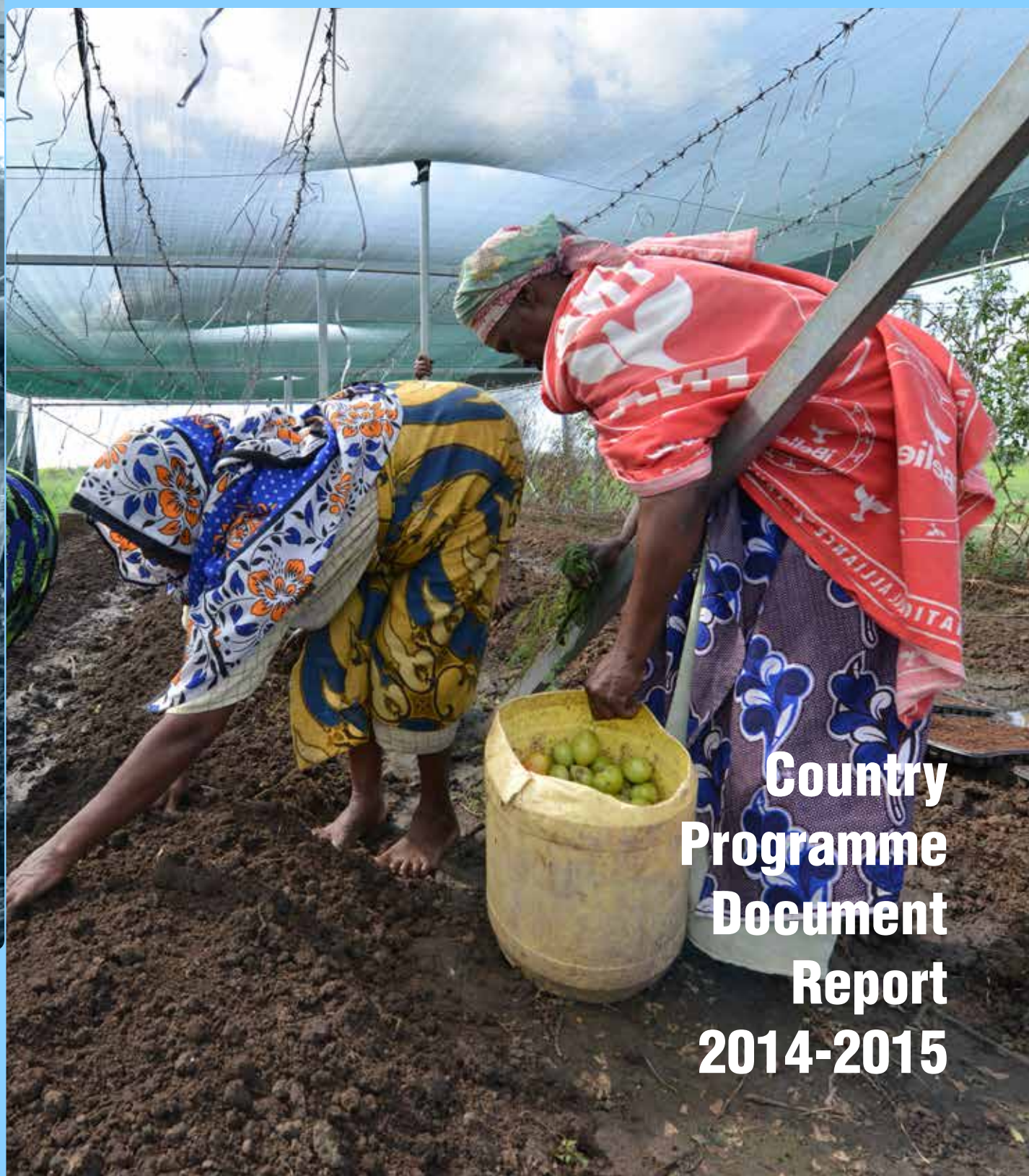


UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



# Country Programme Document Report 2014-2015



The MDGs: **8** development goals agreed upon by world leaders



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## Forward



***Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas***  
***UNDP Resident Representative***

I am pleased to present the 2014-2015 Annual Report for UNDP Kenya that highlights the first year of implementation of the new Country Program Document (CPD) that runs from 2014-2018. The Country Program is an integral part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to the government and is closely aligned to the second Medium Term Plan (MTPII) grounded on a long-term development blueprint dubbed Vision 2030, whose overarching goal is to transform the country into a middle income economy.

During this period, UNDP Kenya will support four strategic program priority areas which include: Devolution and accountability; the productive sector and trade; environmental sustainability, renewable energy and sustainable land management and community security, cohesion and resilience. We also continue to partner with the Government and other stakeholders towards an MDG acceleration framework as well as the post 2015 development agenda towards sustainable development goals.

Kenya is making progress towards social and economic growth, to ensure that it is more inclusive. The overarching challenges however are inequality, unemployment, gender disparity and corruption that are limiting rapid human development in the country. The threat of terrorism has also been a challenge that has greatly affected the country's economy especially in the tourism sector and investment opportunities.

Kenya's deepening democracy and participatory governance through the establishment of 47 counties has created additional opportunities for Kenyan citizens to participate and contribute to their development agenda. This system also addresses the socio-economic disparities across and within counties caused by historical marginalization, unequal distribution of national wealth and resources, poor planning and coordination and utilization of resources. UNDP has therefore developed an Integrated Programme to support devolution, which has been approved by the Government, and under which UNDP will work with both National and County Governments as well as other institutions mandated to work on devolution and civil society.

UNDP remains committed to the Delivering as One United Nations system in accordance with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to leverage synergies and focus resources and attention where we have demonstrated our capacity to deliver effectively. To this end, the United Nations System in Kenya has developed a Joint Programme of Support for Turkana County. It has mobilized all agencies, funds and programs to support the implementation of Turkana County Integrated Development Programme (CIDP) in full partnership with Turkana County Stakeholders. This increased synergy and coordination at both national and county levels is critical for successful devolution and conflict management and peacebuilding processes to address the developmental challenges of Turkana County and to sustainably contribute to the people of Turkana's vision. A similar Programme is being rolled out in Marsabit County.

## Forward

## Towards Sustainable Development in Kenya

The other key flagship project for the country office is the setting up of the County Business Development Centers. These centers aim at promoting inclusive economic growth and job creation in the rural areas by empowering micro and small enterprises, especially among the youth, women and people with disability. This is a unique approach where the County government is providing key leadership that will ensure sustainability and bring on board all stakeholders including the private sector. In addition they will create a platform that will facilitate the development of a conducive policy, infrastructure and entrepreneurship spirit thus increase business productivity, access to capital, markets and market information, and expand formal outreach.

The Extractive Industry is another area of focus, following the announcement of discovery of oil and other minerals in various parts of the country. This will propel Kenya in the global market, and may contribute to poverty reduction and improved well being but there are also emerging issues of environmental implications, sharing of benefits and rights based approach. UNDP is therefore playing a key role in the sector and has come up with the 'Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development Pilot Project' which aims at improving governance, peace building, economic opportunities and environmental sustainability in the communities endowed with mineral resources. The pilot project focuses on four Counties namely Turkana County, Kwale County, Taita Taveta County and Kitui County.

In 2015 the focus will be on the post 2015 development agenda which is critical in shaping Government's next development plan. Kenyans have already expressed their priorities, which are consistent with human rights and reflect on the realities on the ground. We will however need to domesticate these Sustainable Development Goals to ensure that Kenyans are the drivers of development. UNDP will help mainstream the Sustainable Development Goals into local, national and county level development plans.

We acknowledge the support from the Government, our development partners, civil society, private sector and other implementing agencies that have continued to play a key role in the development and building resilience in the communities they serve.

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

Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas

UNDP Resident Representative  
 UN Resident Coordinator





# ALIGNMENT OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME DOCUMENT 2014–2018 WITH MEDIUM TERM PLAN II, UNDAF & GLOBAL UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN

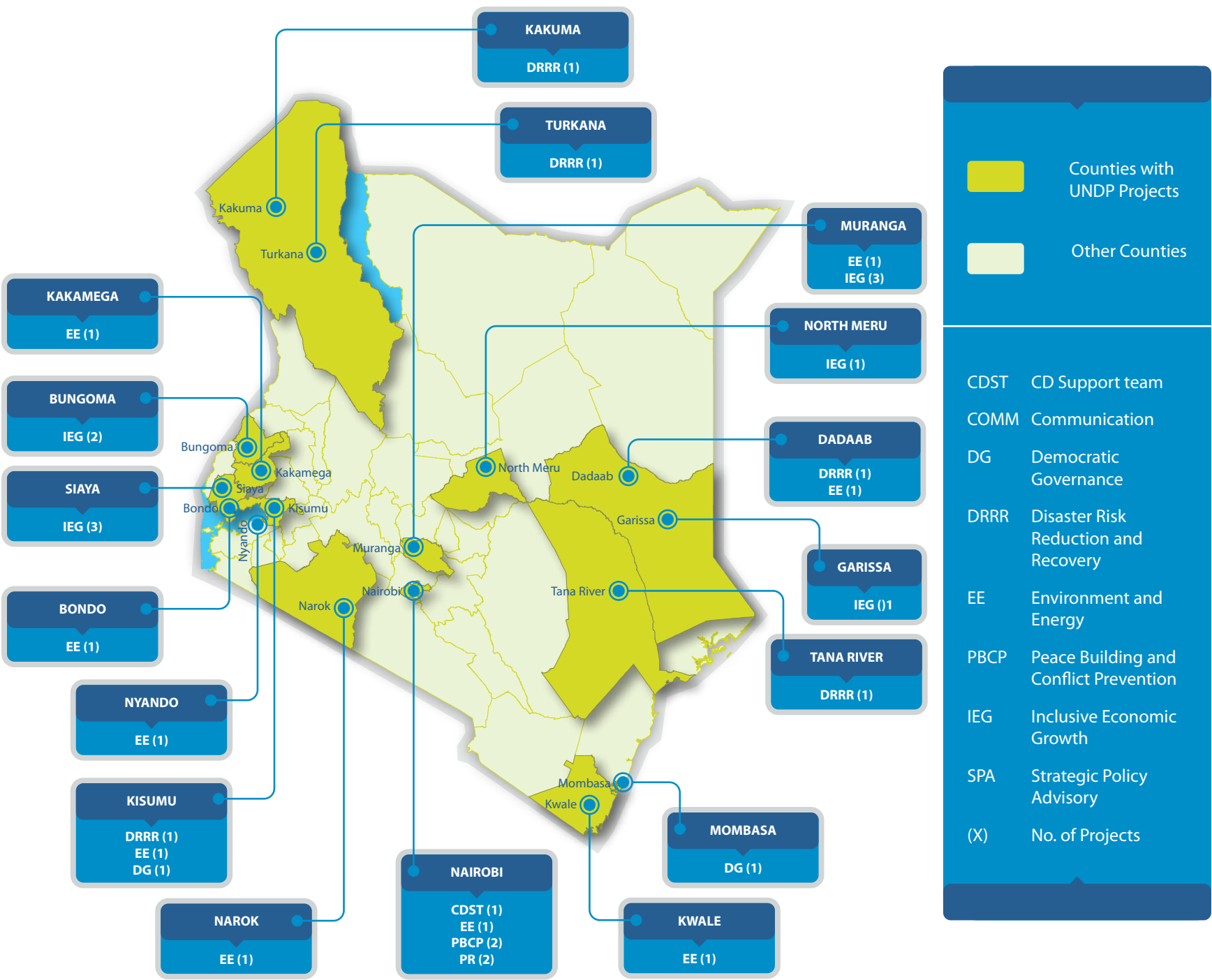
The UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017 aims at helping countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of extreme poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion using a sustainable human development (SHD) approach. This is in tandem with the UNDP’s slogan “Empowered lives, Resilient nations”. UNDP’s Strategic Plan has seven outcomes globally, each country office is limited to four key outcome areas, based on national priorities. UNDP therefore supports Kenya to achieve the Vision 2030 which aims at making the country a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by the year 2030.

The pillars of the vision 2030 are;

- Economic: To maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% p.a. over the next 25 years;
- Social: A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment; and
- Political: An issue-based people-centered, result-oriented, and accountable political system.

The process of developing the CPD began in 2013. This was based on the analysis of the national and subnational contexts, building on lessons learnt from the previous Programme activities. The CPD was formulated on the principles of national ownership and leadership with cross cutting issues including gender equality; human rights, environmental sustainability and participation. It is aligned to the global UNDP Strategic Plan and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the latter of which is itself aligned to the national vision and five years MTP II. The UNDAF is a collective UN response to national development priorities. UNDP was very much engaged in the process of developing the UNDAF at policy and technical levels. UNDAF was launched in March 2014 by H.E. the President. The UNDAF has 4 Strategic Result Areas; Transformative Governance; Human Capital; Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth; and Environmental Sustainability, Land Management & Human Security.

