

TOWARDS TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE

2011 Annual Report



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*





UNDP builds gender empowerment in its programming especially in political and economic participation.

Table of contents

From the Resident Representative	4.
From the Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	6.
UNDP Kenya Projects Map	8.
UNDP Kenya Projects by Practice Area	9.
The Current Socio-Economic Situation in Kenya	12.
Democratic Governance	24.
Disaster Risk Reduction	30.
Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS	40.
Energy, Environment and Climate Change	46.
Poverty Reduction	56.
Peace Building and Conflict Prevention	62.
UN Volunteers	68.
Programme Delivery in Kenya	76.
UN Agencies Served by UNDP	78.
Credits	79.



UNDP promotes inclusive growth by training entrepreneurs from disadvantaged groups across the country.

A word from the Resident Representative

The year 2011 was a remarkable year for Kenya. As a key development partner, we continued with our support to the government and the people of Kenya. We worked with several stakeholders, both state and non-state, in providing effective support, both technical and financial in the following areas, governance reforms, environmental protection, poverty reduction, peace building and conflict prevention as well as disaster risk reduction.



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

In regards to governance reforms, our support focused on constitutional implementation, electoral reforms, devolution, progressive realisation of the Bill of Rights, public sector reforms and civic engagement to ensure education, awareness and participation of all Kenyans in the reform process. As we prepare for the first general elections under the new constitution, UNDP will continue to work with different stakeholders to ensure that the country goes through peaceful and credible elections.

We further supported the Government improve its capacity toward the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and its development blue print, Vision 2030. In particular, we supported pro-poor economic growth, private sector and inclusive market development.

“Working with different government institutions, UNDP assisted in mainstreaming environmental considerations in national planning”

In line with our mandate, we seek to provide low-income people with the tools and resources to up-lift themselves out of poverty through private sector initiatives at the national and county levels.

The country continues to face environmental degradation and the impacts of climate change. In 2011, UNDP supported the counties adapt to climate change, enhance conservation of biodiversities and access to sustainable energy. Working with different government institutions, UNDP assisted in mainstreaming environmental considerations in national planning. The environmental contribution to the Kenyan economy is critical and requires effective management for a sustainable future.

Disaster losses continue to impact communities in Kenya with grave consequences. In 2011, Kenya experienced severe drought described as the worst drought to face the Horn of Africa in 60 years and costing Kenya billions of shillings. The drought affected 75 percent of the country especially areas in North Eastern, Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast provinces thus afflicting 2.5 million people.

These included groups of pastoralists, farmers in marginal agricultural areas and the urban poor. UNDP continued to support the Government and other stakeholders to minimize the humanitarian and development impact of natural and man-made disasters by mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction into development plans.

Our focus in 2011 was initiating early recovery from the dire effects of these disasters. We further offered support to communities hosting refugees in Dadaab and Kakuma, as well as assisting victims of 2007 post elections violence recover their livelihoods.

Finally, UNDP continued with its programmes for peace building and conflict prevention around the country. Of great interest is the use of District Peace Committees (DPCs) around the country to cultivate and maintain peace. The DPCs have been quite useful in early warning systems and identification of local peace solutions in resolving conflicts.

It is our conviction that these interventions will empower lives in Kenya and make the country more resilient and more prosperous.

Building resilient livelihoods

I am pleased to contribute this preface to the 2011 Annual Report of the Kenya UNDP Country Office. The partnership between the Government and the UNDP in 2011 contributed to many strategic interventions that helped a large number of Kenyans improve their livelihoods, while also strengthening the Country's social and economic resilience as it's clearly demonstrated by this Annual Report.



“The greatest adversity we faced in 2011 was food shortage and famine that affected 2.4 million Kenyans, a problem that can be linked to global climate change”

The year 2011 was a particularly difficult period for our country. After steady economic recovery in 2010, which saw the GDP growth reach 5.6%, the year 2011 began with a severe drought that affected most Kenyans whose livelihoods are dependent on agriculture and livestock.

The greatest adversity we faced in 2011 was food shortage and famine that affected 2.4 million Kenyans, a problem that can be linked to global climate change. It was the worst drought Kenya has experienced in 60 years. In addition, inflation sharply rose from an average of 4.1% in 2010 to 19.7% in November 2011. This was the result of the drought, rising global fuel and food prices, and the global economic slow-down that lowered demand for key Kenyan exports and tourism, raised import prices, and led to depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling.

