the Meru Community were sensitized on the need to incorporate human rights considerations in their decision.

To stake stock of the achievements made during the year, over 250 Civil Society Organizations gathered at the Kenya Methodist University, Meru for the 5th Annual Civil Society Week (CSW) organized by UNDP Amkeni Wakenya. The CSW provided a platform for Civil Society Organizations to discuss critical issues affecting democratic governance and enabled them to make forward-looking resolutions that included:

- Improving relationship with the National Government and the County Governments, with particular focus on dialogue

- and partnership, as opposed to confrontation;
- Building partnerships and synergy with the National Government, the County Governments and the Private Sector, with a view to promoting good governance and realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular economic, social and cultural rights;
- Building the capacities of County Governments and facilitate them to effectively deliver on the promise of devolution—rights-based, democratic, accountable, open, inclusive, responsive and sustainability-oriented devolved governance;
- Empowering the citizenry on their rights and duties in the country's new governance system;
- Enhancing public participation in decision-making at both national and county levels, and shall in particular advocate for the adoption and implementation of legal and policy frameworks that entrench participation as both a right and a principle of good governance.

Amkeni Wakenya will continue to support Civil Society Organizations to ensure that the resolutions passed during the Civil Society Week are implemented.

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Promoting and Protecting Human Rights and Access to Justice

UNDP's work is based on the belief that people experience poverty not only as a lack of income but also as a lack of education or health care or as a lack of dignity and participation in a community. These dimensions of people's lives are considered so important that governments all around the world have acknowledged them as entitlements - as human rights - of their people, both in international and in national law.

UNDP collaborates with other UN partners with complementary mandates, such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). UNDP Kenya contributes to increased national capacities in government and civil society organizations towards promotion and protection of human rights and access to justice to all. It works with minorities and vulnerable groups, in particular: women, Persons with Disabilities, youth, children and pastoralist communities. In this regard, the Constitution of Kenya under article 59 and related laws have established three constitutional commissions to work in this area of human rights these are: the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) and the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)

What we have achieved so far:

- **Strengthened the capacity of National Human Rights in order to implement their mandates more effectively**

The three Commissions now have strategic plans in place guiding the work of the commissions for the coming years (NGEC: 2013 -2015, CAJ: 2013 - 2016, KNCHR: 2013 - 2018). This means that key priorities have been identified, activities are focused, and resource requirements are outlined providing a basis for effective budgeting and resource mobilization. The improved capacity has contributed to the Commissions being increasingly vibrant, dynamic and making a difference in their areas of specialization. The Commissions have played a key role in providing advisories to the government and reaching out to citizens through their various activities.

The increase capacity is also evident from the increased number of complaints that the Commissions manage. CAJ has reported

the number of complaints they handle to have increased from 4,062 in 2012 to approximately 6,000 in 2013.

- **Increased capacity of state and non-state actors to apply HRBA at the county level**

In 2013 KNCHR trained state officers on the use of Human Rights based Approach (HRBA). This contributed to human rights indicators being integrated into the Medium Term Plan II. Continued training has ensured that county officials also integrate HRBA principles in county planning and development processes. To complement this, KNCHR has also trained non-state actors at the county levels on the application of HRBA to ensure civil society can make a meaningful contribution at the local level and contribute to the planning processes.

- **Increased capacity of the security sector to apply HRBA and to follow the rule of law**

In 2013 KNCHR continued to infuse human rights in the security sector by providing training on HRBA to officers of The Kenya Police Reserve (KPR) as well as prison officers. The officers demonstrated increased capacity as well as a change of attitude towards upholding human rights, including those of women, children and persons with disabilities. Importantly the trainings have increased police officers capacity to profile and investigate torture cases in the police service.

- **Empowering people living with disabilities**

During the year NGEC facilitated the review of tax exemption regulations for people living with disabilities. This resulted in the immediate release of 3,500 of the 5,600 pending tax exemption certificates for PLDWs.

- **Empowered minority and vulnerable groups**

KNCHR ECOSOC strengthening activities focus on empowering minority, indigenous and vulnerable groups with information on rights to enhance their inclusion and participation in processes to claim rights. In 2013 KNCHR trained representatives of the

Endorois and El Molo Communities to increase their knowledge and awareness of rights. KNCHR also trained 226 young adolescent girls who were sensitized on the role of culture and cultural institutions in promoting and protecting human rights. The training took place at the time of year when female genital mutilations tend to traditionally take place. The young women were empowered with information to know their rights and to understand that cultural practices should never undermine the rights they have as individuals.

- **Continued engagement of stakeholders with the TJRC process**

KNCHR has engaged with victims of reparations during the public inquiry TJRC process and also at the dissemination of the TJRC report to ensure that the findings of the report are enforced. This included holding victim forums in 8 locations nationwide

(Muranga, Kitui, Embu, Thika, Narok, Nanyuki, Isiolo and Nairobi) reaching 242 citizens to disseminate the report to the victims of reparations. Reports indicate that most victims were not aware of the TJRC findings making KNCHR's work in this area very useful.

- **Elections monitoring**

NGEC and CAJ both conducted election observation and monitoring activities during the March 2013 elections. NGECA monitored the process from the perspective of gender equality and non-discrimination to ensure SIGs were fully involved, and encouraged to participate in the election process. CAJ carried out election monitoring from the perspective of use of state resources during elections. Various observations were made on how state resources were used during election campaigns against election laws.



Human rights clinic in Taita Taveta: UNDP partners with KNCHR towards promotion and protection of human rights and access to justice to all.

Youth Volunteerism in Civic Education Initiative

The Get Informed Get Involved UNVs working with Youth Agenda extended their volunteer service to KCODA (Kibera Community Development Agenda) community based organization members to brainstorm on challenges facing youth in slums. Out of the many issues raised, it came out that youth have minimal access to proper information on the Constitution and how well Devolution works.

The seven UNVs took responsibility to shed light and capacity build the 16 members of the group on the new constitution of Kenya. As a way of making the youth appreciate devolution the UNVs opted to train the KCODA members to act a play/skit on devolution which was meant to help inform other youth on facts about the constitution and devolution. Since April the UNVs had been frequenting Kibera to fine tune the play which came out to be very educative and interesting. The UNVs are currently trying to find opportunities/platforms for these young people to empower and train more youth and the public to understand devolution through theatre.

UN Volunteers in collaboration with The Youth Agenda decided to go out of their daily activities to visit Kibera in KCODA (Kibera Community Development Agenda) offices to brainstorm on challenges facing youth in slums. Out of the many issues raised it came out that youth have minimal access to proper information on the constitution and how well devolution works. The team took responsibility to shed light and capacity build the 16 members of the group on the constitution.

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The UNVs offered technical support in running the activities

of the Youth Agenda, by engaging Nairobi County Youth in county governments planning. With their long time experience in mobilising youths at the community the UNVs were able to freely interact with the youth at the wards providing them with the know how in participating in county governments planning and obtain other sources of livelihoods. They were also key in providing networks and linkages with youth networks on the ground and other interested groups in the county.

Youth at the wards freely interacted with the UNVs, allowing them to share experiences and ideas to create employment. For instance a group of youths from Kibera Constituency, named "KCODA" (Kibera Community Development Agenda), trained by the UNVs has been able to perfect their art of poetry on the devolution topic, some of which they presented during the launch of the Nairobi County Youth Plan. Another group in Mukurweni is publishing a newspaper for the Constituency which they hope to have circulated in the rest of the Nairobi County, and later nationwide.

The collaboration with the Youth Agenda and UNVs culminated in the development of the Nairobi County Youth Plan – a document that highlights key areas for policy and programmatic interventions by the Nairobi County Government and gives recommendations derived following prioritization of the issues raised from the various platforms. This was a great success for the youth of Nairobi County who sought commitment from the county governments in addressing various issues. The achievement has sparked interest in other youth from other counties to have Youth Agenda facilitate similar initiatives to develop their county youth plan that commits their county governments to prioritise youth issues when developing county plans.

The UNVs collaboration with the Youth Agenda therefore remains in the books of the organisation as one partnership that will always be sought after in future, in order to reach and impact more youth in the country like has happened in Nairobi.



PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

Kenya is increasingly vulnerable to violence as attested by the Post-Election crisis in 2008. This can erase decades of development and further entrench poverty and inequality. Through its global network, UNDP-Kenya seeks out and shares innovative approaches to crisis prevention, early warning and conflict resolution by working with the Government and several partners.

Key programs for Peace Building and Conflict Prevention:

- Strengthening National Capacities for peace building
- Support intercommunity dialogue, build national policies and manage and disseminate knowledge through the Uwiano Platform for peace, which is a partnership between the national Steering Committee on Conflict management and Peace Building
- Strengthening political leadership, national cohesion and Integration
- Develop models for tolerance and peaceful coexistence amongst diverse ethnic communities through conversations and community led dialogues and forums, enhancing knowledge and transformational practices on national reconciliation cohesion, integration by building capacities to monitor and investigate hate speech through training targeting police, journalists, bloggers and cohesion monitors
- Control and management of Small Arms and Light Weapons by establishing and building capacity of District Task forces (DTF) and conducting research and awareness creation and community disarmament initiatives
- Peace Dividend projects in pastoralist areas by increasing access to natural resources, and improving Inter-communal and cross border relations through shared peace dividend projects including vocational skills trainings for youths and reformed warriors

Promoting peace during the elections

The 2013 General Elections in Kenya were the 5th Multi-Party Elections since the country reverted back to multi-party democracy in 1991. UNDP-Kenya through the Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention Unit (PBCP) successfully implemented under the Consolidating the Peace Process and Establishing Foundations for a Peaceful Political Transition in Kenya, an innovative project entitled, Electoral Violence Reduction Initiative (EVRI) geared to reduce levels of political violence and nurture a peaceful political environment to permit the conduct of peaceful elections.

This was informed by the unprecedented civil unrest during the 2007 General elections that left over a thousand people dead and displaced over half-a million. The post-election violence in 2007/08 greatly undermined Kenya's position as a united and peaceful country. It revealed serious grievances and divisions in the society and placed the country in the traditional narrative of yet another doomed to fail African country.

The situation preceding the 2013 General Election was, as were the previous years, characterized by pre-existent fault lines including the unemployed youth bulge, severe economic disparities between groups, chronic poverty levels, and highly tribalised politics, unresolved group grievance based on historical injustices, land inequalities, and high mistrust of the other. Further, the land question remained a weighty matter in the political campaigns, as the Jubilee and Coalition for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD) coalitions engaged in sensational politicking, accusations and counter-accusations thereby raising negative emotions across the country.

Thus, the 2013 elections were approached with significant trepidation even though the country had undertaken significant constitutional, legal and administrative reforms to facilitate transparency and fairness in the electoral processes.

The Electoral Violence Reduction Initiative project was executed under the framework of UNDP-Kenya's larger long-term programmatic aims of consolidating the successes of previous interventions supported by UK's DFID, Embassy of Sweden, Norway and the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery

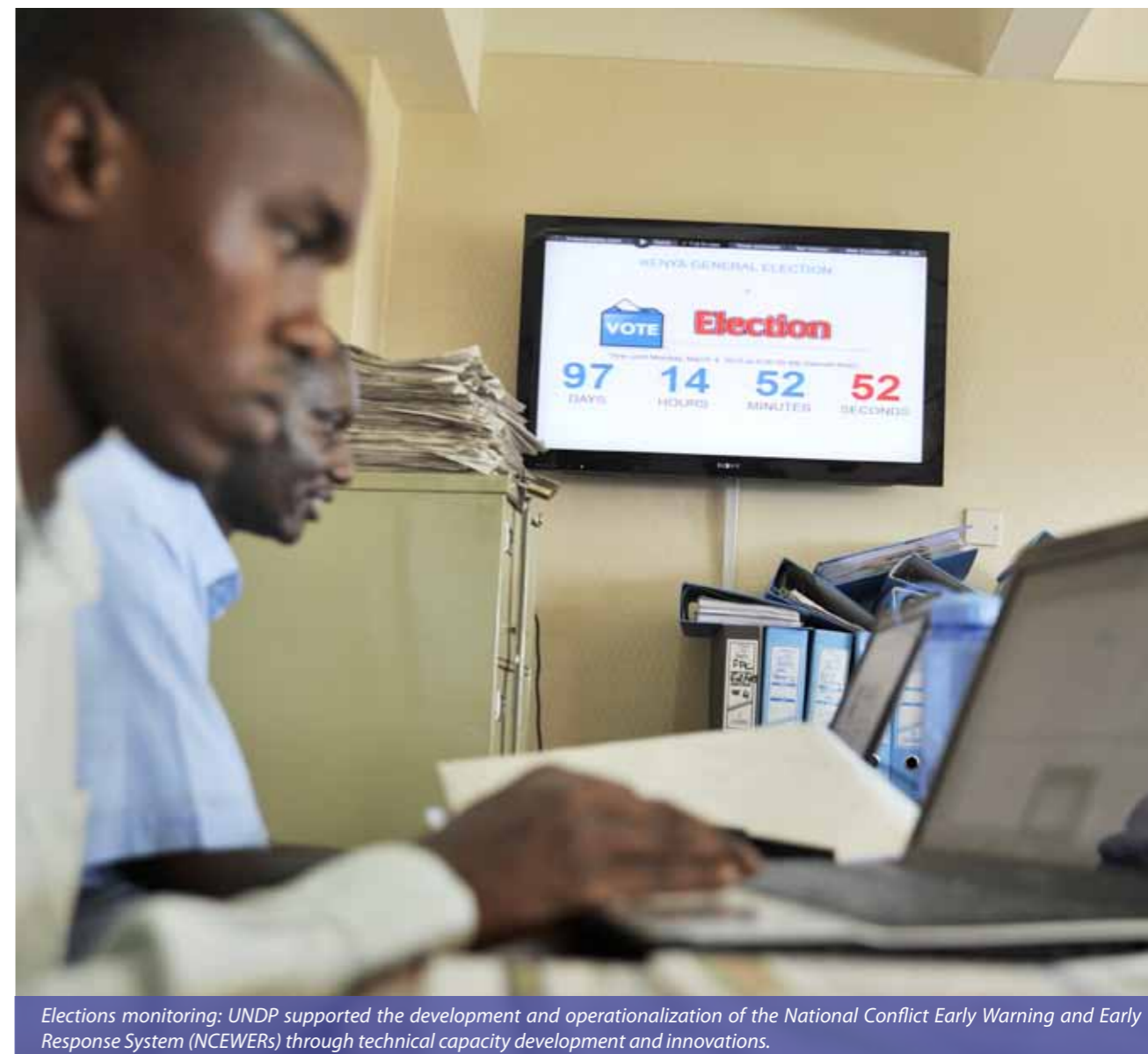
(BCPR) of the UNDP Headquarters.

The interventions sought to enhance greater coordination and synergies across multiple actors for higher and greater impact particularly with regard to conflict early warning and early response/action. In unprecedented manner, the intervention brought on board critical and diverse actors whose performance have a huge bearing on peace and security environment in the country especially during the election period including the IEBC, the National Police Service (NPS), the Civil Society Organizations (led by Peace and Development Network and Kenya Partnership for Peace and Security), the Umbrella women movement (Maendeleo ya Wanawake) and the UN Women and among other key actors.

UNDP-Kenya proactively developed a Strategic Coordination Framework for peaceful elections bringing together its interventions from three key thematic areas: democratic governance/election support, conflict prevention and peacebuilding and disaster risks reduction perspectives. This enhanced strategic positioning and internal institutional coherence to contribute to credible, free, fair and peaceful elections in Kenya.

Technical and policy advice – UNDP provided technical and policy support on various issues including the focused research that led to the mapping and identification of 27 key hotspot counties, conceptualization and development of the EVRI, steering the Uwiano Platform for Peace (as members in the Principal Committee and Joint Secretariat) and nurturing high-level networks and mobilized political support and resources to implement key peaceful election initiatives among others.

Human resource capacity development – UNDP oversaw competitive recruitment and strategic deployment of monitors to undertake programmatic work at the Secretariat, run the Situation Room and field monitoring in critical hotspot counties. Specifically, UNDP made greater investments in the facilitation, recruitment and the deployment of over 191 peace/cohesion monitors and data analysts/clerks – who were all equipped with smart phones, airtime and audio and video recorders in some



Elections monitoring: UNDP supported the development and operationalization of the National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS) through technical capacity development and innovations.

instances to timely relay situation alerts, monitor hate speech and social cohesion trends in critical hotspot counties respectively.

