

# WORKING TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

2012 Annual Report & Financial Statements

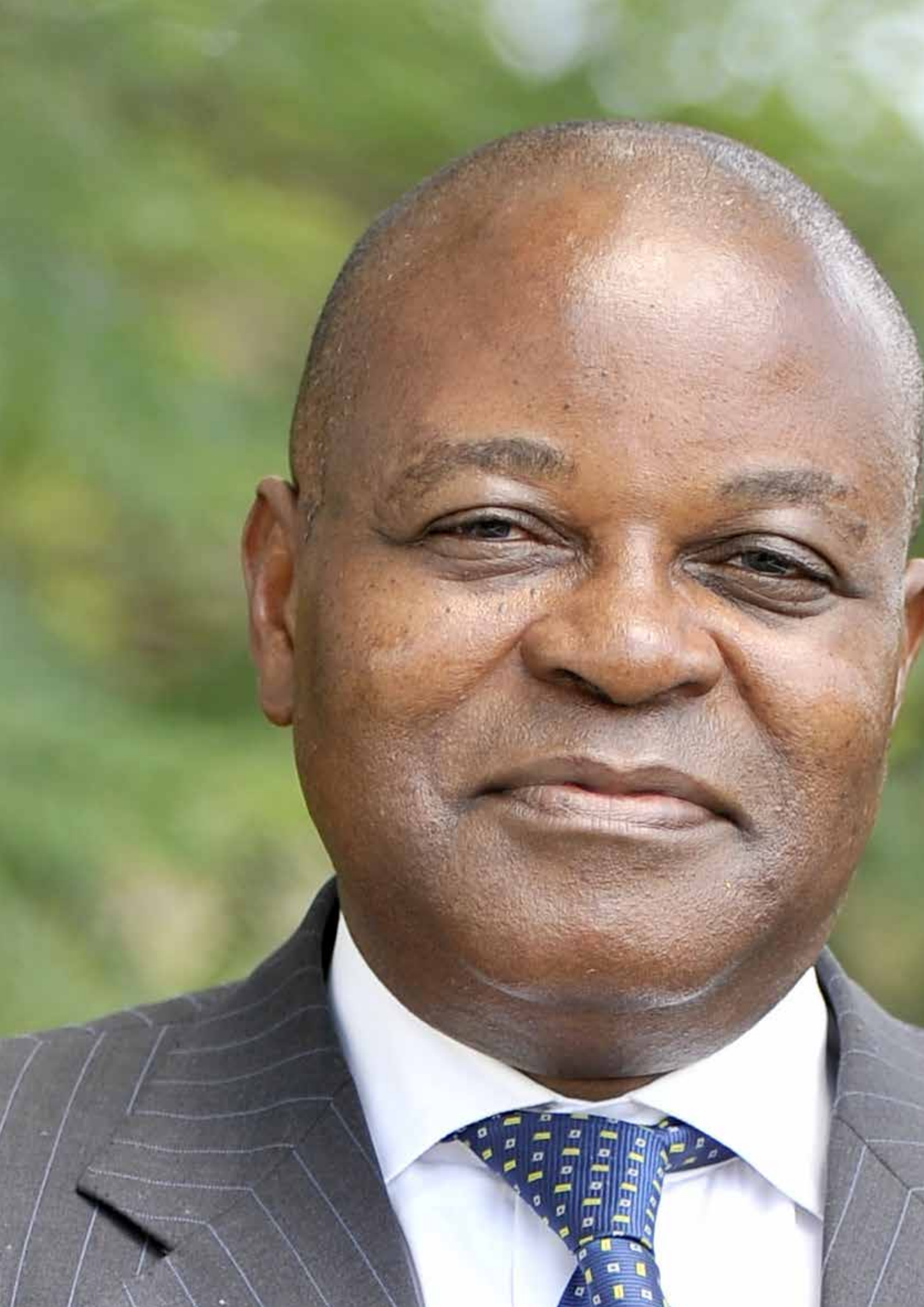




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*"This Report provides compelling evidence of transformative change and its impact on the lives of the communities we reached out to across Kenya. From Climate Change interventions to Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth programmes, the results of our work and impact in favour of our beneficiaries and stakeholders, leaves little room for doubt as to the direction our programming will continue in the year ahead."*

**Aeneas Chuma**  
UNDP Resident Representative

# FOREWORD FROM THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Let me begin by putting the year 2012 into perspective. It is now several weeks since the peaceful conclusion of the first democratic elections under Kenya's new constitution and a smooth transition to a new government.

## A NATION 'READY FOR TAKEOFF'

*Let me begin by putting the year 2012 into perspective. It is now several weeks since the peaceful conclusion of the first democratic elections under Kenya's new constitution and a smooth transition to a new government. Looking back on the months of intense preparations undertaken in 2012, the country is now charting new waters with the arrival of devolution and the continuing progress on enabling citizens realize their rights under the new constitution.*

On that clear horizon, UNDP can see that the support given to dozens of District Peace Development Committees (DPC's) across the country; the respective campaigns of civic and voter education cascaded by civil society partners from towns to rural outlying communities; the capacity development support rendered to the Independent Electoral Commission in various technical fields relating to its mandate and the overall spirit of collaboration between the UN family, Development Partners, Civil Society and National institutions contributed meaningfully and positively to the country's achievement of peaceful elections. Our joint footprints are still visible across the sands and soil of this abundantly resourced country.

Moreover, as we move into the final year of our current Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and that of UNDP's current Strategic Plan (2008-2013) we can say that the year 2012 was a highly productive and strategically important one for our Country Office as well as for our key partners. With a continuing emphasis on bringing transformative change at the grass roots level to the most vulnerable communities across Kenya, we empowered them to build resilience from the 'inside-out' so that they could withstand the shocks of drought and economic crisis and bounce back with confidence. Using a 'bottom-up approach' our integrated and inclusive approach to programming ensured that communities in the most marginalized and remote areas benefitted from catalytic change in terms of improved quality of life as a direct result of our interventions with Government and Development partners as well as with civil society.

This Annual Report for 2012 provides compelling evidence of transformative change and its impact on the lives of the communities we reached out to across Kenya. From Climate Change interventions to Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth programmes, the results of our work under our current CPAP and impact for the better in favour of our beneficiaries and stakeholders, leaves little room for doubt as to the direction our programming will continue in the year ahead.

The year 2012 also marked the highest delivery ever in the 40-year history of this Country Office, propelling its performance from being ranked 14th place to 4th place in terms of volume of delivery (US\$ 52 million) under the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa. The Country office remained throughout the year on the UN Comptroller's list alongside the top performing financially managed UNDP country offices, globally. A challenging but critically important benchmark to live up to.

As we gradually begin to advance our thinking with strategic partners in re-positioning our work to be responsive and relevant to the new challenges of post-election Kenya, we continue to support national institutions to develop a strategic and realistic second Medium Term Plan (mid 2013 to end 2017). Additionally, UNDP's global commitment to advancing the Aid Effectiveness Agenda in terms of domesticating the Paris, Accra and Busan outcomes down to the 177 countries where UNDP has a presence means that the next UNDP Kenya Country Programme Document which is currently under development

and the United Nations Development Assistance Programme (UNDAP) covering the period mid 2014-2018 will be closely aligned to the National Priorities for Kenya under the MTP II.

Riding on the tide of Africa's robust economic growth (growth in 2012 averaging 5% according to the 2012 bi-annual WB report on Global Economic Prospects, Kenya among its peers continues to reap the benefits of transformative change in Africa, including impressive progress of many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) as well as large – scale infrastructure development and increased overall number of success stories of democratization and improved governance processes. These achievements have been hard won.

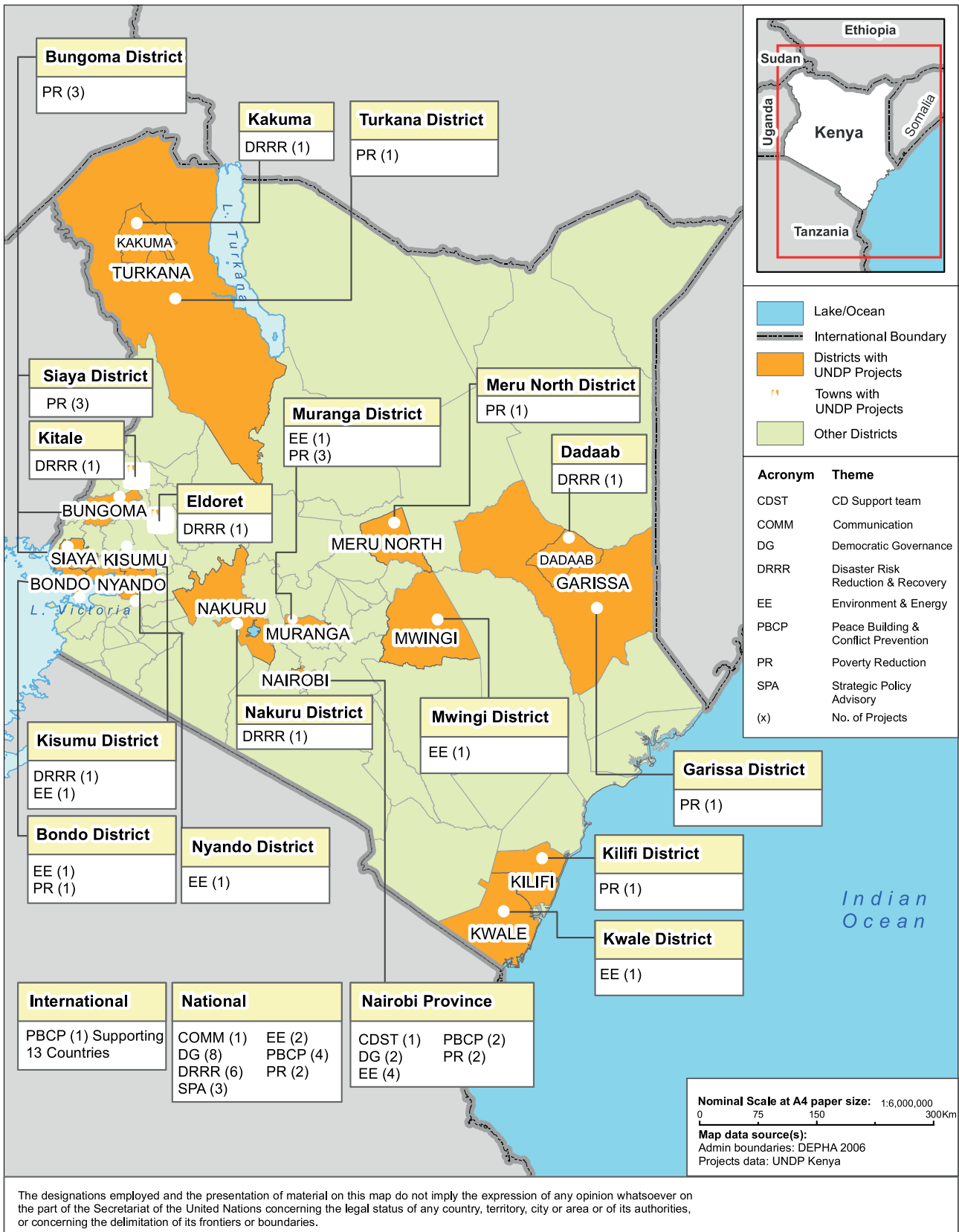
We are also working with the government to rethink the structure of growth in the country. It is important to look at other areas so that growth is not limited to macro-economic growth; it should benefit our young people by creating meaningful employment. The growth should come from sectors that have the most impact on the majority of Kenyans like the agricultural sector and more recently the extractive and natural resources sector. We need to see that issues that are of concern to us are not lost in the debate; issues around women economic empowerment, employment generation for youth consolidation, and democratic dispensation.

In closing, let me say that during my short tenure to date, Kenya has demonstrated to the world that it is ready and willing to fully embrace a prosperous future alongside many of its neighboring countries. Furthermore, this country is committed to becoming a beacon for integrity, inclusiveness and upholding the rule of law and justice for every citizen; to creating an environment which is corruption-free and one which is also gender and climate change sensitive. In other words, an enabling environment within which all Kenyans can fully realize their rights under the new constitution and reach the pinnacle of their development.

Aligned with this vision, I invite you to read through this Annual Report and share in the experiences of the lives of those we have changed for the better in Kenya while simultaneously gather the necessary courage to tackle the development challenges which lie before us on the difficult road ahead.

**Aeneas Chuma**  
*UNDP Resident Representative*

# UNDP KENYA PROJECT MAP





# UNDP KENYA PROJECTS BY PRACTICE AREA

## Country Director Support Team

Support to CPAP - **Nairobi**

## Communications

Communications for Development - **National**

## Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery

Loki, Kakuma, Dadaab - **Dadaab/ Kakuma**

Joint UN Programme - **National**

Enhancing GIPA & CSO Partnerships-KANGO - **National**

Responding to HIV/AIDS at the Workplace - **National**

Post Election Violence Livelihood

Recovery Project - **Nakuru/ Kitale/ Kisumu/ Eldoret**

Emergency Response to Drought - **National**

Enhanced Capacity for Recover from floods in Kenya - **National**

Disaster Risk Management for Kenya - **National**

## Environment & Energy

Nairobi River Basin Phase II - **Nairobi**

Improved Conservation and Governance - **Kwale**

Enhancing Water Governance through HRBA - **Bondo**

Thai Village Model - **Muranga**

Standards & Labeling - **Nairobi**

Resource Utilisation in the Wetlands of

River Nyando - **Nyando**

Forest Recovery Policy and Strategy - **National**

Poverty & Environment Initiative - **Nairobi**

Ke Adapt CC Aridland - **Mwingi**

Access to Clean Energy - **Nairobi/ Kisumu**

Africa Adaptation - **National**

## Peace Building & Conflict Prevention

Armed Violence - **National**

Support to RECSA II - **Nairobi**

Conflict Transformation - **National**

Peace Support Operation Training

(international supporting 13 countries)

Supporting Implementation of the

Peace Agreements - **Nairobi**

Peace Building Kenya - **National**

Consolidating the Peace Process and

Establishing the foundations for a peaceful

political transition in Kenya - **National**

## Inclusive Economic Growth (IEG)

KNYD&T Programme - **muranga/ bungoma/**

**siaya/ bondo/ turkana/ kilifi/ garissa/ meru**

Fanikisha Promoting Women in Business

& Investment in Kenya - **Nairobi**

District Business Solution Centres - **muranga/ bungoma/ siaya**

Expanded BAACH Project - **yatta/ bungoma/ muranga/ siaya**

NESC PP Dialogue - **Nairobi**

PSDS Donor Coordination Unit Support - **National**

IMD (Inclusive Market Development) - **National**

## Strategic Policy Advisory

Mainstreaming MDGs & Pro-Poor Policies - **National**

Support to the ERD - **National**

Support to Vision 2030 Implementation - **National**

## Democratic Governance

Elections Support to IEBC - **National**

Ministry of Justice ( MOJNCCA) - **National**

Support to CIC - **National**

Integrated Human Rights - **National**

Nepad/APRM - **National**

Amkeni waKenya - **National**

Gender Empowerment - **National**

Devolution - Support to MoLG - **National**

Support to Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission - **National**

Public Sector Reforms - **National**

Uraia / NCEP - **National**

Civic Education - **National**

# THE CURRENT SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION IN KENYA

**T**he impact of the new Constitution promulgated in 2010 has been operationalised with the last elections in March 2013.