The UNDP remained a reliable partner as Kenyans sought to surmount the challenges faced in 2011, particularly in its support for the country's transition to the Constitution of Kenya (2010) that is designed to empower Kenyans, and provide its people and institutions with greater internal resilience as we confront the future.

I note with appreciation that our combined efforts with UNDP in 2011 focussed on key areas of concern to our nation, which included:

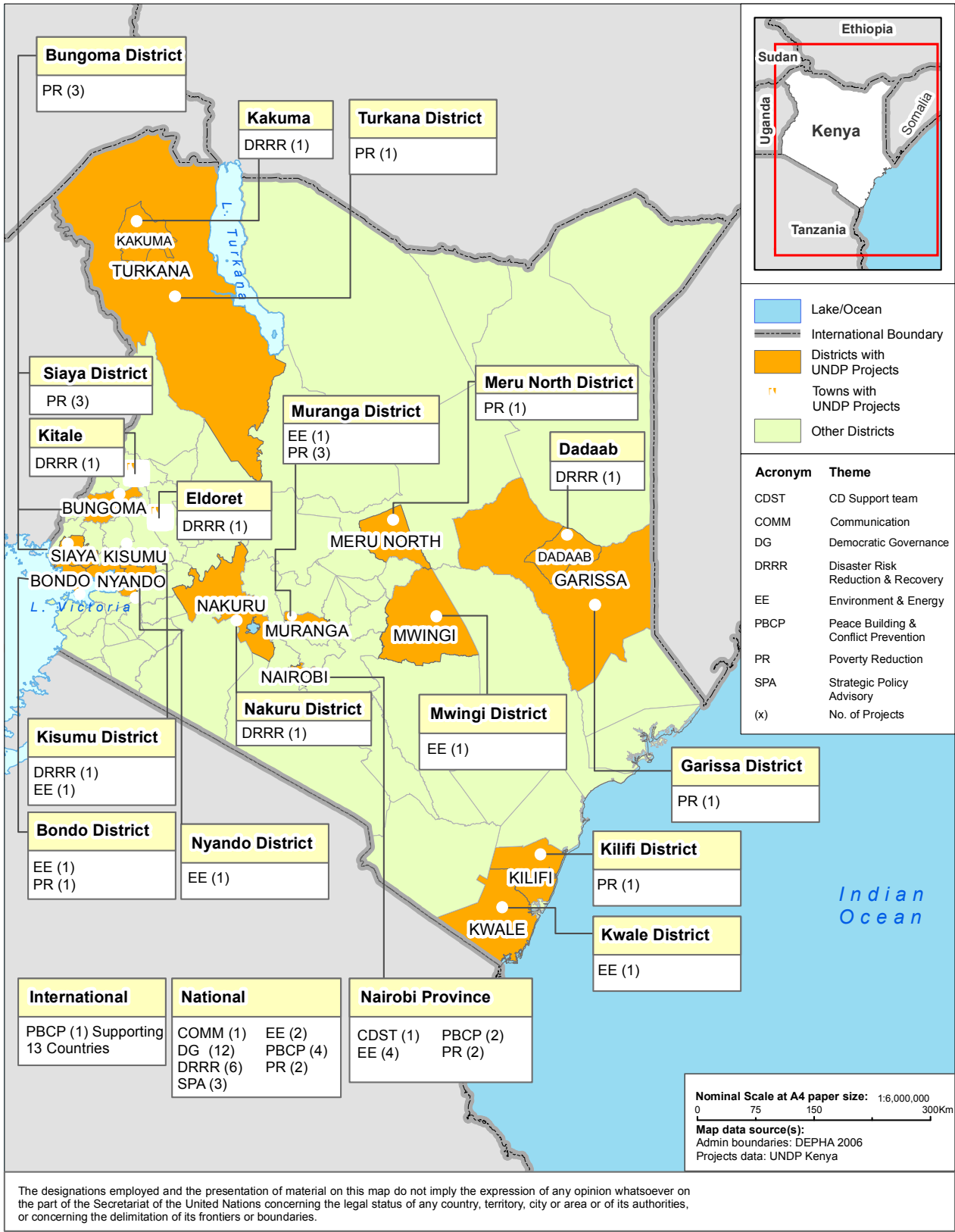
- (i) Disaster Risk Reduction, which dealt with problems arising from drought;
- (ii) Democratic Governance, which dealt with constitutional issues;
- (iii) Peace-Building and Conflict Resolution;
- (iv) Environment, Energy and Climate Change; and
- (v) Strategic Policy Advice that was geared to rapid growth with equity in the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030.