National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS) - Supported the development and operationalization of the National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (NCEWERS) through technical capacity development and innovations. To ensure quality control, the incident reports and information is subjected to a credibility test through verification followed by analysis and scenario building after which it is transmitted to the decision makers for appropriate early response.

Purchase of Equipment - Guaranteed value for money by ensuring cost-effective procurement of equipment and software to run the System such as computers, laptops, servers and LCD projection screens (which displays flashpoints).

UNDP assisted to enhance capacities, knowledge and skills of the key institutions and actors in hate speech monitoring and prosecution. Through NCIC, 1,200 police officers were trained and equipped with skills and equipment to effectively investigate and prosecute hate speech cases. The cyber-crime monitoring section identified open source sites which were propagating hate speech and put the administrators and site subscribers on notice for investigation as per NCIC Act, section 60. Further, NCIC took a blogger to court for posting hate messages over the open source social media site including in Facebook site.

In addition to facilitating the training of 97 county mediators, UNDP engineered the creation of a high-level mediation panel dubbed – the Group of Concerned Kenyans Initiative (comprised of 5 carefully selected prominent Kenyans) to reach out to the Presidential candidates and political parties' leadership, judiciary, IEBC, security mechanisms and regional leadership among others with a view to address contentious issues and ensure peaceful conduct of the elections, and from its own core resources, UNDP also trained and built the capacity of 85 District Peace Committees and 47 County Peace Forums across the country.

Additionally, close to 85 DPCs and 47 County Peace Forums and other local county level structures were provided with grants, computers and emergency rapid response funds – which significantly improved early response capacities.

UNDP played a critical role in sharing early warning information with other UN agencies and development partners for strategic interventions at multiple levels. UNDP provided strategic advice and provided regular briefs to the UN System in Kenya and beyond – resulting in candid telephone conversation between the UN Secretary-General and leading Presidential Candidates to ensure that they commit to peaceful elections and later the outcome of the Supreme Court ruling.

Innovative Approaches to Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Elections Management in Kenya

During the 2007 disputed general elections in Kenya, the country suffered a major crisis that deeply threatened its sustainable human development path. The resultant post elections violence led to an unprecedented loss of life and livelihood. The country democratic foundation was equally threatened and political mistrust escalated across the country. Over 1200 people lost their lives and the economic growth of the country dropped from 7% to 1%. The effects were felt beyond Kenya, with neighbouring countries that rely on imports from Kenya and use the port of Mombasa to transport cargo experiencing severe shortages in supply of essential commodities.

Key perpetrators of the violence and economic destruction were the youth. The country has a youthful population of over 65%. Majority of the youth are poor and do not have access to jobs or sustainable means of income. The youth were therefore easily used as perpetrators of violence.

It therefore became critical for the UNDP Country Office to develop an innovative and integrated programme that will specifically target the youth as agents of change and champions of peace during elections. The country office therefore brought together all its programme officers involved in peace building, elections management and disaster risk reduction and also tapped the participation of the UN Country as well as the United Nations Communications Group to drive the publicity and advocacy campaign.

Partnership with the private sector

The country office reached out to leading private sector players in the media to support and own this initiative by broadcasting peace messages before, during and after the elections. Through a campaign dubbed "sports for peace" it utilized the arena of sports, the culture of sports and the sportswomen and men of Kenya to engage with the youth to spread peace messages. All local media houses agreed to support the initiative and ran the campaigns for free. In addition Google Africa marketed the campaign in the digital space and received over 1 million impressions in less than one month of being uploaded. A number of public Google hangouts were also held online to specifically reach the youth.

Ultimately this integrated programming approach sought to ensure that the country goes through and elections period without violence and disruption.

Integrated Programming

The Country office created a multi-level and long-term investment that enhanced peace capacity and structures to help prevent, transform and address the roots of violent conflict. The structures adopted dialogue, reconciliation, mediation, peace education, restorative justice. This is achieved through the District Peace Committees. Numbering 200, the committees help facilitate intra and intercommunity dialogues and have inbuilt early warning and response mechanisms. The youth formed a critical aspect of these committees.

Street Fashion for Peace

Furthermore, the campaign reached out to informal settlement through the use of fashion for peace. The youth were encouraged to participate as designers or models at events in violence prone locations around the country. High profile athletes and models held talks with the youth encouraging them to embrace peace and shun violence during the elections period.

Use of Eminent Persons

The country office also created a lobby team to advocate for women's participation and for a free, fair, transparent and violence-free election process. This group was led by Graca Machel. Their interventions included meetings and dialogue with all political parties' leadership and presidential aspirants. The team was on 24 hour call and in direct contact with the Inspector General of Police, the Minister of Internal Security.

Online Presence

Online campaign was the main mode of media that drove this campaign. Other than the sports for peace, other platforms like twitter, facebook and flicker were specifically used in the campaign. Many people embraced the peaceful messages, and also acted as a platform where issues could be debated.

Achievements during Kenya's historic elections:

The major achievement in this campaign was the peaceful elections that saw a historic 86% voter turnout. Kenya's confidence in the judicial process also ensured that peace prevailed during the court determination of the case that had

been presented by one of competing coalition team.. As a result, the economy maintaining its growth momentum of 5.5 % in the first half of 2013. Also of critical importance is that the youth were for the first time important stakeholders in the elections process in the country.

..Football is my livelihood
and i pay my bills when Kenya
is at **Peace.**

Osbourne Monday / Harambee Stars

Be a fan of peace! Join us on www.google.com/+ShabikiaAmani

SHABIKIA AMANI SPORTS & PEACE FOR NA KURIA YAKO ELECTIONS

IEBC

UNDP partnered with the sports fraternize and celebrity athletes to promote peace messages during the elections in order to reach out to the youth.

Linking peace monitors to digital communications solutions

In the lead-up to the 2010 national Referendum on Kenya's Proposed Constitution, UNDP Kenya, the National Steering Committee on Peace building and Conflict Management (NSC), National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and PeaceNet Kenya came together to establish a Platform for Peace dubbed UWIANO. UWIANO is a Swahili word that connotes "cohesion".

The Uwiano Platform for Peace was not only concerned with contributing towards delivery for a Peaceful National Referendum Process, but was also keen to see to it that peace building and conflict management initiatives are scaled up towards the 2013 general elections and beyond.

UWIANO therefore, is a conflict preventive strategy that provides space for a wide range of partners, actors and stakeholders to build synergy and leverage their efforts for conflict prevention and peace building in Kenya.

The Platform's coordination capacity and regional presence across the 47 counties was facilitated with grants from UK Department for International Development (DFID), Sweden, Norway, UN Women and other development partners including the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) of UNDP Headquarters.

The UWIANO Platform made it possible to recruit and deploy at least 120 peace monitors and GBV analysts (gender ratio 1:2 for female and male respectively); communications consultant and an M&E specialist. The group was trained on various issues of conflict and violence resolutions, conflict early warning and response mechanism, gender-based-violence, local partnership building and effective coordination among others.

The training enhanced Uwiano's effectiveness at in conflict prevention and promoting reconciliation and cohesion at local levels. The Peace monitors and gender analysts formed the nucleus of the county coordination for preventive action. They set up County Peace Tents in at least 20 Counties which became the nerves centers for coordination and information sharing and response by government security agencies, CSOs and peace

committees. The coordinated responses included security alerts to police, conflict mediation by elders and peace committees.

Besides enhancing effective coordination at the local / county levels, the Platform also focused on coordinating national partners to support the processes of peaceful, credible and transparent elections. Partnerships with the National Police Service especially the Office of the Inspector General (IG) was critical in promoting responsive actions based on information from the Platform, which averted incidents of violence reported from various Counties.

The UWIANO Platform continues to engage with various categories of the media fraternity – Editors, journalists, media owners etc – in advancing the peace agenda. For instance, the journalists have since established the Kenya Media for Peace Network (KEMPEN) – with facilitation and support from some of the UWIANO Partners – Saferworld, LCPI and Life and Peace Institute (LPI), that has been championing conflict sensitive reporting. KEMPEN was launched in November 2012. To a larger extent, this Network, whose membership of over 84 journalists was trained in collaboration with Saferworld, LCPI and LPI, have contributed to improvement in the content of the stories and articles published and transmitted through the media.

The Platform developed peace messaging in form of infomercials through both electronic and broadcast media publicizing the SMS 108 for response; urging the public to promote peace; and reassuring the public of the ongoing peace efforts.

Consultations with different media houses such as the Standard Group (SG) and Nation Media Group (NMG) were enhanced, with the Uwiano Joint Secretariat making a tour of duty at both media houses on 30th January 2013 to hold briefings and planning sessions with the top level and middle level management teams, editors, producers and content developers, presenters, news anchors. The team visited the QfM studio where the radio presenters conducted live radio transmission sending out UWIANO peace messages, with feedback from radio listeners across the country. The listeners called in live and echoed the need to promote peace before, during and after elections.



The Amani 108 sms platform was instrumental in linking security officers and peace mediators to conflict zones during the elections.

In addition to this, the Platform worked closely with the Media in the production and dissemination of peace messages via Television commercial (TVC) during the Debate. Further, Principals of the UWIANO Platform were invited by the Secretariat of the Presidential Debate to be part of the audience at the Debate. The Platform was also approached by the Moderators of the Debate, who are all Friends of the UWIANO Platform, to nominate representatives from strategic Counties who had an opportunity to field specific questions to the Presidential candidates during the Debate. This partnership enhanced the visibility of the Platform and relevance in influencing the National Debate, whose transmission was viewed worldwide including neighbouring East African Countries and the Diaspora.

Various promotional materials were produced and distributed to increase the visibility of the SMS 108 message. They include wheel covers, car stickers, posters that have been inserted into the newspapers, fliers, T-Shirts and other merchandise that have been given out during various peace caravan activities. Branding of the Film Corporation of Kenya vans with billboards that have the SMS 108 message ensured that the people in the market places along the routes contracted by the IEBC to educate voters were reached. Stickers were also distributed to spread the SMS 108 message appropriately. Besides uploading the Uwiano jingle on the Skiza tunes, greatly increased the visibility and wider circulation of the SMS 108 message to the general public throughout the election period.

The Uwiano's EVRI project broadly realised its aspiration of significantly reducing the scale of electoral violence and

attendant effects, such as displacement. However, there is a major need for national reconciliation and healing efforts in order to realize cohesion and nurture positive peace under this complex devolved governance system.

During the post-March 2013 period, devolution-related political conflicts and tensions within and among counties have the potential to disrupt the peaceful implementation of the constitution and the devolution process. Already, violent post-election conflicts over political boundaries and distribution of political power based on clans and ethnic groupings have erupted in the Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit Counties – claiming the lives of about 200 persons and displacement of over 100,000 persons. Such violence greatly disrupts peace and undermines the anticipated prosperity under the new and devolved constitutional arrangement.

Further, considering that since the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) released its report in May 2013, the Uwiano Platform partners have a niche to play a part in addressing aspects of the TJRC recommendations. Additionally, the dynamics around the devolution process, resource-based conflicts, proliferation of SALWs, ethnopolitical competition for power, the ongoing trials at the International Criminal Court and terrorist attacks (as evidenced by the Westgate Mall attacks) among others, might pose challenges for durable reconciliation, peace and stability in the country. Thus, the peacebuilding and conflict prevention fraternity have a greater role to play in ensuring that durable peace, national healing and cohesion takes root in the country.



Pastoral communities unite to celebrate the commemoration of 40 years of the Lokiriyama Peace Accord in Turkana County

Turkana commemorates 40 years of the Lokiriyama Peace Accord

The Lokiriyama Peace Accord celebration is an annual event organized by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and supported by UNDP in conjunction with cross border partners. This year -2013- marks the 40th anniversary celebration of the Lokiriyama Peace Accord, brokered between the Turkana people of Kenya and the Matheniko of Uganda signed in December 1973.

As a result of the peace treaty, the two communities have had peaceful co-existence for more than four decades. The Peace accord has withstood the test of time and has enabled over 20,000 Turkana herders to move to Uganda to access pasture and water during the reporting period. This celebration, which also brought on board the Toposa of South Sudan, the Nyang'atom of South Omo zone of Ethiopia, the Pokot of Kenya, the Jie and Dodoth of Uganda was attended by over 500 people.

Inter-tribal conflict amongst the two pastoral communities between the Kenya | Uganda borders characterized by armed clashes that led hundreds of lives being lost informed the crafting of the peace accord. The need to co-exist peacefully was greatly influenced by the tragic Nakiloro River encounter between the two communities where hundreds perished. For many years, the aforementioned communities had engaged in violent conflicts mostly over the access and control of the resources revolving around livestock and pasture.

The 2013 theme during the commemoration of the 40 years of the peace accord, "with devolution, human security and development is attainable in the entire Karamoja cluster," aims at enhancing inter-community peace building, establishing peace networks and linkages within the cluster to ensure lasting peace and development in the Karamoja region. The greater Karamoja Cluster encompasses regions within northeastern Uganda, South Sudan, northwestern Kenya, and southwest Ethiopia. These regions are inhabited by nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoral peoples who live in fragile and unpredictable ecological zones.

Regional leaders drawn from Kenya, Uganda and Southern Sudan vowed to build greater regional peace and stability

among the Karamojong cluster communities living along the country's border lines.

The event was hosted by the Governor of Turkana County, H.E Josphat Nanok Koli who emphasized the importance of brotherliness and neighborliness. He encouraged the people of Karamojong that the peace accord they have enjoyed is theirs to protect. The accord derives its name from Lokiriyama, a remote town in Turkana District, North Western Kenya that is inhabited by the Turkana.

Turkana Senator, John Munyes and Uganda's Minister for State and Internal Affairs James Lokeres appealed with the largely pastoral communities in the region to embrace peaceful coexistence and concentrate on development matters.

The Uganda Delegation was led by Hon. Peter Lokeris, the Minister of State for Minerals included the area Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), District chairpersons, LC5 councilors, Assistant commissioner of Police for Moroto and Regional Internal security officer for Moroto, CSO and UN representatives among. While the South Sudan delegation was led by by Hon. Patrick Lodinga, the State Minister for Animal resources and Fisheries, accompanied by Mr. Titus Lokwachuma, the Commissioner for Kapoeta East, Eastern Equatoria State.

The peace dialogues supported by UNDP have bridged the divide and enabled an ease of movement and interaction among the cross border communities. Livestock and other natural resources are now being shared without resorting to violence; two cross border markets were established with UNDP support to promote trade. Additionally, dispute resolution mechanisms in the form of security councils have been established in Uganda and South Sudan at all levels from the village to district to resolve any disputes in the future.

Peace Support Operation Training and Institutional Capacity Enhancement

African states have been gravely affected by violent conflicts internally and also externally between states. In the second half of the 20th century conflicts and insecurity in Africa, has taken a heavy toll on the continent in terms of human suffering and the devastating impact on political, social and economic development.

The fragility and collapse of states, along with violent conflict, pose significant risks to global and regional security. Most contemporary armed conflicts take place within states, and the majority of their victims are civilians. In the East African region, civilians have been the most affected with Kenya hosting over 500,000 refugees majority from Somalia and South Sudan in camps, more than any other part of the world.

In order to strengthen improved regional and national capability for conflict prevention, peace building and protection of civilians, the Government of Japan (GoJ) through UNDP's Thematic Trust Fund for Crisis Prevention and Recovery funded and implemented the Peace Support Operation Training and Institutional Capacity Enhancement at the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC).

The project consolidated gains made in enhancing capacity for the Eastern Africa region in addressing conflicts and specifically support Somalia to build a stronger foundation for stabilization, peace and development. IPSTC responds to the five peace building/ state building Goals identified by the G7+ in Busan in 2011 on Aid Effectiveness under the banner " New Deal for International Engagement in Fragile States" and especially Goal 2 and 3 which are: improving security by strengthening people's security and promoting justice by addressing injustices and increasing people's access to justice.