## SOCIO ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

*The impact of the new Constitution promulgated in 2010 has been operationalised with the last elections in March 2013. This has brought with it fundamental changes to the country's social, political and economic governance structures. The key changes include the introduction of a devolved systems of government, reforms to the judiciary, introduction of bicameral system of government and increased parliamentary oversight over the budgetary process.*

Sectors	2011	2012
Agriculture	23.8	25.9
Manufacturing	9.6	9.2
Construction	4.1	4.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12.2	11.8
Transport and Communications	9.9	9.3
Financial Services	6.3	5.2
Public services	16.5	16.5

## MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In relation to the MDGs attainment, Kenya is making a historic constitutional transition to a two-tier system of government with a national government and 47 county governments. The county governments

have been tasked with managing major responsibilities as far as the MDGs are concerned. These include running county hospitals and clinics, management of the environment, agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, county roads, the cooperative movement, trade among others. Through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Kenya Government is doing its best to ensure a smooth transition that will also ensure that county governments integrate MDG targets in their strategic plans and allocate MDGs the funds they require. This task will require close partnership with development partners.

The status of the MDGs in Kenya

### Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- The proportion of Kenyans living below the poverty line fell from 52% in 2000 to 46% in 2006.
- Government has increased the amount of land under irrigation across the country in order to boost food security

### Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

- Primary Net Enrolment ration rose from 76% in 2002 to 95% in 2012.
- Transition from primary to secondary school stood at 77% in 2012
- The country has achieved gender parity at both primary and secondary level levels.

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

- The new constitution guarantees representation of women in national and county assemblies and public organizations at a minimum of one third. This will increase our gender parity index across the board.

### Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

- Infant mortalities fell from 78 per 1,000 in 2003 to 58/1000 in 2009, while under 5 mortalities fell from 120/1000 in 2003 to 74/1000 in 2009.
- The country is on target as far child full immunization is concerned, which stood at 85% in 2012.
- This goal needs to be accelerated to meet the target.

### Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- The Kenya Government has abolished all maternity fees in government hospitals in order to lower maternal mortalities that stood at 488 per 100,000 live births in 2011.

- More effort to meet this MDG is required.

**Goal 6:** Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- HIV prevalence among adults fell from 13% in 200 to 7.4% in 2009.
- Anti-retroviral drugs are now widely available thanks to development partners

**Goal 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability

- The proportion of rural Kenyans with access to safe drinking water stood at 48% in 2011, while that of urban residents was 75%.
- The share of the population with access to improved sanitation and adequate housing is still way below the MDG target.
- Kenya needs to increase its forest cover from 4% to 10%.

**Goal 8:** Develop a Global Partnership for Development

- Kenya can boast of broad-based access to mobile telephones, having 32 million handsets in April 2013 in a population of 42 million people. Studies have shown that mobile phones have led to some poverty reduction through small scale financial transactions and remittances from home and abroad.
- Kenya also supports more aid effectiveness through closer collaboration with donors under the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy.



*Children outside their home.*





## ELECTIONS AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

- 1 PRINCIPLES OF REPRESENTATION
- 2 ROLE OF CITIZENS
- 3 INSTITUTIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION
- 4 ELECTIONS FUNCTIONS
- 5 QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES
- 6 VOTING SYSTEMS

## LEADERSHIP AND INTEGRITY

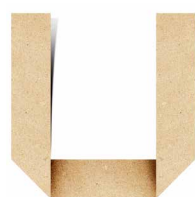
- 1 WHAT IS LEADERSHIP?
- 2 WHAT IS INTEGRITY?
- 3 ARE LEADERSHIP AND INTEGRITY FOUND IN THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA?
- 4 WHO IS A LEADER?
- 5 QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER?

## ELECTIONS ACTION 2011

- 1 WHAT DOES IT INVOLVE?
- 2 WHAT SECTIONS AFFECT US AS VOTERS?
- 3 WHAT IS THE ROLE OF AN MP?

“Educating the citizens on the new voting process was of critical importance. Through Amkeni Wakenya, a Civil Society facility, UNDP carried out Voter and Civic Education programme targeted at rural communities and disadvantaged members of society. The programme reached about one million people in 27 counties.”

# DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE



**UNDP, with the support of other development partners supported electoral reforms in Kenya by enhancing the capacity of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) towards the management of free, fair and credible elections.**

## SUPPORTING ELECTORAL REFORMS FOR FREE, FAIR AND CREDIBLE ELECTIONS

*UNDP, with the support of other development partners supported electoral reforms in Kenya by enhancing the capacity of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) towards the management of free, fair and credible elections. The focus for this support was on institutional strengthening of the IEBC, electoral operations and processes, civic participation and engagement and project management and coordination.*

The total budgetary support to Elections in Kenya was approximately USD 30 million. This is about 10% contribution to the overall budgetary support for the elections. This fund was made available through the support of DFID, SIDA, Denmark, USAID, EU and Slovak Republic. Who have all made contributions to the elections support basket.

## WHAT HAS UNDP ACHIEVED SO FAR IN ENSURING PEACEFUL FAIR AND CREDIBLE ELECTIONS IN KENYA?

The UN Development Programme support contributed to the finalization of the boundary delimitation exercise, which led to the establishment of 290 constituencies as required by the Constitution and 1450 country wards. The support was further channeled to the drafting of the Campaign Financing Bill, Elections and Voter

Regulations. UNDP further provided technical support to voter registration and voter education campaigns.

The IEBC was assisted to establish a credible voter register where UNDP provided technical expertise on registration operations, trained registration officers on use of Biometric Voter Registration kits and supported the training of approximately 30,000 polling clerks on voter exercise. The IEBC has further been able to set up and facilitate engagement with Political Parties Liaison Committee. Currently ongoing now is the facilitation of grassroots Voter Education campaigns and training of 15,000 polling/independent agents. Additionally, the recruitment and training of 30,000 verification clerks was made possible with support from the elections basket fund managed by UNDP.

## SUPPORTING WOMEN PARTICIPATION

Through partnership with UN Women, UNDP supported women's participation in the electoral process by ensuring that the on-going support to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) is not only gender responsive but that the entire electoral process addresses the special needs of women when it comes to political participation. During the electoral process, activities were specifically geared to address the issue of gender-based violence. Additionally, the project contributed to increased opportunities for women's participation in the electoral process.

## CIVIC EDUCATION

Educating the citizen on the new voting process was of critical importance. Through Amkeni Wakenya, a civic society facility, UNDP carried out Voter and Civic Education Programme targeted at rural communities and disadvantaged members of society. The programme reached about one million people in 27 Counties. About 50 Civil Society Organizations spearheaded the process with very strong grassroots presence.

## PEACEFUL ELECTIONS AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

UNDP continues to support the government by strengthening a national early warning and response system. This includes recruitment of personnel to carry out data analysis, monitoring and evaluation and interlinking servers between the IEBC and the NCIC. These government commissions are supported to work closely with the civil society bodies working for a peaceful nation.

They are coordinated by PeaceNet, a broad-based coalition of peace workers largely at the grassroots level, who strive to foster peace in their local communities and in the nation at

large. This is in addition to supporting the Uwiano platform for peace; a digital solution for early tracking and response to conflict. This is further linked to cloud computing solutions like [www.usahidi.com](http://www.usahidi.com) and [www.uchaguzi.com](http://www.uchaguzi.com).

UNDP has further supported the government to recruit 155 peace monitors who have been sent to all the 47 counties. In addition, 25 regional response centers were set up and are operational. The peace monitors are tasked with alerting the government on any conflict potential for appropriate response measures.

Due to the devolved nature of conflict, UNDP also trained 1,000 mediators to be dispatched to conflict prone areas in the country. This in addition to holding inter-faith dialogue and mediation in identified hotspots.



*Our mission is to ensure that we get leaders who are accountable by encouraging citizens to fully participate in the decision making process."*

*David Ngige,  
Chairman Nyeri Social Forum*

## Nyeri residents stage 'elections'

*They form a queue that is a representation of all age groups, across both genders with their attention fixed on the ballot boxes on a table in front of them. They are anxious to 'cast their votes'. From a distance, one would think that election time has come early for the people of Nyeri. What they are actually staging is a mock election to ensure that they are acquainted with what is expected of them at the actual 2013 General Elections.*

David Ngige, the chairman of the Nyeri Social Forum - a Community Based organization that has organized for the mock elections - says, *"It is about time that we get involved in the decision making process. The voters have not realized their power in determining the leadership of this country and politicians have taken advantage of this for so long, so we are educating them on issues of leadership and governance."*

Through collaboration with Amkeni Wakenya, Nyeri Social Forum received a grant of 1.245 million shillings from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which they have been using in doing civic and voter education.

The training aims at empowering the voters by simplifying the Acts in the constitution that touch on elections, informing the voters on the Devolution Acts and how the county government will operate. The mock election gives them a feel of how the actual General Elections will be.

The collaboration has also helped them in training trainers who will go back to the community and train others. Through teaming with government officials from

the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and the provincial administration, they can access information and meetings to build their capacities further, enabling them train their members effectively.

During the trainings, they ensure that they educate the people on the importance of free and fair elections with emphasis on maintaining peace so as to avoid a repeat of the post election violence witnessed in 2007.

David Ngige concludes, *"Our mission is to ensure that we get leaders who are accountable by encouraging citizens to fully participate in the decision making process."*



## Standing up for women in Kenya

*The UN Development Programme understands gender equality to be an reducible condition for inclusive, democratic, violence-free and sustainable development. As such, it is articulated in UNDP's Strategic Plan as an 'integrating dimension of UNDP's work.*

On the ground, UNDP Kenya has set clear gender-sensitive goals and performance targets in its development programming. The programme continues to provide support to national priorities for the advancement of gender equality and

women's empowerment by supporting the implementation of appropriate laws, policies and frameworks that enable women to achieve their rights and live at par with men in Kenya as provided for in the new constitution.

UNDP support is directed towards improving legislative framework to adhere to the constitution namely: the support to the passage of National Gender and Equality Commission Act and the inclusion of gender specific articles in electoral

and land laws; support to strengthen institutional capacity to implement, safeguard and promote gender equality principles; assistance to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, support to National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission, the Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission to ensure institutional capacities are enhanced to respond to gender specific needs within their operations, policy formulation and





*UNDP Works with other UN Agencies, governments and civil society groups to enhance women's economic and political standing in society. This includes supporting women in economic participation, helping them access decision making positions and providing them with renewable energy technologies for domestic use.*

programming processes; Support to women's entrepreneurship development, environment management and natural disaster management enhanced.

Going forward, UNDP will continue supporting gender equality and women's empowerment priorities in the coming year's particular as the county implements devolved system of governance. In the devolution process UNDP see a crucial opportunities to equalize existing gender-based gaps exists so that the prevailing status is not maintained.

This will require UNDP to support plans at national and county level to ensure that these process are initiated with evidence-based knowledge on the needs and priorities of women, men, girls and boys in the various aspects of their lives.

# STRATEGIC POLICY ADVISORY UNIT

**T**he Strategic Policy Advisory Unit (SPAU) overall goal is to provide technical assistance and support to the Government of Kenya's policy formulation and planning, and to strengthen capacity to implement and monitor its activities for upstream and downstream policy dialogue and interventions on poverty reduction and human development towards the realization of the MDGs and Vision 2030.

*During the year under review, SPAU worked with the Government to review the first Medium Term Programme (MTP 2008-2012), which provided important lessons in the formulation of the 2nd MTP (2013-2017).*

The Unit has continued to provide inputs for the Country Office (CO) programme to ensure it is aligned with the MTP II and the government's long-term development blue print. The Unit also provided technical assistance to the Resident Coordinator's office in its design, updating and monitoring of important and strategic documents within the UN system, such as UNDAF and the UNDP Programme to ensure that Unit programmes are contributing to UNDAF, MDGs and the Vision 2030. The Unit also spearheaded the 2012/2013 financial year budget analysis from the MDGs perspective for the UNCT, which interrogated the budgetary allocations and policy pronouncement with a view of advocating for resource allocations to the MDGs sectors.

## **POLICY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

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

## **POVERTY REDUCTION AND MDGS MAINSTREAMING:**

The Country Office advocates for and facilitates an MDG-based planning through its close working relationships with the Government, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), donors, civil society organizations and the private sector. SPAU has continued to support MDGs-based planning in Kenya's development process by bridging the macro and the micro level planning disconnect on policy related issues. The SPAU also supported the strengthening of national capacities to produce, disseminate, and analyze MDGs including establishing MDGs tracking and reporting systems; undertaking policy research and advocacy among stakeholders and providing support to the project management.

The Unit provided technical and financial support to the government in the production of the 2012 MDGs status report. SPAU has worked in collaboration with the programme team and engaged the Government to ensure that the MDGs are aligned to the development plans at the national and sub-national levels, to significantly reduce poverty and achieve faster economic growth in the country through support of pro-poor and pro-growth initiatives. Some of the initiatives during the review period include the County Development Profiles, Sector plans among others.



## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

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

## NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

SPAU promotes advocacy initiatives related to sustainable human development paradigm and its mainstreaming into the country's policy, planning and visioning frameworks. SPAU initiated preparation of the 7th Human Development Report on climate change and human development report. The report is expected to be launched in June 2013. The UNDP flagship report is a major policy and advocacy tool of the CO and also serves as an important reference material on emerging and substantive development issues in the country.

The first African Human development Report themed *"Towards a Food Secure Future"* builds case for eliminating hunger and starvation by ensuring food security for all is critical for sub-Saharan Africa's long-term human development. SPAU has continued to collaborate with the Government and other units to launch both Global Human Development and regional reports.

The unit is involved in spearheading the introduction of Human Development course in the local universities to generate awareness and enhance skills of Kenyan policy makers and researchers with HDI concepts and philosophy as an important step for future policy formulation and programming. In collaboration with Kenyatta University, Pavia University (Italy), Tangaza University and UNDP, a Masters course in economics (Cooperation and Human Development) is set to be launched in May at Kenyatta University.

As part of building and strengthening capacity to measure human development, key staff at the Ministry of Planning and National Development and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics were trained on the production of the related human development report indices including; human development index (HDI), the inequality adjusted (IHDI), the Gender

Inequality Index (GII) and the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The indices help policy makers to target resources and design policies more effectively. This is useful especially where indices reveal areas or groups characterized by severe deprivation.

## MACROECONOMIC POLICIES:

The SPAU worked closely with the Energy Environment and Climate Change Unit in UNDP and other partners to assist the Ministry of Planning and National Development & Kenya Vision 2030 develop a long term Macroeconomic model to foster better planning towards Vision 2030. The Macro model puts into consideration social factors, the MDGs including effects of environmental sustainability and climate change.

NOKIA

Signal strength icon, battery icon, upload icon, @ 03:19pm  
Abdi Fm Mander

Hi,baled-hawya is  
finaly back under the  
control of somalia  
national army.1  
somali is kiled,3 othes  
injured.rahoy

Options Reply Back



■ *Amani Kenya @ 108 is a public platform to engage Kenyans in adding their voice to peace building efforts in Kenya. This platform integrates the use of SMS, Incident Reports and Media reports to help strengthen peace and conflict prevention efforts in Kenya. It is a public initiative by the National Steering Committee on Conflict Management and Peace building (Office of the President), which was established with the aid of the United Nations Development Programme-Kenya. Amani Kenya @ 108 is part of a larger conflict management initiative conceived at the NSC under the National Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System. This system uses these various components of reporting to encourage and coordinate peace efforts in Kenya*

# DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Unit works with the Kenya government to enhance its overall management of disaster incidences in the country. Specifically, the unit supports the government to develop policies and frameworks for the overall management of disasters and to ensure that disaster risk reduction issues are integrated into government planning and development process.

## DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY UNIT

The support also focuses on resilience building measures through improving and strengthening livelihoods of disaster impacted communities. In addressing these needs, key attention is focused on vulnerable groups such as women, youths, the displaced and the host communities.

## ONGOING PROJECTS

### Disaster Risk Management in Kenya

UNDP is supporting the Kenya government and other stakeholders through the project to develop Disaster Risk Management policy and plans for disaster management operationalization and capacity development at national and community levels. The project is implemented through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes.

## KENYA DROUGHT RECOVERY PROJECT

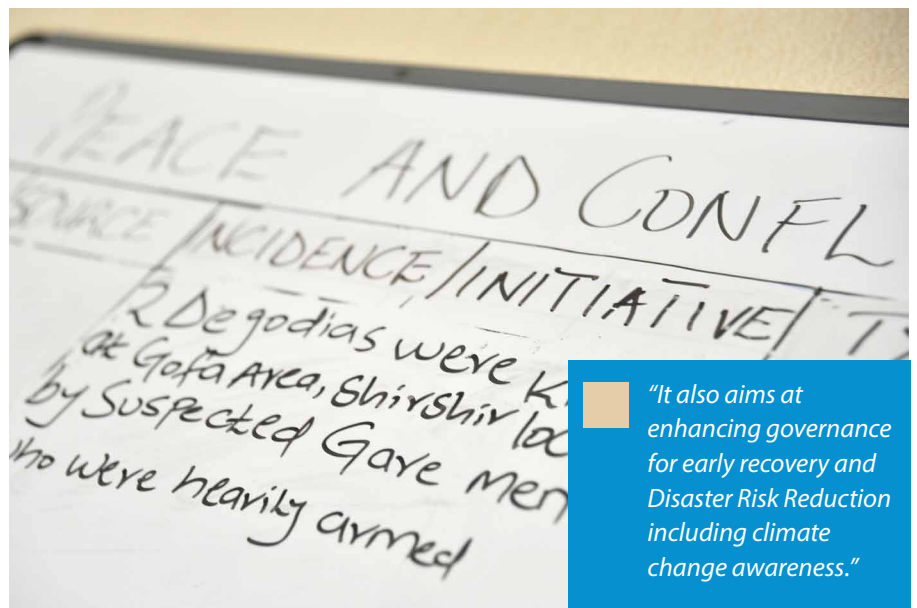
The Project supports the restoration and protection of livelihoods assets of drought-affected communities targeting displaced population, women and children. It also seeks to establish and strengthen local community infrastructure for peace building in Turkana and Garissa districts.

## RESTORATION AND STABILIZATION OF LIVELIHOODS

This project supports recovery and stabilization of livelihoods and assets of drought-affected communities targeting communities hosting refugees, displaced population, women and men. It also aims at enhancing governance for early recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction including climate change awareness. The Ministry of State is implementing the project for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands in Turkana and Garissa districts.

## POST-ELECTION VIOLENCE LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY PROJECT

The Project supported the restoration and expansion of livelihoods opportunities for communities that were intensely affected by the post-election violence in 2007/2008. The project is being implemented in Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale. The Ministry of State is implementing this project for Special programmes and the first phase of it is ending in June 2013.



"It also aims at enhancing governance for early recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction including climate change awareness."



Members of Mukeu Self Help Group  
Harvesting  
Fish at Mugumo Dam in Njoro

## Creating alternative livelihoods for displaced communities

*Located about 20 Kilometres from Nakuru town, Mugumo dam generates income for the Mukeu Self-help group. Comprising of 24 members, the group has restored hope to victims of 2007/8 post elections violence from diverse backgrounds.*

The 9 feet deep Mugumo dam is stocked with Tilapia and Catfish as the dominant species. The project began in February 2010 after the PEV Livelihoods Recovery Project facilitated business training for the members and supplied a boat and fingerlings worth Ksh 30,000. The dam is managed by six community members and a few high school students who earn their school fees from the sale of fish from the dam.

Through UNDP support channeled to the Ministry of Fisheries, the members were trained on nurturing fingerlings in ponds, marketing, book keeping, repairing nets and dam fishing. They also put up three fishponds stocked with 600 Nile Tilapia fingerlings each.

In a bid to achieve gender balance, the group has incorporated three women who are key decision makers in the group. For Lucy Muthoni, her livelihood was forcefully interrupted when her house and business were taken over and she had to run for safety with nothing to her name but the clothes on her back. Before the instability, she was content with farming maize and wheat, enough to sustain her family of seven children.

*“I was in shock and pain because I didn’t know where to go or what to do with a new born baby,” she recalls. However, after she joined the group, she managed to pick up the pieces. The business progressed and she was able to repay the loan in four months. She sells the fish to the surrounding community who she is glad “are adapting to white meat and reducing their intake of beef”.*

## Widowed grandma pots a livelihood



*Patricia Oremo, a grandmother of six, has managed to construct a house for her family through a pottery project that resulted from an opportunity for business training and grant facilitated by the Post Elections Violence Livelihood Recovery project.*

The house, which she built in East Kanyadwera sub location in Kisumu, cost her up to Ksh 27,000 and houses all her dependants. Patricia is also the sole breadwinner of her family, after her husband passed on in late 2011. He succumbed to chronic depression as a result of the post-election violence that took away his only source of livelihood, a nearby quarry where he worked.

*“The violence disrupted studies for my grandchild who was a primary school candidate in the year 2008. This slowed down her education by two years,”* says the hard-working grandmother.

But things have changed for Patricia ever since the year 2010 when she became a member of East Kanyadwera IDP group, which generates income from pottery.

The IDP group was trained to take advantage of the soil in the area to produce various designs and sizes of pots. They would later sell their wares along the main road which leads to Kisumu city and connects to the neighboring country of Uganda. A small pot goes for Ksh 200 and a big one for Ksh 300.

*“I can now afford school fees for my grandchildren,”* says a visibly relieved Patricia. *“One girl has completed high school and will be joining college as my business grows.”*

Patricia’s group was trained on business diversification and marketing. The group is a beneficiary of Ksh 60,000 and 12 high breed goats. They also invested in six other

indigenous goats and intend to breed enough for dairy goat farming. The group has enhanced peace in the area and serves as a pillar of income generation to neighboring communities.

***“The violence disrupted studies for my grandchild who was a primary school candidate in the year 2008. This slowed down her education by two years,”***



## Alternative livelihood for drop out pastoralist!

*Turkana County in the North West of Kenya suffers from frequent droughts resulting in severe food insecurity. The main livelihood activity for the district has been pastoralism. Due to effects of drought and other climatic change impacts, pastoralism is increasing becoming less reliable as a key source of livelihood. The impacts of drought are compounded further with regular insecurity from cattle rustling incidents cross border incursions. As a result, a large number of people have dropped from pastoralism and settled in urban centres where they rely on humanitarian interventions.*

As part of its livelihoods and economic recovery programme, UNDP along with other partners have been supporting communities in Turkana to restore and protect livelihoods and productive assets with emphasis on communities hosting large numbers of refugees from both the neighbouring countries of Southern Sudan and Somalia. In 2011, UNDP received funding from BCPR aimed at reducing conflict as well as stabilization and recovery of livelihoods affected by one of the worst droughts in the region.

The project has assisted the government to invest in water harvesting structures such as water pans, rock catchments, contour bunds, boreholes and shallow wells. Additional support has included improved seeds, rehabilitation of rangelands and support to youth groups to engage in income generating activities.

### SONGOT COMMUNITY

The Songot community situated a few kilometres from Lokichokio town that serves as a major transit centre to Southern Sudan is one such community that has benefitted out of the support from UNDP BCPR funding. This is a newly settled community who moved after they suffered from frequent raids that saw them lose all their livestock. However, the Songot area had no water.

The government of Kenya through World Bank funding blocked a stream and created a rock catchment for domestic and livestock water use in 2006. In 2009, the government again

through funding from WFP raised the wall that had blocked the stream, and piped the water to a tank downstream. With the raising of the wall, the water volume rose in the rock catchment leading to introduction of a small farm (4 acres) through food for assets project. The farm is irrigated using the water from the rock catchment. The farm benefits a total of 20 households of six members each.

Late last year, UNDP through BCPR funds supported the community with assorted improved drought resistant seeds and seedlings that included: mangoes, cassava, tomatoes, kales, indigenous vegetables, cow peas, green grams.

According to a number of community members, easy access to water has significantly improved their living conditions and has led to more people settling in the area. In addition, the introduction of crops in the area that was predominantly pastoral is highly appreciated as it has changed the nutrition status of the beneficiaries. According to Achok Longok, the chairperson of the group that is running the farm, they now eat a balanced diet that includes vegetables and fruits something they never did before. She also said that although they sometimes rely on relief food, the extra income they get from selling of their farm produce can enable time survive during hard times.



**Songot rock catchment**  
Healthy maize crop growing in the farm irrigated through the water from Songot rock catchment.



Turkana women clapping in a circle.

**WOONG LADIES THROUGH ‘NICE’ CLOTHES RATHER THAN NUMBER OF ‘ENEMIES’ KILLED**

The Turkana County in the north west of Kenya borders Uganda, Ethiopia and South Sudan. The people of Turkana are pastoralists who rely on livestock as a source of livelihood. The community and its neighbours practise cattle rustling which has led to loss of livestock and lives at times. Under the UNDP funding, one Community Based Organization – Lokichoggio, Oropoi and Kakuma Development Organization (LOKADO) has been engaged in cross border peace building activities along the Kenya – Uganda border. The CBO brings officials from both governments, and community members together to discuss on peaceful coexistence between the various communities living along the border.

As a result of this the communities that were raiding each other for livestock are now engaged in business with Ugandans coming to Kakuma, Kenya to buy cooking pans, clothes especially shirts for men, beads for jewellery, and other goods.

According to Mr. Lokaalmoe, a reformed warrior who is now a peace champion between the two communities, he no longer has to show women his tattoo that

symbolizes the number of ‘enemies’ he has killed. All he has to do is to dress smartly in the clothes he buys from Kenya and walk in the village streets, and the girls will be admiring him. In exchange for the goods they buy in Kenya, Lokaalmoe and his group of reformed warriors bring livestock which they sell in market in Kakuma. Epem Esekon, another peace champion said, *“we were killing ourselves for nothing. We have now taught our women the importance of valuing other things that make a man a man rather than killing other men.”* On the Kenyan side the CBO with funding from UNDP has sub-granted 2 groups comprising of reformed warriors and 1 women group. The groups are engaged in goat selling and buying business, as well as barter trade

where beads and clothes are bartered with goats. The youths are the peace champions in their respective communities crusading for peaceful co-existence as they go about their livestock selling and buying business.

A group of peace champions and traders from Kaabong, Uganda at Kalobeyei in Turkana, Kenya. Mr Epem & Mr Lokaalmoe – 1 & 2 from right to left. As seen in the picture, Mr. Lokaalmoe is smartly dressed and he has confessed that that is his new style of wooing women rather than showing tattoos that show how many men he has killed.





Garissa women hanging camel meat called 'nyirinyiri' to dry it out.