## UNDP Kenya Project Map



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

## MDG Status Report for Kenya

As the set target to achieve the Millennium Development goals comes to an end in 2015, Kenya's report card indicates that significant progress has been made, but a lot still needs to be done to improve the quality of lives of Kenyans. 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 behind.

United Nations system in Kenya has supported the government in its efforts to achieve the MDGs in order to improve the quality of life and the well-being of the Kenyan people. The joint efforts by various stakeholders have yielded mixed results in the implementation process that started in September, 2002.

Kenya has achieved significant milestones towards the attainment of the MDGs.



### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Kenya has significantly reduced the proportion of its population living below the absolute poverty line from 52.0% in 2000 to 45.2% in 2012 (Kenya National Household Survey). Despite the significant improvement, the country is yet to achieve the poverty ratio of 21.7% by the end of 2015 meaning that a lot of work needs to be done.

Challenges include impact of climate change which has led to reduced production hence a rise in both commodity and food prices. Also, inadequate capacity to address pests and diseases especially trans-boundary outbreaks affects the agricultural sector negatively.

Reforms in the agriculture sector including to create conducive agricultural investment to increase productivity especially increasing the acreage under irrigation, promotion of fish farming enterprises, introduction of "Njaa Marufuku". Kenya which aims at capacity building farmers to increase food productivity and improve food security at household level.



### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Kenya is on track to reach one MDG goal – that of Universal Primary Education. Free and compulsory basic education is a basic right for all children as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya Education Act.

Since the introduction of the Free Primary Education programme in 2003, primary enrolment raised from 5.95 million children to 10.2 million children in 2013.

The net enrolment ratio in primary education has increased from 67.8% in 2000 to 95.9% in 2013 which indicates that Kenya is doing well compared to Uganda where net enrolment ratio has slowed and declined slightly to 83% in 2009/10 from 86% in 2002/03. Although the Kenya is on track on this goal, disparities in access to education still exist in the ASALs as well as in the informal settlements.

Continued implementation of Free Primary Education and expansion of Free Day Secondary School Education Programme are some of the ongoing interventions.

Reforms in the agricultural sector have included, creation of an conducive agricultural investment.

## MDG Status Report for Kenya



### Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Gender equality and women empowerment has been in Kenya's policy-making mainstream for a long time. This has led to numerous policy initiatives being implemented by the government. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 guarantees a representation of at least two thirds of either gender at the level of national and county assemblies.

Within the public sector, one third of all appointments have been reserved for women as a way of increasing the number of women in decision-making positions. The proportion of female MPs rose from 4.1% in 2000 to 19.7% in 2013. The number has significantly improved due to the 47 special seats reserved for women.

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector was at 29.8% in 2011. Establishment of a Women Enterprise Funds and the 30% Public Procurement Preferences reservations for women, youth and persons with disabilities among other interventions have ensured socio-economic empowerment of women.

The ratio of girls to boys in primary has fairly remained the same at 0.98 since 2000 to 2013.

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector has marginally increased from 29.5% in 2000 to 35.9% in 2013.



### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

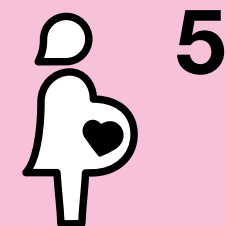
The proportion of the population which is below 5 years in Kenya is estimated to be 18% with those less than one year accounting for about 4%.

The latest Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008/09, indicates that the infant mortality rate had declined to 52/1,000 live births compared to 67/1,000 live births in 2000.

Improvement in, infant and under-five mortality is partly attributed to high impact interventions such as new-born care, Immunization, early and exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing with soap and water and appropriate management of common childhood illness including oral rehydration therapy and zinc for diarrhoea treatment.

Recognizing the need to address this child threatening challenge, UN collaborated with the Government and other stakeholders to come up with MDG Acceleration Framework and Action Plan (MAF) which mainly focuses on improving maternal and neonatal health. MAF resonates very well with the First Lady's Beyond Zero Campaign to ensure no woman and child dies of preventable causes.





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### IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

#### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Maternal mortality in Kenya has remained unacceptably high at 488 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (with some regions reporting MMRs of 1,000/100,000 live births) in 2008/9, an increase from 414/100,000 in 2003, 590/100,000 in 1998.

Most maternal deaths are due to causes directly related to pregnancy and childbirth unsafe abortion and obstetric complications such as severe bleeding, infection, hypertensive disorders, and obstructed labor. Others are due to causes such as malaria, diabetes, hepatitis, and anaemia, which are aggravated by pregnancy.

To ensure all expectant mothers are safe and that they get quality health services, the government has abolished user fees in all public maternity hospitals and clinics. Mothers are being encouraged to deliver in the nearest maternity facility under the supervision of a skilled health worker.

The government also committed to shifting budgetary resources from curative health to preventive health services. This will help deal with childbirth problems before they become serious. There are sustained efforts on decentralization of the healthcare system to the counties to ensure local needs are better addressed

More rural women are receiving skilled assistance during delivery, reducing long-standing disparities between urban and rural areas. Serious disparities in coverage are also found between the wealthiest and the poorest households.

To reduce and bring down the high maternal mortality, the government has to address several challenges including the need to ensure the availability of adequate maternity services and skilled personnel to attend to complications caused by unsafe/induced abortion, malaria, and HIV/AIDS, among others.

#### Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The latest Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS 2012) reported a HIV prevalence of 5.6% which is a decrease from 6.3% reported in the Kenya Demographic Health Survey of 2003.

Women continue to have the highest HIV burden and account for 60% of the HIV prevalence in the country.

The HIV prevalence among persons aged 15-24 years reduced from 3.6% in 2003 to 2.1% in 2012.

On Malaria, the proportion of children less than 5 years sleeping under Insecticide Treated Nets has increased progressively from 2.9% in 2000 to 42.2% in 2011 which has been attributed to massive investment in free mass net distribution and routine distribution of bed nets to expectant mothers and children under five in maternal child health clinics.

The proportion of children treated with appropriate anti-malaria medicines declined from 6.4% in 2002 to 35% in 2011.



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### COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES



7

### ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Free TB testing and treatment programme in all government health facilities, implementation of internationally recommended TB Directly Observed Treatment short course, strategy for TB control worldwide and screening of all people living with HIV/AIDS for TB has paid dividend in the country. Integration of TB& HIV services, which has successfully integrated TB and HIV services thus resulting in universal access to HIV testing among TB patients is now at 93%.

The uptake of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) among adult HIV infected persons has increased from 3% in 2003 to 77.8% in 2009.

Compared to Uganda, Kenya appears to be doing well as the share of the population with advanced HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in Uganda increased from 44% in 2008 to 62% in 2012.

#### Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Environment is a fundamental pillar of the Kenyan economy where up to 42% of the country's GDP is derived from natural resource-based sectors. Kenya has made significant strides in environmental sustainability as it is enshrined in the Constitution.

Article 43 gives the right to clean and safe drinking water for all in adequate quantities, accessible and adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation.

The Constitution further obligates the State to work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least 10% of the land area.

In 2013, Kenya's area under forest cover was estimated at 7% from 6.6% in 2011 and 6% in 2000.

UN has continued to work with partners and with the Government to enact necessary legal tools and policies to ensure that the country achieves the 10% forest cover, increases the current 8% terrestrial and marine areas that are protected.

The 2009 Kenya Housing and Population census indicates that 52.6% of Kenyans use an improved source of drinking water with 44% in rural areas and 71.7% in urban areas.

Although 30% of the households in Kenya had piped water as their main source of water by 2009, 35% of the households get water from springs, wells and boreholes which sometimes are considered unimproved sources.

We have seen intensification of conservation and sustainable management of natural resources which has led to significant restoration of over 123,000 hectares degraded areas.

Implementation of the Green Schools Programme which aims at establishing five tree nurseries annually in all 47 counties in collaboration with respective county governments is among the on-going interventions to ensure environmental sustainability.



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A GLOBAL  
PARTNERSHIP FOR  
DEVELOPMENT

### Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

This goal calls on development partners to work together for better opportunities for trade and increasing market access in terms of duty-free access, provision of debt relief and to ensure that poor countries benefit from new information and communication technologies.

Kenya has increased its share of free trade value to developed countries although the trend has been fluctuating.

An estimated 90.6% export value entered developed countries markets duty free in 2000 and has been on the upward trend to 98.6% in 2009 before dropping to 97.9% in 2011.

On ICT, the Kenya has identified ICT as a key enabler to the attainment of the Vision 2030 and MDGs which can transform Kenya into a knowledgeable and information based economy by enabling access to quality affordable and reliable ICT services. Mobile penetration has been on the upward trend reaching 74.9% in 2013 compared to 1.9% in 2000. It is noteworthy that Kenya has led the world in mobile money/electronic cash transfer through the mobile telephony platform.



#### KENYA GRAPHICS

##### POPULATION

43 Million

##### GDP GROWTH

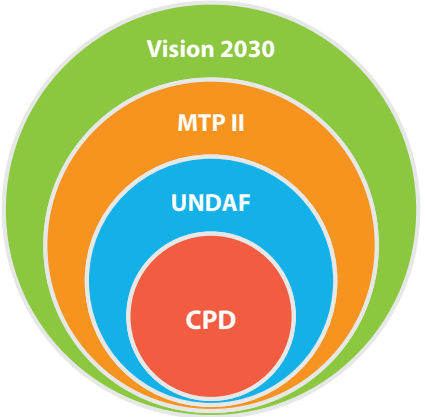
5.3% @US\$ 55.2 BILLION

##### HDI

0.535

Kenya recently graduated to a lower middle income country with per capita income of US\$1,246 p.a.  
Kenya is the 5th largest economy in Sub Saharan Africa and 9th largest in Africa

#### UNDP WORKING TOWARDS ACHIEVING VISION 2030



#### VISION 2030 PILLARS

| Economic   | Social  | Political  |
|--|---|--|
| Second Medium Term Plan targets  |   |  |
| 1. Double tourism arrivals to 3million per year<br>2. 404,800 ha of land to be under irrigation<br>3. Ensure legal and policy framework on oil and gas | 1. Mainstream ECDE<br>2. Promote use of ICT<br>3. Construction of 200,000 unit to PPP<br>4. Promote gender equality | 1. Making devolution Work<br>2. Provision of adequate finance to counties<br>3. Governance and rule of law |

#### UNDAF STRATEGIC RESULT AREAS

1. Transformational governance
2. Human capital
3. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth
4. Environmental Sustainability, land management and human security

#### CPD PROGRAM PRIORITIES

1. Devolution and accountability
2. Productive sectors and trade
3. Environmental sustainability, renewable energy and sustainable land management
4. Community security, cohesion and resilience

#### CHALLENGES TO DEVELOPMENT

Unemployment, poverty and Inequality





# 1. DEVOLUTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- 1.1 Devolution Process
- 1.2 Electoral Reforms & Processes
- 1.3 Realizations of Human Rights & Access to Justice
- 1.4 Constitutional Commission
- 1.5 Delivering as One
- 1.6 Enhancing the legal environment for effective HIV response in Kenya



To ensure that devolution meets citizens’ needs in accordance with the Constitution, UNDP will provide technical capacity development to county governments so that public service delivery is supported in an equitable manner, thus meeting the needs of women, youth, persons living with disabilities, HIV and AIDS and other vulnerable groups.

As part of the broader United Nations assistance to devolution, UNDP specifically will support the development and implementation of policy and legislative frameworks; institutional strengthening; transformative leadership and citizen engagement. UNDP interventions will be guided by principles of transparency and accountability in public financial management; effective public administration and integrity; conflict-sensitive programming (including decision-making and resource allocations); and inclusive public participation. The programme will prioritize establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation culture and building the capacities of counties and central systems to generate credible data, develop evidenced-based, gender-responsive policies, plans and ‘pro-poor’ budgeting. In tandem, UNDP will utilize its broad experience of collaboration with civil society organizations (CSO) as a vehicle to enhance citizen engagement and accountability. The voice and participation of all citizens will be a key ingredient in ensuring that devolution takes hold at the grass-roots level in counties.

Governance reforms aimed at entrenching a democratic culture in giving voice and participation to citizens will be characterized by respect for human rights, gender equality and rule of law. At the devolved (county) level, UNDP will strengthen capacities of national human rights institutions and CSOs, including those promoting rights of women and persons living with HIV and AIDS. UNDP will work with county governments and grass-roots CSOs on joint implementation of civic engagement initiatives. To support implementation of the judicial transformation agenda at the county level, UNDP will help to improve access to justice through establishment of alternative dispute resolution with non-state actors, which will facilitate realization of citizens’ economic, social and cultural rights. In tandem, UNDP will provide technical support to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) using an integrated electoral cycle approach towards the next elections in 2017. From the downstream perspective, enhanced participation of women, youth and special interest groups in decision-making structures, including assemblies, executive committees and public service boards, will be prioritized.