Some of the challenges the region, including Somalia, have to aggressively deal with include: weak security institutions, militarization of the society, poor governance structures and mediocre institutions, high levels of illiteracy and lack of motivation for the combatant towards disarmament and reintegration; continuous presence of armed groups operating outside state institutions; weak DDR and SSR programmes, sexual and gender based violence; lack of popular support of state due to mistrust and legitimacy issues; lack of focus on human security.

The project outcome supports institutional and human capacity in peace support operations in order to effectively prevent, respond and mitigate conflict and maintain peace and security in the region.

- Enhanced institutional communication and capacity for applied research, training design and management that address Somalia needs and peace and security policy development.
- Improved PSO capability of military, police and civilian personnel to address peace and security in Somalia and the region.
- Improved Somalia based research on issues of conflict, security and crime and on aspects that leads to protection of civilians, peace building, community safety and reconciliation.

There is focus on the urgent need for capacity building of the region with a priority on Somalia, in areas that will lead to protection of civilians, enhance rule of law, address the problems of small arms and light weapons and reduce incidents of sex and gender based violence as well abuse and exploitation of children, including recruitment of children in to fighting forces. Specifically, the project addressed:

Security: Militarization of the society, weak or missing security institutions that are consistent with democratic norms and supportive human development goals and the prevalence of firearms within civilian population.

Governance and administration: The need to support Somalia to entrench strong and legitimate governance, security institutions and rule of law. Training of local institutions that deliver peace, justice and security mandates as well as those engaged in transitional issues.

Peaceful settlement of disputes: The necessity to encourage the national and local institutions and people to embrace peaceful means of settling disputes. This was done through development of capacities to prevent conflict through dialogue, mediation and negotiation, and analyzed potential crisis situations for early warning and intervention.

National Dialogue on peace and conflict prevention: Due to the unpredictability of the political situation in Somalia, and as a result of the presence of a large population which is armed, coupled with tensions around different clans there was need to create a national framework for reconciliation and dialogue.

Protection of civilians: The urgent need to address the increase and unacceptable incidences of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), as well as exploitation and abuse of children.



UNDP implements projects that strengthen livelihoods, the recovery and resiliency of communities impacted by disasters, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Unit works with the Kenya government and other stakeholders to find and facilitate implementation of sustainable solutions to minimise disaster impacts in the country. To realize this the unit is specifically focusing on:

- Supporting the country in developing a legal, policy and institutional framework that guides the country in Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery
- Supporting mainstreaming of DRR into long term development plans at both national and county level
- Supporting Implementation of projects that stabilizes livelihoods, supports recovery and build resilience of communities impacted by disasters.
- To achieve the above, DRR&R unit is supporting implementation of the following programs:

1. Disaster Risk Management Project for Kenya

The project supports the development of national plans and policies for disaster management operationalization and capacity development at national and county levels.

2. Kenya Drought Recovery Project

The Project supports the restoration and protection of livelihoods assets of drought affected communities targeting displaced population, women and children. It also seeks to establish and strengthen local community infrastructure for peace building.

3. Post- Election Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project

The Project is supporting the restoration and expansion of livelihoods opportunities for communities that were affected by the post- election violence in 2007/2008.

4. Restoration and Stabilization of Livelihoods

This project supports recovery and stabilization of livelihoods and assets of drought affected communities targeting communities hosting refugees, displaced population, women and men. It also aims at enhancing governance for early recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction including climate change awareness.

5. Enhanced Resilience to Disaster Risk Conflict and Climate Change project

The project is supporting the Kenya government to implement livelihoods activities that will enhance resilience capacities of communities affected by drought and conflicts.

Helping Turkana Women Adapt to Climate Change

Kenya is faced with severe dry conditions a culmination of successive rain failures in the recent years. This situation poses serious threats to the survival of millions of Kenyans and has the potential for undermining the country's recent development gains and progress towards the achievement of key millennium development goals such as reduction in hunger; child mortality and access to education.

The drought described as one of the worst in 60 years affected three quarters of the country especially in the North Eastern, Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast provinces affecting millions of people mainly the pastoralists, farmers in marginal agricultural areas as well as the urban poor. The drought has caused crop failure, depleted pasture, water and loss of livestock contributing to a sharp deterioration of household food security. The impact of the drought has further been exacerbated by high food & fuel prices and inflation rates.

With 70% of Kenya's population dependent on rain fed agriculture, the impact is likely to be grave if urgent measures are not put in place. UNDP through the drought response programme funds interventions as a medium term measure to support urgent recovery of communities affected by the drought and to strengthen capacity for institutions responsible for recovery and disaster risk reduction work. In partnership with the government of Kenya under the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) targeted some of the worst hit areas in the recent drought and also some of the most under developed.

Through this initiative targeting protection of the remaining livelihoods, assets and mitigation of the impact of continued dry conditions from a gender perspective; Several women groups where aided with goats as part of an initiative to restock livestock after the effects of drought that left most livestock herds seriously depleted. One such group is Koroirok women group who benefited from restocking of 20 indigenous goats and also received business management training to equip them with the necessary skills to handle finances and source for market.

Poor households in Kenya of which more than 25.8% are headed by women, are likely to suffer more because of the low adaptive capacity, inadequate knowledge, skills and the interaction

between these disasters and stresses like HIV & AIDS and poverty. In just three months, Koroirok women group were able to save Kshs. 25,000 from profits made from the sale of goats. Each member of the group as a way of raising more capital bought each of the goats for Kshs. 2,000 about \$ 24 and reinvested the money on buying more stock which doubled to number 45 from 20. The women decide to trade in goats because they are more resistant to drought. Goats are browsers so they feed on shrubs and leaves not grass like cows which are normally the fast casualties to drought because of lack of pasture.

The treasurer, Mary Lokwakol however states that this will definitely rise as the group seeks to invest more. "The greatest challenge we have is that Turkana cultural set up does not allow women to look after animals, we are forced hire a herdsman to look after the goats", She says.

Mary Lokwakol describes how they have been able to empower themselves economically by transforming the group into a business venture. "We have a bank account that we use to save money which we look to invest with", Mary explains.

The group aims to increase their stock and also embrace rearing of and camels that are more profitable. In the long run Koroirok women group are looking at the possibility of diversify into more hands on business venture like tailoring to encourage more women to actively participate.

Through such initiatives UNDP aims to deliver interventions as a medium term measure to support urgent recovery of communities affected by the drought and to strengthen institutions responsible for recovery and disaster risk reduction work. The programme targets direct beneficiaries include communities hosting refugees from Somalia, Internally Displaced Persons, vulnerable youth (female and male) and women, key local government officials from technical departments, NGOs, CBO and relevant humanitarian actors engaged in ER work. In total, approximately 300,000 affected communities will benefit directly from the project.



Livestock re-stocking is one of the effective ways that UNDP helps pastoral communities preserve their livelihoods

Building Resilience and Early Recovery Through Enterprise

Communities hosting refugees in Northern and North-Eastern parts of Kenya are faced with a complex humanitarian emergency (CHE) from a combination of several years of under development, frequent exposure to natural and man-made disasters, influx of refugees and proliferation of small arms due to their proximity to unstable neighbors such as Somalia and South Sudan. In the past, interventions have often taken a reactive and short term approach aimed at saving lives, but this in most cases leaves communities vulnerable to subsequent disasters.

The 2011 drought created a triangle of hunger where the borders of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia meet. At the height of the crisis, WFP estimated that more than 11.3 million people need aid across drought-hit regions in East Africa. The majority of those affected live in pastoral communities, whose herds have been wiped out because of a lack of water and pasture. The sudden and unpredictable influx of refugees from Somalia is putting already vulnerable communities in Kenya in further precarious and complex humanitarian situation.

Under such circumstances, the urgent support to protect livelihoods and productive assets for communities concerned is essential to protect both individuals and communities which have been providing socio-economic safety nets. These supports will also be indispensable from the viewpoint of the stability of the Horn of Africa, in light of the critical supporting role Kenya has been playing in relation to the current drought and of longer term stability and development. In addition, to ensure that these immediate interventions are sustainable, UNDP launched an Early Recovery (ER) Strategy, to build the capacity of critical stakeholders to better anticipate and cope with similar occurrences in the future.

Turkana people are often exposed and are among the worst affected because they suffer from repeated natural disasters, conflict and are among the poorest regions in Kenya. Additional pressure from the burden of refugees on existing natural resources such as water, pasture and fire wood which are at the bare minimum due to drought and mainly overburdens women's lives, often increase tension and could lead to conflict between refugees and communities hosting them. The exposure to diseases outbreak is heightened as health and sanitation

facilities are stretched to the limit with women and children being the most affected.

As a response to the drought, several humanitarian agencies including the government have continued to provide short term life saving interventions such as food aid, nutrition, water trucking and immunization among others. However, similar to previous interventions, little attention has been paid to building the future resilience of the affected communities especially women and to prepare them for subsequent disasters.

There is therefore, need for additional recovery interventions targeting support to alternative livelihoods and resilience building measures, strengthening the capacity of institutions and communities to manage drought impacts in a sustainable manner. This is even more urgent given the potential negative changes expected from climate variations.

Aroot Business Group is one of the beneficiaries of the UNDP restoration and stabilization of livelihoods for drought affected communities programme that aims to rapidly restore assets and incomes of affected populations to immediately protect their livelihoods and reduce the risk of falling destitute and severely food insecure.

Aroot Business Group started in 2011 as a self-help group making and selling necklace, belts, beads and embroidery is now a commercially viable registered business enterprise with 25 members. They received a grain milling machine from UNDP funding to set up the posho milling business.

The group through the milling business serves an average of 10 – 15 families a day each milling approximately 22kg of flour at Ksh.160 bring in income of Ksh. 2400 per day when fully operational. This is supplemented with the sale of maize per kilogram and gunny bags stocked within the premises.

To equip the group members with the write skills, routine trainings on entrepreneurship is given and they have managed to keep books of accounting and opened up a bank account.

Under this model, emphasis is placed on promoting market based income generation activities, promotion of value chains for



By imparting vulnerable groups with entrepreneurship training, UNDP hopes to reduce their vulnerability by helping communities diversify their sources of income

goods and services, micro and small enterprise recapitalization targeting youth and women's groups.

In total, approximately 500,000 affected communities members will benefit directly from the project out of which at least 40% will be women beneficiaries in cash, material e.g. infrastructure, and small and medium business establishment for income generation. In addition, at least 40% women have benefitted from the provision of livelihoods packs including improved seed and other agriculture inputs.

UNDP intervention seeks to address short term livelihoods economic recovery needs of youth and women while establishing in the process the capacities and building blocks of sustainable local long-term development.

Target direct beneficiaries include communities hosting refugees from Somalia, Internally Displaced Persons, vulnerable youths (female and male) and other women's groups, key local government officials from technical departments, NGOs, CBO and relevant humanitarian actors engaged in early recovery and disaster risk reduction work.

UNDP's strategic perspective is to address the immediate and underlying causes of food insecurity through a full integration of short-term, medium and long-term interventions. Globally UNDP has developed a three track approach to achieve the goals of integrating the short and long-term needs of men and women regularly faced by crisis.



Masa Katsene works on his banana plantation farm in Garissa county

Integrating Farming into Pastoralism for improved lives

The expansive Fafi Constituency, in Garissa County in the North Eastern part of Kenya is mainly arid land, dotted with shrubs and sand and sparsely populated village. However, travelling about 100 kilometers out of the main administrative center, opens up to an oasis of green plantation of variety of food crop including bananas, maize, tomatoes, water melon and most recently Rice, that is set to become the bread basket of the entire county. This is made possible by a group of young men who have ventured into farming to supplement pastoralism that is increasingly challenged by climate change.

Musa Katsene is a member of the youth group who after losing most of their livestock to the 2006/7 horn of Africa drought, and trying other businesses such as charcoal production and failed, came together and acquired land at the banks of River Tana for agricultural production. They were amazed at the transformation of not only the land, but their lives and that of their dependents in a short period of time. "We used to move our families every time we experienced drought spells. Our children would miss out of school and even after moving for so long, our animals would still die. We are now happy that we can settle our families and see them get educated as well as have good nutrition. Our animals are also healthier" explained Katsene, who has practiced farming for six years and plans to continue with farming.

"Many of our people have died of hunger and malnutrition. But now we want to supply food to all parts of this region, and ask other pastoralists to join us in this endeavor" Added Ibrahim Sheikh Abdi Rahman, the chairman of the Galbet farmers association.

The group has been producing bumper harvest after they got

a boost from UNDP in collaboration with National Disaster Management Authority and enabled over 2000 farmers benefit from the project. This partnership facilitated the farmers to get drought tolerant seeds, have access a high capacity generator to pump water from the river to irrigate their farms in addition to building canals to distribute the water throughout the irrigation scheme. The farmers were further provided with a tractor to help them clear the 200 acres of virgin land for agriculture and trained on better farming methods. The results have been rich food crops that the farmers have been able to supply to the Garissa market and have made enough profits to improve their lives.

The UNDP Kenya Drought Recovery Project aims to support recovery and stabilization of livelihoods of host communities in Turkana and Garissa counties which are some of the worst hit areas by drought. Activities of this project center around improved access to water, support to alternative livelihoods as well as livestock production, and strengthening of both local communities and local authorities' capacity to plan, implement and coordinate the recovery and development process. Assistance combines social protection and productivity enhancing initiative so as to rebuild livelihoods as well as improve household food security. The project is funded by UNDP Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery, and implemented by the Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands in collaboration with various technical ministries.

The farmers have a great vision of seeing the county transformed from being a drought prone region, to one which can tap into the rich water resource of River Tana to become food secure and economically empowered county.

Building Back Better – A Story of Post Elections Victims in Kenya

Women in Kenya played a significant role in national healing and reconciliation after the disputed 2007 general elections. They also carried the bigger burden during and after the violence that ensued after elections and subsequent inter-tribal conflicts that resulted in loss of life, property and displacement of masses.

To help them and other marginalized groups recover, the Government through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes with support from UNDP, rolled out livelihood recovery activities with the aim of restoring livelihoods in Kisumu, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu & Trans Nzoia counties.

One of the beneficiaries was Unity Group, a women's group dedicated at recovering and rebuilding their lives. The group is based Kitale town in Trans Nzoia county in the Rift Valley region that was most affected by the violence. Due to their nature as vulnerable women, they could not protect their property and had to run away to seek refuge in police stations and churches to save their lives. They consequently lost both their homes and sources of income and some had to stay in camps for internally displaced persons under armed protection.

The Chairlady of the group Claire Akhonya shows off some of the scares she bares as evidence of what she went through during those dreadful and painful days. 'We don't want to dwell so much on the past because we want to look forward to a better future especially for our children. We want to rebuild our lives and to rebuild them better.' She says.

The group members numbering 15 come together and put in whatever little resources they had to start a Unity saloon at the center of Kitale town. Since their previous business premises were burnt down, they had to look for alternative space and rent. This proved to be a challenge especially with the heavy investment still needed for purchasing equipment.

UNDP through the Livelihood Recovery project assisted the group by making available tools of trade that included hair driers, shaving machine, blow drier and in addition to provision of the tools, they were given intensive entrepreneurship trainings to equip them with necessary business skills.

So far, the group has not only managed to turn around the business in to a profit making venture but also given skills training to many women in the community to assist them be self-reliant.



Recovering from post-election violence - Unity salon in Kitale



A chemistry teacher conducts a lesson at Lopiding Girls Secondary

Empowering the girl child through education

On February 5th 2010, Concepta Akeno became admission 001 in Form 1 at Lopiding Girls High School that is one of only two girl's school in Turkana West to date. The Head Teacher Mrs. Anne Matumbai, 40 narrates how the school was started from humble beginnings with just 19 students enrolled in the first year to the current student population of 218 in 2013.

Girls' education in Turkana County and the extensive Northern Kenya region is still very inadequate characterized by low enrolment and high dropout rates. Despite the fact that the Kenyan government introduced Free Primary Education in 2003 and in 2008, started meeting the tuition costs for secondary education, enrolment ration in Turkana is still alarmingly low. While fundamental strides have been made to achieve gender parity at the national level, sharp regional disparities remain with about 80 per cent of girls in Northern Kenya not attending school.