## CAPITALISING ON VALUE ADDITION AGAINST IMPENDING LIVESTOCK LOSSES DURING DROUGHT IN GARISSA

*The Kenya Drought Recovery Project aims at restoring and protecting the livelihoods of the drought affected communities in the North Eastern parts of Kenya. In the Dadaab area of Garissa County, one of the programme objective has been to promote alternative livelihoods opportunities among vulnerable women in the hosting community and the Darkanley Star Women group is such.*

One of the activities that the women have been involved in, in order to provide for their households has been subsistence farming. However, their produce has been very little due to their poor agricultural skills (since they are from a livestock keeping community) exacerbated by frequent droughts experienced in this area.

Building the skills of these women and focusing on the marketing of locally available products is one of the ways that can ensure sustainable livelihoods among this vulnerable group

Since the target community are livestock keepers, the livestock products both meat and milk are used by these community to provide valuable food for human nutrition. These products can help reduce the amount of food required from outside sources during the emergency, care and maintenance phases

of drought. It is therefore of paramount importance that value addition skills which aim at adding the shelf life of products are improved among the group members.

A group of 20 women from the Darkanley star women group were trained in camel meat preservation for the production of the "nyirinyiri" (Somali name for dried camel meat preserved in edible oil). This is the best known value added product for camel meat with a readily available market all year round. Nyirinyiri is a dried camel meat (steak) that is cut into small pieces and boiled in liquid oil then packed in the oil is a delicacy among the Somali community.

Culturally, the Somali mother in law brings Nyirinyiri to her sons/ daughters house when she is visiting (signifying the cultural importance of Nyirinyiri) them and the Somali feed on Nyirinyiri for breakfast. Hygienically preserved nyirinyiri has a shelf life of 3-4 months.

The women were trained on choosing meat cuts for nyirinyiri preparation, the hygienic preparation of 'Nyirinyiri', the strategic marketing of Nyirinyiri, simple records, profit and loss accounts and group dynamics. With the value addition training, the group uses local products (camel meat) and sells

it in the local markets so as to increase the household income and diversify the activities that are carried out by the group. When asked about the project, the chairlady had this to say:

***"From the proceeds made by the sale of nyirinyiri we are able to make a profit of Ksh10,000 (121 USD) per week. A percentage of the proceeds is saved while the rest is divided among the group members"*** said AminaAbdi the groups chair lady. When asked to comment about the outcome of the venture she said; ***"We are able to buy school uniforms for our children and pay for the health services at the local dispensaries"***.

***"We will start up a butchery where we will sell meat and make nyirinyiri. From the savings we will have made as a group we want to diversify into various businesses"***, said Naima, a member of the group when commenting on the future of the groups' business.

Presently 20 households with 126 members are now able to meet their basic daily needs through the proceeds of nyirinyiri.



Group members of the San Marco Members prepare dough ready for baking.

## Empowering women through enterprise

*In Rongai District, about 30 kilometres up a hilly road from Nakuru town, lies San Marco Bakery. Located on a quarter acre of land and humble beginnings, this bakery has secured lives for about 70 IDP families that reside around it. Most of these families are recently resettled victims of the post-election violence under the Operation Rundi Nyumbani, an initiative of the Kenya government.*

The bakery opened in June 2012 with funding to the tune of Ksh 500,000 is collectively managed by 16 members who are all women. Chairlady, Elizabeth Munti explains why: ***“We decided to come together exclusively as women in order to strengthen our ties and encourage financial independence in households.”*** The San Marco Women Group started as a table banking organisation for self-help purposes to members

After initial training and guidance, the group achieved immediate benefits. The table banking helped us to trust each other, says Ann Waringa Njoroge, a 41 year old mother of eight who has sustained her family since 2011 through the group.

From humble beginnings, the group moved from strength to strength, eventually catching the eye of UNDP and the Government of Kenya. ***“Things changed for the better, when the partners realized we were well organised and willing to start all over again after losing***

***all our property during the post election violence,”*** says Elizabeth Murugi one of the members.

Although they never banked the proceeds from the sale of cakes (as they preferred to loan it to members at an interest rate of 10%), the money kept growing. Beginning with loans of as little as Ksh100, they now offer up to Ksh 5,000 in loans to members, who must repay within 3 months.

***“We now have over Ksh 80,000 in circulation among our members, and banks are now approaching us to invest with them,”*** Murugi gushes with excitement. The women wake up as early as 5.00 am and work late into the night. Through the training, Elizabeth says, the members have managed to invest in other businesses including cereals, fruits, food and grocery shops. The group has enhanced financial independence for its members.

***“Things changed for the better, when the partners realized we were well organised and willing to start all over again after losing all our property during the post election violence,”***

## JOINT PROGRAMME ON HIV AND AIDS



Nobody should ever go through the experience that I had. It was one of the most difficult times in my life and I cannot think about it without being overwhelmed by emotions. I just hope that it will never happen to anyone else...

### JUSTICE FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

*This is an earnest plea from Justine Adhiambo, a 49 year old mother of 3, as she recalls her pursuit for justice after she was sacked from her job when she tested positive for HIV in 2002.*

Her quest for justice was a journey fraught with a lot of challenges. The lawyers she approached demanded colossal legal fees. To make matters worse, when her in-laws got wind of her situation they too, threw her out of her matrimonial home. Justine's story is one of the many cases of how people living with HIV and AIDS face stigma and discrimination in different forms.

The formation of the HIV/AIDS Equity Tribunal in 2011 – the first of its kind globally - was seen by many as a step in the right direction. Launched by the Ministry of Special programs, it has received a lot of support from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) since its inception. With the funding, they were able to set up an office and hire staff. This has enabled people living with HIV/AIDS to seek justice and redress against discrimination.

The UNDP, in conjunction with the National Aids Control Council (NAC), has also enabled the Tribunal to conduct awareness trainings informing the public about its mandate as well as the law passed in parliament against those discriminating people living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, information about the Tribunal's existence and accessibility has been disseminated even to those living in rural areas.



A meeting of the joint programme on HIV/Aids

**So far, over one hundred cases have been received, listened to and settled.**

According to Anyumba Nyamweya, the deputy secretary of the Tribunal, people living with HIV/AIDS are not required to pay any money neither do they have to be physically present at the tribunal. Case files can even be opened via a text message to the tribunal.

He reiterates, *"We intend to have mobile courts in various regions to enable us penetrate all areas, so as to ensure justice for all."*







Four factories managed by the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) are going green through the 'Gura project', which facilitates the use of clean electricity. The project aims to significantly reduce the factories' carbon footprint while increasing productivity and incomes. UNDP through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is helping the factories set up micro hydro energy generation projects. This photo was taken during the ground breaking ceremony for the Gura River project.

# ENERGY ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**I**n Kenya's Nyeri district, several hundred miles north of the capital of Nairobi, energy-intensive tea production employs thousands of farmers and tea factory workers, and now the industry is beginning to go green.

## TEA COMPANIES IN KENYA GO GREEN THROUGH CARBON FINANCE

*Four factories managed by the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) are going green through the 'Gura project', which facilitates the use of clean electricity. Named after the nearby Gura river, the project aims to significantly reduce the factories' carbon footprint while increasing productivity and income.*

Much of the tea manufacturing process requires electricity; withering, cutting, and drying tea leaves consume the most. Tea production produces high emissions and depends, inefficiently, on the national grid.

*"Currently, the factories experience frequent power outages and poor power quality. This project will ensure a smoother production process as the power will be more stable,"* said Lucas Maina, General Manager of KTDA.

The core of the Gura project is the construction of a hydro-power plant, which will use water from the Gura river to generate power, freeing tea factories from the national grid and reducing emissions by 38,400 tons of carbon dioxide per year.

Factories will then receive additional returns on their investment in lower emissions through carbon credits, provided by the Clean Development Mechanism, which is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

UNDP, through its MDG Carbon programme, provided assistance in helping KTDA register the Gura project with the UNFCCC.

*"The Gura project is an example of our work to help developing countries access the carbon market, which encourages them to invest in green development,"* said Christopher Gakahu, team leader of Energy, Environment and Climate Change of UNDP in Kenya.

Not only does the Gura project reduce factories' carbon footprint and improve efficiency, it also helps reduce poverty and empowers the local population in Nyeri, creating jobs and increasing energy access for disadvantaged populations in remote regions.

## BUILDING EFFICIENT BIOMASS STOVES FOR INSTITUTIONS AND MEDIUM-SIZE ENTERPRISES

In Kenya, biomass energy is the largest form of primary energy, with the ratios of energy consumed being 68% biomass; 22% petroleum; 9% electricity and 1% other. Some studies indicate that the overall consumption of biomass energy in proportion to other forms of energy has increased in the past two decades. Over 95% of about 20,000 institutions (schools, colleges, hospitals) in Kenya use fuel wood as the main source of energy for cooking and heating water. This worrying trend is creating pressure on forests and vegetation stocks and accelerating land degradation.

To control this effect, the Ministry of Energy, came up with the Market transformation for highly efficient biomass cook stoves project, which was a 4-year Global Environment Facility (GEF) medium-sized project that was implemented from 2007 to 2010. The project's objective was to mitigate climate change by promoting adoption of improved cook-stoves by institutions and small businesses, which results in avoidance of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and carbon sequestration through establishment of fuel woodlots. It would also remove market barriers to the adoption of improved biomass energy technologies by promoting highly efficient improved stoves by institutions and private enterprises. The project was implemented by an NGO known as the Renewable Energy Technology Assistance Programme (RETAP),

in close collaboration with Rural Technology Enterprises (RTE), a private company that has been designing energy efficient stoves for nearly 30 years. The UNDP Kenya Country Office provided institutional support to the project and co-chaired the Project Steering Committee (PSC) with the Ministry of Energy.

Already, the project is reaping benefits with more than 2000 improved institutional stoves installed in about 1000 schools across the country and hundreds of household and SME stoves used by small and medium size enterprises such as hotels and restaurants supplied. Schools and small and medium-size enterprises have also planted about 600,000 trees, equivalent to about 34.2 ha of tree plantations.

The installation of improved stoves has resulted in the avoidance of over 12,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions while the establishment of fuel woodlots has sequestered over 10,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. The key project indicator is the reduction of GHG emissions by an accumulated total of between 400,000 and 960,000 tonnes by 2020. RETAP is also jointly participating in the Clean Energy Access Program (a joint program of the Ministry of Energy and UNDP Kenya) to support the establishment of fuel woodlots by households and help households adopt improved biomass technologies.

Before the project, there was no substantive policy on biomass energy. However, the project resulted in the development of the Draft National Wood fuel Development

Strategy and Action Plan. The project has also triggered the development of policies on improved stoves and biomass energy. The Ministry of Energy and UNDP-Kenya together with project partners have started the process of developing standards for improved stoves to ensure only quality stoves are supplied in the country.

The Ministry of Energy is also in consultation with the Ministry of Education with the aim of developing a legal notice that will make it mandatory for schools to use only improved stoves. The Kenya Forest Service and the Energy Regulatory Commission have also developed regulations on the production, transportation and trade on charcoal, which will further streamline the charcoal sub-sector. Another important policy result is the development of guidelines on the planting of the controversial eucalyptus species. Further, the National Climate Change Response Strategy and Vision 2030 support the development of renewable energy.

*Kenya is vulnerable to climate change since the key drivers of the economy (agriculture, livestock, tourism, forestry, and fisheries) are climate-sensitive.*

*The project demonstrated how a public-private partnership can deliver results for a climate change mitigation and adaptation project.*



### GULLY REHABILITATION IN SUSWA, RIFT VALLEY, KENYA

Suswa is one of the locations in Narok County, which is inhabited predominantly by the pastoralist Maasai community. For decades, Suswa has served as an important rangeland with rich wildlife species and a haven for pastoral production. However, over the years, the community has watched helplessly as their land continues to waste away due to unrelenting gully erosion. Today, there is a sigh of relief due to interventions of the Mainstreaming Sustainable Land Management in Agro-pastoral Production System of Kenya project, which is funded by the Global

Environment Facility (GEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Agriculture. The project has started the process of rehabilitating the gullies in a bid to restore ecological balance and enhance livelihood resilience.

The Suswa area has sharp gradient and volcanic-ash soils that are vulnerable to erosion. The land is bare because of the overuse and loss of grass cover. Torrential rains often pound on the vulnerable bare grounds, leading to formation of gullies. Change in the land tenure system is considered as one of the major contributions to land degradation

in Narok. In the past, the Maasai community communally owned the open and vast rangeland where they practiced mobile pastoralism. Mobility enabled even utilization of the rangelands thereby conserving the land's productive capacities. Currently, land has been subdivided into individual ranches, causing land scarcity and increasing pressure on the available land.

In addition, former pastoral rangelands have been transformed into farm lands that are often leased to non-pastoral communities. The lease-holders often cut down the indigenous trees and other important vegetation to pave way for farming. Over



*Effects of gully erosion caused by torrential rains on bare grounds.*

the years, the land continues to be depleted of ground cover making it vulnerable to gully erosions.

Due to increased poverty, the community has also resorted to cutting down indigenous tree species for charcoal production. Recently, Narok has been identified as one of the hot spots of environmental concerns due to the massive production of charcoal in the area. The charcoal producers are motivated by the ready market both locally and in the adjacent towns.

The project is using multi-pronged approach in addressing the land degradation problems in Suswa. These include: rehabilitation of the Suswa gullies, capacity building of farmer field schools on sustainable land management (SLM), pasture re-seeding and terracing, re-afforestation and promotion of energy efficient stoves.

The project is also enhancing livelihood resilience through strengthening of livestock production sector and diversification i.e. improving livestock breeds, bee-keeping and dry-land farming.

Some of the control and rehabilitation measures being undertaken by the project include: Identifying of the source of runoff causing gully erosion, Surveying the profile of the gullies, Designing and constructing gully control structures, Monitoring the gully healing progress, Strengthening community level institutions i.e. Farmer Field Schools (FFS), Community Forest Associations (CFAs) and Charcoal Associations and Disseminating information to the public.



The alternative renewable energy project promotes the use of biogas in households in lighting and cooking, as an alternative to kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and firewood.

## PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY IN CENTRAL KENYA

Dairy farming is one of the economic mainstays in most parts of Central Kenya. While it requires a lot of input and care to get high yield from the cows, a group of dairy farmers in Nyeri County, living on the slopes of Mount Kenya are now getting more than just milk from the cows. They have adopted biogas energy, which is a renewable form of energy, to cut down on their energy costs.