The Government also gained from the secondment of UN Volunteers to projects in all the areas covered by our cooperation. Throughout the year, the UNDP Country Office effectively played the key coordinating role of the UN system-wide assistance to Kenya, a role well acknowledged by other development partners and Kenyans at large.

As Kenya moves to an election-year under the new constitution, it grapples with challenges compromising our attainment of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and continues to implement the Vision 2030, which is supported by all our major political parties, I am confident that we can continue to build on the fruitful partnership with the UNDP Country Office that has contributed to the achievement of major milestones in 2011.

Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP
Minister of State for Planning,
National Development & Vision 2030

UNDP Kenya Projects-Geographical Coverage



UNDP Kenya Projects-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**

Poverty Reduction

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**



UNDP supports the implementation of the rights based constitution as a means of improving the lives of majority of Kenyans.

Major Development Trends in Kenya in 2011

Kenyans approved a new constitution by a two-to-one margin in August 2010 in a free and fair ballot offering the prospect of more consensual and accountable politics in the future.

Kenya retained a presidential system under the new constitution, but with new “checks and balances” and a clearer separation of powers. Significant changes include the devolution of power to county level; the establishment of an upper house of parliament (the Senate) to oversee county-level affairs; the introduction of a bill of rights and a supreme court; and the abolition of the post of prime minister.

The constitution also calls for a new anti-corruption agency and an independent land commission to tackle the thorny issue of land reform.

There are legitimate concerns about the cost of enlarged parliament (from 222 seats to 350) and paying for the Senate and the new counties. The main threat to sociopolitical stability in the medium term is the return of civil unrest on the scale experienced after the disputed election in December 2007.

Economic Management

The Government continues to maintain an expansionary fiscal policy from 2011, to boost economic growth, but will embrace gradual consolidation in 2013-16 to keep debt in check. The budget deficit for fiscal year 2011/12 (July-June) is forecast to rise to 6.5% of GDP, because of higher outlays on infrastructure and public sector wages, as well as the cost of implementing the new constitution. Revenue will be constrained by tax and duty reductions intended to help consumers to cope with higher inflation.

The Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) embraced additional monetary tightening in December 2011 by increasing the central bank rate (CBR) by 150 basis points to 18%, a record high for the measure, in a bid to curb inflation (which reached 19.7% in November). Commercial banks' lending rates have soared in line with the CBR to about 28% but will head downwards again, tracking the policy rate.

Economic Performance

While the country registered impressive economic growth rates up to 2007, the 2007/2008 political crisis reversed the gains, which the country is yet to achieve the pre-crisis level. The GDP grew by 2.6% in 2009 and 5.6% in 2010 but decelerated to about 4% in 2011. Both internal and external factors contributed to a reversal of major gains. The crisis resulted in cuts in certain development expenditures as budgetary resources had to be reallocated to fund activities arising from the effects of the violence, drought and food imports. The combination of output and employment losses and sharply rising inflation had a direct impact on poverty.

Economic performance has been fairly broad-based as domestic demand has taken on more significance in underpinning growth with the support of fiscal stimulus measures and accommodative monetary policy stances. Exports, rising public spending on infrastructure, increasing Foreign Direct Investment in extractive industries, good harvests and increasing agricultural productivity have contributed in driving economic growth.

“ The Government continues to maintain an expansionary fiscal policy from 2011, to boost economic growth, but will embrace gradual consolidation in 2013-16 to keep debt in check ”



Free primary education has improved the rate of primary school enrollment in Kenya with access for both the boy and the girl child.

Kenya has made tremendous efforts in implementing the MDGs since the process started in September, 2002. While the country is on course to achieve universal primary education due to the introduction of the free public primary education and reduction of HIV/AIDS as a result of the introduction of free antiretroviral (ARV) drugs in Government health facilities hence improving the survival rates of people living with HIV, other MDGs are still lagging behind. Specifically the other MDG's with poor ratings.