"Many girls in this region don't attend school because of the stalwart cultural influence and practices, educating girls is not a priority for the community as they marry early or work as casual labourers," describes Mrs. Anne Matumbai.

Turkana communities are predominantly pastoralists and the region has experienced adverse drought in the recent past. These conditions have enormous impact on education particularly in ASAL areas where school enrolment rates show huge disparities in comparison with low disaster risk districts.

When faced by drought, children dropped out of school as they migrate with their parents in search of water and pasture. This situation continues to have huge impact and increases vulnerability especially for the girl child whose education is severely hindered as she is withdrawn from school to either support her mother in search of food or take care of other children as her parents search for food or in extreme cases, she is married off early for the family to access some income to support them.

Drought, therefore poses long term challenges of attaining MDG number 2 achieving universal primary education' and

hence undermine sustainable development. Limited access to education also means less participation of women and girls in the development of their communities.

Lopiding Girls High School has over the years provided proximity to education to hundreds of girls in Turkana including bringing together girls from the warring communities like the Toposa from Sudan and Karamajong from Uganda.

This year, the school has registered the first lot of Form 4 students to sit the Kenya Certificate of Secondary School examinations after which they transition to University and collage level.

The head teacher - Mrs. Matumbai looks back at the days the girls had to sleep in the dining hall because they were too many to occupy the limited space in the existing dormitory. Things got worse when the region was hit by drought and she had to write to the District Commissioner for the school to be provided with relief food.

Despite all these challenges, the school never closed down in its four years of existence, she says that 'where there is a will there is a way' and her vision is to see the school produce girls who will be self-reliant to surmount the socio economic and political challenges facing Turkana women.

Due to the positive impact the school has had in the community, more girls are seeking admission however they are turned away because of lack of space to accommodate them. Through external support from well-wishers the head teacher looks to further improve the infrastructure to allow more enrolment. Currently there are 7 teachers at the school but she has communicated to the Ministry of Education and Turkana County for more staff deployment.

In efforts to empower the girl child and provide restoration and stabilization of Livelihoods for Drought affected areas like Turkana, UNDP has supported the school by funding the construction of 4 classrooms, 2 dormitories, extension of the kitchen and provision of a water reservoir.

Key Lessons from Disaster Risk Management in Kenya

Kenya like many other Sub-Saharan Countries have faced increased occurrence of natural and manmade disaster resulting in loss of lives and destruction of property. The capacity of government to respond to disasters has always been characterized by ineffective response resulting in preventable losses. A case in point is the response efforts to perennial drought, floods, terrorism and conflict. The basis of DRR project is the documented evidence that one USD spend in Disaster risk reduction (DRR) saves up to seven USD spend on disaster response and rehabilitation. Kenya is a signatory to the Hyogo Framework of Action (2005) that sought to build the resilience of nations and communities to disasters.

In May 2009, high level meetings were held between UNDP and G.O.K through the Ministry of State for Special Programme (MOSSP) to look into disaster management and opportunities available for risk reduction. This is resulted in the development of a three year Disaster risk Management (DRM) project for Kenya that ended in May 2012 and was extended for one year to complete pending activities. In addition, policy and legislative framework were most urgent needs and best implemented at this level. Subsequent meetings saw the identification of Project Steering Committee (PSC) members to monitor the implementation of this project.

Every project and program has something to learn from its experiences. The Disaster risk Management (DRM) project is currently one of the most ambitious projects and has drawn many lessons of the past, but also to present a whole slate of experiences that emerge from the nature of its execution. Four years into implementation of DRM Project, we have looked back at what went well from the start and what we would do differently given that now we know as the program moves into the next phase of DRM and Governance. The key lessons we have learnt are summarized below:

We have learned to appropriately staff projects from day one with experiences in project coordination and support personnel; to identify risks and costs associated with them, ensuring project emphasizes more and clearly on long term growth projections, rather than exact forecast of annual activities.

We have learnt that apart from supporting GOK project, we should have direct DRR implementation project which we can implement alongside supporting advocacy and coordination role. In addition, we have learnt that when setting up a project, we should allow sufficient time and negotiation with G.O.K (PSC),

to ensure that they fully understand the project and set targets, their role and how their role impacts on project success.

The slow pace of ownership of DRM activities by the National Government implies that there is need for long-term support to the government in order to fully mainstream DRM into various ministries planning processes. The devolved structure presents an opportunity to cascade DRR activities to County levels where disasters occur. This would be important given that program support is not always coupled with top-level commitment by partner governments. Sometimes such commitment is only found in local government at sub-national level where as central government is not typically seen as the driving force.

Projects that integrate and coordinate line ministry interests, facilitate a working relationship with the civil society and the private sector and take the initiative to establish systems for co-ordination between donors and between itself and the donor community have increased chances of success compared to one that lacks these systems.

The lessons learned from the DRM project were compiled from two sources:

- Key informant interviews (KII) with several key people involved in the project to find out lessons learned from their perspective
- Project completion reports (and where appropriate their progress and final reports)

The lessons learned in this report were selected on the basis of their relevance to DRM programmes generally, relevance to future planning, importance, and the degree of consensus.

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to the substantial reduction of disaster losses in lives and social economic and environment assets of communities. The Program objective was to support National Plans and policies for disaster management as well as capacity development. To achieve its objectives, the project identified four outputs namely: Establishment of National policy and strong institutional framework for Disaster risk reduction, Identification, assessment and monitoring of disaster risks and strengthening of early warning systems, Strengthening community involvement in disaster preparedness and contingency planning, building a culture of resilience through knowledge and education.



ENERGY ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

UNDP Kenya has a vibrant Energy, Environment and Climate Change Unit (EECCU), whose overall goal is to support Kenya meet its obligations to international environment agreements while enhancing the contribution of natural resources and the environment to poverty reduction and sustainable socio-economic development. This is realized through supporting development of appropriate policies, strategies, tools and innovative programs that integrate environment into national planning and budgeting processes together with promoting effective management of natural resources for production and income diversification.

Key Programs:

- Sustainable Land Management: provides the basis for economic development, food security and sustainable livelihoods while restoring the ecological integrity of the ASALs.
- Forest Policy Recovery and Strategies: Support the sustainable management of Kenya's forests through partnerships.
- Self Sufficiency Economy Demonstration Centre: Improve livelihoods of Kenyans by addressing the challenges that face small scale agricultural production so as to realize full potential for food production and food security.
- Water Governance - Human Rights Based Approach: To improved water governance in Kenya through strengthened capacities of the formal and informal water service providers and the Regulators.
- Wetlands resource Utility Optimization A sustainable, wise-use exploitation of community-driven conservation of a wetland ecosystem such sinking water pans, establishing tree nurseries and establishment of wetland resource artifacts and furniture
- GEF Small Grants program: To conserve globally significant ecosystems in Kenya and mitigate climate change by supporting the implementation of national environmental policies that also contributes to communities' improved livelihoods.
- Enhancing Wildlife Conservation through landscape approach to enhance effective governance framework for Multiple Use of the ecosystem and enhance increased benefits from tourism shared more equitably
- Access to Clean Energy Programme Services (ACESP) to increase access to efficient, sustainable clean energy services and ensuring conservation at all levels while protecting the environment.
- Development and implementation of Standards and Labeling programme in Kenya
- Renewable energy resources - wind, water, the sun, biomass and geothermal energy

Climate change mitigation through participatory forest management

Rumuruti Forest Association - RFA a community group in Laikipia West, a region along the Great Rift Valley of Kenya has formulated inclusive and practical climate change initiatives to help conserve Rumuruti forest. The 15,378 acres of indigenous high altitude forest with grass glades, an important water catchment area, a home of at least 250 elephants, antelopes Columbus monkeys and wild dogs and also the primary source of 5,000 households faces the constant danger of deforestation and depopulation of wildlife due to human activity.

The group began deliberate efforts to protect the forest in 1994 after a threat that almost led to subdivision of the forest for private land use by rogue government officials. This could have led to loss of 15,378 acres of animal habitat, the community was close to losing livelihoods of thousands of people who depend on the forest for herbs, water and wood.

Through the initiatives of the group, the Kenya Forest Service and RFA signed a forest management agreement. The agreement has given RFA the mandate to conserve the forest and co-manage its resources for the betterment of the adjacent communities.

There are at least 5,000 households which translate to a population estimate of 35,000 people living at distance of five kilometers who depend directly on forest for collection of fuel wood, herbal medicine and other economic gains.

RFA is implementing three project activities through user groups, these are groups that are registered as self-help groups members of the association. The aim of the project activities is to contribute to climate change initiatives, conserve biodiversity, and provide sustainable livelihoods. The projects also promote active participation of women in environmental conservation towards their social-economic development.

The association focused on three project activities: Green charcoal production; Bee keeping; and Ecotourism that are currently in the 14th month of the project timeframe.

The Green Charcoal Production

Currently the association has distributed at least 36 complete set of the charcoal burning kilns in the six sub-locations around Rumuruti forest, community user groups fetching fuel wood have been trained on the use of the kilns and have started turning farm biomass into charcoal. This initiative contributes to conservation of Rumuruti forest through reduction of illegal charcoal burning and also cut the budget used by households

and schools on energy (charcoal).

Bee Keeping

The user groups around the forest are benefiting and using the bee keeping equipment purchased by the Association; these include the harvesting kits in the sub-locations and the centrifuge machine. The honey production initiative promotes tree planting and increases women participation in environment conservation efforts thus enhancing their social-economic empowerment.

Ecotourism

Promotion of ecotourism in Rumuruti forest for community has considerably increased their income sources and inculcated behaviour change on forest and wildlife conservation. The establishment got approval and a license to develop the camp site in the forest, the KFS director recently approved the request in December 2013. They also developed an agreement plan with terms and conditions for development and operation of the tourism enterprise in the forest.

The projects serve residents adjacent to Rumuruti forest directly and indirectly, directly through creation of employments in the tourism enterprise- as guides, scouts, other supportive staffs and curio sellers since the enterprise is situated along the corridor between the Northern and the Southern tourism destinations in Kenya there will be hundreds of tourists every month. The bee keeping activity creates employment to youth during value addition; the green charcoal production employs at least 20 women in each of the six sub-locations on the production line.

Through the generation of profits from Ecotourism, Green Charcoal Production, Bee Keeping and the tree nursery enterprise the Association will have a steady source of income of at least Kshs 200,000.00 per year, the income will be used to expand the program to many household around the forest. The project shall be sustained through regular monitoring and repair of degraded facilities to ensure that all the equipments and facilities are in good condition. The association will also expand its network of supporters for technical support from service providers on behalf of the group to ensure that the project is successful in the long term.

The RFA was awarded US\$ 38,060 grant for the conservation initiatives by the Small Grants Programme - SGP funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by UNDP Kenya.



Building capacity in climate change mitigation and adaptation to increase the resilience of the communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change



A woman using a water trough to protect the spring eye from livestock invasion

Improving water catchment in the dry lands

Protecting the precious spring eye on the Kiang'ombe hill in Mbeere North, Kenya

For decades the community in Kivue Location in Mbeere North, Eastern Kenya have climbed six kilometers up the Kiang'ombe hill in search of clean spring water. However in recent times the cyclical drought in the Horn of Africa coupled with environmental degradation had resulted in the spring drying up. This resulted in hardship that led to some schools closing as the children could not access water.

Today, there is a sigh of relief in response to local community Arid land management interventions that have successfully rehabilitated the Spring and water is now flowing. This was achieved through the Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agro-pastoral Production System of Kenya project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Kenya.

Kiang'ombe hill, is estimated to have the highest terrain elevation within the dry district and has over the years been a major water catchment area for the major town of Siakago and local communities in the area. The hill itself extends over an area of 2000 Ha with the landscape unit around it covering about 16 km². The water catchment and the hilltop was under threat from clearing for cultivation, forest burning, charcoal production and grazing by livestock causing a major threat to our environment.

Due to economic pressure, community members are expanding their farms into the gazetted forest area. To help mitigate this, the project has spearheaded negotiations with the County authorities to involve the communities in the management of the hilltop forest in a sustainable manner.

Some of the activities community members are part of include planting of 109,880 trees on the hill and its environs and establishing one water trough downhill for the livestock. The trough ensures that the spring eye is protected from livestock invasion.

In addition, the project has sensitized the local community on the importance and benefits of afforestation and raised. Improved

jikos and use of modern kilns which are environment friendly has also been supported by the project.

"Charcoal burning bring income to the community through education, we've been taught on how to burn charcoal without destroying the environment using large trees. We simply cut down branches instead of trees this is because trees take up to thirty years to grow hence cutting branches to burn charcoal is more environment friendly" says Jacob Njiru of Njega FFS, Mbeere North.

The project has established SLM award scheme to motivate and provide incentives to FFS innovators and students in primary and secondary schools, the project's Child Adopt Tree programme has also been a success. The project provides tree seedlings to schools and encourages pupils to plant and care for the trees. Consequently the children learn the importance of conserving the environment for future generations.

Furthermore, the project has trained the farmers on sloppy and hilly areas on digging of terraces to reduce soil erosion while improving conservation. A total of 74,000 feet's have been successfully dug by the farmers.

Other steps the project has taken to enhance agro-pastoral livelihoods resilience include strengthening of livestock production sector and diversification such as improving livestock breeds, bee-keeping and dry-land farming. Through distribution of langstroth bee hives by the project, the farmers have managed to produce quality honey and in return enhanced their livelihoods.

Improved jikos and use of modern kilns which are environment friendly has also been supported by the project

Milestones in the Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management in Agro-Pastoral Production

Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands are characterized by low rainfall, prolonged dry seasons and frequent droughts. Livestock Production is the main production system in the ASAL areas. The ASALs productive capacities continue to dwindle due to inappropriate land use practices that have resulted to land degradation. The areas also suffer from insecurity, poor infrastructure and limited economic opportunities. The impacts of climate change together with other challenges have caused persistent deficits and food aid.

In response to the above challenges, Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agro-Pastoral Production Systems of Kenya is a 5 Year project borne of partnership between the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Government of Kenya through its Ministry of Livestock Development and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP – Kenya).

Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agro-Pastoral Production Systems of Kenya Project (SLM) has registered a number of key milestones in the implementation of project activities in the pilot districts in line with 2013 Annual work plan (January – December 2013). The following are the activities that were successfully implemented:

Weaning/graduation of existing Farmer Field Schools (FFS): So far, the project has graduated 484 farmers from Farmer Field Schools (FFS) from Mbeere North, Dadaab and Narok North districts. The FFS graduates have undergone one year of training on various SLM skills. The FFS graduates are expected to use their skills to engage in sustainable crop and livestock production and improve their households' income.

Community/stakeholders' sensitization workshops: A total of ten sensitization workshops were held in the pilot districts. Kyuso and Narok districts having held three meetings each while Dadaab and Mbeere-North had two each. The aim of the workshops/baraza was to build support for the project by bringing on board the local communities and promote community ownership.

Tree Nursery Establishment: In the year, the project continued to support tree nursery establishment in the pilot districts. In Narok North, 3 tree nurseries were established in the three SLM sites. In Kyuso district tree nurseries with a total of 20,000 assorted tree seedlings were established near Kavaani shallow well. In Mbeere North district, the project also procured 30 kgs of indigenous tree seeds (3 kgs Moringa oliofera, 3kgs Melia volkensi, 3kgs Acacia polyantha, 3kgs Melia azadrachi, 2kgs Caliandra, 4kgs Grivelia aborea, 3kgs Azadirachta indica, 3 kgs Arkania lutea 7kgs Leucenia and 2 kgs Senna Siamea) for propagation in the FFS nurseries.

Update of land capacity maps: A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed with Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) to support implementation of some activities i.e; developing inventory and mapping of degraded sites using GIS, monitor species richness, composition and density of plants in pilot districts, rehabilitation of degraded lands using suitable tree species, developing extension and training manuals for managing dry land forests.

National Conference on SLM: SLM project organized the first National Conference on Sustainable Land Management in November 2013. The theme of the conference was 'Sustainable Land Management in Dry lands of Kenya: Towards increasing Land Productivity'. The objective of the conference was to bring together land users, planners, policymakers, scientists and civil society organizations from research organizations, universities, government and non-governmental organizations to share knowledge and experiences on Sustainable Land Management.