Started in 1999, the farmers formed a Community Based Organization (CBO) known as the Kathuna Dairy Self Help Group to end the cycle of food shortage, water and fuel scarcity that most of the farmers were experiencing. In 2007, through the support of the national Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the Lorian Institute of Development and Compact and funding from GES, the group initiated the biogas project. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants programme provided financial support.

Biogas is a natural and renewable form of energy that requires only the basic inputs after the initial investment in livestock,

zero grazing units, biogas digester and piping. Assuming that healthy livestock can be maintained and the biogas units are constructed and maintained properly, the project is sustainable.

The main objective of the project was to improve the quality of life of the 72 members of the CBO through the introduction of household biogas units, and to conserve and protect Thegu forest in the Mt Kenya world heritage site. The alternative renewable energy project promotes the use of biogas in households in lighting and cooking, as an alternative to kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and firewood. The project has reduced the demand for wood and consequently reduced deforestation. Biogas units ranging in size from 6 m<sup>3</sup> to 20 m<sup>3</sup>, were introduced into the 72 households.

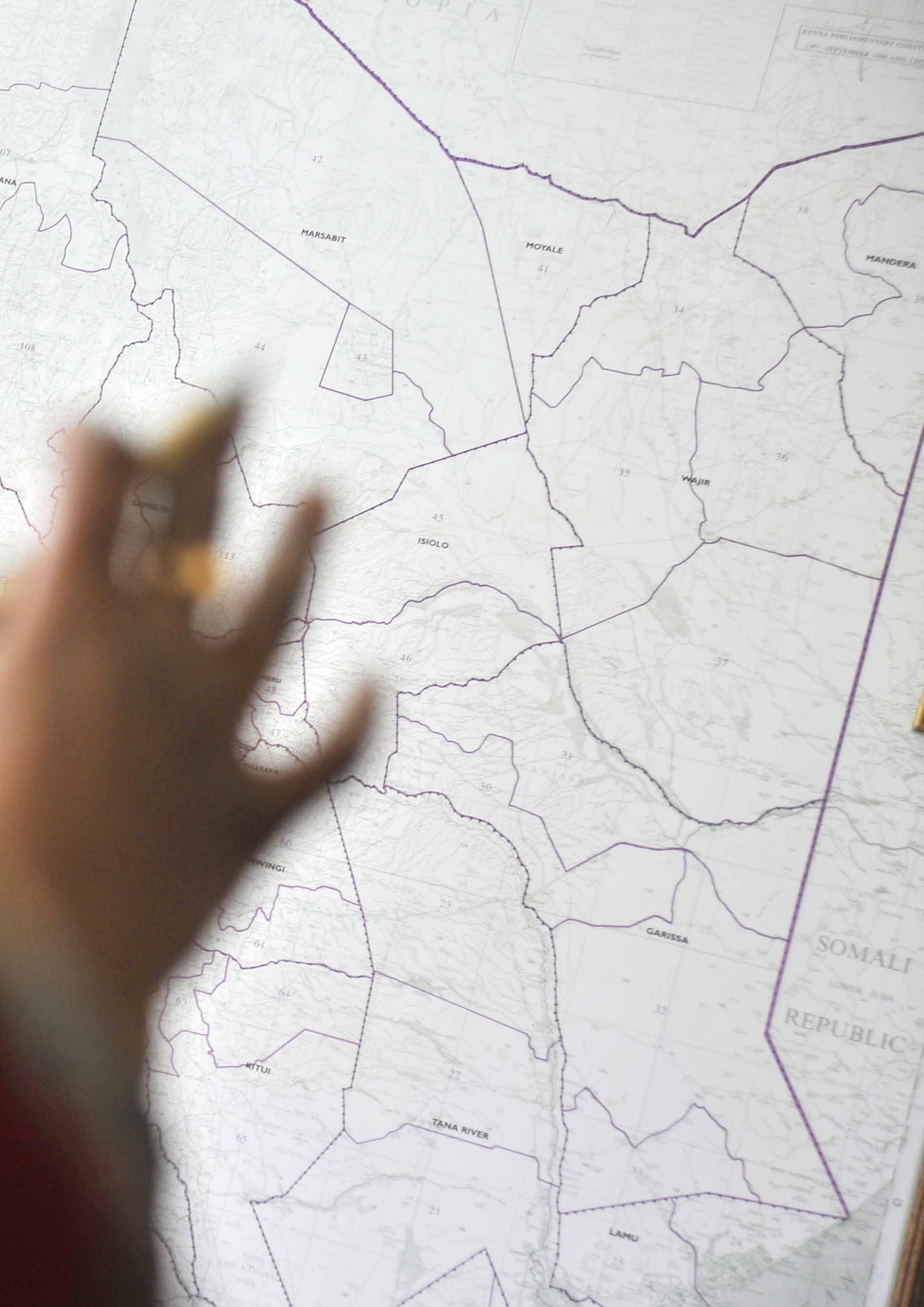
The community adopted zero grazing systems so as to keep livestock out of the forest, consequently supporting the ongoing re-forestation of degraded areas by the local communities. The main beneficiaries of this initiative are women who previously spent significant time collecting firewood for cooking.

Families can now save on money and time previously spent on firewood and kerosene for other activities like farming and running small businesses. Compared to traditional stoves, biogas cookers do not emit smoke thus decreasing smoke related respiratory ailments. Furthermore, most households in the region and communities in rural areas outside these towns are not connected to the national electricity grid; thus, the biogas units have provided a source of sustainable, renewable, and clean energy that can serve their households for years to come.

The biogas project is a climate change mitigation initiative. It is estimated that each biogas unit saves between 5 – 10 tons of carbon per year. The use of manure from the biogas units' effluent stream has also enriched soils resulting in more acreage productivity in crop yields. It is estimated that the biogas project has enabled each household to save Kshs. 5000 (USD 60) per month.







MARSABIT

MOYALE

MANDERA

ISIOLO

WAJIR

GARISSA

SOMALI  
REPUBLIC


KWANA

KITUI

TANA RIVER

LAHU

# INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

 nsuring inclusive growth is at the center of Kenya's economic and growth strategy to fight poverty, inequality, economic and social exclusion

***Kenya boasts one of the largest and most advanced economies in East Africa. It is the regional hub for trade and finance and has recently emerged as one of Africa's Information and Communication Technology hubs. Furthermore, strong macroeconomic principles have resulted in resilient economic growth rates and a vibrant private sector that contributes significantly to GDP and formal employment. It is also expected, that in the years to come, the economy will be further boosted by the recent discovery of oil.***

Kenya's new constitution presents many opportunities for sustainable development. Enshrined within the constitution is the principle of equity for all citizens both socially and economically. Furthermore, the new devolved system of governance aims at a more equitable distribution of resources, poverty reduction and sustainable development. This is especially important, as there are huge geographic and socio-economic disparities across and within regions and counties.

In spite of Kenya's positive factors and the major gains made over the years, economic growth has not been inclusive and has therefore not made gains in reducing poverty, inequality and unemployment. Instead, Kenya's Gini-Coefficient stands at 0.47, the highest in the East African region. It is currently estimated that 20% of Kenyans

live in severe poverty while another 27.4% hover above the poverty line but remain highly vulnerable to the influence of shocks such as drought, epidemics, flood and economic crisis.

Unemployment, under employment and informal employment continues to be a major challenge in Kenya, with the youth and women being the most affected. Only 2.13 million Kenyans are employed in the formal sector, 30% of which are women. On the other hand, 9.13 million Kenyans are employed in the informal sector, particularly women and youth aged 18-35 years. The informal sector is characterised by low social and economic security and those employed in this sector are considered "working poor" meaning they are unable to adequately sustain themselves and remain highly vulnerable to external shocks.

Furthermore, while major strides have been made in controlling the effect of the scourge of HIV/Aids, it is estimated that 1.6 million Kenyans continue to live with the virus. The epidemic continues to have far-reaching socio-economic, health and population effects and most importantly, continued stigmatization has undermined HIV prevention and treatment efforts.

All these factors severely hamper efforts in the achievement of development goals such as those espoused in Vision 2030.

Sustainable growth and development requires a strategy that encompasses equity and equal opportunity and empowers people as social and economic agents. It has become clear that growth must be inclusive if it is to make sizeable reductions in poverty and inequality.

Accordingly, the former Poverty Reduction Unit of UNDP Kenya is now the Inclusive Economic Growth and Social Development Unit (IEG).

UNDP Kenya utilises a holistic, integrated and sustainable three-pronged approach in empowering Kenyans to participate fully in the economic and social sphere. UNDP Kenya will partner with the Government of Kenya, the private sector and civil society as well as other UN agencies and development partners to strengthen the capabilities of the poor and vulnerable as agents of economic and social change, enhance access to economic opportunities, and strengthen the ecosystems that shape the socio-economic environment in order to create a more equitable society and a stronger business environment.



## Inclusive Economic Growth and Social Development

*In a journey towards a more economically equal, inclusive and just society for the poor and vulnerable, the poverty reduction unit was rebranded to Inclusive Economic Growth and Social Development Unit (IEG).*

This unit aims at supporting the Government and people of Kenya to achieving inclusive growth, equity and social inclusion by contributing to sustainable human development. Ultimately the unit seeks to transform the lives of the poor and vulnerable in Kenya, to improve their material and non-material well-being, and their resilience to shocks. Through its support the vulnerable will be empowered to participate fully in the economic and social and political spheres through a holistic, integrated and sustainable approach.

This goal is founded within the Kenya's Vision 2030 which aims at transforming Kenya into a middle-income country by 2030, and to create a 'socially just and equitable society without extreme poverty'. The new Constitution further guarantees all Kenyans equal rights before the law, equal protection and benefit, and access

to basic economic and social rights. Through this unit UNDP seeks to can only fully reach this transformation through an integrated approach, which ensures that economic growth translates into job creation, income and access to basic social rights, services and protection for the poor and vulnerable.

Economic growth must be inclusive and shared, the unit will seek to ensure that the poor and vulnerable particularly women and youth have a role and gain from economic progression.

The work of IEG is based on three interlinked strategic pillars.

1. Promotion of inclusive growth
2. Economic empowerment of the poor
3. Promotion of social development

In addressing these three priorities, pillar one will follow an upstream approach, pillar two will follow a downstream approach while pillar three will focus on cross-cutting social development issues. Recognizing the central role of youth empowerment and gender equality and women's empowerment in development, IEG will ensure that gender and youth issues are mainstreamed throughout the three key strategic pillars.

Pillar I aims at promoting inclusive growth in order to accelerate and transform economic development for the poor and vulnerable. This pillar focuses on creating an environment for inclusive growth in Kenya. Interventions are at the macro level (upstream approach) and address policies, strategies and programs at the national level or for selected counties.

Pillar II aims at empowering the poor and vulnerable as economic agents, through improving their own capabilities (skills, knowledge, access), through improving the market systems in which they interact, and through promoting selected innovative business models.

Pillar III aims at promoting social development by supporting a better understanding of poverty in Kenya, through promotion of social dialogue and a programme on HIV and AIDS.





Dairy farming has empowered rural and vulnerable communities to improve their income and increase their food security. Jessica Shibutse (pictured) is one such beneficiary. She has used proceeds from her cows to educate her children in high school.



Jessica Shibhutse hands over her milk for quality testing.

## Kakamega dairy co-operative milks more profits

*Having retired from her job as a teacher, Jessica Shibhutse needed alternative means to feed her family. Although she had a cow, Jessica found herself making losses from the sale of the little milk that she could squeeze from it. Almost giving up on farming, her friend suggested that she keeps dairy cows.*

Jessica bought 3 dairy cows with her pension; however, she encountered a bitter sweet challenge. She now had plenty of milk, but not enough customers to buy it. That is when she decided to join the Kakamega Dairy Co-operative Society, a Business Membership Organization (BMO), in order to find avenues through which she could sell and profit from her dairy farming enterprise.

Through the Kakamega Co-operative society, she was enlisted into a UNDP entrepreneurship training programme. This training, targeted at women and youth emphasized on effective management of

small enterprises for sustainability and wealth generation.

The cooperative society provides a good platform for farmers to exchange ideas and to expand their businesses. Most of the farmers had a common interest, which was to pool their ideas and resources together to ensure that they profit from their businesses while ensuring that they supply the market throughout.

Jessica affirms, *“I attended the UNDP training, and from there, we came together as members of Kakamega Dairy Co-operative society and formed a supervisory committee and we are now using the information that we got from the training to come together and become an effective business membership organization. A lot has improved since then; we now have a better recording system, comprehensive conflict resolution system and this makes things run smoother.”*

Julius Makatani, the chairman of the dairy society that has more than 150 members says that apart from making him understand issues of organization and management, the training also gave the members an opportunity to learn how to write proposals and prepare a strategic plan.

*“Before we went for the training, we were struggling to find ways of writing proposals to get funding. After UNDP trained us, we were able to write a proposal and present it to Njaa Marafuku and it was successful.”*



Elizabeth Mutheu stands next to a brick construction she is handling.

## Interlocking passion and entrepreneurship skills for women and youth empowerment

*When Elizabeth Mutheu, a trained nurse, ventured into the business of making interlocking bricks, she had no expertise, let alone knowledge of the market trends and demand for the bricks. All she knew was that there was a need to have access to better housing and affordable material to improve living conditions for people in her community. "My sister told me that just by using locally available soil mixed with cement and sand, you can make bricks that can be used to make affordable, yet beautiful buildings and I immediately knew I wanted to get into this emerging business enterprise" says Mutheu.*

Barely four months after she began, her business is booming and she is trying to meet the demand for the interlocking bricks in a rapidly growing town of Voi, which is situated 150 Kilometers from the coastal town of Mombasa in Kenya. The petite 35 year old currently employs and supervises 10 masons and brick makers and has already overseen the construction of churches, schools and residential houses using the fast and reliable construction method. On a given day, the brick makers make up to six hundred bricks, but when the demand is high, Mutheu hires other casual laborers boosting her production to one thousand bricks. This can translate

to profit margins of up to 70 percent after meeting all the overhead costs.