## Results, Challenges and Priorities

### Devolution and Accountability - Key Results

- County curricula on leadership and management, human resources, performance management, county planning and results based M&E developed launched.
- County level compliance with established budget ceilings for the 2014/2015 financial improved.
- Package of proposed reform of the electoral legal framework developed and submitted to parliament.
- Compliance with Constitution implementation milestones (4th and 5th year legal & policy reform milestones) sustained.
- Oversight of alignment of prescribed policies with constitutional provisions sustained as per the 5th Schedule of the Constitution.
- Kenya reviewed by the United Nations Human Rights Council as part of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
- Bail and bond policy and guidelines developed and gazetted.
- Public participation in county governance (County Integrated Development Plan development and County Budgeting) initiated.
- Generation of strategic information to inform advancement of devolution and accountability.
- Capacities of key stakeholders (Court user committees, county officials, Judiciary, law enforcement, Human Rights Institutions & PLHIV) in four counties strengthened on the linkages between SGBV, HIV, Human Rights and the law.

To ensure that  
devolution  
meets citizens'  
needs

### Devolution and Accountability Challenges

- Most Kenyans have limited knowledge of devolution, yet with very high expectations on the promise of devolution.
- Public participation (Guiding framework) currently not available leaving it to different interpretation as to what constitutes effective engagement of the public in governance in the context of devolution.
- Heightened instances of insecurity and conflict particularly in the arid and semi-arid regions has hampered programmes in the sector and remote programming/monitoring is being explored as an alternative.
- Delays in passing a number of legislation within constitutionally provided timelines could affect general progress towards Constitution implementation and the already established pace of legal reform.
- Coordination capacity constraints at national and devolved systems including institutional conflicts that have emerged both at national and county government level could affect effective public service delivery at both levels.
- Evidence based planning at the county level still requires continued support.
- There has been slow pace in complete and comprehensive unbundling of functions, expected to bring clarity on what each function entails and form a basis for transferring functions especially the concurrent functions.
- Policies (National Human Rights Policy, National Legal Aid Policy, others) central to realization of the Bill of Rights provisions are yet to be fully operationalized.

## Results, Challenges and Priorities

### Devolution and Accountability current priorities

- Extensive roll out of county focussed capacity development interventions.
- Completion of development of a national devolution policy.
- Enactment of revised legislation related to electoral management way in advance of elections.
- Completion of research on studies to inform advancement of devolution.
- Deepened institutional capacity development (IEBC, CoG, IBEC, Judiciary, CAJ, NGEC, KNCHR, OAJ&DOJ and NACC).
- Contribute to multi-stakeholder and institutional conversations that advance consensus on realization of National values and principles of governance in public service administration and public service delivery.
- Technical assistance to the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) secretariat to strengthen its functions as provided for in the Judicial Service Act.
- Enhanced civic engagement and participation in county level planning and budgeting (Women, Youth and Marginalized persons).
- Deepen exploration of programming opportunities that target the youth to address youth marginalization and the nexus to crime and terrorism.
- Strengthen public dialogue and citizens' action on integrity issues (As per Chapter 6 of the Constitution) at national and county level.
- Making operational constitutional provisions related to realization of economic, social and cultural rights.
- Strengthen CSO engagement in shaping the policy direction related to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Legal Aid provision.
- Capacity development and Legal Literacy for Networks of People Living with HIV.
- Roll out and dissemination of the HIV & AIDS Equality Tribunal to four counties.
- Support to roll out of the high level HIV ant-stigma and discrimination campaign.
- Completion of development of Manual on Human Rights & HIV.



(left to right) Head of DFID in Kenya, Lisa Phillips presents the County Spatial Planning Framework to the Chairperson of the Council of Governors, H.E Peter Munya (extreme right)



## 1.1 UNDP Support to Devolved System of Governance

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) established a two-level governance structure, comprising a national government and 47 county governments, laying the foundations for transfer of political, administrative and fiscal powers from a centralized government to the counties. This system created an opportunity to address the socio-economic disparities across and within counties caused by historical marginalization, unequal distribution of national wealth and resources, poor planning and coordination and utilization of resources. Kenyans therefore made history in March 2013, where voters cast separate ballots for six different elections, including the President, Governor, Senator, Women representative, Member of Parliament and Member of the County Assembly.

The County Governments only came into effect after the elections, and most counties struggled to put systems and structures of governance in place. While the policy and institutional framework to support devolution were largely in place, there were serious capacity challenges at both National and County levels. UNDP's Integrated Program to Support Devolution (2014-2018) was therefore designed to support the implementation of devolved government to achieve improved governance and socio-economic development through support of the counties and key constitutional commissions to ensure smooth transition.

### Support to Counties

UNDP has been supporting county governments embrace change and institutionalize a performance culture in the county public service. The three pilot counties supported in the past year are Turkana, Kilifi and Kisumu Counties.

#### 1. UNDP/UN Support to review Turkana County Integrated Development Plan

The UN system under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative selected Turkana as a model county for development assistance under the UNDAF 2014-2018. The UN engaged with a cross section of leaders from the county including the Governor, Senator, Speaker of the Senate, Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of the Turkana County Assembly, civil society groups and the business community. The various engagements were in form of high-level consultations, technical meetings, workshops and field assessment missions towards finalizing Turkana County Integrated Development Program (CIDP). These events culminated in the launch of the County development plan and the first ever Turkana County Partners and Investors Forum.

Through the joint program, the UN will support the Turkana County Government in the area of development coordination and partnerships, as well as in institutional capacity strengthening. UNDP will therefore begin to actualize this recommendation initially through the secondment of a senior level Programme Officer embedded in the office of the Turkana County Government.

The UN is also in the process of developing a Joint Programme of Support for Turkana County. The UN Country Team intends to reinvent its methodology of work in the County by a) learning decentralized development by doing; b) introducing real budgetary resources at the County thus allowing the local community real involvement through local capacity building; c) accessing the local development facility, and d) capitalizing on

“Delivering  
as One”

## 1.1 UNDP Support to Devolved System of Governance

real policy issues; and building upwards, downwards and horizontal accountability. Support on Transformative Governance will thus be informed by the new UN approach under 'Delivering as One' and pulling on UN resources jointly to support the County under the 'Area Based Development Approach'.

### 2. Supporting Counties to institutionalize a Performance Management Culture

Kisumu County Government became the first county to sign publicly Performance Contracts in August 2014. Signing the contract signified the county's commitment to ensuring service delivery. The signing of the contracts was preceded by support from UNDP and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning to train 54 Senior County Government Officials to equip them with knowledge and skills on change and performance management, monitoring and evaluating results. During the training, the Governor called on his officers to be committed to embrace a performance management culture as a mechanism to unlock service delivery bottlenecks that the County was experiencing. He committed to institutionalize a performance culture, through training of the officers and putting in place tools and systems to monitor performance for greater accountability at all levels.



Kisumu Governor, H.E. Jack Ranguma leads county officials in signing performance contracts



## 1.1 UNDP Support to Devolved System of Governance

### 3. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation capacity of development projects in Kilifi County

Kilifi County requested UNDP to provide technical support on monitoring of development projects in the County. The support provided include a Rapid Results Approach Coach to strengthen the capacity the implementation of targeted development projects and two Project Officers to support the County undertake monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The Rapid Results initiative creates the urgency to the county to achieve clearly defined goals that have greatest impact on the people of Kilifi within a specific time frame. This enables the team members to collaborate in a team thus allowing them to tap into their full potential of energy and creativity in achieving the set results.

...achieving  
the set  
results.



## 1.1 UNDP Support to Devolved System of Governance



UNDP supported the Rapid Result Initiative in Kilifi County to strengthen capacity for targeted development projects including healthcare



## 1.2 UNDP Support Use of Media to Enhance Citizen Participation

Among the key milestones in Kenya's democratic journey entrenched in the constitution is citizen participation and involvement in their governance. Under the devolved system, the county governments have a duty to ensure citizen's voices are taken into account in decision-making process and in making legislation that will affect them.

The challenge, however, is educating as many citizens as possible on these new rights and responsibilities and to provide them with tools to make valuable contributions to the governance process. To this end, UNDP through its civil society and democratic facility of Amkeni Wakenya, partnered with KTN, a leading television station in Kenya to launch an interactive talk show so as to engage the public on pertinent issues affecting the country.

The talk show titled Sikika Sasa – Swahili word meaning 'it's time to be heard' was aired live on location in the different counties, highlighting the different issues affecting the particular area and giving leaders an opportunity to directly interact with the residents, give feedback on the questions asked and detail on progress on the various development projects being undertaken in the county. This therefore gave residents a voice to be heard in the national discourse.

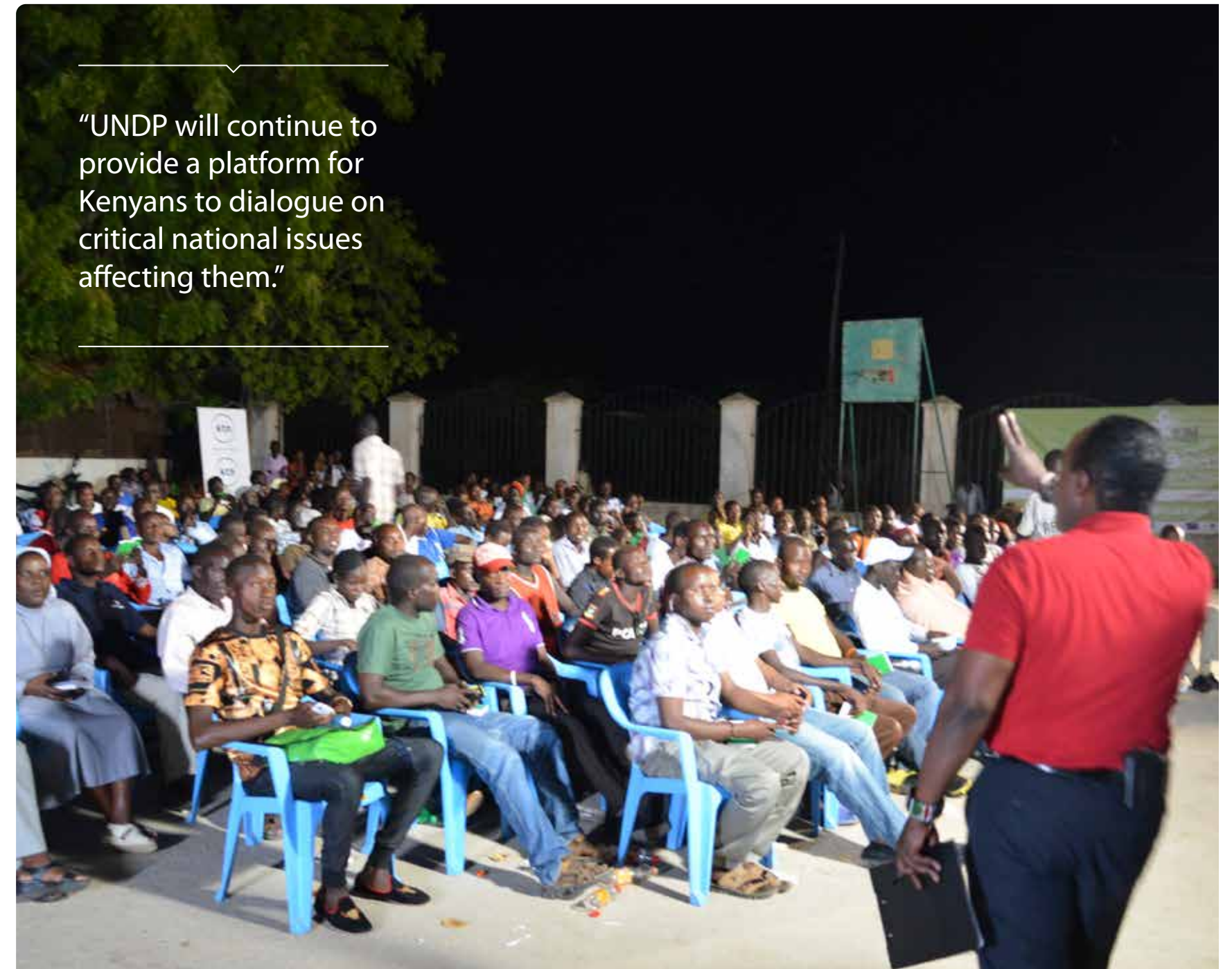
During the launch of the program, UNDP Resident Representative Nardos Bekele Thomas said citizens are the drivers of change and therefore need to have a platform with which they can discuss their issues. "UNDP will continue to provide a platform for Kenyans to dialogue on critical national issues affecting them." On his part, the Standard Group Chief Executive Officer Sam Shollei said the 47 counties face unique but interrelated challenges and the program will offer a platform for key issues to be addressed, and lessons learnt from other counties. "Through these discussions, problems and solutions on issues of insecurity, governance and



*Sikika Sasa TV show host, Jeff Koinange in Murang'a County*

## 1.2 UNDP Support Use of Media to Enhance Citizen Participation

"UNDP will continue to provide a platform for Kenyans to dialogue on critical national issues affecting them."



*Live audience in Turkana County engage County officials during the recording of Sikika Sasa Show*



1.2 UNDP Support Use of Media to Enhance Citizen Participation



An audience member poses a question to the panel during the Sikika sasa show in Machakos County.

development among other concerns will be looked into". Said Shollei.