Rehabilitation of degraded lands: The degraded lands were rehabilitated through re-seeding of pastures, afforestation and terracing. In Dadaab, 45 PFS members planted 580 mangoes seedlings, 550 tamarind seedlings, 2095 neem tree seedlings, 150 Paw Paw seedlings and 350 citrus seedlings. The district also reseeded 990 hectares of land in Abakaile, Alikune, Seretho, Bahuri, Welhar, Kumahumato and Dertu project sites with 800kgs of Cenchrus Ciliaris and Eragrostis Superba. This was aimed at increasing ground cover and enable bulking of seeds for future



SLM Agro-Pastoral Project supporting communities with upgrading of local breeds to increase productivity

use. The bulked seeds and the bailed grass will be a source of income for farmers.

Rehabilitation of selected water points: The project has supported digging of shallow wells for Kavaani and Itiliku FFS. The shallow well in Kavaani is currently being utilized to raise 20,000 indigenous tree seedlings and a demonstration farm. The project also supported procurement of two Afridev hand pumps for Kavaani and Itiliku FFS shallow wells.

Gulley Controls: The Suswa gully rehabilitation started with establishment of forty (40) gabions across the gullies in a bid to curb soil erosion. Approximately 200 hectares of the degraded area have been rehabilitated by laying soil conservation and water harvesting structures that include; water pans, retention ditches, semi-circular bands, check-dams using gunny brush woods and bags and cut off drains.

Efficient charcoal production: The project supported adoption of energy efficient technologies in the pilot district. In Dadaab, a total of 30 persons were trained on the use of the Kuni mbili cooking stoves. The trainees were also given a jiko each as apart of promoting energy efficient technologies in the district. In addition, 400 energy saving jikos were distributed to 400 households.

The project conducted training on efficient charcoal productions for the four Charcoal Producers Associations, namely; Kirie, Muminji, Iria Itune and Evurore. It also supported the construction of four charcoal kilns at Kirie, Iria Itune, Karambari and Kirigo. To enhance their activities the Iria Itune Charcoal Producers Association applied for a loan through Support Community Based Farm Forestry programme (KFS). The project also procured and supplied 200 energy efficient jiko liners to all the FFS and supported establishment of an energy efficient institutional stove for Kirigo primary school.

Promoting Livelihood Diversification: In Dadaab district, two apiary sites with two langstroth hives each were set up in Abakaile and Alikune project sites for demonstrations were established to FFS. The project also established ten langstroth hives at the demo apiaries in Kirie and Kivue model farms. In addition, the project also procured 65 langstroth hives for other demo apiaries around Kiangombe hill.

The long term goal of the project is to promote economic development, food security and sustainable land use practices while restoring the ecological integrity of the ASALs. Specifically, the intervention's objective is to provide land users and managers with enabling policy and institutional capacity for effective adoption of sustainable land management (SLM). This objective shall be realized through enhancing ability of the local communities to mitigate impacts of climate change by adopting technologies that promote socio-economic resilience.

Launched in 2010, SLM Agro-Pastoral Project is managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) based in State Department of Livestock, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries. The project is expected to run up 2015.

SLM project website: www.slmkenya.org

Energy Efficiency for Domestic and Light Industrial Appliances Energy Standards and Labeling Programme in Kenya

Kenya Vision 2030, the country's long term development blueprint, has identified Energy as a key foundation and one of the infrastructural "enablers" upon which the economic, social and political pillars will be built. In order to accelerate growth and improve the lives of the Kenyan population, the government has set the target of 150,000 new connections each year. This means that additional power capacity will be required to meet the demand, and the challenge is therefore to ensure how electricity supply can meet the increasing demand and improve national electricity access. But, while many efforts and resources have been put in place to boost electricity generation, not much is being done to encourage energy saving and conservation efforts on the demand side and also ensure energy safety and environmental care.

It is towards this effort that the Standard and labelling program, jointly funded by the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) and Global Environment Facility (GEF), through the ministry of industrialization is being rolled out. The Programme is designed to remove barriers to market transformation of energy efficient products and services in Kenya, with the aim of reducing energy (electricity) related carbon dioxide emission in the country. This will be done through a coordinated removal of barriers to rapid and widespread uptake of energy efficient motors in industrial sector; refrigerators in residential; display refrigerators and air-conditioners in commercial and residential sectors; and lighting in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.

While many countries all over the world, have realized the benefits accrued by introducing Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels, Kenya and the region is generally below that of the best products on the international market. Consumers are more likely driven by reliance on "initial purchase cost" as the basis for buying a product at the expense of life-cycle cost considerations. This lack of awareness and information regarding equipment performance and operating costs, inability to check the entrance of low-quality products by authority and lack of appropriate Energy Efficiency incentives and regulations, is hampering energy saving efforts. In addition, inefficient equipment and appliances consume more power than necessary thus exacerbating poverty

by straining the countries capacity to provide electricity.

This program however will be moving the country towards utilization of energy-efficient appliances which will reduced capital investment in energy supply infrastructure, enhanced national economic efficiency by reducing energy bills, enhanced consumer wealth, strengthen competitive markets and meet climate change mitigation goals. The Standards and labeling Programme also helps reduce or eliminate dumping of substandard goods in their country.

The SLP is working with legal and policy bodies in the country to ensure that these energy standards are enforced. In collaboration with the Energy Regulatory, draft regulations have been developed and will be forwarded for public review. The Kenya Revenue Authority through the customs department will ensure that no substandard selected appliances are shipped into the country. A review of the Pre Shipment Inspection (PSI) framework has been reviewed and proposal made to incorporate standards and labels for imported appliances.

It is believed that with more consumers and industrial operators becoming aware of the energy efficiency equipment, the country will be moving towards energy efficient products and services in Kenya thereby reducing electricity related Carbon Dioxide emissions.





While the economy has continued to grow, it has not been inclusive. UNDP supports women, youth and other marginalized to participate in gainful economic activities

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

UNDP's Inclusive Economic Growth and Social Development Unit (IEG), aspires to transform the lives of economically challenged and vulnerable communities in line with UNDP's development paradigm towards a Resilience Based Approach to Sustainable Human Development.

It is based on the rationale that growth can only be inclusive if both economic and social dimensions of poverty and inequality are addressed through an integrated, holistic approach. Inclusive growth implies that the poor and vulnerable, particularly Kenya's women and youth are fully participating in, contributing to and benefiting from growth. A growth strategy must therefore ensure that economic growth translates into job creation, income generation as well as into access to basic social rights, services and protection for the poor and vulnerable. Economic development and related policies and programs need to be closely linked to, and integrated with social development, the latter ensuring in particular social inclusion and protection of the poor and vulnerable

Key Programs:

- Work with the government of Kenya to enhance equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor and ensure that the poor are both participating in and benefiting from economic growth
- To promote inclusive, job-rich growth in Kenya by promoting selected socio-economic policies relevant for the poor and vulnerable, and on promoting public-private collaboration
- To make equity a recurrent principle in all economic, social and political policies and programs
- Supports value chain approaches as well as the development and testing of innovative business models for the poor and vulnerable.
- Strengthening capacity (skills, capabilities, awareness and knowledge, access to information, awareness on economic and social rights/ social protection schemes) of women and youth as entrepreneurs.
- Provide guidance on how to implement and make contributions to HIV response through creating an enabling human resource environment, promote gender equality, and address HIV-related stigma and discrimination as well as support initiatives that promote access to justice, legislative review and reform, and enforcement of protective laws and anti-stigma initiatives

Innovative Micro Solutions to Healthcare among the Poor

Access to basic healthcare in Kenya is still a challenge to majority poor and the low income earners who have to juggle to make ends meet and face the demands for high cost of living. Winfred Nzilani, a small scale business woman in the sprawling kayole estate in Nairobi, tells of how it was a nightmare whenever her 7 year old son would fall sick. She would sometimes find that she does not have enough money to take her son to hospital, and would either have to borrow money from neighbors or buy over the counter drugs, which would not always be effective.

She was however introduced to a medical saving scheme known as M-Kadi by a Community Health Worker, whereby a member can contribute any amount of money through the mobile money transfer service – Mpesa and save up for a medical emergency. This innovative mobile based platform was developed by Changamka Micro Health Limited, to facilitate the financing of healthcare services for the working poor in Kenya. Winfred says the scheme has enabled her afford quality healthcare whenever she needs it. "I usually save up any amount of money whenever I have surplus, and my family is assured of getting treatment anytime they fall sick" she said.

M-KADI specifically targets maternity and outpatient care and gives up to 50 percent discounts to members (consultation) whenever they visit the over 30 participating providers. "The program provides a dedicated savings mechanism that is convenient, safe, affordable and user friendly to the member and the medical providers benefit from the increased numbers and timely payments" Says Daniel Miano, the Corporate Business Executive of the Changamka Micro health organization. The community based health worker also lauded the initiative, saying the demand for the Mkadi is high among the poor since most people cannot afford insurance. They however called for the expansion of the services other parts of the country."

To boost this noble project, UNDP Kenya has partnered Kenya Investment Authority to support Changamka Micro Health Limited in accrediting new clinics that will offer health care services at affordable rate, train community health workers and assist in creating awareness and dissemination for good

maternal and proper health care support as well as recruiting new members. This is part of the implementation of the Inclusive Market Development Project, which involves developing commercially viable business models that engage poor people on the demand side as clients and customers and on the supply side as employees, producers and business owners, with the ultimate aim of producing outcomes that benefit those at the bottom of the pyramid.



Winfred Nzilani is able to get access to healthcare whenever she needs it through Mkadi



The Director of AllBright ECD Teacher Training College Florence Akumu, speaks to some of her students in Western Kenya

Quest to Improve Early Childhood Education through Training

Coming up with innovative ideas in business has proved to be the secret of successful start-up entrepreneurs. This is also true for 28 year old Florence Akumu, who from her teenage years knew she wanted to be in business and contribute to her society's wellbeing. Her career path would however take a different turn when she was admitted to pursue a degree course in Early Childhood Development (ECD). At the time she saw it as a complete detour from her ambition, but she took it in stride as she wanted to get a university education. After graduating, she was employed as a trainer of ECD teachers at a small institution in Eldoret, Rift valley Kenya. This was the turning point in her life as she saw a business opportunity in early childhood development in her home town in Western Kenya.

"I just thought that I could replicate the same concept of my employer and open up a school for ECD teachers in my rural home" said Florence. But that was the easy part. The difficult part was that she did not have any money or location to set up an institution. Not being one to lose hope, Florence took it up as challenge and began thinking of innovative ways of starting the school. She approached the headmaster of a local secondary school with a proposal to allow her to start her college when the school is on vacation. It was not easy to convince the head teacher who had to consult the school board of directors to decide on this new concept. One board member was however instrumental in influencing the others to give Florence a chance. "I think he saw my determination, and a way for the school to make money. In any case the school would have been empty if they had not given me that opportunity" said Florence, as she looked back at her long journey to starting Allbright ECD Teacher Training College.

With the first hurdle sorted, she needed to recruit teachers and get students admissions. She however wanted to hone her skills in Business management and managing financial accounts. It was here that she was introduced to UNDP Business skills and Entrepreneurship development under the Kenya National Youth Development & Training Programme (KNYD&T). Here she gained confidence in scaling up her business, marketing and accounting. "The training came at an opportune time when I was just starting the school, and it enabled me improve my financial records and book keeping" She said. The program is designed to help

youths to take advantage of economic and social opportunities, and converting them into viable enterprises and initiating the process of enterprise start-up by acquiring necessary expertise to manage them professionally.

Armed with these skills, she was able to secure a bank loan, hire five teachers and produce fliers that she would distribute at popular public areas in a bid to advertise and attract students to the school. She received positive feedback and started out with 8 students, and 3 years later, it is a fully fledged college with over 100 students. The students sit for the national early childhood development exams, competing effectively with other students in the country and pass with distinction. Some of her students have gone ahead to open up day care and kindergarten centers as well as get gainful employment immediately after completing their course. "Florence is my mentor. I saw her determination and passion to succeed and I followed in her footsteps and was able to open a nursery school near my home. It now has over 72 children" Said Electrine Kire, a former student who has now started her own school in the same village.

Part of the UNDP Training was to encourage participants to spot business opportunities in their communities. It is with this that she opened Agency Banking Services at the local market center where she transacts as a bank agent enabling unbanked community members access banking services in the village. She also operates an Mpesa shop, which is a mobile money transfer service, that allows residents to deposit or withdraw money using their phones. This enterprise has enabled the area to develop economically, as more residents now have easier access to their funds, giving them a better purchasing power. This is able to supplement her income especially at the time when the school is closed. She has also been incorporated as an Enterprise Development Agent by UNDP which enables her to train other trainers to gain business development skills.

Florence believes that she will soon have the Allbright ECD Teacher Training College in its own premises where it can function throughout the year and accommodate even more students. She is however optimistic that with her innovative skills, this will come



Judicial Colloquium HIV/AIDS: UNDP Kenya has taken the approach of pragmatic solution at the operational level by working in partnership with judges and magistrates

Enhancing the legal environment for effective HIV response in Kenya

In Kenya, people living with HIV often do not know about their legal rights or how to claim them through the legal system, even though laws are in place to protect against HIV related discrimination. Impediments to enforcement of legal rights include physical inaccessibility of the judicial system in many parts of the country, as well as the high costs and extensive delays associated with litigation.

The role of law in dealing with issues of HIV was emphasized at the June 2011 High Level Meeting on AIDS, held in New York, which commemorated 30 years since the emergence of the global AIDS epidemic. In the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS adopted at this meeting, governments, including Kenya committed specifically to address laws and policies that "adversely affect the successful, effective and equitable delivery of HIV services and consider their review".¹

The findings of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, in its July 2012 report *Risks, Rights & Health*² identify that the law alone cannot stop AIDS, nor can the law alone be blamed when HIV responses are inadequate, but the legal environment can play a powerful role in the well-being of people living with HIV and those vulnerable to HIV. Good laws, fully resourced and rigorously enforced, can widen access to prevention and health care services, improve the quality of treatment, enhance social support for people affected by the epidemic, and protect human rights that are vital to survival and save the public money. The report also demonstrates that the law if well enforced has the ability to reduce the number of new infections. The report makes recommendations on the need to sensitize duty bearers on their responsibilities and right holder on their entitlements and how to claim them.

As a follow up to actualization the recommendations of the Global Commission on HIV & the Law report, UNDP Kenya working in partnership with the government of Kenya through National Aids Control Council (NACC), KELIN, UN and other civil society organizations intensified its efforts in addressing Human Rights and the Law as they relate to HIV. The main areas of focus were empowering communities to influence laws and policies and to access the legal system, law reform which requires long-

term commitment as well as capacity building of the legal sector and law enforcement in prisons.

Through both technical and financial support provided by UNDP, advances in responding to HIV have been made where affected communities have been educated in rights-based approaches and mobilized to claim their rights and influence policy agenda. Working in partnership with KELIN and NACC, UNDP Kenya is also targeting the law enforcement agencies with sensitization on HIV and the law. So far training on HIV & the law has been held for Law enforcement officers (police and prison warders) from Eastern and Southern Africa Region. Police harassment of sex workers, people who inject drugs, transgender people and Men who have Sex with Men can be a significant barrier to affected peer-based HIV responses. Capacity building has also been conducted to promote gender equality and provide protection from gender-based violence, discrimination and human rights violations. To this end, UNDP Kenya has taken the approach of pragmatic solution at the operational level by working in partnership with judges, magistrates and community leaders. The result is raised national awareness and strengthened strategic linkages among legal professionals, law enforcement agencies, communities of PLHIV, service providers, government officials and institutions mandated to protect and uphold human rights.

The report also demonstrates that the law if well enforced has the ability to reduce the number of new infection

It is envisioned that if all the stakeholders are sensitized on their rights and responsibilities, then it would be easier for all to be held accountable. This outcome has since been demonstrated in the recent landmark judgment handed down by the Industrial court of Kenya on the 8th of November 2013;

Landmark court ruling on HIV discrimination

Case Name: *A woman living with HIV Vs A prominent local University*

The Case involved issues of mandatory HIV testing breach of confidentiality, violation of the principle of equal pay for equal work, sex and pregnancy discrimination and discrimination on the basis of HIV status. The claimant was a woman living with HIV. While working as a switchboard operator, The University subjected her to a HIV test without providing any form of counseling and later on used the results of the medical examination to deny her permanent employment.