Mutheu who had initially started a small clinic at her home town in Kitui, Eastern Province of Kenya, was stuck in a business venture that was not growing and to make matters worse, her clinic was broken into and her equipment stolen, reversing the little gains she had made. It was at this time, she heard of a Youth development and training program organized by UNDP, and enrolled for it and presented her proposal to start up an interlocking brick making company. She learnt new business skills and received expert advice on managing a business and has now officially registered the company as Masonry pavers.

*"I always thought that I needed a lot of money as startup capital, but with only Ksh. 29,000 and a brick making machine, I am now in business and already making good profits within a short period of time."* An excited Mutheu explained. The Course, which was in collaboration with the Ministry of youth affairs and sports, seeks to unlock the youth's potential, transforming them from job seekers to job creators and make them relevant to the development of the medium and small scale enterprise which promises to be an engine for economic growth.

For Mutheu, the potential for growth is evident and she is currently working towards buying more machines that will not only build her business, but change the landscape of Voi and its environs as they embrace cost effective buildings material from interlocking bricks.

### Background info

The Youth Development and Training Program is designed to help youths to perceiving creative and innovative economic and social opportunities, converting these opportunities into viable enterprises and initiating the process of enterprise start-up by acquiring necessary inputs and managing them professionally.

**Interlocking bricks** - as the name suggests, interconnects each other with other bricks and holds with minimal use of cement needed for bonding.

Interlocking bricks technology is affordable and is easily adapted and used in rural settings to improve housing in line with Kenya's Vision 2030.



*The Peace Building and Conflict Prevention Unit (PBCP) held disaster monitoring during the 2012 general elections.*



# mani kenya @ 108

NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE  
ON PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT  
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY

## Reports

cupped cars parked on links ...more  
so called presidential aspirants ...more  
so called presidential aspirants ...more  
st that occurred today morning at ...more  
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SOURCE	DATE	VERIFIED
SMS	2012-11-26	YES
SMS	2012-11-11	YES
SMS	2012-11-11	YES
SMS	2012-11-06	YES
SMS	2012-11-05	YES

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TITLE	SOURCE	DATE
Government	The People	2012-06-06
Militia/outlawed groups	The People	2012-06-06
Non-state actors	The People	2012-06-05
Government	The People	2012-06-05
Government/Terrorist groups	The People	2012-06-04

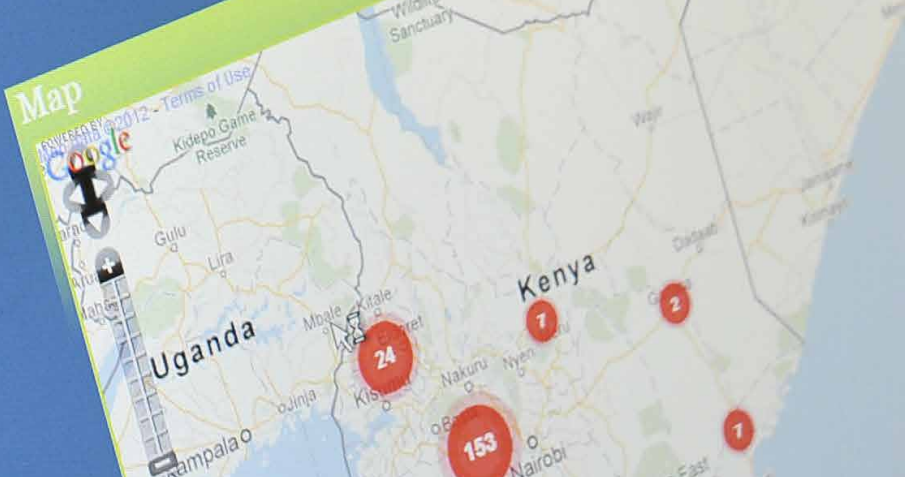
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# PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION



Kenya has made considerable progress and recovery from the chaos of the Post-Election-Violence of 2007-08, however, violence and insecurity continues to manifest locally in various forms in different parts of the county.

*Aimed at strengthening the national capacities for conflict prevention and management, the Peace Building and Conflict Prevention Unit (PBCP) provides strategic, technical, operational and financial support to the country. The support is delivered via a national programme and a number of related projects' outputs as summarized below.*

## CONSOLIDATING THE PEACE PROCESSES AND ESTABLISHING FOUNDATIONS FOR A SUCCESSFUL POLITICAL TRANSITION IN KENYA:

This is a three-year national programme whose overall objective is to strengthen the capacities of both state and non-state actors at the national and local levels in conflict prevention, management and resolution. Strategic objectives include: strengthening national capacity for conflict prevention; expanding the coverage of District Peace Committees (DPCs); supporting Civil Society Organizations' (CSOs) activities to prevent and manage violence around the 2013 general elections; responding to the challenges posed by the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs); deepening national cohesion and integration; strengthening political dialogue; and mainstreaming the role of youth and women in peace building.

### *Strengthening national capacities for peace building*

A number of activities were implemented to support intercommunity dialogue, build national policies, and manage and disseminate knowledge. These activities are delivered through the UWIANO Platform for Peace. The Uwiano Platform for Peace is a partnership between the National Steering Committee on Conflict Management and Peace Building; the Peace Net Kenya; and National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC). The platform aims to build on its successes in ensuring a peaceful Referendum on the Constitution in 2010. It focuses on enhancing partnerships, building capacity, consensus and concerted initiatives from among Government, independent commissions, Civil Society Organizations and District Peace Committees towards electoral violence prevention strategies and initiatives. It also aims to facilitate rapid response initiatives to hotspots; support the collection, collation, consolidation, analysis and dissemination of information for response by a broad range of actors.

### *Control and management of Small and Light Weapons*

This project is implemented by the Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light weapons (KNFP). The project seeks to strengthen the capacity of the KNFP to control and manage the proliferation of illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons. This is achieved through establishing and building capacity of the District Task Forces (DTF) and District Peace Committees. The project further conducts research and awareness creation and community disarmament initiatives.

### *Peace Dividend Projects in Pastoralist Areas*

This project is implemented through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The project aims to consolidate peace in pastoralist areas and increasing access to natural resources, and to improve inter-communal and cross border relations through shared peace dividend projects including vocation skills trainings for youths and reformed warriors.

### *Youth in peace building Implementing Partner*

Implemented in partnership with the ministry of youth affairs, this project works with youth involved in violent criminal activities, and seeks to promote dialogue and

reconciliation and reduce vulnerability of youths to criminality, armed violence and recruitment in militias. This is achieved through training on business skills and economic empowerment. The project further builds capacity for youth peace ambassadors and trains the National Youth Council. It supports intercommunity exchange programmes; and co-ordination and provision of technical support to Constituency Development Associations (CDAs) in value chain addition and peacebuilding.

#### *Women leadership in peace building*

This project works with women from across the country and it is implemented by the Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization. The activity aims to increase the role and visibility of women in Peace building at national, county and community levels and will provide grants to implement viable quick impact peace projects in multi-ethnic counties.

#### **CONFLICT TRANSFORMATION PROJECT (CTP)**

The Conflict Transformation Project aims to strengthen the skills of the District Peace Committees as well as the various peace actors through training and sensitization. The project enables Peace Monitors to play an important role in the operationalization

of County Peace Fora and District Peace Committee effectiveness. Community civic dialogue and formulation of community peace agreements are supported by the project. The national Conflict Early Warning and Early Response mechanisms are strengthened through the CTP.

#### **ARMED VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROJECT (AVRP)**

Working among pastoralists communities, the project seeks to: strengthen the capacity of national and local government to effectively enhance controls on SALWs' management, reduce levels of armed violence in order to nurture peace and stimulate development opportunities, and support cross-border cooperation and dialogue and deepen peace dividends in 10 counties in northern and coast regions of Kenya.

#### **Regional Programmes**

##### *Peace Support Operation and Institutional Enhancement at International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC)*

In 2009, UNDP-Kenya, through support from the Government of Japan entered into a partnership with the IPSTC ([www.ipstc.org](http://www.ipstc.org)). The aim of the partnership is to implement a project that seeks to enhance

the regional capability in African Union/ United Nations Peace Keeping and peace building in the East African region. With a view to accelerate IPSTC's achievement of international status, UNDP as a partner, has and continues to make an important contribution towards enhancing human resource capacity of its schools to deliver their strategic objectives. Currently, the UNDP support is directed towards developing the capacity of the center to design and deliver curricula and training in the field of conflict prevention and post conflict recovery and peace building.

##### *Enhancing Human Security in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa by Preventing Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms through Practical Disarmament*

The overall objective of the project is to enhance human security in the Great Lakes Region and Horn of Africa by preventing proliferation of illicit small arms through practical disarmament; strengthening existing institutions in the fight against the proliferation of illicit SALWs; enhancing SALWs stockpile management; and developing and disseminating Best Practice Guideline on Practical Disarmament among others.

#### **WOMEN DRIVE PEACEFUL ELECTIONS IN KENYA**

During the last elections the Women of Kenya came together to launch the Women Situation Room. This process was aimed at mobilizing, harnessing and employing the expertise and experiences of women in taking action to prevent or mitigate potential conflict that could emerge before, during and after the elections. A distress call from either victims of violence, the over 400 election observers or the general public would be made to the situation room via a toll free number, which would then link them to the relevant authorities such as police to respond quickly and resolve the problem.

This was occasioned by the 2007/8 post-election violence where many women carried the burden and suffered violence with no where to get assistance. The situation room mainly comprised of non-partisan female personalities who received and analyzed information before, during and after the March 4th elections. The process also brought together different stakeholders including political parties, students, civil society, media practitioners and youths lobby engaging them to commit and act actively to promote peaceful elections.

The team was made up of local and International eminent personalities, consisting of neutral players, emissaries, and goodwill ambassadors who also served as elections observers and expert mediators. The group trained women and youth for elections observation, carried out media advocacy for peaceful elections as well as committed political actors to maintain peace before, during and after the elections. The team lobbied the general public, the political party leaders and their supporters to maintain peace during the elections. This project was implemented with UN Women and UNDP.

## UNV PEACE MONITOR FACILITATES PEACEFUL ELECTIONS IN MT. ELGON

***“In order to strengthen development, promote democratic processes and prevent instability, it is imperative to ensure that better processes and mechanisms for consensus building and dispute resolution are in place.”***

For the first time since the inception multi-party elections in 1992, the 2013 General Election went by without an outbreak of violence in Mt. Elgon Country. The region has been synonymous with violence since the origin of multiparty politics in Kenya. It covers nine districts habited by three main communities – the Sabaot, the Bukusu and the Teso. Due to the consistency of elections related violence, the community has been tense, polarized and fragile.

In responding to the post-election violence, UNDP and UNV intervened by posting UNV Peace Monitors in various areas, to support the government in restoring peace and finding lasting solutions to some of the causes of violence in these areas. Through UNDP support to the National Steering Committee on Peace & Conflict Management, the government set in place District Peace Committees (DPCs) to be co-ordinated by the Peace Monitors as a way of reaching the communities.

Rev. Edwin Killong was posted as the UNV Peace Monitor in this region, and he criss-crosses the vast area on a daily basis, working with 9 district peace committees, provincial administration, village elders and members of the communities to solve various conflicts.

*“Peace work is not easy, especially when dealing with such ingrained issues in a community like this,”* says Rev. Killong. *“I work with over 1,500 people on a daily basis, members of the various District Peace Committees in this region, and I’m glad people have come to learn the importance of peace as a result of the work we are doing here with the DPCs. I thank God that the community has learnt to trust me to be an impartial broker for peace...”*

Over the last four years, Edwin and the DPCs have worked tirelessly towards convincing the communities on the need for peace in the area, and believe that this was the key driver in ensuring peaceful elections this time round. Mr. Ptala Naibe, a Sabaot elder and chair of the DPC for Mt. Elgon District explains their strategy:

*“The first thing we did was go to the ground to find out what was causing conflict. We worked to improve relations between the community and the provincial*

*administration as well as the police – now we’re working together for peace and security. Our job has been to bring communities together, especially to address historical sources of conflict.”*

These sources of conflict turned out to be a number of issues – historical marginalization and ongoing conflict over land, sharing of resources and leadership, religious, cultural and political differences among the three main communities. In several instances, conflicts between two neighbors would easily spiral into a large-scale conflict as a result of these underlying issues. Moreover, the conflicts would escalate during elections, and for this, leaders in the region point a finger at politicians who would typically use the election period to stoke tension for their own political goals, harping on historical and ongoing concerns.