In the first three months of the show, the program was able to reach over 300,000 viewers and get high rating on social media with the issues highlighted in the program trending on Twitter, long after the program had ended. This only goes to show that Kenyans are looking for areas in which they can air their issues and engage with their leaders for effective service delivery.

Kenyans lauded UNDP and KTN for giving them a platform with which they could freely interact with their leaders. "We have been trying to get the Governor to tell him of the priority areas we would want him to focus on but we had no way of reaching him, until the 'sikika sasa' show. I am very happy that I was able to talk to interact with him" said one of the participant in the show. Another said "We have been trying to get the governor to tell us why he spent so much money in buying the governor's residence with our money yet the county is reeling in poverty and there are many areas that the money would have made so more impact on people's lives."

UNDP has over the years utilized the media and other mediums of communication to advocate for key issues such as informed participation in electoral processes, advocating for peaceful elections and promotion and protection of human rights to reach out to communities and facilitate participation in efforts of sustainable growth. This has enhanced citizen engagement, improved information dissemination and enabled more people to be reached at the same time.

### Objectives of the show

- To provide a platform for the people of Kenya to voice their views on the development agenda in their regions
- To promote issue based debate seeking home grown solutions to challenges affecting the country
- To create a national dialogue platform between the citizens and their leadership



...enhanced citizen engagement, improved information dissemination and enabled more people to be reached at the same time.



### 1.3 Four Years On: Assessing Gains Made in the Kenya Constitution

As Kenya marked four years since the promulgation of the constitution (August 2010) all constitutional commissions and independent commissions met at the Lake side city of Kisumu County to critically assess the implementation process of the constitution. In attendance was Deputy President William Ruto, UNDP Country Director Maria-Threase Keating and Kisumu County Governor, Jack Ranguma. Ruto said that the Government was committed to the devolved system of governance, and said the country had made significant strides in a record one and a half years to establish the two –level governance structure comprising a national government and 47 county governments.

“Devolution is the answer to marginalization and exclusion. People wanted development at the grassroot, and this has been achieved in this constitution. We believe that it will also lead to prudent use of public resources and enhanced service delivery” Said Ruto.

These sentiments were shared by Governor Ranguma who said that due to devolution, his county was set to meet most of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

The Constitutional Commissions, formed to help steer the country in the implementation process and devolved system of governance include Commission of the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), Transition Authority, Commission of the Administration of Justice, Kenya Human Rights Commission and National Gender and Equality Commission. Other Independent commissions are the Anti-Corruption Commission and Kenya Revenue Allocation. They all agreed to work towards their theme “Deliver as one to secure Kenya” with calls for collaborative action towards public service delivery and having joint interventions and responses to the Constitution without compromising the independence of each of the institutions.

UNDP has greatly supported these institutions in facilitating them to deliver on their respective mandates and by extension contributing to the realization of rule of law in Kenya. While representing UNDP Resident Representative, Ms. Keating lauded the move to deliver as one, which is similar to what the UN system in Kenya is undertaking in its engagement with the Government and the people of Kenya through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF for 2014 – 2018).

“The Constitution embeds participation of the public as one of its key principles, and therefore this need for collaboration. I challenge you to enhance civic engagement in matters of governance.”

In assessing the progress of the implementation process, Nyachae said the devolution was on course, and Kenyans are benefiting from a more rights based approach to governance and though there have been hiccups in some of the legislations required by the constitution to be enforced, there was enough goodwill that will see the legislative framework implemented.

The Chairman however cited various challenges that the country is facing in full implementation of the constitution including Limited civic awareness on the Constitution where majority of Kenyans are yet to understand the provisions of the Constitution, strained intergovernmental relations as seen in the differences between the national and county executives and the legislative arms of governments and allegations of misuse of funds by county government officials, both in the county executive and county assembly, which has in turn eroded public trust in the implementation of devolution.

Devolution is the answer to marginalization and exclusion.

### 1.3 Four Years On: Assessing Gains Made in the Kenya Constitution

“As the custodians of sovereign power, you the people have a civic responsibility to monitor the work of public offices towards actualizing the letter and spirit of the Constitution. This will entail active participation in policy making and development planning and, flagging violations to the Constitution” said Nyachae.

This also comes at a time when the Cord coalition is calling for a referendum to amend sections of the Constitution over what they say is the Government’s failure to adhere to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

The CIC Chairman said they had a right to call for amendment but says “the challenge if and when we choose to amend the Constitution, is how we do so without adversely affecting the fundamental gains that Kenyans gave to themselves in adopting the constitution”

The Kenyan Constitution has been lauded as one of the most progressive constitutions and is said to be people centered and incorporates a comprehensive Bill of Rights, with special emphasis on economic, social and cultural rights.



Women harvesting tomatoes in Tana River County in a livelihood diversification program



## 1.4 Anti Corruption Day



Cartoonists were challenged to create art to sensitize the youth about the effects of corruption.

### Break the Corruption Chain

Kenya is ranked as one of the most corrupt countries, with the 2013 Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index placing Kenya at position 136 out of 177 countries. This is in a country with high poverty levels, inequalities, poor infrastructure and unemployment. Money that would otherwise be used to improve healthcare, education and infrastructure is often siphoned off by individuals for private gain. During the International No Corruption Day that is marked on 9th December, UNDP Kenya, partnered with various anti-corruption organizations and bloggers, in a bid to target the youth, to sensitize them on how corruption affects development and why it is important to break the chain of corruption.

To encourage the youth to participate, UNDP Kenya called on young people to use creative ways and images that depict corruption in Kenya. This was followed by interactive sessions on social media that also saw bloggers and social media enthusiasts share content on how corruption undermines democracy, erodes quality of life, how it contributes to crime and other threats to human security. It was also a moment of reflection that everyone has a stake in fighting corruption when it was noted that if only 10% of the money lost from corruption is channelled back to development, it will be enough to achieve the Millenium Development Goals. It only takes one to say no to break the chain of corruption and begin an effective path towards improving the lives of Kenyans in need of the services.

## 1.5 Judiciary Involves Media to Reach Out to the Public



Chief Justice, Willy Mutunga officiates the launch of the Judiciary Media Center at Milimani Law Courts

“The presence of the media in the judiciary is not a favor...”

The High court has set up a fully-fledged media Center at the Milimani law courts that will facilitate journalists to effectively cover the operations of the Judiciary and accurately inform and disseminate information from the courts.

The center is funded by UNDP as part of the support to the Judiciary Transformation Framework to boost public engagement and accountability within the judiciary. The Media Center is equipped with computers, high speed internet connectivity, screen projectors, cameras and editing equipment, which will enable journalists file their stories faster, and more accurately.

“The presence of the media in the judiciary is not a favor extended at whim, but rather, a demonstration of a genuine desire to be accountable to the Kenyan people and to involve the public in what the judiciary is doing” said the Chief Justice Willy Mutunga during the official opening of the center.

Also appreciating the role played by the media in promoting access to justice, UNDP Resident Representative



1.5 Judiciary Involves Media to Reach Out to the Public

Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas said the Media Center will bring the Judiciary closer to the public through timely and accurate reporting and dissemination of information. This will contribute to building even higher levels of public trust in the Judiciary. "A free media and the right of every citizen to know what is happening in their country is what ensures the ability of the citizen to make an informed choice in how the country should be governed.

The constitution has created an opportunity for the judiciary to address the problems that have for many years frustrated the delivery of justice to the people and emphasizes the values of integrity, efficiency, transparency, accountability and effectiveness in public service. It also radically transforms the policy, legal and institutional context of the judiciary by establishing a Supreme Court, and setting up new responsibilities for an expanded judicial Service commission. The media's reportage in the ongoing reforms including the vetting of judges and magistrates as well as transparent appointments of the Chief Justice and deputy chief justice went a long way in cultivating public confidence in the Judiciary.

To enjoin the media in the judicial reform process, and ensure that the journalists understand the new structures in the judiciary as envisaged in the Constitution, UNDP Kenya and the Judiciary partnered with the Media Council of Kenya to come up with an elaborate training and refresher course for court reporters. Over

Chief Justice Dr. Willy Mutunga signs the visitors book at the Media Center. Looking on is UNDP Resident Representative Ms. Nardos Bekele Thomas (left)



1.5 Judiciary Involves Media to Reach Out to the Public

30 journalists drawn from Print, Broadcast and Online Media went through the rigorous training in Naivasha which also provided an opportunity for the Judiciary and the media to express the challenges that they face while conducting their business.

Judiciary cited misquoting or wrong interpretation of judgment as a key problem by the media, while the journalist said some of the Judges and Magistrates were not audible enough in the courtroom therefore making it difficult for them to follow proceedings. It was agreed that the Judges and Magistrates will be encouraged to write short summary of judgments that will correct this problem.

They called for cooperation between Judiciary staff and the media saying it was important for Judiciary staff to accommodate, embrace and respect journalists since they are key stakeholders. They want Judiciary to be flexible, open up more collaboration and interactions between journalists and judicial officers to facilitate access to information.

The Journalists were also trained on how to avoid libel and being in contempt of court and the general principles of defamation. The Media Council of Kenya will be monitoring all reportage from the media for the next 6 months to see if there has been a reduction in libelous reporting as well as increase in the numbers of not only stories from the courts but other ongoing programs and projects of the judiciary.

Press conferences can be held at the Judiciary media center





## 1.6 Enhancing the legal environment for effective HIV response in Kenya

**Evidence has also shown that lack of knowledge of correct HIV status is the leading cause of continued spread of HIV.**

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”.

The findings of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, in its July 2012 report Risks, Rights & Health 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



The UNDP Country Director Maria-Threase Keating (left) receives a copy of the HIV/AIDS Tribunal Strategy document at the launch of the document.

## 1.6 Enhancing the legal environment for effective HIV response in Kenya

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 of 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.

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 done 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 probono 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.





## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, RENEWABLE ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT

- 2.1 Maasai Women Benefit from Poultry Farming
- 2.2 Farmers in Kyuso Profit by Linking to Micro - Finance
- 2.3 Launch of the Task Force on Anti-Corruption for REDD+
- 2.4 Working with Local Communities to Conserve Wildlife
- 2.5 Linkages between Access to Energy and Sustainable Development
- 2.6 Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change in Kenya's Arid Lands



Access to affordable and quality energy services is central to sustainable development and poverty reduction efforts. Energy affects all aspects of human and national development i.e. social, economic, and environmental aspects of development including improving livelihoods, access to clean water, increased land and agricultural productivity, better health, population growth, quality of education, and improving gender-related issues.

The focus of UNDP is to capitalize on significant investments that foster local development through sound corporate social responsibility policies which result in creation of livelihoods, protection of the most vulnerable communities, and establishment of functioning information-sharing and arbitration mechanisms for stakeholders at the county level.

Key Programs:

1. Sustainable Land Management: provides the basis for economic development, food security and sustainable livelihoods while restoring the ecological integrity of the ASALs.
2. Forest Policy Recovery and Strategies: Support the sustainable management of Kenya's forests through partnerships.
3. 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.
4. Water Governance - Human Rights Based Approach: To improve water governance in Kenya through strengthened capacities of the formal and informal water service providers and the Regulators.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Enhancing Wildlife Conservation through landscape approach to enhance an effective governance framework for multiple use of the ecosystem and enhance increased benefits from tourism to be shared more equitably
8. Access to Clean Energy Programme Services (ACESP) to increase access to efficient, sustainable clean energy services and ensure conservation at all levels while protecting the environment.
9. Development and implementation of Standards and Labeling programme in Kenya
10. Renewable energy resources— wind, water, the sun, biomass and geothermal energy



## Results, Challenges and Priorities

**Services on  
early warning  
systems put  
in place**

### Key results.

- Capacity development of Kenya Meteorological Services on early warning systems put in place.
- Completion of the National Climate Change Resource Centre, integration of climate change in national and county level planning and budgeting process, and development of National Action plan on Climate Change for Kenya.
- Support towards the development and finalization of Green House Gases inventory for Kenya.
- Reduction in forest loss and degradation.
- Capacity development for farmers through Farmer Field Schools.
- Finalization of the National Strategy for Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources in Kenya and development of first ever national baseline report on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) in Kenya.

### Challenges

- Insecurity in some of the operation areas.
- Unpredictable weather patterns affecting some of the projects
- Overlapping and/or conflicting mandates of Government institutions e.g. national vs. county government mandates.
- Duplication of efforts by development partners due to lack of sufficient coordination at the national level.

### Current Priorities

- Chemicals management and unintended persistent organic pollutants (UPOPs) reduction.
- Mainstreaming environmental governance around extractive industries in Kenya.
- Scale up support to combat illegal wildlife trade and anti-poaching campaigns.
- Support environmental mainstreaming in devolved governments.
- Assist Kenya Access Climate Finance.

## 2.1 Women and families profit from Poultry farming



Access to sources of fresh water is a challenge in arid and semi arid areas of the country. UNDP's work in resilience building helps to empower women and girls, who usually bear the brunt of the daily search for fresh water, to have easier access to the precious commodity.