On 8th of Nov 2013, the court ruled in favour of the claimant and awarded her \$ 80,000 as compensation with a landmark decision that examined allegations of discriminatory terms and conditions of employment that lasted over a lengthy period of seven years, leading to unfair dismissal. The decision cites national law as well

as ILO Conventions Nos. 100, 111 and Recommendation No. 200. In His own words the Judge asserts "This is a cry for justice by a young female adult against blatant discrimination at the work place for a period of (7) years for reasons of gender, pregnancy and HIV status"

Representing the claimant was a lawyer who has been trained on HIV and the law and is a member of the National data base of pro bono lawyers that has been established through UNDP's support. Furthermore the Judge who ruled over the case had just participated in the UNDP supported and convened Judicial Dialogue on HIV, Human Rights and the Law. In addition, he had earlier attended a training for labour judges on HIV in Arusha.

Promoting inclusive growth in Kenya

The development and growth of the MSE sector in Kenya has been acknowledged to hold great potential for poverty reduction, and for increasing the economic participation opportunities of women and youth in particular. As is, the Kenyan economy is highly dualistic with the formal private sector employing 2.2 million (of which only 32% are women) operating alongside a huge, informal sector of more than 10.5 million, the majority being women and youth.

This is a key barrier to inclusive growth as is characterized by the current high levels of inequality (Gini of 0.446 in 2013). The majority of the informally employed are women and youth, with limited access to factors of production and markets. Specifically, women, who represent 80% of the agricultural workforce, hold less than 5% of the land; have less than 10% of available credit and only 1% of agricultural credit.

Accordingly, Government of Kenya's (GoK) Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) for 2013 – 2017 highlights the need to generate employment through support to micro and small enterprises, facilitation of private sector investment and support for youth to acquire the skills and experience for the job market and establish businesses.

Through UNDP's Inclusive Economic Growth Unit the Economic Empowerment Programme (EEP) was launched in 2013 with the main implementing partner, Ministry of Devolution and Planning (MoDP).

The Programme aims at promoting inclusive growth in Kenya, and at empowering the poor as economic agents. It addresses challenges at three different levels:

- Shaping the underlying institutional structures needed to promote inclusive economic growth at the policy level,
- Enhancing the environment in which the poor and vulnerable interact as economic agents at the market system level, and
- Building the capabilities and enhancing opportunities of the poor and vulnerable as economic agents at the community level.

The Program supports interventions at the macro level targeting the institutional and policy frameworks and supporting the capabilities of policy formulating and implementing institutions. In addition, the programme also supports interventions at the county level supporting counties to build inclusive market systems and empower micro and small enterprises (MSEs), women and youth as economic agents through building capacities and increasing economic opportunities.

The key program outcomes are linked to UNDP CDP outputs Policies promoting a business environment conducive of Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) sector development and the economic inclusion of youth and women have been formulated and implemented, and public-private collaboration enhanced, Public and private sector are technically capacitated to formulate (public) and utilize (private) equitable evidence-based business friendly policies and frameworks that are Human Rights-based, gender sensitive, and stimulate inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth women and youth entrepreneurs are empowered as economic agents with strengthened capabilities and opportunities to engage in, benefit from and shape the market systems they are interacting in.

In support of inclusive growth, UNDP has been working at the policy level to create an enabling environment and has supported catalytic interventions at district level, such as support to micro, small and medium enterprises. Given the vibrant private sector, and the significance of the informal sector in the Kenyan economy, UNDP recognizes the institutionalization of high-level and sector-specific public-private dialogue and value chain development approaches as catalytic to better harness the contribution of the private sector to development.

Several initiatives and programs have been implemented in the past targeting the weaknesses of the MSE sector, but with insufficient impacts. In order to effectively support the MSE sector and wider adoption of inclusive business approaches, there's a need for development of conducive policy, legal, and regulatory environment, infrastructure and entrepreneurship spirit, and support for productivity enhancement, access to capital, markets and market information of micro and small enterprises. In addition, following the devolution, county governments should act a key role in promoting sustainable economic growth and job creation specifically targeting youth and women.

¹ United Nations General Assembly, 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS: Intensifying our efforts to eliminate HIV/AIDS, June 2011, A/RES/65/277.
² UNDP, 2012, Global Commission on HIV & the law: *Risks, Rights and Health*



STRATEGIC POLICY ADVISORY UNIT

The Strategic Policy Advisory Unit (SPAU) overall goal is to provide technical assistance and support to the Government of Kenya's policy formulation and planning, and to strengthen capacity to implement and monitor its activities for upstream and downstream policy dialogue and interventions on poverty reduction and human development towards the realization of the MDGs and Vision 2030.

The Unit has continued to provide inputs for the Country Office (CO) programme to ensure it is aligned with the Medium Term Plan (MTP II) and the government's long term development blue print. The Unit also provides technical assistance to the Resident Coordinator's office in its design, updating and monitoring of important and strategic documents within the UN system, such as UNDAF and the UNDP Programme to ensure that Unit programmes are contributing to UNDAF, MDGs and the Vision 2030.

Key Programs

• Policy Research and Analysis

SPAU continued to support research and analyses of economic, socio-political and institutional factors affecting development in the country and communicates this through periodic dissemination of well researched papers and reports. Some of the reports done during the year include Regional Integration and Human Development, Youth Unemployment in Kenya, economic scenarios among others.

• Poverty Reduction and MDGs Mainstreaming:

The Country Office advocates for and facilitates an MDG based planning through its close working relationships with the Government, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), donors, civil society organizations and the private sector. SPAU has also supported the strengthening of national capacities to produce, disseminate, and analyze MDGs including establishing MDGs tracking and reporting systems; undertaking policy research and advocacy among stakeholders and providing support to the project management.

• Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

SPAU supported national efforts aimed at monitoring, evaluating and reporting on development programs and communicating these effectively for purposes of influencing policy. The Unit also provides technical and financial support in the preparation and finalization of the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy and the development of the National Handbook of Indicators to monitor the implementation of the MTP as well as the refinement and roll out of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

• National Human Development Report

SPAU promotes advocacy initiatives related to sustainable human development paradigm and its mainstreaming into the country's policy, planning and visioning frameworks. The UNDP flagship report is a major policy and advocacy tool of the CO and also serves as an important reference material on emerging and substantive development issues in the country.

First Swahili Human Development Report launched



Launch of Swahili summary of the 2013 Global Human Development Report

UNDP Kenya launched a Swahili summary edition of the 2013 Human Development Report, marking the first time that UNDP's flagship report has been available in the most widely spoken African language.

The launch was hosted by Pwani University on Kenya's Indian Ocean shore, in the heart of the coastal region where Swahili originated. Swahili is now spoken by an estimated 150 million people and is an official national language in four countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Swahili is also an official working language of the African Union.

Speaking at the launch, UNDP Resident Representative Steven Ursino said "Swahili is especially important in its ability to connect with the marginalized in society, including rural women and young people throughout East and Central Africa," he added that "Having access to the Human Development Report in Swahili will help them to better understand today's global challenges and to make their own contributions to solving these problems."

Chief Guest at the launch, the Regional director of the Africa Development bank Mr. Gabriel Negatu said the Global South had

great potential for growth and advised developing countries to use technology for growth. He said "...advances in Information technology is bringing citizens across the global south closer together. Today doctors in the south are able to teleconference with top medical researchers around the world; Farmers in Kilifi County can instantly get the latest commodity prices and students in remote parts of the south can access the world's best libraries and teaching materials. This is just the beginning of what the IT revolution promises to unleash."

With Kenya adopting a devolved system of government, leaders from the county who were present at the event pledged to give priority to education, health, water and sanitation which have a direct impact on development in the region.

"The human development philosophy is all about expanding peoples' choices and capabilities, and providing the Human Development Report to people in their own language is completely consistent with that approach," said Khalid Malik, director of UNDP's Human Development Report Office. "We are delighted to add Swahili to the growing family of Human Development Report languages."

MDGs Acceleration Status

The MDGs Process in Kenya began in 2004 when the national stakeholder's forum was held to chart the way forward for the MDGs process in the country. By then the process was largely led by the United Nations through the UNDP Kenya Country Office owing to limited knowledge on the MDGs in the country at the time. Currently a national MDGs focal point has been established within the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (formally Ministry of Planning and National Development) to lead in the MDGs process in the country. Since 2004, the MDGs have progressively become a central basis for policy, planning and budgeting in government. From 2000 to 2005 a lot of efforts with support from UNDP Kenya were dedicated to advocacy and sensitization of various development stakeholders.

The targeted groups included senior government officers charged with policy making, planning and budgeting; Members of parliament; chief officers and civic leaders from the various local authorities were also sensitized to ensure they influence the allocation of more budgetary resources to MDGs sectors; Civil society organizations to localize MDGs at the grassroots levels; private sector was encouraged to allocate more of their corporate social responsibility resources and other contributions to priority areas for the MDGs.

To raise awareness for the general public, MDGs messages translated into vernacular languages as well as periodic documentaries were designed and broadcasted using both print media and electronic media. Opinion leaders and committee members of the various devolved funds were also sensitized. The targeting was to ensure that all development actors, particularly those who have a strong influence on development resources were adequately sensitized on the MDGs process. As a result of the sensitization, the MDGs became part of the development dialogue in many forums hence their attainment were a priority for Government, Private sector, civil society, development partners and the general public.

Implementation of the MDGs took center stage from the period 2005 to 2010. The government developed Kenya Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012. This medium term strategy prioritized the MDGs in to the government development agenda. During this period the government issued a cabinet memo which directed all government Ministries, Departments and Agencies to Mainstream MDGs into their policy, planning and budgeting.

This period was characterized by increased government budgetary allocations towards the MDGs especially to primary education, child and maternal health care. A great proportion of the constituency development funds (CDF) was also invested in projects that are responsive to the MDGs such as the construction of new health facilities, schools and girls' boarding facilities in secondary schools.

The private sector, through their corporate social responsibility operations also contributed significantly to the social sectors such as health, education, water and environmental conservation. Various private sector organizations partnered with public agencies in the rehabilitation of the water towers and electronic waste management programmes. In the third and final trimester of the MDGs period 2010-2015, the focus has been on the fast tracking and acceleration of the off-track MDG targets in the country. So far the Kenya is on track towards the achievement of universal primary education and the combating of HIV and AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

On gender equality, the country has already achieved gender parity at the primary school level, although inequalities still exist at secondary and tertiary levels. Owing to the constitutional provision for special women's seats in Parliament and Senate, the total number of women parliamentarians increased to 87 (approximately 20%) in 2013. However, the proportion of women who have been competitively elected declined at the last general elections. Lately, the government has removed all charges on maternal services as a way to boosting the both child and maternal care. Immunization coverage has also been expanding nationwide, hence reduction in child mortality.

The country has also made encouraging progress toward environmental sustainability with the increasing forest cover and also improving access to drinking water and sanitation. With the rapid urbanization, achieving improvement in the lives of slum dwellers remains a challenge. In goal 8, the country has achieved very high numbers of internet and mobile telephone users. The development of information and communication technologies has also brought with it additional benefits such as mobile money transfer and mobile banking as well as employment opportunities in the development of mobile phone and internet applications and whose beneficiaries are the youth. With all the current and previous interventions, Kenya may register more progress on some of the MDG targets by 2015.

Mapping out development needs beyond 2015 in Kenya

With less than two years to the end of the set timeline for countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, Kenya has made progress in realizing the goals, but may not attain all the 8 goals which have been a milestone in global and national development efforts. So far the country is on track towards the achievement of universal primary education and the combating HIV and AIDs, malaria and tuberculosis.

On gender equality, the country has already achieved gender parity at the primary school level, although inequalities still exist at secondary and tertiary levels. Owing to the constitutional provision for special women's seats in Parliament and Senate, the total number of women parliamentarians has increased to 87 (approximately 20%). The government has also effected the one-third representation in the appointment of cabinet secretaries and principal secretaries. As a way of boosting the both child and maternal care, the government has now provided free maternity care and expanded immunization to reduce child mortality.

The country has also made encouraging progress toward environmental sustainability with the increasing forest cover and also improving access to drinking water and sanitation. But with rapid urbanization, improving the lives of slum dwellers remains a challenge. In goal 8, the country has achieved very high numbers of internet and mobile telephone users. The development of information and communication technologies has also brought with it additional benefits such as mobile money transfer and mobile banking as well as employment opportunities in the development of mobile phone and internet applications and whose beneficiaries are the youth. With all the current and previous interventions, Kenya may register more progress on some of the MDG targets by 2015. (Source: MoPD)

But since these goals will not be fully achieved, Kenya like most developing countries is benchmarking on the gains already made but also engaged in establishing new policies towards improving the lives of its citizens. Among the processes that are currently going on towards developing the 2015 agenda are various local and international consultations that are engaging the public to initiate dialogue on the key development priorities. The purpose is to collect views from a wide range of stakeholders on what

framework, would guide international development efforts after 2015.

In June, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, in collaboration with UNDP Kenya, the Republic of Finland, through its embassy in Nairobi and other stakeholders held the national Post-2015 consultations. This was the final of a series of consultations that provided an opportunity for the country to set its priorities and formulate a new agenda to reflect not only the unfinished MDGs but also indicate way forward for growth and development.

Health, education, water and sanitation and the environment remain high priorities for Kenya. In addition, stakeholders emphasized the need for inclusive growth that creates employment and livelihood opportunities, especially for the youth. Other issues that were identified as critical enablers of development were the social inclusiveness and equality, technology and innovation, governance and leadership, peace and security, regional integration and trade, infrastructure development and global cooperation and development. These key findings will now be incorporated in the Country report that will form the debate and adoption in the global agenda at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2013.

So far the country is on track towards the achievement of universal primary education and the combating HIV and AIDs, malaria and tuberculosis



Launch of MTPII of Kenya Vision 2030 in Nairobi

UNDP Support to Kenya Vision 2030

Development of Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II)

The second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) of Vision 2030 identifies key policy actions, reforms, programmes and projects that the Government will implement in the 2013-2017 period in line with its priorities, the Kenya 2010 constitution and the long-term objective of Vision 2030. The joint United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is also crafted in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan II. This will enable the different UN agencies to come together in the spirit of Delivering as One to be implemented from 2014.

The theme of the MTP II is Transforming Kenya: Pathway to Devolution, Socio-Economic Development, Equity and National Unity. The MTP gives priority to devolution as spelt out in our constitution and to more rapid socio-economic development with equity as a tool for building national unity). The Second MTP also aims to build on the successes of the first MTP (2008-2012), particularly in increasing the scale and pace of economic transformation through infrastructure development, and strategic emphasis on priority sectors under the economic and social pillars of Vision 2030.

Under the MTP II, transformation of the economy is pegged on rapid economic growth on a stable macro-economic environment, modernisation of our infrastructure, diversification and commercialisation of agriculture, food security, a higher contribution of manufacturing to our GDP, wider access to African and global markets, wider access for Kenyans to better quality education and health care, job creation targeting unemployed youth, provision of better housing and provision of improved water sources and sanitation to Kenyan households that presently lack these.

In doing all this, Kenya will pay full attention to securing our environment and building our resilience to climate change. Much of this will be done in collaboration with county governments and new urban management boards as provided for under the constitution and our laws. The overall aim of the plan is that by 2018 Kenyan families will have experienced a positive

transformation in their earnings and quality of their livelihoods, and Kenya will be a more united, more prosperous society commanding respect in African and the world.

UNDP supported the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 now Devolution and Planning in developing the MTP II, this included conducting county consultative forums in all the 47 counties to inform the preparation of the Second Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2013-2017 of the Kenya Vision 2030 in accordance to the Kenya Constitution 2010.

All key stakeholders including government, private sector, NGOs, Faith Based organisations, women and youth groups, the media and development partners were invited to participate in these forums with the aim of securing views and county development priorities to inform the formulation of policies, programmes and projects of the second MTP.

UNDP support to Kenya Vision 2030 started in 2008 with a long term vision to strengthen the capacity of government for enhance efficiency, effectiveness in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation and delivery of pro-poor planning and policies. UNDP has support the government in participatory development of the vision 2030 and its subsequent implementation through 5 year medium term plans with appropriate macro economic framework.