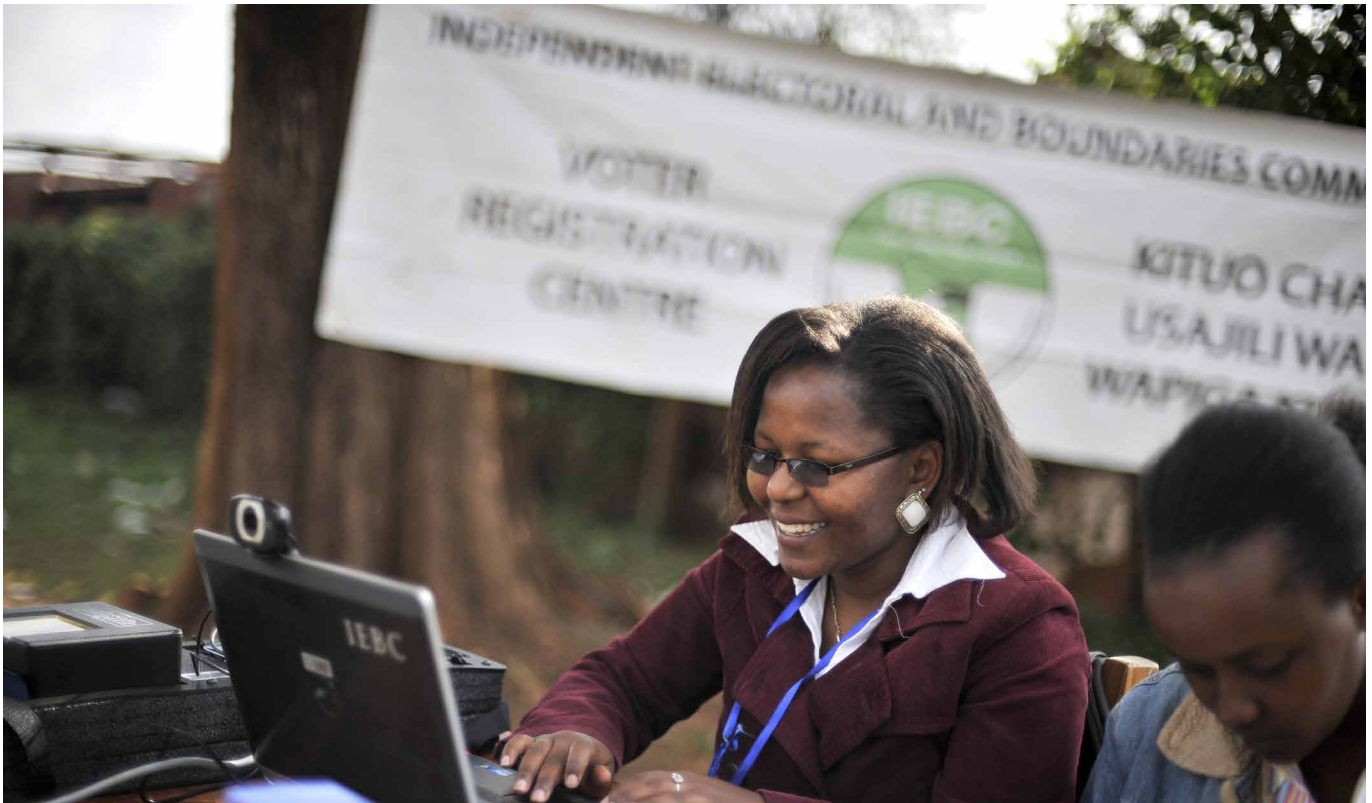
Led by the Peace Monitor, the DPCs decided to try a different way of dealing with the conflicts – dialogue. The committee organized various meetings with the three communities, taking these discussions all the way to the village level. The dialogue meetings served two purposes – to flesh out issues that were fueling conflict and to propose and agree on solutions for them.

Florence, a community member roped into the peace dialogues, says:

*“Dialogue enables people to bring out their deepest feelings even against their neighbors, and as a result, they’re able to seek a peaceful solution.”*

Chemoge location Chief Peter Kalman agrees with her:

*“We’re very thankful because of the magnitude of the work the DPC has done.*



*They've given us an opportunity to discuss issues through dialogue, where we've developed decisions on those issues that have become the beacons for moving our communities forward in a very inclusive way. The forums have also allowed us to identify potential conflict-causing issues."*

Out of these dialogue sessions, the issues that come up are painstakingly dealt with, not just to solve them temporarily, but to ensure lasting peace. One of the main scores was on sharing of political leadership positions between the Bukusu and Sabaot communities during the just concluded General Elections. Mr. Naibei explains: *"One key intervention by the DPC was bringing the two main communities together and with the help of the Peace Monitor, hammering out an agreement on sharing of resources and particularly, sharing political and administrative positions. A good example was in the gubernatorial race, where the Bukusu got the Governor's position, while the Deputy Governor is a Sabaot. That has played a key role in bringing us together this year, and for the first time, we voted together, without any conflict whatsoever."*

Rev. Killong also co-ordinated and supported the setting up of a security network comprising the District Commissioners, led by one of their own, with the DPCs serving as an early warning channel to this committee during the Elections. The DC in charge of Kimilili/Bungoma District chaired the network and looks back on its contribution to the process:

*"We set up a security committee with all the DCs in the region, meeting with all the aspirants to urge them to preach peace. The government and all the stakeholders in peace matters played a major role and that committee that we formed with the Peace Monitor's involvement really helped us a lot. Now, unless we get leaders who are not focused, I don't think we can go back to where we were."*

With a hitherto seemingly unattainable peaceful Election now behind them, the Peace Committees are continuing with their work throughout the region, being called to intervene in conflicts and working with the local administration to seek government intervention and facilitation where needed.

Different stakeholders agree that the focus now has to be ensuring the sustainability of peace in the region, moving forward. It is important to ensure that peace structures are further strengthened especially at the village level, while the peace agreements in place should be reviewed from time to time to ensure any issues are tackled and that people are reminded to live in peace.

As Florence points out: *"We need to focus on development now, politics and conflict will not help us. We want our children to go to school, we want development to come now and everyone to have something they do, so that we can move forward...we've been destroying things that we've spent so long building up and destroying them in just a short while through fighting...we need civic education, so that everyone in their hearts realizes the importance of having peace..."*

With such dedicated voices, the conflicts of Mt. Elgon might just be a thing of the past.



### KENYAN SPORTS STARS GIVE ELECTION VIOLENCE THE BOOT

A national campaign, Sports 4 Peaceful Elections used footballers and rugby stars, along with a range of other methods, to reduce the risk of violence during the last elections. The campaign utilised celebrated national sports icons to build cohesion and rally their youthful admirers to maintain peace during the elections.

UNDP support to this campaign complemented other longer-term measures to build peace. This follows Kenya's

elections in 2007, which were marred by widespread violence and led to a political, economic and humanitarian crisis, during which up to 1,500 people were killed and over 200,000 were displaced.

Initiatives put in place through a UNDP-led programme to build peace helped make the subsequent 2010 referendum on the constitution relatively non-violent, but as the possibility of conflict hanged on the horizon, UNDP again stepped up efforts,

in conjunction with the government and other partners, to ensure that polls were not a repeat of the 2007/8 hostilities. In addition to on-going peace building and conflict prevention activities since the violence of the 2007 election, and the Sports 4 Peaceful Elections campaign; UNDP helped improve communications between the national situation room and 108 regional centers, which enabled the security and peace building teams respond faster to conflict alerts.



Members of the Kenya Rugby team participate in a video shoot for the Sports for Peaceful Elections Campaign.

UNDP training of police helped reinforce overall election security, and provided a national hotline which allowed members of the public the opportunity to report potential violence. Before the 2010 referendum, UNDP helped establish a national conflict early warning system using the crowdsourcing platform (amani108) to receive and react upon text messages from the public, which came in handy during the March polls, more so in

controlling dangerous speech on social media platforms.

Continued engagement and training with media helped to get journalists and media owners on-board with the anti-violence message. This encouraged responsible reporting that did not incite violence or polarize the country. Over 1,000 volunteer mediators were also trained by UNDP to diffuse local disputes as they arise due to

devolved power to local levels under the new constitution.

The Sports 4 Peaceful Elections initiative brought together the UN in Kenya, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission, Google Kenya, the Kenya Premier League, the Kenya Football Federation, Athletics Kenya and the Kenya Rugby Union.

# UN VOLUNTEERS



**UNV Kenya works with partners to advocate for and integrate volunteerism into national development by encouraging partnerships, supporting policy development and undertaking communications advocacy at national level as well as mobilizing UN Volunteers to serve in various capacities.**

*During 2012, UNV Kenya sharpened its focus on working with young people to support youth volunteerism, and in particular, working through universities. A number of joint activities aimed at promoting volunteerism among university students, including career fairs, symposiums and trainings were held, most aimed at encouraging students and young people to volunteer for peace, especially in light of the upcoming elections.*

Through the year, the second annual UNV Symposium on Student Volunteerism was held, attracting over 300 students from various universities to share experiences in volunteering for peace. UNV also held training in three different regions (Nairobi, Rift Valley and the Coast) for students in volunteering for peace, in partnership with Kura Kwa Amani (Swahili for 'Vote for Peace'). The training brought together students within their localities, enabling them to apply the principles of volunteering for peace in their own neighborhoods.

With plans underway to role out a structured approach to a countrywide volunteering

programme for university students, encouraging and mobilizing young people to consider volunteering will continue to be a priority for UNV Kenya in 2013.

Throughout the year, the impact that volunteers are having in contributing to peace and development and building communities across the country was featured on different communication and advocacy platforms. As of April 2013, there are 149 UN Volunteers

are serving in Kenya, 121 of them nationals and 28 internationals. 58 of them are serving with UNDP. There are also 216 Kenyans serving as UN Volunteers abroad in various countries in Africa and beyond.

AGENCY	NATIONAL UNVs	INTERNATIONAL UNVs
UNV	3	1
UNDP	55	3
UNHABITAT	3	7
UNAIDS	1	0
UNEP	17	2
UNHCR	33	12
UNICEF	1	0
UNISDR	2	0
UNODC	1	0
UNWOMEN	5	2
IOM	0	1
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF UNVs</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>28</b>





UNV Kenya supports volunteers in Kenya to offer skills for community development.

## UN VOLUNTEER EDWIN KILONG BROKERS PEACE IN MT. ELGON

Solving inter-clan conflicts, forestalling violence and insisting on harmonious living among traditionally at-war communities is not everyone's cup of tea. Not so for the Reverend Edwin Kilong, UN Volunteer Peace Monitor serving the Mt. Elgon region. Rev. Kilong joined UNV in the wake of the 2007/2008 post-election violence to help in easing tensions in the volatile area, and has not looked back since, criss-crossing the region preaching peace.

Working with the district peace committee, Kilong has traversed the expansive region, being involved in peace initiatives reconciling the Teso, Bukusu and Sabaot communities, as well as intervening in cross-border conflict between Kenyans and Ugandans. Most of the conflict experienced in these areas stems from deep-seated issues that have sometimes lasted generations, and Kilong finds particular inspiration in seeing these solved to ensure peaceful co-existence.

His latest efforts have turned his attention towards Bungoma County, where trouble has recently flared between the Sabaot and Bukusu communities. On the sidelines of a second reconciliation meeting in Bungoma town between the two communities from Cheptais and Sirisia districts, Kilong explains the situation:

*"Bungoma is an area we're watching closely now. The issues here are many, ranging from suspected killings, blocked access to water, governance and land issues and so on... When conflict arose, the Regional Commissioner held a meeting with the two communities separately, and several of these conflict points were raised. Today, we've invited selected representatives of the two communities to trash out an agreement..."*

Kilong explains that negotiations like this one can often take time, with a long but necessary process to ensure a peaceful outcome. To start with, each side will have to agree on what the main sticking issues are and then start solving them one by one. At the end of two days of intensive discussions, the teams will go back to their communities and present their peace agreement at a public baraza.

Kilong is enthusiastic about the chances of this process succeeding, saying: *"The thing about the peace process is that you don't need to rush it. But I'm sure they'll agree... I won't let them go until they do, because this is important for their people. Sometimes, I have to insist and to help them see that they can't leave here without an agreement..."*

Despite having done this for several years, under very trying circumstances, Rev. Kilong

shows no signs of slowing down. His work often involves going beyond his call of duty, even beyond what he signed up as a UN Volunteer, but he insists it's well worth it: *"People have come to learn the importance of peace as a result of the work we are doing here with the District Peace Committee. I want to do more, because there are many things we still need to address in this region. And I thank God that the community has learnt to trust me to be an impartial broker for peace... so I hope to continue using this to preach peace."*

And it seems the good reverend will not rest until all guns are silent.

# IMPACT OF DEVOLUTION ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

**T**he new constitution and subsequent election ushered in devolved 47 devolved governments. This has transferred rights, powers and responsibilities to local authorities from central government.

*Decentralization has formed an important component of recent institutional innovation, being widely adopted in several developing countries. The decentralization of authority to lower levels of government includes both the responsibility for determining and implementing developmental policies and the collection of revenue.*

In both cases, the aim is to improve performance by increasing responsibility and participation of local citizens. At the core of the second dimension is fiscal decentralization.

## IMPORTANCE OF DEVOLUTION

Devolution is expected to expand choices and opportunities available for the people at the devolved levels to tap on employment opportunities, basic economic and financial services, and access recourse to state-sponsored system of justice to make it possible for them to participate in the local decision-making process that affects their life.

It is thus imperative that effective measures are taken to empower citizens at devolved levels economically to make devolution a real success. Addressing the basic issues like illiteracy, poor health facilities and human resource development can go a long way in causing the empowerment of the people and therefore improving human welfare.

Another important requisite for empowerment is the broad based participation of people in the decision-making processes. The system of elections is a globally recognized practice to broaden the level of people's participation in governance matters.

Social mobilization at the devolved levels can be a proactive policy instrument to bring about the articulation of collective interest. Effective participation in local governance and giving a voice to 'the traditionally voiceless' can thus be achieved through wide scale social mobilization.

## DEVOLUTION AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The rationale for devolution is that service delivery is brought closer to the citizens. In this case, devolution may improve governance in public service provision by improving the efficiency of resource allocation. At the devolved levels, governments are closer to the people than the central government implying having better knowledge about local preferences. Devolved governments are therefore better placed to respond to the diverse needs of the local people.

Devolution has the potential to enhance productive efficiency by promoting accountability, reducing corruption and improving cost recovery all important ingredients for improved human welfare.

This can be achieved by reducing bureaucracies and therefore minimize the likelihood of conflicts between elected officials and civil servants. Devolution also motivates social cohesion at the local level which in turn fosters cooperation that



County Government Leaders induction workshop on devolution and accountable governance

is crucial in sustaining pressure against corruption. Additionally, local governments are better positioned to overcome information asymmetry and hence tailor policies and service provision according to local preferences.

At the sub-national government, the allocation of resources to improve human development is a function of total public sector expenditure, of how much of this flows to the human development sectors, and of the way in which it is allocated within these sectors. Within the human development sectors, some expenditure are clearly much more productive in terms of achieving advances in human development than others; for example, basic education, especially at an early stage of development, is generally recognized to have a larger impact on human development than tertiary education. Similarly, allocating more resources to health sector and efficient utilization would result to positive human development aspects.

However, the success of devolution will largely depends on several factors including fiscal decentralization framework which stipulates how the authority to spend and tax is shared among the various levels of government. It is important to note that efficiency of a devolved framework is high when the intergovernmental fiscal framework is welfare enhancing, incorporates incentives to encourage prudent fiscal management at all government levels and responsibilities to tax and spend at the devolved levels is accompanied by adequate political authority.

Devolution framework must allow citizen participation in service delivery through which the citizens can participate in service delivery. For efficient outcomes of devolution to be achieved, there must be adequate capacity in the form of human capital, essential equipment and technology, and incentives to motivate government officials to produce the desired results.