2.1 Women and families profit from Poultry farming

Ewaso Ngiro in Narok County is a semi –arid zone and sparsely populated area stretching across 153 square kilometers. Plagued by drought, famine and other effects of climate change resulting in more and more limited availability of pasture and water. The poverty level is generally high owing to among other factors; marginalization of women in economic development, governance and decision-making both at household and community level. Pastoralism remains the main economic activity of the Maasai people of this region and continues to support majority of the households.

Looking after the homestead and caring for children as they wait for their men to return home from the grazing fields is the routine for most Maasai Women. However, groups of women through Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) established by Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agro-Pastoral Production Systems of Kenya Project that is financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and supported by United Nations Development Programme - Kenya (UNDP- Kenya) and Implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries through the State Department of Livestock have defied this culture and are engaging in income generating activities to improve on their livelihoods.

The women, most of whom have little or no education, have joined Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to acquire knowledge and skills to improve their lives and livelihoods. The FFS approach has been used by SLM project to build the capacities of communities in Narok North, Mbeere North, Dadaab and Kyuso. The women have undertaken training in poultry husbandry, and management encompassing issues of nutrition, housing, disease control, marketing, breeding/upgrading and sustainable land management practices. SLM project supplied poultry to households in Ewaso Ngiro as part of livelihood diversification for pastoral households. Given that poultry enterprise among the Maasai community is a reserve for women, the project considers this support as an avenue for economic empowerment of Maasai women.

In 2012, 50 women in Ewaso Ngiro received 50 Kenbro chicken. The breed was introduced to the farmers to crossbreed with the local birds to achieve better chicken breeds compared to local variety they have been keeping. The Kenbro eat on kitchen scraps and can withstand arid environment. In addition, they have desirable qualities such as resistance to common diseases especially New Castle disease, fast maturity, gain weight quickly and improved egg size. The beneficiaries have this to say about the Kenbro breed:

*“Today, we cook eggs to supplement our family’s diet and sell the rest at market rates. Before we were given these chicken, we couldn’t afford to buy eggs. But now we can get eggs at home...” and when the men are out, we still have some cash of our own” (Elizabeth Koila of Enduatanara FFS member)*

Today, more than 130 women from Ewaso Ngiro, Mulot and Suswa have been trained on poultry husbandry and management. This has enabled them achieve higher income:

*“Before the SLM project came to us, I used to sell my chicken at an average of Ksh. 250- 350 per bird at the local market but now after upgrading my local chicken using the cockerel I got from the project, this has since changed as our birds now fetch between Kshs. 800-1000 per bird depending on the weight” (Elizabeth Koila, FFS member).*

“...we couldn’t afford to buy eggs. But now we can get eggs at home...”

2.1 Women and families profit from Poultry farming

The interventions by the project have improved on the economic well-being of women in the community. Women are now able to cater for household needs such as paying school fees, buying food and thereby enhancing their position in decision making within their households. The income generated by the households from the sale of improved chicken and eggs is approximately Kshs. 150,000 within a period of six months after introduction of the improved breeds. The amount of money and benefits accruing from the SLM project intervention are evident. This is what Chemorut FFS member said:

*“Before the intervention, we had only few birds and we had no intention of building numbers because we knew they would all be wiped out by diseases. Interestingly, today we have over 840 birds that are vaccinated. We have also gained skills in diseases control from the training we have received from the project” said Everlyne Rotich, member of Chemorut FFS*

There is therefore need to promote poultry keeping by pastoral women to enable households achieve improved nutrition needs and better income. Moreover, it gives women opportunity to earn extra income.



Some of the beneficiaries of the chicken distribution after training in poultry keeping



## 2.2 Farmers in Kyuso Profit by Linking to Micro - Finance

### Capital resource is an important factor of production

In dry lands of Kyuso in Eastern Kenya, small business entrepreneurs are in the first steps out of poverty by engaging in new business opportunities. Families that were affected with persistent drought, famine and food insecurity are now working together in a Self Help Group to create a sustainable business to help rebuild livelihoods.

Capital resource is an important factor of production, without which an entrepreneur cannot progress in a business venture. In the arid areas of Kenya access to financial services has been identified as a dominant constraint facing farmers and pastoral communities. This factor often hinders realization of optimal production at household level. However, the current economic transformations in the country has led to penetration of financial institutions deep into the far flung rural areas in order to bridge this capital gap as well as offer other services like credit. Despite all these efforts by the government, most farmers especially those in arid and semi-arid lands continue to hold misconceptions about financial institutions that prevent them from enjoying a number of banking services. One such misconception is that banking services can only be accessed by those in formal employment and those in big businesses. Furthermore, there is fear by farmers that one's property would be sold off in case of default in bank loan repayment.



Improving land productivity through Sustainable land management

## 2.2 Farmers in Kyuso Profit by Linking to Micro - Finance

Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agro-pastoral Production Systems of Kenya Project (SLM) is addressing this gap by linking farmers with micro-finance and banking institutions. The project is helping the farmer groups to access banking services. Through its partnership with local banks the farmers are trained on basic book keeping and informed on the variety of services offered by the banks.

Punda Poa Self Help Group in Kitui county, Mwingi North sub-county, Kyuso ward is one of the self help groups that 'feared' engaging finance institutions before they were trained by SLM project. The group which comprised of 17 farmers (16 women and a man) fetches water from water kiosks and nearby Matingani rock catchment use donkeys to transport water for sale to the town residents, hotels and construction sites.

Despite the group earning an average of Ksh.300 per member per day, none of the members save their money. Instead they expended all the cash in an otherwise impulse manner. This has undermined the group's economic growth despite being in the water vending business for over 5 years. Most of the members were not able to educate and improve the living standards of their households. The Punda Poa Group is now making positive changes after their training by SLM project. The training helped the group to know their potential and avenues for growth including savings and access to financial services. The project linked the group with Kenya Commercial Bank Kyuso branch for financial training which culminated into group opening an account with the bank and started to save. This interaction demystified the misconception about banking and enabled the group to freely engage with the bank.

SLM project also linked the group to Donkey Sanctuary who trained them on proper donkey harnessing and husbandry. The project also supported deworming of donkeys.

Following the capacity building programme by SLM project, Punda Poa group was able to save Ksh.120, 000 within a year. The money was used to buy goats for members and to construct a common group poultry house to raise 500 improved indigenous chicks that they received from Veterinary San Frontiers (VSF) Belgium. The training has enabled the group to service a loan of Ksh 100,000 from Women Enterprise Development Fund. The group's success has attracted other groups to seek the project's support in financial literacy trainings. This is what the farmer's reported:

*"SLM Project has enhanced our financial capabilities. We wish the support could be extended to other areas in the county." said Grace Nzambi, a member of Punda Poa Group*

*"SLM project has transformed our lives. We can depend on the business we are doing now. Most of us have savings in the bank and can educate our children. I will never be the same, thanks to SLM Project," ( Esther Mutua ; Punda Poa member).*

The project has also linked 10 more groups to local banks to enable them benefit from the financial literacy training. Over 1600 community members have also been reached by local banks through field days and other for a supported by SLM project. The training on donkey harnessing has also enabled the group members to use donkeys for ploughing. This will go a long way in improving food security and the living standards in the area.



## 2.3 Launch of the Task Force on Anti-Corruption for REDD+

The Government of Kenya has partnered with Civil Society organizations and indigenous communities to come up with an anti-corruption taskforce that would ensure transparency and accountability in the sustainable management of REDD+ climate change mitigation process. With support from UNDP, the taskforce is expected to develop a multi-stakeholder technical and policy dialogue to identify and mitigate potential corruption risks in the implementation and payment of REDD+. This is one of several activities that collectively will enable the country access international carbon finance to support REDD+ implementation

REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks) is a climate change mitigation initiative which seeks to provide financial incentives to enhance the role of forests in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Ministry of Environment in collaboration with other stakeholders in the forest sector, is currently implementing activities that collectively will enable the country access international carbon finance to support REDD+ implementation.

Speaking at the high level media launch of the task force, the UNDP Deputy Country Director (programs), Fernando Abaga Edjang, said that there is need to develop the capacity of stakeholders to jointly mitigate corruption risks.

“The diverse composition of this new Task Force reflects not only their commitment but also the many perspectives needed to approach and address complex and sometimes sensitive governance issues.” He said.

The Task Force will also provide guidance to Government and stakeholders, including on a national stakeholder engagement plan for REDD+, finance and national guidelines on free, prior and informed consent. It will implement joint “quick win” priority actions: providing inputs into the draft benefit sharing Bill, conducting capacity development for governmental, private and non-governmental stakeholders, strengthening and/or developing codes of conduct for REDD+ actors, and a critical review of the existing feedback and grievance mechanism.

With the support of the UN-REDD Programme, the Ministry conducted an analytical study, called the “Kenya REDD+ Corruption Risk Assessment” that established the biggest forest governance weaknesses, include collusion and bribe payments as important drivers of illegal logging and other forest crimes, including wildlife poaching, as well as encroachment in protected forests by herders and small-scale farming. Corruption is also thought to manifest in the import of illegal and unsustainable timber and charcoal into Kenya.

“Many mechanisms for delivering climate finance are new and untested. However, decades of experience with development have taught us that anti-corruption safeguards must not be an afterthought. Now is the time to ensure that national, multilateral and bilateral climate funds operate with and are governed by full transparency, accountability and integrity”, said the Transparency International Kenya Executive Director, Mr. Samuel Kimeu.

REDD+ implementation will involve the design and application of appropriate land and forest management practices, including enhanced forest sector governance, to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to support conservation and sustainable management of available forest resources. The UN-REDD Programme and other bilateral supported programmes have been instrumental in providing technical and financial

**Taskforce will help identify and mitigate potential corruption risks in implementation of REDD**

## 2.3 Launch of the Task Force on Anti-Corruption for REDD+

support for these efforts. A number of activities are currently going on in the country to support efforts to design, develop and apply strategies and programs to reduce emissions and enhance carbon sink capacities of forest ecosystems. This builds on analytical work, completed last year, on governance issues such as a REDD+ corruption risk assessment, scoping of carbon rights and benefit-sharing dimensions, assessment of legal preparedness for REDD+, as well as an assessment of the forest sector and its contribution to the green economy.



Ministry of Environment officials shares the report on the Kenya REDD+Corruption Risk Assessment



## 2.4 Working with Local Communities to Conserve Wildlife

Wildlife poaching has become a crisis not only in Kenya but the rest of Africa, threatening to have direct impact on livelihoods, poverty reduction efforts and opportunities for sustainable development.

UNDP is taking a three-pronged approach to fight poaching, helping countries in Africa to generate sustainable livelihoods, strengthening enforcement against poaching and reducing demand for illegally traded wildlife in countries outside of the continent. UNDP has therefore teamed with women in the greater Amboseli ecosystem to bring to an end wildlife poaching. The Amboseli ecosystem plays a major part of Kenya's tourism industry. However, its biodiversity, particularly its elephants, is threatened by habitat fragmentation and degradation, human-wildlife conflict, and poaching for the selling of trophy parts such as ivory.

The Maasai people are the main inhabitants of the area and their primary source of income is derived from livestock, and increasingly from agriculture. Both livelihoods, as currently practised, are unsustainable, in terms of both natural resource degradation and the extent to which they conflict with the natural movements of wildlife. In particular, elephants are heavily persecuted due to the damage they inflict on crops.

UNDP is helping the community especially the women to diversify their livelihoods away from both pastoralism and agriculture towards sustainable management of natural resources. This includes building capacity for the community to engage in alternative conservation-related activities, so that both wildlife and the Maasai may continue to co-exist in greater harmony. This helps restore the ecosystem to health, providing critical ecosystem services, robust against climate change.

"Combating poaching will not succeed unless communities are empowered to help prevent its alarming upsurge", said the first lady of Kenya Margaret Kenyatta and the Administrator of the UN Development Programme, Helen Clark, when they jointly launched the conservation programme.

"This horrific phenomenon must stop. It is depleting our natural heritage, destroying lives and incomes, and fuelling corruption and insecurity", said Ms. Kenyatta at the launch of the programme.

The scheme will create new livelihoods for communities living on the outskirts of Amboseli, an 8,000 kilometre-square natural reserve spanning the border between Kenya and Tanzania. By investing in sustainable farming, eco-tourism, and conservancy, the programme helps to provide people with an alternative to killing wild animals.

"Poaching pushes vulnerable and endangered species toward extinction, fuels corruption and conflict, destroys lives, and deepens poverty and inequality," said Helen Clark. "We must all work together to stop this trade." In addition to creating new sources of revenue, the programme will give local communities, through the creation of village councils, the authority and capacity to plan and manage the use of their own land.

The scheme will also aim to create better processes for information-sharing between communities, park rangers and national authorities, while raising awareness of the impact of poaching in affected areas. The Government of Kenya has accelerated its efforts to control poaching, increasing surveillance and passing a law making it easier to convict those responsible.