Kenya envisages the achievement of Vision 2030 through a series of successive five year Medium Term Plan (MTP) stretching over the span of the Kenya Vision 2030 the first having been implemented from 2008 to 2012. These MTPs are designed to fast track the flagship projects identified under the Kenya Vision 2030 various programmes and key policies.



UN VOLUNTEERS

United Nations Volunteers: Inspiration in Action

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme contributes to peace and development through volunteerism. UNV is inspired by the conviction that volunteerism can transform the pace and nature of development and by the idea that everyone can contribute their time and energy towards peace and development. With partners, UNV advocates for volunteerism, integrates volunteerism into development planning and mobilizes volunteers. The enormous potential of volunteerism is an inspiration to UNV and to the thousands of volunteers serving around the world.

UNV pursues global recognition of volunteers for peace and development, encourages the integration of volunteerism into development programmes, and promotes the mobilization of increasing numbers and greater diversity of volunteers contributing to peace and development.

UNV helps countries to foster and develop volunteerism as a force for sustainable development. We provide strategic advice on the role and contribution of volunteerism and options for civic engagement in development programmes.

We help countries to improve public inclusion and participation in social, economic and political development, and we support the growth of volunteerism within communities as a form of mutual self-help.

UNV also directly mobilizes more than 7,700 UN Volunteers every year nationally and internationally, with 80 per cent coming from developing countries, and more than 30 per cent volunteering within their own countries. As of December 2013, there were 154 UN Volunteers serving in Kenya, 126 of them nationals and 28 internationals. Between January 2013 and December 2013, UNV has sent out almost 100 Kenyan volunteers to work in diverse countries of the world in various areas of specialization.

UNV also operates the Online Volunteering Service, which connects development organizations directly with thousands of online volunteers who can provide services and advice over the internet.

The difference UNV makes is by demonstrating peace and development results and impact through volunteerism. UNV's comparative advantage is the ability and knowledge to bring about transformational change through volunteerism, community voluntary action and civic engagement through active partnerships with civil society, volunteer involving organizations, UN agencies and Governments. This is *inspiration in action*.

'Get Informed, Get Involved' Project Places UN Volunteers at the Heart of Youth & Peaceful Elections

The 2013 General Elections held on March 4th provided UNV with an excellent opportunity to enhance youth participation in volunteerism through the Get Informed, Get Involved project. Implemented by Youth Agenda with support from UNDP, UNV and the Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund, the project aimed to get youth informed, involved and actively participating in political party processes, thereby contributing to peaceful elections.

The first step in the process was to bring on board 7 young UN Volunteers to facilitate the involvement of youth in different locales. UN Volunteers were recruited to engage with youth in Nairobi, Eldoret, Nakuru, Kisumu as well as Kilifi, Mombasa and Trans-Nzoia counties.

By coordinating with youth organizations and contacts working on the ground in those areas, the UN Volunteers were able to find out the extent of youth involvement in the political process, as well as monitor youth activities during the election period including on Election Day. In addition, the UN Volunteers were tasked with identifying youth contestants for each of the six positions at the ballot, with the aim of highlighting their effort and drawing attention to youth participation.

To augment these efforts, the UN Volunteers organized a youth forum on the 27th of February, bringing together young people from all over the country. The forum was themed "Jihusishe Jitolee Kwa Amani" (Get Involved and Volunteer for Peace), and focused on encouraging the youth to play a part in ensuring peaceful elections in their locality. At the end of the forum, the youth were assigned as volunteer election monitors/ observers for the general elections and their role entailed informing the UNVs of the situation on the ground prior to, during and after the elections.

UNVs lead Youth leaders in a symbolic candle lighting session to pledge for peace during the 2013 election period.

Upon end of election the focus shifted to empowering youth leaders who had been elected. A forum planned in April brought together 342 elected youth leaders from all the 47 counties for a capacity building workshop on governance and the devolution. The UN Volunteers also particularly working with youth leaders and organizations increased the participation of young women in political processes, considering that very few women were elected to leadership positions.

Other than the young people involved in the Get Informed Get Involved project, there also a large number of UN Volunteer Peace Monitors serving in potential conflict hotspots across the country, and they also played a big part in contributing to peaceful elections, working with district peace committees and other agencies.

"It's been a very busy start for us, having come into the project so close to the Election. The youth forum for me was very impactful. I remember one of the sessions at the forum where the facilitator asked the participants to close their eyes and reflect on what happened during the 2007 post-election violence. The youth did so, and one particular lady caught my attention as she immediately broke down into tears. It occurred to me then that conflict truly digs deep and the peace message is a real one.

I was also privileged to facilitate a discussion session on Gender & Volunteerism, and apart from encouraging the youth that all of them can volunteer wherever they are, it was especially heart-warming to hear their ideas on volunteerism being a means to ensure engagement of young women in the political processes in a way that elections may not be able to accomplish." Narrates Mary Ondiek, UNV Local Community Facilitator, Working with youth in Eldoret.



A section of delegates during the 2013 Global South-South Development Expo at the UN Complex in Gigiri, Nairobi

Volunteerism boosts the 2013 Global South-South Development Expo.

A team of 40 volunteers recruited by UNV and UNEP brought the success of the 2013 Global South -South Development Expo in Nairobi which was held from 28th October to 1st November 2013. This is the first time the expo was being held in Arica. The Global South-South Development Expo volunteers worked under three National UNVs who were recruited as coordinators for the Expo. In addition the UNV Office opened up Online Volunteering opportunities for applicants to help in communication and sharing of the Expo proceedings via social media. The call attracted over 50 applicants of whom 25 were recruited and engaged; among them were 13 internationals from different countries.

The (GSSD Expo) volunteers were engaged in various capacities, 14 of them served as content support volunteers, 12 as logistics and hospitality volunteers while 14 of them as communication volunteers.

The climax of the Expo was "The Youth Partnership forum". It was one of the most interesting events during the 2013 (GSSD Expo) The forum was particularly tailored for the youth with well-known world changers as panelists who included: Mr. Kevin Gilroy, UNV Chief of Peace and Development Division, who officially opened the forum while giving his speech. Dr. Manu Chandaria, Patron Global Peace Foundation & Chair-Comcraft Group of Companies, Nairobi County deputy governor Mr. Jonathan Mueke, Dr. Jinmi Adisa from the African Union, Ms. Joyce Sang, UNEP SCPI Programme Officer, Mr. Raphael Obonyo from UN-Habitat Youth Advisory Board and Ms. Yvonne Maingey from TUNZA.

Over five hundred youth attended the session, while thousands more followed it via Social Media platforms.

"While volunteering with the Global South - South Development Expo 2013 ,I learnt that the United Nations through its Environmental Programme (UNEP) and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) had identified the voices of the youth and that is why my volunteerism was deemed important. In as far as sustainable development in the 21st century is concerned my

views and those of university students were listened to by the UN during the Youth and Partnership forum.

Indeed, the international expo was a fantastic event not just because I was a part of it but because I had a chance to network with people, organizations and research institutions."

Below left, photo @ (GSSD Expo) Communication volunteers following the expo sessions and sharing the proceedings. On the right are participants following proceedings during the Youth Partnership Forum.



Communications Volunteers at the GSSD expo

Promoting Youth Volunteerism

The third annual university symposium took place on the 22nd November 2013 at the United States International University. The theme of this year's symposium was Young Active Inspired.

Every year the UNV Kenya partners with a University to host the symposium. Last year the event took place at the University of Nairobi.

Over two hundred participants of whom from Kenyatta University, Mount Kenya University, Change Mind Change Future, Jomo Kenyatta University and the host United States International University attended the event. We too had delegations from Youth TV Kenya plus from African Conference on Volunteer Action for Peace and Development.

The event was graced by UNDP Kenya Country Director Ms. Maria-Threase Keating who gave her speech and later launched the new UNV Kenya E-recruitment system. Young people and especially applicants can access all UNV Kenya national vacancies via <http://recruit.unvke.org/>

International Volunteer Managers Day

UNV programme in Kenya initiated and joined other stakeholders, Government, academia, volunteer involving organizations, student volunteer initiatives to launch the first ever celebration of the International Volunteer Managers Day in Kenya. The theme of the event was "Young; Peaceful; Inspired".

The International Volunteer Managers Day (IVM Day) was first founded and observed in 1999. It is celebrated globally every 5th of November. IVM Day serves to bring recognition to individual Managers of Volunteer Resources and to promote a greater awareness of the catalytic role that volunteer managers play in the mobilization and support of the world's volunteers.

UNV Programme Officer did officially launch this day together with government officials, delegates, deans, students and volunteers, represented from VSO Jitolee, Kenya Red Cross, the President's Award Kenya, the University of Nairobi, Kenyatta University, Mount Kenya University, Technical University of Kenya, United States International University, Change Mind Change Future, Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme, Youth TV Kenya, the host, St. Paul's Children's home and officials from Karen area.

On the 5th November 2013, UNV Kenya gathered with partners at the St. Paul's Children's Centre, to appreciate the role of Volunteer Managers and Volunteers in the promotion of peace and development through volunteer actions. The event was driven by a joint celebration of the day with Volunteer Managers and youth volunteers in the St. Paul's Children's Center, enjoying the activities with children and presenting their donations.

The institution also received donations and encouragement from the volunteer managers, volunteers and students who had come to support and paint a smile on the children's face.

UNV Numbers per Agency

AGENCY	NATIONAL STAFF	INTERNATIONAL STAFF
UNV	3	1
UNDP	55	1
UNHABITAT	3	10
UNAIDS	2	0
UNEP	17	2
UNHCR	28	11
UNICEF	1	0
UNISDR	2	0
UNODC	2	0
UNWOMEN	3	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF UNVS	116	25
TOTAL	141	

A circular logo with a dark center containing the text "Social Good Summit" and "September 24, 2013". The background of the logo is a light blue and green world map.

Social Good
Summit

September 24, 2013

#2030NOW



COMMUNICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Communication for development means a broader canvas of tools and strategies to ensure stronger governance and participation, and that this should be promoted as an important part of development effort. C4D is practiced through use of processes, strategies, and principles and tools of communication to bring about positive social change and to improve opportunities for access to information for development.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Information and Communications in collaboration with and key stakeholders comprising Media Council and University of Nairobi implemented a four year project (2010 -2013) whose long-term objective is to build national capacity to put into practice communication for development. More specifically, the project aims to increase capacity and professionalism within the media, promote dialogue and advocacy on matters affecting development and to gradually develop and entrench the culture of communicating for development. The project also supports development of policy and regulatory framework.



Participants engage at the 2013 Social Good Summit held at the Strathmore University

Building a better future through digital technology

Social Good Summit 2013 #2030NOW

Nairobi has in the recent past been referred to as the new 'Silicon Savannah of Africa' and the interface between technology and development is one which is being uniquely blended and grown. Kenya has been at the forefront of many social innovations that have quickly transformed society and delivered social gains, more specifically is the foray the country is making in digital technology and the use of mobile phones in development and improvement of human life also termed as social innovation.

Social Good Summit 2013 for the second year was hosted in Nairobi through partnership between UNDP Kenya and Ericsson and broadcasted to the rest of the world via live links streamed concurrently with a similar event from the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

The theme #2030NOW for SGS2013, theme was crafted to support the United Nation's post-2015 development agenda by asking: how do we use innovation now to build our future? This was also timely in the local context - to push the agenda of Kenya Vision 2030, the country's development blueprint now under the second medium term plan.

Social Good Summit was started to investigate how key individuals are pioneering social efforts that will leave positive lasting impacts. In the past four years of its existence, the summit has explored the power of technology to instantly connect us together, disseminate news as it is happening, donate to a charity in one click and break barriers of access in the most remote parts of the world.

Participants who attended the SGS2013 in person and online shared solutions, lessons learned and their vision or how technology can positively impact our future now. Guest speakers, panelists and audience drawn from different sectors such as health, agriculture, the arts, ICT, governance, gender and youth held discussions to address the status quo of social media and social change.

In cognizance to the theme #2030NOW the deliberations advocated the push for capacity and longevity of our own

innovation and thinking beyond the limits so as to influence development and advance the Millennium Development Goals.

A growing global conversation

With 92nd Street Y in New York City as its base, Social Good Summit 2013 extended across the globe, reaching more communities than ever before. Last year, people in more than 300 cities in 150 countries joined the summit conversation by organizing in-person or online meetings in their own communities and connecting via video and social media. Through the newly launched +SocialGood platform and with the reach of the UN Development Programme's country offices, the 2013 summit organizers increased the number of meet ups in local communities around the world.

A unique mix of notable speakers will share their visions for the future. This group includes individuals such as: UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, Pete Cashmore, Mashable, Dr. Jim Yong Kim, World Bank, Hans Vestberg, Ericsson and Astronaut Ron Garan, NASA among others attended the event.

SOG 2013 included creative new features to maximize engagement, such as an increased number of meet ups around the world to take place alongside the summit and prominent experts serving as Keynote Listeners

The Summit took place as the UN General Assembly convened for its annual meeting. #2030NOW builds on the UN-led process to craft a post-2015 development agenda that will follow and accelerate progress on the Millennium Development Goals.

Summit participants will support the UN's long-term goals by focusing on the following question: Will the solutions we are creating in today's digital world truly have a lasting impact on our future and how are we paving the way for the next generation of innovation? Whatever global challenges we face, we know that quick and simple fixes are not always the best for deep-rooted problems. #2030NOW will confront the status quo of social media and social change by forcing participants to think about how to take technology and innovation to the next level.



Journalist Violet Otindo is congratulated by UNDP Kenya Country Director Maria-Therese Keating for excellent reporting on health during the Media Council Award Ceremony

Support to Media Council of Kenya

To celebrate and recognize the work carried out by journalists in Kenya, UNDP joined hands with other UN agencies and the Media Council of Kenya to support the 2nd Annual Journalist of the year Awards. This support was channeled through the Communications for Development project that seeks to build capacity for journalists to report on development issues in Kenya in addition to encouraging citizens to participate in the development discourse.

The awards were the culmination of the World Press Freedom Day convention where media practitioners from across the region discussed pressing issues like press freedom, media regulation, role of media in development and security of journalist in the course of duty. UNDP supported this event in recognition of the role of Press freedom upholding human rights and encouraging marginalized communities to realize their potential. The media also play a key role in championing transparency and accountability in public affairs.

Key Partnerships during 2013

Private Sector in Peace Initiatives

Google Africa:

The UN System in Kenya collaborated with Google Africa and other key stakeholders to launch a national interactive campaign that sought to rally Kenyans to peacefully participate in the general elections in March 2013. The partnership with Google Africa played a critical role in the success of the campaign that was instrumental in reinforcing peace messaging during the elections.

Google Africa marketed the peace campaign in their digital space which received over 1 million views and was instrumental in driving peace messaging across the country. Google also set up in partnership with UNDP a special page to monitor elections

and encourage peaceful messaging on their platform.

Sports bodies:

Working with the *Kenya Premier League, Kenya Rugby Union, Football Kenya, Kenya Athletics Association*; the peace campaign used sports personalities to promote peace and peaceful coexistence among all Kenyans. Two videos featuring the National soccer and rugby team were particularly popular online and they jointly received over 1 million impressions in less than one month of being uploaded. Sports personalities were also invited to utilize their social media platforms to promote peace that ultimately ensured that the country went through the elections period without violence and disruption.



Joe Mucheru Google Kenya Country Manager addressing the press at the Shabikia Amani launch

Kiko Romeo:

The campaign reached out to informal settlement through the use of *fashion for peace*. The youth were encouraged to participate as designers or models at events in violence prone locations around the country. High profile athletes and models held talks with the youth encouraging them to embrace peace and shun violence during the elections period. These events were made possible through a partnership with Kiko Romeo a leading fashion house in Kenya.

Media houses:

UNDP country office reached out to independent media houses and private media owners to support and own peace campaigns before and during the 2013 general elections. All the local media houses agreed to support the peace initiative and ran campaigns for free via different mediums.

Ericsson and Strathmore University:

For the second year UNDP partnered with Ericsson and Strathmore University to host the global Social Good Summit, a three-day conference where big ideas meet new media to create innovative solutions. Held during the UN Week from September 22-24, the Social Good Summit unites a dynamic community of global leaders to discuss a big idea: the power of innovative thinking and technology to solve our greatest challenges.