***... basic education, especially at an early stage of development, is generally recognized to have a larger impact on human development than tertiary education.***





Anita Chizi contributing at one of the Post 2015 MDG forums in Kilifi County. The post 2015 discussions took place across the country and will inform what will be in the next goals.

## POST 2015 DIALOGUE FORUMS



With just 2 years to the 2015 target, great strides have been made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### LET'S CONSOLIDATE MDG GAINS AND PLAN BEYOND 2015 (*Kilifi county host post 2015 dialogue forums*)

*Global poverty continues to decline, more children are attending primary school, child mortality have decreased significantly, countries are witnessing inclusion of more women in key decision making positions and the fight against malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is bearing fruit. Although there is reason to celebrate these achievements, sadly, the goals will not be fully realized.*

As developing nations evaluate the challenges faced in meeting these goals, there is need to also look ahead after the 2015 target so that the gains made are not lost and the momentum is maintained.

To these end, the Government of Kenya in partnership with UNDP have begun dialogue forums countrywide to carry on with the post-2015 development agenda to ensure the voices of people at the grassroots are included in the development framework with appropriate and practical strategies for implementation.

This follows the realization that different regions are at different levels in attaining the Millennium Development Goals, and there is need to build on their priorities on development.

At one of the forums in Kilifi county, Coast province, participants drawn from public primary school boards, village elders, youth and women representatives as well as community based organizations spoke of the need to include pre-primary and secondary education in the universal access to education as well as inclusion of non-communicable diseases like cancer and other terminal diseases that have been on the increase in the region. They also called for enhancement of agribusiness and empowerment of women by enabling them to access small loans to grow their small businesses.

Anita Chizi, a small scale business woman told the gathering of how she had started out with a small refrigerator to make cold juices to sell to her neighbours, after capitalizing on the demand for the drinks in the hot climatic region. Soon the business began to grow and she needed to expand her business but did not have enough money to buy a bigger refrigerator. She was

*“Although, I was making good profits from the sale of the juices, the money was not enough to enable me get a big refrigerator, and that is when I opted to get a loan from a savings and credit co-operative society who were charging lower interest rates than the banks.”*



Anita Chizi shows off her new refrigerator that enables her to make more juices for sale

able to comfortably repay the loan and soon established a restaurant that served juices to a bigger clientele.

After realizing that she can still grow her business and diversify her services, she then teamed up with a group of other businesswomen to enable them access loans from the Kenya Women finance bank, a bank that specifically caters for women in business by encouraging them to save as well as access loan collectively so that they can watch over each other to ensure that they service the loan. This has been an effective strategy, as the women have grown their businesses and in turn, helped their families improve their livelihood.

Farmers at the coast also talked of need to improve their farm inputs so that they can enhance their yield, not only for subsistence farming but to enable them engage in agri-business. Runya Mrima, a

farmer from Ganze constituency says due to high poverty levels, farmers cannot afford farm inputs such as fertilizer, and therefore end up getting low quality yield. He asked for the development of small industries in the area to also encourage value addition to their crops so that they can get more money if their crop yield improves.

With the engagement of the locals in the development agenda, the people will have the ownership of the project that will lead to the overall improvement of quality of life for all.

## POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – which range from halving extreme poverty to halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education – have been a milestone in global and national development efforts.

The framework has helped to galvanize development efforts and guide global and national development priorities. While three of the eight goals have been achieved prior to the final deadline of 2015 progress has been uneven within and across countries. Thus further efforts and a strong global partnership for development are needed to accelerate progress and reach the goals by 2015.

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The bottom section of the banner features several logos. On the left is the 'amkeni wKENYA' logo, which includes a stylized green figure. To its right is the United Nations logo, followed by the 'UNDP' logo in a blue square grid.

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The Migori County Forum is one of the initiatives of Amkeni Wakenya working to promote democratic governance.

# REACHING THE GRASSROOTS

## The UNDP Amkeni Wakenya Contribution to Democratic Governance in Kenya.

The UNDP Amkeni Wakenya Programme established in 2008 to support citizens engagement in democratic governance recorded remarkable achievements in 2012. Over 10 million people indirectly benefited from the programme while about 1 million were directly reached by the over 220 Amkeni Wakenya Civil Society implementing partners.

The programme funded by the Embassy of Sweden, The Norwegian Embassy, and the Embassy of the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Embassy of Japan and the European Union has disbursed about USD 22 million to close to 250 civil society Organizations in Kenya.

The results pursued by Amkeni Wakenya in 2012 were derived from its Strategic Plan for 2011-2015 that recognized implementation of the Constitution and support to civic education and other emerging governance issues and processes. As part of the efforts to support citizens participation in the realization of the promises of the

Constitution, Amkeni worked in 3 key areas of promoting access to justice for the poor and marginalized, realization of human rights especially economic and social cultural rights and the establishment of people centre devolved government.

### Reach of Amkeni Wakenya Programmes

Thematic area	Number of citizens reached directly	Number of citizens reached indirectly
Access to justice	101,756	1,091,385
Devolution	226,561	1,413,447
Human rights	216,947	1,789,837
Civic education on Elections	560,000 (approx.)	6,000,000 (approx.)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,105,264</b>	<b>10,294,669</b>

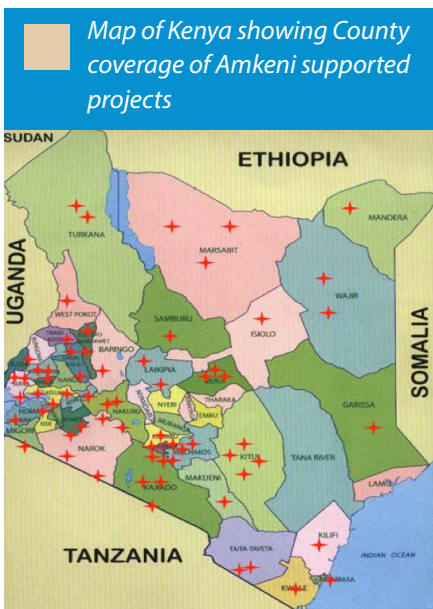
In the area of access to Justice, many communities adopted alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to resolve conflicts among them. In total 20,000 cases were referred for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Mandera, Nairobi, Taita Taveta and Wajir. 50% of these cases were resolved amicably through mediation, out-of-court settlement, arbitration and referrals to formal justice systems. Fourteen (14) ADR institutions were formed and are operational. In Taita Taveta, five (5) ADR structures were strengthened resulting in increased confidence in ADR Council by the communities with 50 more cases referred to 1 ADR council this year. In Moyale, the ADR committee has been formed and played a key role in successful dispute resolution between the Gabra and the Borana communities. In Wajir, the Maslaha courts were strengthened.

### DEVOLVING POWER TO THE PEOPLE

Amkeni supported partners to support the evolving County Government processes. As part of this, many communities were sensitized on the devolved system of governance and they formed Citizen Oversight Committees meant to provide an opportunity for citizens to hold county government to account. There would also be a useful forum to interrogate strategic plans and priorities of a county as well as monitor the delivery of services the county level. At Migori County, three CBOs namely RAPADO, Rieko Kenya and Kuria District Disability Network have joined hands to set up the Migori County Democratic Devolved Government forum under the support of Amkeni Wakenya.

### REALIZATION OF ECONOMIC SOCIAL CULTURAL RIGHTS

Amkeni Wakenya combined grant making, capacity building, and learning and knowledge management to deliver support to civil society actors as a means to enhance the realization of Economic and Social Cultural Rights. Towards this end, 32 national and local-level CSOs were funded to the tune of Kshs 115,126,836.00 equivalent to USD 1,382,904.94. This was in addition to direct support to various national processes by Amkeni Wakenya





Copies of pocket size Constitution used in the Amkeni Wakenya Voter and Civic Education Programme

like the marking of International Human Rights Day, support to human rights institutions and learning forums involving the Stakeholders' Reference Group (SRG). During the year, a number of achievements and successes were registered under the outcome including the following:

- As a result of advocacy work on ESCRs, now there is the incorporation of Autism into the disability bracket due to the work of Autism Society of Kenya
- In dealing with the level of awareness of human rights that hinder the realization of these rights, Amkeni Wakenya set a target of increasing the level of awareness by 2% annually. 216,947 people were directly reached with human rights awareness messages while an additional 1,789,837 were exposed to awareness messages through contact with beneficiaries, IEC materials and media.

### CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Amkeni provided support to 50 Civil Society Organizations working in the Rift Valley, Central and Western Regions to work with communities, educate them, engage them, and provide IEC materials on civic and voter education. The programme contributed in ensuring that Kenyans of all walks of life, be it in their manyattas (villages), the marketplace and on the grazing fields are provided with civic education.

The strategy adopted for this programme was a departure from the past where civic education was confined in seminars in urban areas. The Amkeni Wakenya strategy was meant to take civic and voter education to where the people reside in their own environment. This message reached the

ordinary mwananchi and in a manner in which they were able to address the important and complex issues that the new Constitution provides for including issues of devolution, land reform, gender empowerment, youth empowerment, equitable distribution of national resources and the Bill of Rights.

In order to make the Constitution available to all, Amkeni pioneered the publishing of a pocket size Constitution of Kenya (2010). About 100,000 copies were distributed. The Programme has also supported the development of other civic

education materials including posters, banners and stickers.

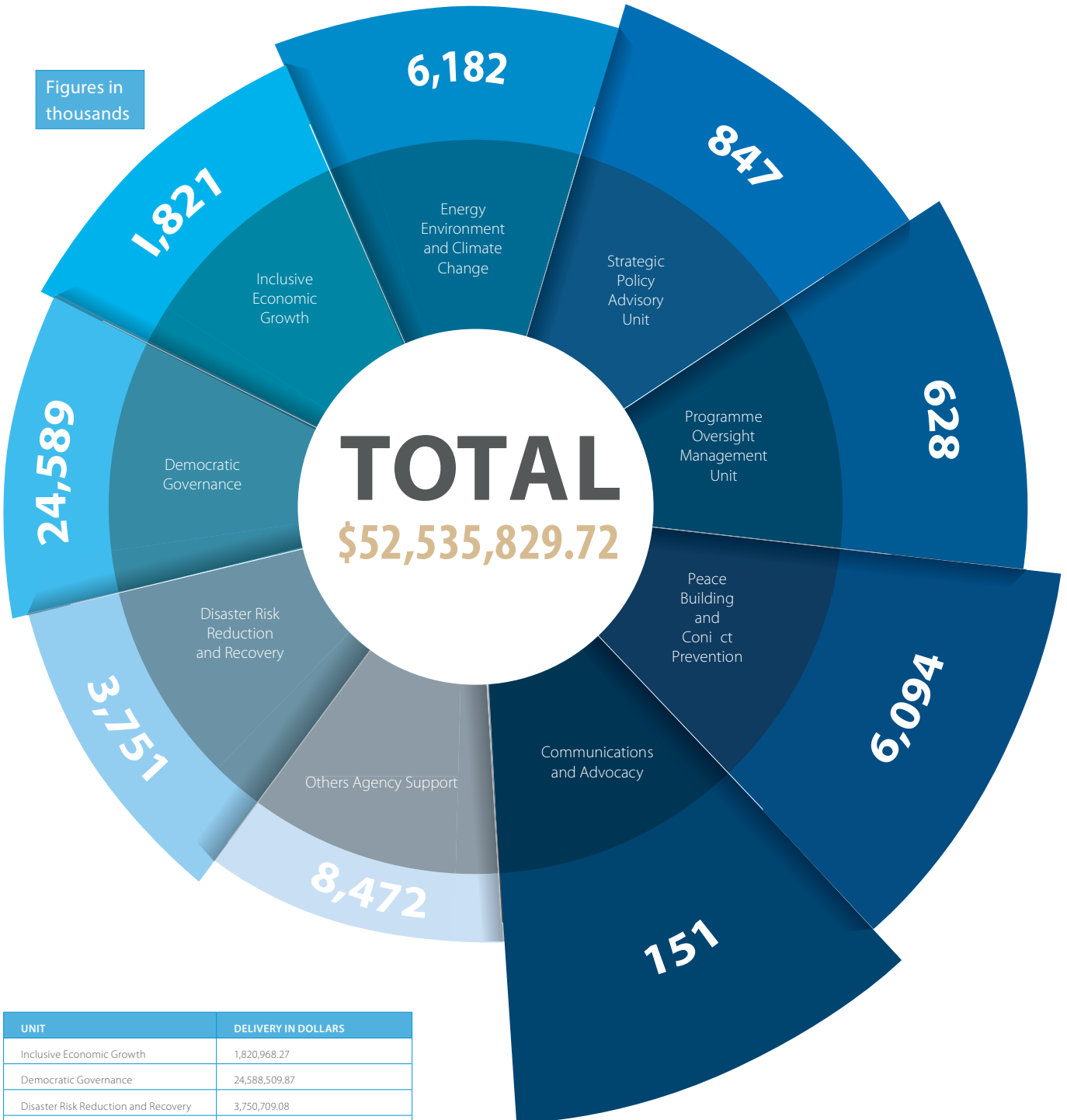
Amkeni also engaged in a robust Voter Education Campaign through media. It contracted Radio Citizen under its Agenda Mageuzi Programme for 12 weeks and was able to reach 5 million listeners every week.

The Amkeni Wakenya Voter and Civic education programme contributed to the reduced number of rejected ballot papers witnessed during the 2013 General elections.



A little girl holding stickers aimed at promoting peaceful elections -produced by Amkeni Wakenya Programme- picture by Michael Kalunde (Seed Magazine)

# PROGRAMME DELIVERY IN KENYA



UNIT	DELIVERY IN DOLLARS
Inclusive Economic Growth	1,820,968.27
Democratic Governance	24,588,509.87
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	3,750,709.08
Energy Environment and Climate Change	6,182,404.01
Strategic Policy Advisory Unit	847,938.83
Programme Oversight Management Unit	627,836.31
Peace Building and Conflict Prevention	6,094,332.84
Communications and Advocacy	151,200.68
Others Agency Support	8,471,929.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,535,829.72</b>

## UN AGENCIES SERVED BY UNDP

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



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