Poaching pushes vulnerable and endangered species toward extinction!

## 2.4 Working with Local Communities to Conserve Wildlife



"This horrific phenomenon must stop. It is depleting our natural heritage, destroying lives and incomes, and fuelling corruption and insecurity"

Margaret Kenyatta



## 2.5` Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change in Kenya's Arid Lands

For over 6 years, Rose Mueni spent most of her income from her popular food kiosk on purchasing firewood and charcoal to prepare the meals for her clients. Although she had a continuous chain of customers in her make shift eatery located in the town center, of a remote village in Kyuso, Eastern part of Kenya, she could barely sustain the business as the overheads were too high. "The cost of buying firewood would keep increasing, depending on how far the traders sourced for the firewood. Most of the trees in our neighborhood had already been cut, so we only relied on the market price of the traders which left us with little savings" Said Mueni. Just when she was contemplating closing shop, she was introduced to the more efficient cook stoves, which uses locally available clay and bricks to insulate the saucepan therefore retaining heat and reducing on the firewood consumption. Since then her business has been booming, she can now afford to comfortably take her children to school, meet her daily needs and is making plans of expanding her business to a more permanent structure.

Mueni is however not the only beneficiary of the fuel efficient cooking stove. As a member of Ndatani women group in Kyuso, a remote area in Kitui County, she was among the women in the area who were trained and shown how to make the stoves through a UNDP funded Kenya Adaptation to Climate Change in Arid Lands (KACCAL) project. The project focused on a broad range of issues including improving access to irrigation technology, promoting the growing of indigenous crops, the re-introduction of livestock varieties that are more resilient to climate variability and the diversification of livelihood options through the introduction of fuel efficient cook stoves as a means towards reducing the levels of deforestation that was leading to land degradation in the district.



## 2.6 Mitigating the Impact of Climate Change in Kenya's Arid Lands

She teamed up with members of her group and ensured that all the members had installed the energy saving cook stoves in their homes, thereby reducing the consumption of firewood, further liberating the women and girls. The time saved was dedicated to other productive activities such as setting up a workshop and kiln for making energy saving cook stove liners for sale. They even went a step further and set up tree nurseries and distributed trees to the community to encourage them to grow trees in their farms. Over 80,000 trees which would improve the livelihoods of the communities through improved nutrition and income from sale of fruits have been planted.

The KACCAL project targeted Mumoni and Kyuso District in the Arid county of Kitui, to address the problem of aridity which has traditionally affected poor rural communities, who are vulnerable to recurrent drought and to the long-term impacts of climate variability and change. The project also sought to work with the community to enhance their capacity to adopt to recurring drought and floods that often affects the area. By working with already established self-help groups, the 1 million dollar project was able to impact positive change and ensure sustainability through livelihood diversification.

Residents have seen the change in weather patterns over the years, they had lost their livestock to drought and flooding and were ready for new ways of sustainability. Case in point is the Wendowasyana group, also in Kitui county, which started a micro saving scheme and raised capital to rear goats. With a boost of USD 4800 from the KACCAL project, all the 20 members were able to purchase 3 goats each – 2 female and 1 male goat). This enabled the members to buy hybrid dairy goats, which are more drought tolerant. They were therefore getting milk for their household and sale of surplus, as well as for breeding. Now the members boast of huge herds of goats that has proved to enhance their resilience and empower them economically.

As the farmers regain confidence in farming, since their crops performed well despite the prevailing harsh climatic conditions, another group saw a niche market of distributing quality seeds that are best suited for the area. Members of Katse Seed Bulklers dedicated 100 Kg each of their harvest to start the business and with support from KACCAL, they built a store, bought a metal silo, and underwent training on seed grading and bulking at the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). "We are now working towards getting certification from KEPHIS. I believe we will not only be distributing quality seeds for this region but even abroad" Said the chairperson of the group

Having seen the effects of climate change first hand, that almost left them destitute, and the mitigating efforts that have given them a new lease of life, the residents of Kyuso and Mwingi in Kitui County have embraced sustainable measures introduced through the KACCAL project and have now become the agents of change, to ensure the region is not adversely affected.

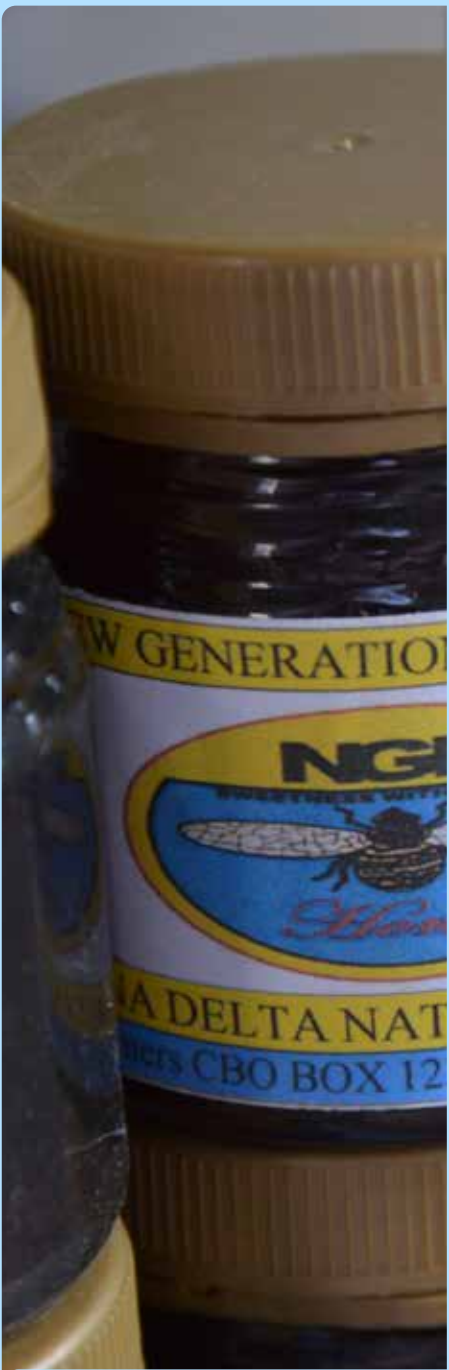






### 3. COMMUNITY SECURITY SOCIAL COHESION AND RESILIENCE

- 3.1 Building Resilience along River Tana Communities
- 3.2 New UN Programming for Marsabit and Turkana Counties
- 3.3 Marking Small Arms to Reduce Conflict in Turkana County
- 3.4 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence
- 3.5 Embracing Irrigation to Boost Food Security in Turkana
- 3.6 Collaborative leadership: Managing conflict in the Devolved Governance Structure



Human security presents a significant development challenge in Kenya. UNDP aims to build the capacities of institutions, communities and vulnerable people, particularly women, to increase their resilience and reduce the risks and impacts of disasters, recurrent conflicts, violence and shocks, including from climate change. It will also focus on supporting the development of conflict management policies, strategies and programs; building the capacities of institutions and communities, especially women and youth, to establish and operationalize coordination mechanisms and systems for mitigation and preparedness, early warning and timely response to disasters; and mainstreaming peacebuilding, reconciliation, community security and DRM into key sectors and county development programs.

Key Programs and Projects

- Strengthening national capacities for peace building
- Strengthening political leadership, national cohesion and integration
- Supporting intercommunity dialogue, build national policies and manage and disseminate knowledge
- Support recovery and stabilization of livelihood and assets of drought affected communities
- Support the country in developing a legal, policy and institutional framework that guides the country in Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery



## Results, Challenges and Priorities

### Key Results

- Institutional capacity in place to implement and monitor gender and human rights sensitive disaster risk management, peace building, conflict prevention, community security policies and plans;
- Coordination mechanisms, preparedness, early warning and timely response and recovery systems have been operationalized at national county and community levels.

### Challenges

- Effects of violent extremism and radicalization on peaceful coexistence in the country.
- Challenges of countering radicalization trends among the youth especially from marginalized communities.
- Hate speech and negative ethnicity in the political mobilization and social media.
- Inadequate coordination, financial and human resources capacities for disaster risk reduction and conflict prevention.
- Frequent disasters worsened by existing vulnerabilities and growing impacts of climate change and urbanization.
- Lack of harmonized approach, utilization of common tools, complementarity among institutions addressing peace building and disaster risk reduction, issues at national and county levels.
- Protracted and lengthy policy development and approval process.
- Polarized political processes that exacerbate ethnic differences.

### Productive sectors of trade priorities

- Support the country to prepare for, respond to and recover from potential negative impacts of El-Nino.
- Upscale the collaborative leadership platforms to strengthen leadership in peace building and social cohesion.
- Enhance partnership, coordination, capacity development of non-state actors (CBOs, FBOs and private sector) to strengthen their role in conflict research, peacebuilding, cohesion and community security.
- Strengthen resilience and livelihoods programmes for most at risk communities.
- Continue to strengthen coordination structures for DRR and Peace building especially at county levels.
- Special focus on the effect of violent extremism, radicalization and extractive industries;
- Finalization and roll out of Sendai DRR national plan of action.
- Continued advocacy for approval and enactment of key policies and bills.
- Continued capacity building in DRR, PB and cohesion issues.
- Finalization and adoption of economic empowerment policies and strategies.

## Results, Challenges and Priorities

- Launch the employers Challenge on Youth Employability Initiative.
- Promote sustainable and inclusive business practices within the private sector.
- Linking small holder farmers to lead companies through the Agricultural Supplier Development Programme.
- Support to the establishment of the One Stop National Investment Centre.





### 3.1 Building Resilience along River Tana Communities

In a quest to improve their economic wellbeing, members of the Tana Delta community have formed community empowerment groups to scale up their agricultural production. The Ndaramio Women's Group and New Generation Farmers CBO are also empowering communities through small and medium enterprise training and provision of micro loans.

The New Generation Farmers CBO makes honey and associated wax products like skin and hair care products. They have also diversified to tomato farming and sunflower farming for oil production as well as raw nectar production for the bees. On its part the Ndaramio Women's Group has a bakery, a posho mill, and has recently ventured into poultry farming besides scaling up their table banking venture.

To help the highly vulnerable group build its resilience from drought and flooding along River Tana, UNDP supported the group with New Generation Farmers CBO with 50 beehives which can produce 200kg of honey per season. UNDP also provided them with office equipment including computers and a printer to help them in labeling their products for sale. This is in addition centrifuges and sieves to extract the honey from the honeycombs, and 1000 bottles to package their first produce honey.

As part of the capacity building, UNDP has also supported the CBO with trainings in managing small and micro enterprises, as well as exposure visits to other parts of the country to gain valuable knowledge from other farmers. The team recently underwent artisanal training on beehive making at Baraka Agricultural College in Molo. The chairman, Morris Kadenge says, "Life wasn't easy. We had local hives that gave us very low earnings. We also didn't have the skill to provide quality honey to the markets. Now we are empowered with skills and modern hives that are giving us good yields and enabling us to improve our lives and our community."

Ndaramio Women's group was initially supported in 2013 by UNDP Kenya with energy saving jikos. These stoves enabled the women to spend less time on gathering and transporting firewood for cooking and instead use that time for productive activities like trade. Later on, the group was given a commercial wood-burning oven to being a small bakery business. They were further given trainings on bakery as well as cake decoration, which they have utilized to make cakes for all the events that are held in the area. They were also given trainings on managing small and micro enterprises. The group has got a posho mill boost from UNDP which they have set up within Ngao town to serve the residents and institutions especially schools in the area. The chairlady, Charity Ade says "We want to see the standards of living for the mothers in our community raise. We also want to help all the children, especially the girl child, to have better nutrition and access to education with ease." In the future, the group plans to produce fortified flours for use in a feeding program for the Early Childhood Education centers in Ngao.

**"We want to see the standards of living for the mothers in our community rise"**

### Building Resilience along River Tana Communities





### 3.2 New UN programming for Marsabit and Turkana Counties

#### Turkana and Marsabit Counties to be model counties for development assistance under the Delivering as One(DAO) Framework

The UN system in Kenya under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator has selected Turkana and Marsabit Counties as model counties for development assistance under the Delivering as One framework. The cross-border and area-based development project is a major milestone in development efforts particularly targeting some of the far-flung and marginalized regions of Kenya.

Turkana County was selected as the pilot county for Area-Based Programming, due to its low ranking in terms of human development indicators including higher poverty levels, lower literacy rates, poor infrastructure and social amenities among others. The UN also had considerable presence in the area providing relief and emergency support to the community. Under the devolved system of governance, the county governments have a duty to ensure citizen's voices are taken into account in decision-making process and in making legislation that will positively impact their lives. It is for this reason that the UN and the county Government signed the Joint Programme Document to support the implementation of the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), which is a comprehensive blue print that will guide the County to realize the social economic transformation.