The theme for 2013 was #2030NOW and involved discussions around the post 2015 agenda by inquiring how the use of innovation can be used to build our future. The Social Good Summit "family" includes over 1.5 million people who have participated in person, online, or as part of the [+SocialGood](#) platform. The Summit celebrates dynamic, innovative and scalable ideas for roll out at the global and country levels.

Motorola:

Launching of the International Network of Social Innovators for Human Development NSIHD. UNDP and Motorola Solutions have entered into a partnership to harness the potential of mobile technologies in fostering human development, empowering people and building resilient societies. This is informed by the catalytic nature of mobile technologies in fostering human development.

INSIHD was launched in Kenya at the inaugural Mobile Technologies for Human Development workshop in May 2013. Participants at the Nairobi meeting agreed that a network connecting local social innovators with policy makers and development experts was needed to both mainstream innovative mobile applications and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and expertise to address pressing development challenges.

Finland Donates 2m Euros towards Human Rights and Access to Justice Program in Kenya



UNDP Kenya Country Director, Maria-Threse Keating (left) with the Finnish Ambassador to Kenya, Sofie From-Emmesberger at the signing ceremony.

The Government of Finland supported UNDP Kenya's Human Rights and Access to Justice programmes by donating 2 Million Euros (Kes. 260 Million) towards increasing national capacity in state and civil society oversight mechanism. The program works closely with Commissions mandated by the constitution (Article 59) to monitor implementation and operationalize the bill of rights include the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), the Commission on Administrative Justice also known as Ombudsman.

Slovakia offers support to upcoming elections in Kenya



Dr. Michal Mlynar Slovakia foreign minister and Threse-Keating, UNDP Country Director during the signing ceremony

The Republic of Slovakia joined other development partners in supporting the elections in Kenya. Through the basket fund for elections management, the Government of Slovakia contributed one million Kenya shillings that assisted the IEBC manage the 2013 general elections. Through the electoral reform project, UNDP seeks to enhance the capacity of the IEBC towards the management of free, fair and credible elections in Kenya. The project focuses on four main components: institutional strengthening of the IEBC, electoral operations and processes, civic participation and engagement, project management and coordination.

Sweden and Norway support for Kenya's Development



Sweden represented by the Ambassador to Kenya, H.E. Johan Borgstam and Norway by the head of development co-operation, Mr. Stein Erik Horjen hosted by UNDP's acting Resident Representative Mr. Steven Ursino

Sweden, Norway and UNDP held joint consultations in order to review achievements and challenges of on-going support to key institutions created by the under the new constitutions. Through existing agreements with Sweden for \$21 million and Norway \$6.8 million, UNDP will continue to offer targeted support to governance reforms, human rights, gender empowerment and women's participation, peace building, conflict prevention and realization of the Millennium Development Goals. Norway and Sweden have a strong tradition of supporting multilateralism and the UN development system. In accordance to the International commitments they have both allocate 1% of Gross National Income (GNI) to Development Aid.

UNDP Operations

Our Operations department supports the Country office achieve the goals described above in addition to servicing over 20 other UN agencies, funds and programmes resident and non-resident in Nairobi. The operations section of the office covers the following areas: Human Resources, Finance, Procurement, ICT and General Services- (Protocol, Logistics and Registry).

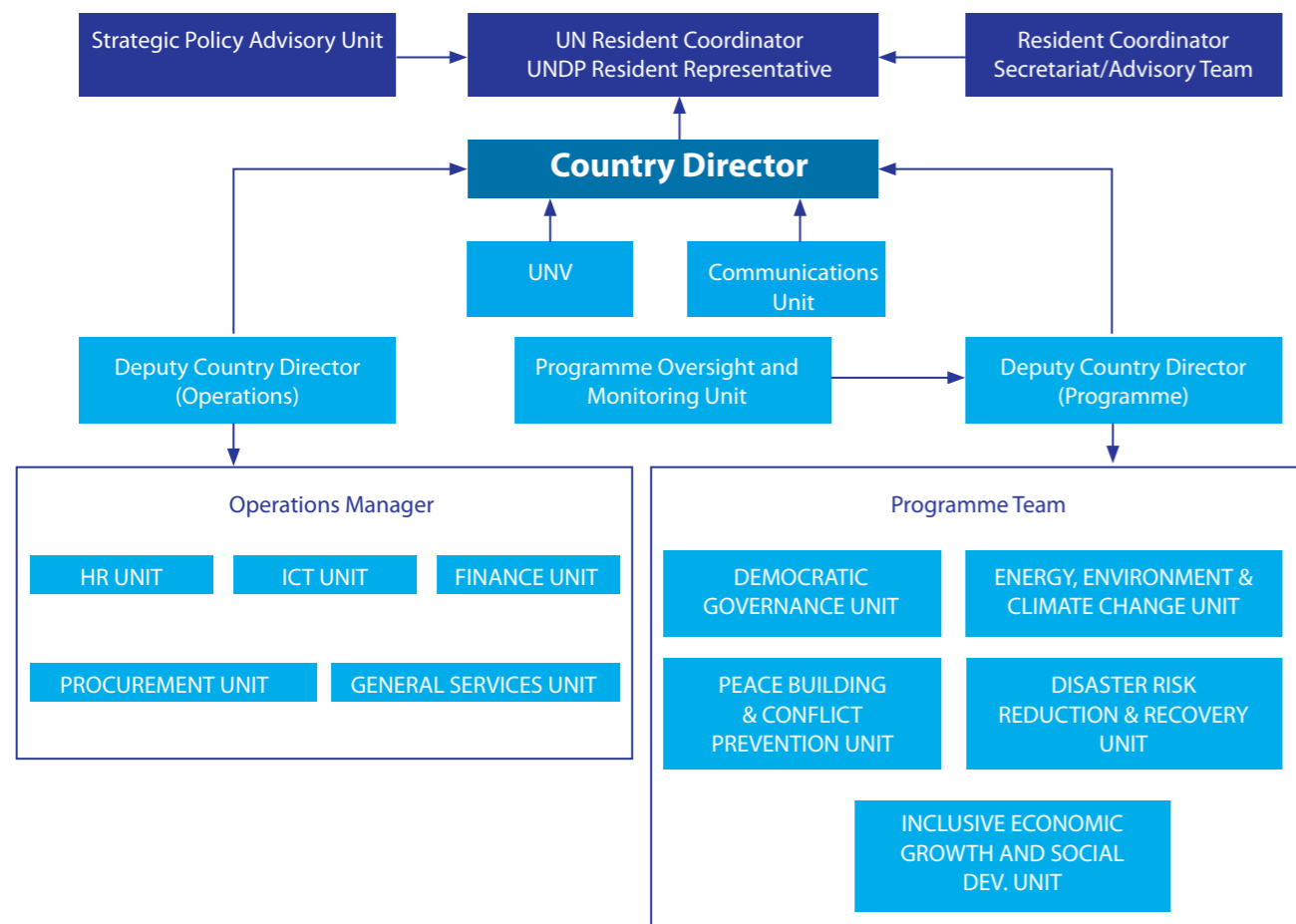
UNDP seeks to eradicate extreme poverty and significantly reduce inequality and exclusion. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.



UNDP Staff Annual retreat

“With the changing world as the backdrop, and building on our core strengths, our vision is focused on making the next big breakthrough in development: to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion.”

UNDP Kenya Functional Structure

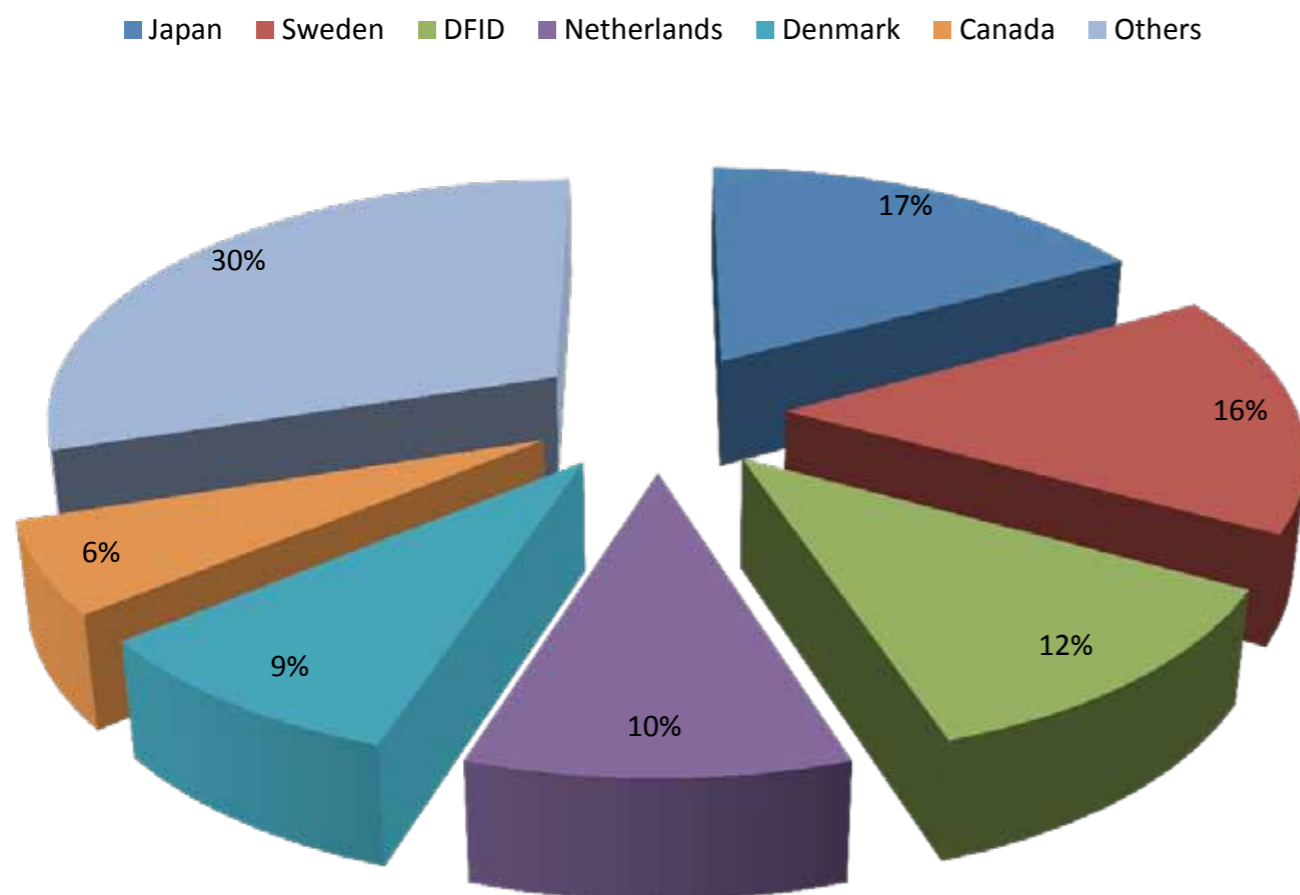


Contribution by Donors 2013

UNDP and development partners form partnerships for national development goals

UNDP Kenya mobilized total of USD 41,2 million from development partners in 2013. 70% of the funds came from the six top donors, Japan (17%) Sweden (16%), DFID (12%), the Netherlands (10%), Denmark (9%) and Canada (6%). The funds contributed to projects and programmes in the areas of democratic governance, peace and security and disaster risk reduction.

Contribution by donors

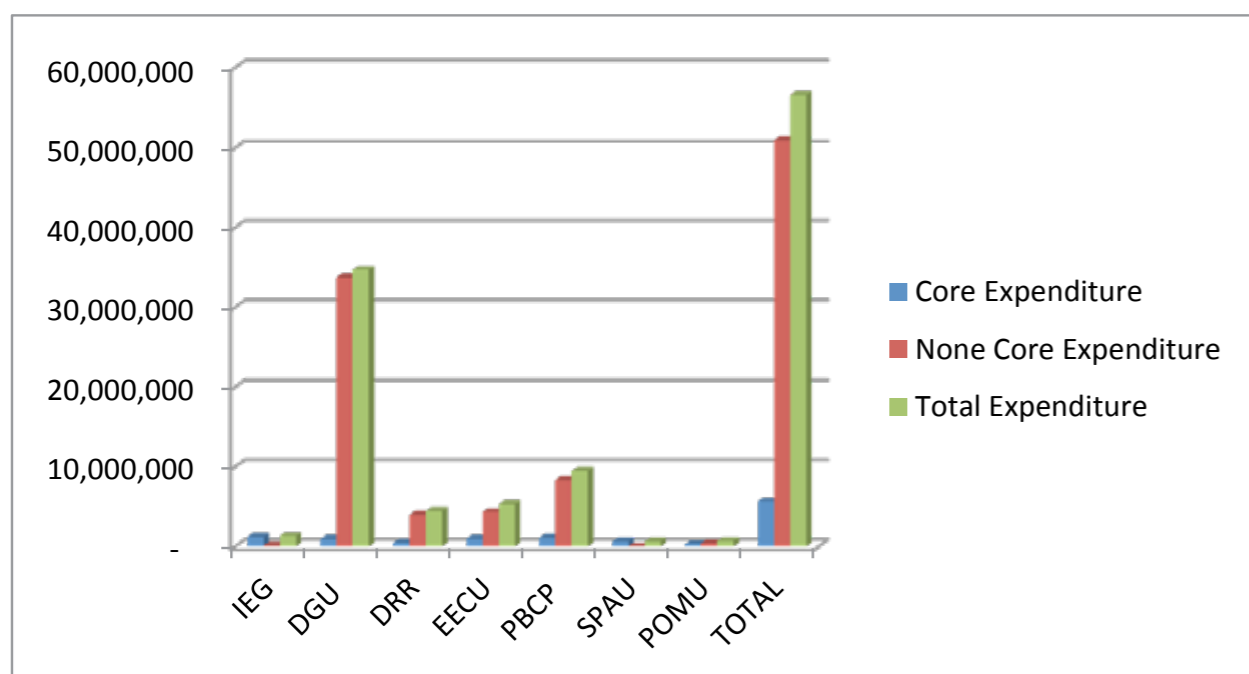


DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS 2013

Donor Name	2013
Canadian International Development	2,757,024.58
Department For Int'l Development	5,355,126.44
European Union	4,528,078.31
Flemish Government	22,393.57
Global Environment Fund Truste	1,983,692.56
Government of Denmark	4,002,959.33
Government of Finland	2,620,852.94
Government of Italy	33,207.23
Government of Japan	6,209,476.98
Government of Netherlands	4,173,497.36
Government of Norway	1,364,240.44
Slovak Aid	9,560.24
Swedish Int'l Development Coop	6,375,477.32
USAID	1,771,592.20
Total	41,207,179.50

Total Programme Expenditure

Programme Unit	Core Expenditure	None Core Expenditure	Total Expenditure
IEG	1,210,698	104,530	1,315,229
DGU	940,683	33,758,353	34,699,036
DRR	480,131	3,977,921	4,458,052
EECU	988,834	4,329,743	5,318,577
PBCP	1,111,557	8,358,181	9,469,737
SPAU	635,473	-	635,473
POMU	292,784	422,531	715,315
TOTAL	5,660,160	50,951,260	56,611,420



UN Agencies Served by UNDP

Economic Commission for Africa - **ECA**

International Atomic Energy Agency - **IAEA**

International Labour Organisation - **ILO**

International Trade Centre - **ITC**

Joint United Nations Programme on - **HIV/AIDS UNAIDS**

Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs - **UNOCHA**

UN Conference on Trade and Development - **UNCTAD**

UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs - **UNDESA**

UN Industrial Development Organisation - **UNIDO**

UN Office in Geneva - **UNOG**

World Food Programme - **WFP**

World Health Organization - **WHO**

World Meteorological Organization - **WMO**

UN Drugs Control Programme - **UNODC**

UN Volunteers - **UNV**

UN Office for Project Services - **UNOPS**

UN Women - **UNW**

United Nations Population Fund - **UNFPA**

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights - **OHCHR**

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction - **UNISDR**



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