Support to Marsabit County is however unique as it requires cross border regional corporation. The two UN country teams in Ethiopia and Kenya, in partnership with the 2 Governments collaborated to support the county find lasting peace on the border of Marsabit and Southern part of Ethiopia. The conflict between Borana and Gabra communities, is mainly due to competition over scarce natural resources, where the population in the largely nomadic community transcends international boundaries of Ethiopia and Kenya, leading to proliferation of small arms, and harmful cultural practices such as cattle rustling. The project will assist in the revival of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms of both communities and at the same time, come up with effective and amicable means of resource utilization that is acceptable to all sides. This is expected to encourage cross border trade, employment creation and income generation

To this end, the UN country team brought together leaders from Turkana and Marsabit counties, development partners, representatives from government and other stakeholders from private sector and philanthropy to round table discussions on how to come up with innovative and coordinated ways of addressing the counties' priority needs. Speaking at the event, the UN Resident Representative Ms. Nardos Bekele-Thomas said "it requires a 'business unusual' approach to address the needs of the region, by supporting communities to harness opportunities and address their needs in a holistic manner, through the involvement of the various stakeholders."

The county governments lauded the support from the UN saying the joint program would ensure faster delivery of services to the people "If implemented, this program will lead to harmony between the communities living on the border and help transform the social economy of these region." Said Ukur Yattani, the Governor of Marsabit County. His sentiments were shared by the Turkana County Executive in charge of finance and economic planning, Paul Nabuin. "We want to strengthen systems and minimize duplication because we have shared responsibilities and accountability for resources we receive, both from county government and development agencies, to the people we serve". He said.

The UN in Kenya has recruited and deployed joint program coordinators in both Turkana and Marsabit to provide technical guidance to the UNCT and the county Governments on the effective implementation of the joint program, as a necessary mechanism for development support in the marginalized areas.

### New UN programming for Marsabit and Turkana Counties





### 3.3 Marking Small Arms to Reduce Conflict in Turkana County



Turkana County is located in the remote semiarid pastoral northern western region of Kenya. Due to its proximity to unstable South Sudan and Northeastern Uganda, the region has a high number of illegal small arms and light weapons. This has resulted in insecurity and protracted communal conflict elicited by cattle rustling that extends to inter border conflicts.

An intervention to curb proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons through an arms marking exercise was successfully conducted for a period of 37 days. The exercise culminated into a one day ceremony to mark the conclusion and also demonstrate to local community stakeholders and the media how the process was executed.

Through its peace building and conflict prevention project, UNDP funded the highly successful exercise which reminded communities to be steadfast in building peaceful coexistence for a prosperous future. The programme works closely with the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and the National Police Service Central Firearms Stores.

This phase of the exercise targeted the Kenya Police Service, Administration Police Service, Kenya Prisons Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forest Service and the National Police Reserves within the entire Turkana County other than those owned by the Kenya Defense Forces.

Arms' marking is one of the obligations on which the Government of Kenya is fulfilling as member state to International, Regional and Sub-Regional instruments in addressing the problem of proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons.

Marking of State owned firearms in the Country commenced in the year 2010. As at present, the exercise has covered 37 Counties and another 10 Counties are yet to be covered and their stockpiles were marked and entered in the central Database.

According to the National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons, over 80 percent of the firearms in the hands of the security officers have been marked. 20 percent of regions that have not undergone the exercise include parts of Samburu and West Pokot that have already been earmarked to be concluded by mid-2015.

The firearms are marked with a logo, country code, department of the security officer, serial number identifying the service station and special bar code that can be identified electronically.

UNDP has in the recent past also conducted awareness raising forums in various parts of the Country targeting Counties in Coast, Upper Eastern and North Rift regions of Kenya. The public awareness campaigns were done to sensitize and create awareness amongst the major stakeholders and communities on the dangers of proliferation of illicit SALW. Over 2,500 people were reached out to in Turkana West, Dadaab and Fafi districts for awareness raising on the dangers of SALW in society.

### 3.4 16 Days of Activism against Gender Based Violence



"From Peace in the Home to Peace in the World: Let's Challenge Militarism and End Violence against Women!"

The economic empowerment of women is an essential element in addressing the structural and underlying causes of violence against women and girls. Addressing women's economic inequality is of particular importance in reducing violence against women and girls in the long-term. UNDP supports policies, raised awareness of women's rights at the local communities and supported female students and promoted livelihoods for women.

As part of the commemoration for the 16 days of Activism against Gender Based Violence, UNDP supported the national event that was preceded over by the president of Kenya, H.E Uhuru Kenyatta. This had come in the wake of violent sexual acts against women that included stripping and physical assault.

UNDP also supported other national activities in commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism and was part of the national technical working group, led by the Directorate of Gender (Ministry of Planning and Devolution) and comprised of representatives from government, the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), civil society organizations and UN agencies. These activities included a caravan to raise awareness against Gender Based Violence across the country and a photo exhibition conveying stories from survivors, reformed perpetrators, duty bearers, service providers and community voices.

The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign kicked off on 25 November, the International Day on the Elimination of Violence against Women. The global campaign was conceived at the first Women's Global Leadership Institute in 1991 to act as an international mobilization strategy calling on all persons and groups to end violence against women.

During the 16 days, focus is channeled on raising awareness about violence against women and discussing solutions that would work in diverse social settings. Policymakers are also encouraged to address the crime of sexual violence at the country and county levels.

The 2014 global theme of the 16 days of Activism against Gender Based Violence was "From Peace in the Home to Peace in the World: Let's Challenge Militarism and End Violence against Women!"

UNDP also supported a photo exhibition as well as social media campaign using the hashtags: #16Days and #GBVTeachin. facebook.com/SayNO.UNITE and twitter.com/SayNO\_UNITE. The UN Secretary-General's UNITE to End Violence against Women campaign, managed by UN Women, has proclaimed every 25th of the month as "Orange Day" – a day to take action to raise awareness and prevent violence against women and girls.



## Embracing irrigation to boost food security in Turkana

### The once bare fields are now green with vegetation

Turkana County has for many years been in the limelight for complex humanitarian emergencies. The regions' vulnerability to disasters is due to a combination of several years of under development, frequent exposure to natural and man-made disasters, influx of refugees and proliferation of small arms. This is often due to the porous borders and conflict over scarce resources especially food, pasture and water.

Previous 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. To help address this situation, UNDP is working with communities affected by drought not only to support recovery but also build resilience.

Nawoyawoi Farmers' Cooperative Society is one of the beneficiaries of intervention activities directed towards addressing 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. Through irrigation, Nawoyawoi group members have been able to change the landscape of a region once deemed unproductive. One drip at a time the once bare fields are now green with vegetation spelling renewed hope for families that would otherwise be facing starvation and malnutrition.

The group cultivates vegetables, maize and fruits in the recently irrigated piece of land. The harvest is utilized amongst households and surplus stored while some is sold to generate income for members. UNDP has assisted in digging canals to tap water from river Turkwel into the farms. The small scale farmers have also been trained on agribusiness, modern farming methods including provision of appropriate seeds, farm tools and installation of shade nets. This has significantly increase their output and also built their capacity in business management.

UNDP works with vulnerable communities to reduce the impacts and risks of natural and man-made disasters in the Kenya by reinforcing and supporting stabilization of livelihoods, protection and empowerment of vulnerable people especially women.

To address the immediate and underlying causes of food insecurity, UNDP's has structured a robust strategic approach through 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.



Aside from agriculture, the group has engaged in apiculture. Through training and support for value addition, UNDP has enabled the group to raise it's profits and improve the living standards of the group members

## 3.5 Communities building resilience through innovative income generation ventures



"From Peace in the Home to Peace in the World: Let's Challenge Militarism and End Violence against Women!"

The economic empowerment of women is an essential element in addressing the structural and underlying causes of violence against women and girls. Addressing women's economic inequality is of particular importance in reducing violence against women and girls in the long- term. UNDP supports policies, raised awareness of women's rights at the local communities and supported female students and promoted livelihoods for women.

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### 3.6 Collaborative leadership: Managing conflict in the devolved governance structure

**The causes of conflict were mainly centered on marginalization, unequal distribution of resources, the high stakes nature of politics**

The 2007 post-election violence that plunged the country to unprecedented levels of violent conflict brought to the fore the underlying and unresolved social, political and economic tensions within the Kenyan society. The causes of conflict were mainly centered on marginalization, unequal distribution of resources, the high stakes nature of politics linking political power to economic control and tribalism especially in civil service and other public positions

The 2010 constitution has however attempted to tackle these underlying issues in several ways. It has reduced the powers of the Presidency through the strengthening of other institutions of government, the legislature and the judiciary, which were hitherto adjuncts of the executive. It has instituted effective separation of powers and created effective checks and balances between the institutions of government. It has also established devolved system of governance, giving autonomy and substantial powers and fiscal responsibility to county governments.

Whereas massive resources are being invested by government and development partners in building the legislative framework for implementing the constitution, not much effort was being placed in capacity building for those that would take charge of the new institutions. It was seen that the constitution only created the 'hardware' for accomplishing the objectives, but without a corresponding change in the 'software' of the governance structures, including the values and principles that under guard these processes and systems the institutions would be ineffective and unaccountable. Without a corresponding investment in capacity building to ensure that the new institutions have the capacity to carry out the roles granted by the constitution, without proper structures for managing conflicts that new arrangements will produce, including inter-institutional conflicts, the road to the stability, accountability and prosperity that the constitution promise would be difficult.

Even more critical, not much effort was being expended into creating the structures for managing the conflicts that would arise between institutions and between the new governance structures. For example, how would tensions that would arise between counties over resources be negotiated? How about conflicts between minorities and majorities in counties? How would trust be created between an instinctively predatory central government and the jurisdiction expanding counties? What about conflicts between government and constitutional oversight commissions? These are issues that required urgent attention if the implementation of the constitution was to proceed with minimal glitches.

It is for this reason that UNDP came up with the Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue Training (CLDT) to help stimulate discussion at different levels of society on ways to effectively manage and resolve differences and building inclusive processes that advance governance in the country. This was designed to strengthen trust and communication; develop negotiation, communication and conflict transformation skills among key leaders in government, the civil society and the public sector.

The Collaborative Leadership and Dialogue Training (CLDT) for the Senate Committees had an on-the-moment impact on spurring the Senate to play a greater role in making devolution a success and deepening peace and reconciliation in the Country and Counties. Following the CLDT training the Senators resolved to build the image of the Senate as the House of Reason, champion the strengthening of the law on leadership and integrity and national value, and engage other arms of Government to ensure that the constitution is fully implemented and greater civic education conducted. To achieve the above, the Senators pledged to

enhance County outreach and champion setting up of consultative structures to resolve disputes between the different arms of the governments using Constitutionally-provided mechanisms such as the intergovernmental relations and mediation committees to foster dialogue and ensure that devolution succeed. Significantly, Senate has since extended substantial political goodwill to implementation of devolution process by engaging in dialogue with to Council of Governors; passing a motion for enhanced civic education on devolution; and exercising its oversight role on devolved government in a responsible and fair manner in the impeachment processes of Governors of Embu and Kericho.

In the three Counties where CLDT were conducted there has been a notable perception that these counties have experienced a downward trend in leadership wrangles and political acrimony and thus experienced accelerated

adoption and implementation of their development agenda. The three Counties of Turkana, Kilifi and Kisumu Counties had less tumult in passing their supplementary budget and recruiting County Government staff as noted in the Controller of Budget Report. Equally significant is the improved relationship and amity between the Governors and Senators on push for success of devolution agenda. There is a nascent but a maturing mutual appreciation and respect of the different roles that each organ- Senate and County Executive- has to play enable realization of the devolution promise. The Senate has also showed remarkable unity across the political isle while agitating for speedy transfer of functions and an enhanced revenue share allocated to Counties. The Senate has experience less acrimony in its debate and has generally debated issues on merit rather than on winner-take-all approach.



Lamu Governor H.E Issa Timamy speaks to county officials during a collaborative leadership

### Collaborative leadership: Managing conflict in the devolved governance structure





## 4. PRODUCTIVE SECTORS AND TRADE

- 4.1 County Biashara Centers Providing Market Linkages for SMEs
- 4.2 Call to Action on Women Empowerment in the Workplace
- 4.3 Preparing the Extractive Industry for Sustainable Development
- 4.4 Working with Local Communities to Conserve Wildlife



UNDP's Productive sectors and Trade unit seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth for the poor and vulnerable communities through expanding investments and human potential as well as acquiring technology and development of innovation. This program 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. This approach must 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.

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.

Numbers

Unemployment rate: 12.7%

Under employment rate: 21%

Working poor: 46%

Informal sector accounts for 82.7 % of total employment

(Source: 2015 Kenya Economic Survey)



## Results, Challenges and Priorities

### Productive Sectors and Trade - Key Results

- Institutional Capacity Development implemented for key stakeholders
- Access to Business Development services increased.
- Inclusive Business & Value Chain Development implemented for the Extractive Sector.
- Biashara centres launched and operationalized in Taita Taveta and Kwale Counties.
- Business Call to Action Kenya Chapter launched

### Challenges

- Inadequate resources and limited budgetary support for programme initiatives.
- Resource mobilization for rolling out economic empowerment interventions.
- Coping with the high demand for establishing Business Centres against limited resources.
- Coordination for implementation of economic empowerment interventions amongst large number of stakeholders.

### Productive sectors of trade priorities

- Increase access to business development services to vulnerable groups (youth and women) through establishment of Biashara Centres.
- Finalization and adoption of economic empowerment policies and strategies.
- Launch the Employers Challenge on Youth Employability Initiative.
- Promote sustainable and inclusive business practices within the private sector.
- Linking small holder farmers to lead companies through the Agricultural Supplier Development Programme.
- Support to the establishment of the One Stop National Investment Centre.

## 4.1 County Biashara Centers Providing Market Linkages for SMEs

Providing entrepreneurial opportunities for Kenya's youth and women is one of the ways of tackling poverty, unemployment and inequality in the country. The rapid growth of the Kenyan population coupled with a sluggish economic growth has resulted in fewer opportunities for formal employment and an increase in rural- urban migration.

The government has therefore implemented a wide range of strategies such as providing flexible loan facilities, 30 % minimum reserve for youth, women and people with disability to government procurement tenders as well as market access to encourage more people to venture into self employment. UNDP supports this initiative by collaborating with county governments to launch the County Business centers, popularly known as Biashara centers. These centers prepare and nurture entrepreneurs to start and grow their own businesses so as to bridge the gap between Kenya's young and growing population that is searching for opportunities, with linkages and skills to access the markets.

The flagship centers have already been launched in Kwale and TaitaTaveta. More will be rolled out to other counties progressively to promote growth and development of small businesses especially in the rural areas. The Biashara Centres are envisaged to be a one stop shop that will act as a reference point for planning and implementation of enterprise support services as well as coordination of training initiatives at the county level. It will also offer other services such professional advisory forums on registration of businesses, legal, accounting, marketing and financial services.

Several women and youth who have also been trained at the centres appreciate the services they received saying that the training will enable them manage their finances effectively as well as grow their business.Kwale County Businesswoman Esther Charo says the center has enabled her get market linkages and value addition for her products. "Previously, I would be forced to sell my fruits and vegetables at very low prices so that they do not rot in the market if I did not get buyers, but at the center, I was linked with fruit juice producers who now come to get the fruits directly from the farm and I am happy I am seeing a return on my investment"

Others who have been trained are the gemstone miners from TaitaTaveta County who are being supported to get direct markets to overseas traders to get better value for their gemstones. "Previously, middlemen would come and take our stones at very low prices and later sell them to jewellers at high cost. We now want to remove the middlemen, polish and cut our stones for the international market" said one of the miners who has benefited from the training

The Biashara Centre comes complete with a computer lab, a training room and offices that will house different players – including the Youth Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund and the Huduma centre to access government services including registration of businesses. Through the Centre, UNDP will also work other partners such as the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya Youth Empowerment Project, (KYEP), I Choose Life, (ICL) and Microsoft Limited through its "Tuko-Works" portal for youth empowerment.

I am happy I am  
seeing a return on  
my investment



## 4.2 Call to Action on Women Empowerment in the Workplace

UNDP is working with the leaders of private sector institutions to encourage Women Empowerment Principles that empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community.

The joint program by UN Women, UNDP and Kenya Association of Manufacturers calls on business leaders in the country to join global CEOs in signing statement of support to the initiative saying empowering women to participate in economic life, across all sectors is crucial for creating strong economies and improving the quality of life not only for women, but also for men, families and communities.

The Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) is a 7step blue print that emphasize the business case for corporate action to help the private sector focus on key elements integral to promoting gender equality and women empowerment. The programme is in line with the Kenya's Vision 2030 which recognizes that Gender Equity will be achieved by ultimate changes in four key areas namely: opportunity, empowerment, capabilities and vulnerabilities.

Through this initiative, UNDP is committed to ensure that more women get access to better income improve their management skills and get better capacity strengthening to undertake viable businesses. This initiative seeks to promote women's economic empowerment in Kenya by inviting private companies to commit, sign up and implement the WEPs. So far, two companies in Kenya, Safaricom, a Mobile Telecommunications Company, and Amiran Ltd, a leading enterprise in the agricultural sector, have adhered to the Principles.

In Kenya, women have made great strides in economic development but still lack access to productive resources and finance, which is hindering the economic potential of the country. However, ensuring the inclusion of women's talent's, skills, experience and energies requires intentional actions, deliberate policies and regulations that go beyond framework legislations. Women Empowerment Principles underscore the opportunity to work together with the private sector to collaborate with government led economic initiatives, such as the UWEZO fund which seeks to provide youth and women access to loans and mentorship opportunities to enable them take advantage of the 30 % government procurement preference for women, youth and persons with disabilities." Said Ms. Kavuma of UN Women

The partnership will be a long-term initiative, starting in 2014 and ending in 2017, and seeks to engage the private sector in adopting the Women Empowerment Principles to empower women in Kenya.

### Women Empowerment Principles

- Principle 1: Establish high-level corporate leadership for gender equality
- Principle 2: Treat all women and men fairly at work – respect and support human rights and nondiscrimination
- Principle 3: Ensure the health, safety and well-being of all women and men workers
- Principle 4: Promote education, training and professional development for women
- Principle 5: Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower women

**This initiative seeks to promote women's economic empowerment in Kenya**

## 4.2 Call to Action on Women Empowerment in the Workplace

- Principle 6: Promote equality through community initiatives and advocacy
- Principle 7: Measure and publicly report on progress to achieve gender equality
- 1000 business leaders from around the world have signed a CEO Statement of Support for the WEPs.
- 2 companies in Kenya have signed so far



Women Empowerment principles empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community



### 4.3 Preparing the Extractive Industry for Sustainable Development

The recent discovery of oil, gas, mineral resources and rare earth elements has put Kenya on the extractive map, which is expected to boost the country economy and GDP. The exploration of economically viable oil in Turkana, mining of Coal in Kitui and Titanium in Kwale and Kilifi as well as off shore exploration of gas has generated high expectations among communities living in these regions with the belief that their new found wealth will translate into improved standards of living.

This is however pegged on how the country will manage and govern the new resources and distribute the benefits so as to avoid the ‘resource curse that has been experienced in such countries as south Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Central African Republic or a source of wealth as has been managed by countries such as Botswana, Ghana, Norway and Canada

UNDP has developed a program on extractive industry that would ensure that the natural endowments of Kenya benefit all Kenyans in terms of inclusivity and sustained socio-economic development. This program seeks to work with all stakeholders including Government, Communities, Civil societies and other development partners to provide information as well as legislative and policy recommendations that would significantly contribute to poverty reduction and improve the country’s economy.

One such consultative Forums was held in Naivasha themed “Extractive Industries for Sustainable development in Kenya. The forum brought together various stakeholders in the Extractive Industry (EI), including the National and County Governments, International Development Agencies, Local Development Organizations, Academia, Members of the Civil Society, investors, and members of the community. The aim of the forum was to create awareness of the EI and engage participants in relevant dialogue on current and emerging issues, with a view to seeking sustainable solutions to facilitate the contribution of the industry to National Development.

Cabinet Secretary in the Ministry of Mining, NajibBalala said corruption, poor management of mineral resources and general ignorance of their potential value has been a huge impediment to the growth and development of the Extractive industry in Kenya. “Recently we intercepted 27 containers of copper destined for illegal export and gold which had not been paid for the relevant taxes and royalties. Now that there is a ministry of mining and a Mining Bill, goes towards showing that the government is committed to streamlining the sector.”

The Mining Bill proposes the benefits sharing formula of 70%, national Government; 20%, county Government; and 10 % for the community, which was preferable to the royalties, previously pegged at 2%.

### Extractive Industries for Sustainable Development in Kenya



A small scale miner at the Macalder mine in Kakamega county pans for gold.

### 4.3 Preparing the Extractive Industry for Sustainable Development





## 4.4 Youth Enterprise Development Agents Making a Difference in Counties



### UNDP helps transform Job seekers to job creators

Over 600 youth trained by UNDP Kenya as Enterprise Development Agents (EDA) are helping the country create jobs for a high number of unemployed youth. The youth are working closely with various County Governments to assist young people set up and manage their own businesses. The services of the EDAs drawn from 35 counties are on high demand as young people seek their knowledge and services to learn how to set up successful businesses.

Under the training programme established in 2006 in the project sought to enhance the capacity of Kenya's Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and the youth to unlock their potential employment and wealth creation. The two part training aims to transform the youth from job seekers to job creators, and make them more relevant to the development of the medium and small enterprises. In addition the project is supporting the development of the Youth Polytechnics in equipment, curriculum development and skills upgrading.

"I am in a good position to train the youth on entrepreneurship because I was also in the same situation" said one of the alumni of the intensive business skill training and certification that also incorporates hands on experience through placement in public and private sector organizations. "I had been looking for a job for almost one year when I joined this programme. After the training I started an agribusiness which is now successful and I have access to international horticultural markets. This is why I want to share my experience with other young people in my county" said Christopher Wambugu the proprietor of Nyamua Farms.

The certified Enterprise Development Agents are supporting the counties in rolling out the provision of the much needed business development services which include business advisory, entrepreneurship development training and mentorship to the youth, therefore improving the lives of many residents in their communities.

"The strengths of this program is the ability to build local youth capacity and replicate the training across different counties while taking into account the unique environment inherent in each region" said UNDP Resident Representative, Nardos Bekele-Thomas when she met the alumni of the UNDP Business training program.

The training is also a unique concept which does not impose on the youth on what they should do but rather work with the skills and passions of the individual and grow their confidence to know that they can monetize their talents and abilities.

"Why I have confidence in these EDAs is because the training does not wait for support and resources coming from outside, they create wealth based on the skills and resources that they have – not even loans or government assistance" said prof. Gautum Raj, one of the lead trainers who developed the programme.

The youth were also encouraged to take advantage of the County Biashara centers, which are supported by UNDP to leverage on business opportunities within their counties. The centers are a one stop shop that leverage economic opportunities especially for the youth and women and create market linkages to their businesses

The former alumni of the UNDP training have now formally registered the "Enterprise Development Agents - Africa to act as a resource base and wide geographical reach to serve their growing clientele of young business entrepreneurs.

## 5. UNDP Strategic Policy Advisory Unit

### The following UNDP Strategic Priorities have been accomplished

- The 7th National Human Development Report was finalized and was launched in May 2014; Human Development Course was launched in July 2014; and Global Human Development Report launched in August 2014;
- MAF finalized by the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning with the support of the UN under the technical leadership of UNDP;
- UNDP has facilitated a National forum to review the UN Secretary General Synthesis report on the Post-2015;

### The following are the planned strategic priorities.

- Production of the 8th National Human Development Report
- African Human Development Report, focusing on Political Economy of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment;
- Advocate for the adoption and mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals



## 6. FINANCIAL REPORT

- 6.1 Donors Projects and Contribution
- 6.2 Donors Contribution Graph

### 6.1 Donors Projects and Contribution

| DONOR                 | PROJECT(S)  | TOTAL CONTRIBUTION |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Government of Denmark | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Great Lakes region Peace and conflict prevention</li><li>Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes</li><li>Devolved Government</li><li>Deepening Peace</li></ul>   | 232,204.00         |
| Government of Finland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Mainstreaming MDGs</li><li>Support to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights</li><li>Support to Electoral</li><li>Deepening Peace</li></ul>  | 1,362,728.00       |
| France                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Peace Building Kenya</li></ul>  | 24,358.00          |
| Italy                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Great Lakes Peace Conference</li><li>Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes</li></ul>   | 161,651.00         |
| Japan                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Peace Support Operation Training</li><li>Support to Regional Center for Small arms</li><li>Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution</li><li>Africa Adaptation</li><li>Restoration of Livelihoods</li><li>Enhanced Resilience</li></ul>   | 710,515.00         |
| Netherlands           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>AMKENI WAKENYA</li><li>Support to Justice</li><li>Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution</li><li>Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes</li><li>Judiciary Transform</li><li>Deepening Peace</li></ul>  | 4,259,277.00       |
| Norway                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Civic Education</li><li>Peace Building Kenya</li><li>AMKENI WAKENYA</li><li>Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes</li><li>Peace Process</li><li>Devolved Government</li><li>Deepening Peace</li></ul>  | 2,755,097.00       |
| Sweden                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Support to UNDP Country Office</li><li>Peace Building Kenya</li><li>AMKENI WAKENYA</li><li>Support to Electoral Reforms &amp; Processes</li><li>Peace Process</li><li>KNCHR</li><li>Commission for the Implementation of the constitution</li><li>Devolved Government</li><li>Deepening Peace</li></ul> | 8154,965.00        |
| United kingdom        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Kenya Public Sector Reform</li><li>Peace Building Kenya</li><li>Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes</li><li>Peace Process</li><li>Devolved Government</li><li>Extractive Industries</li><li>Deepening Peace</li></ul>  | 1,246,472.00       |
| USAID                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Support to Electoral Reforms and Processes</li><li>Devolved Government</li><li>Deepening Peace process</li></ul>  | 2,630,000.00       |



6.2 Donors Contribution





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