Poverty levels remain almost stagnant at 46.9% as of 2007/08. Although gender issues are being addressed by the new constitution that states women and men have the right to equal treatment including the right to equal opportunities in politics, economic, cultural and social spheres, actual implementation still remains wanting. However, the Government has pledged at least 30% of all Government appointments to go to women as part of the affirmative action to address the gender gap.

In 2008-09, the infant mortality rate was 52 deaths per 1,000 live births from 77 in 2003 while the under-five mortality rate was 74 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008/09 from 115 in 2003.

There has been impressive progress on prevention and control of malaria. The new push by government that each individual land owner should put at least 10% of land acreage under forest cover, and the aggressive conservation initiatives in the Mau Forest and the Aberdares Range show commitment towards the achievement of Goal number 7 target of reversing rate of deforestation and ensuring environmental sustainability. Kenya's Human Development Index (HDI) range is within the low human development countries category. The country's HDI at 0.509 gives Kenya a rank of 143 out of 187 countries with comparable data. The HDI of Sub-Saharan Africa as a region is at 0.463, which places Kenya above the regional average.



Taking MDG's to the people

Economic Outlook

The Government will pursue measures to enhance overall macroeconomic stability to pave way for the resumption of accelerated broad-based growth in the wake of numerous shocks that have been witnessed on the economy in recent months.

The measures are aimed at reducing the budget deficit to 5.1% of GDP and also to reduce inflation rate from 19.7% in November to 5% over the next two years, besides increasing foreign reserves to 4 months of import cover.

The main challenges in 2012 and 2013 period will be to facilitate growth and to correct macroeconomic imbalances in an environment of increased global fragility. The medium-term focus will remain geared towards tackling structural constraints.

An ongoing fiscal stimulus and structural reforms such as deregulation and privatization will promote economic activity, but tighter monetary policy and a global slowdown (with the attendant risk of double-dip recession) will act as constraints. Moreover, the policy environment will remain vulnerable to exogenous shocks, including drought and volatile commodity prices, and to political in-fighting in the run-up to the 2012 elections.

The Government will maintain an expansionary fiscal policy in 2012, to boost economic growth, but will embrace gradual consolidation in 2013-16 to keep debt in check.

The budget deficit for fiscal year 2011/12 (July-June) is forecast to rise to 6.5% of GDP, because of higher outlays on infrastructure and public sector wages, as well as the cost of implementing the new constitution and security operations. Despite the challenges, the economy is projected to grow by 5.3% in 2012 up from 4.5% in 2011.

Impact of the new constitution on the economy

The implementation of the constitution, especially the fiscal devolution is expected to have positive impact on economic development and poverty reduction across the 47 counties.

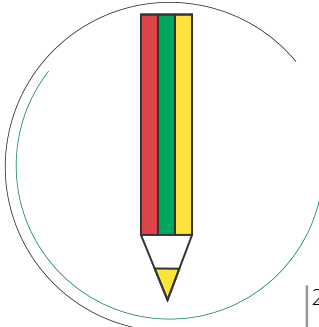
The equalization fund, if well targeted will help in the coming years reducing regional development imbalances. However, it is unclear on the infrastructures available or to be constructed for county operations including development roadmap for each of the 47 counties. Some counties will take development initiatives and come up with development strategies.

The efforts will be highly variable both within and across the counties. Some counties will grow faster due to resource endowments while others will lag behind due to a combination of factors (resources, security, human capacity etc). Each county will achieve differentiated growth while the entire country is likely to experience scattered development. A clear road map and development strategy for each of the 47 counties will likely shape up towards the end of 2012.

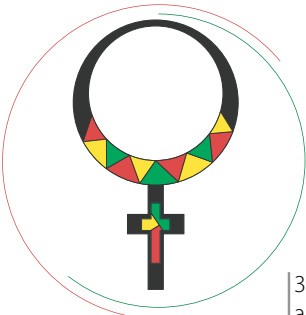
Millenium Development Goals (MDG'S)



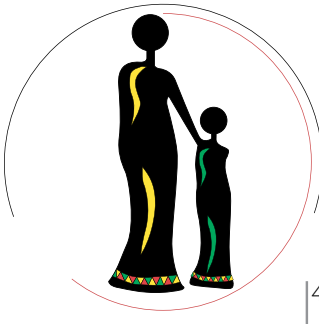
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger



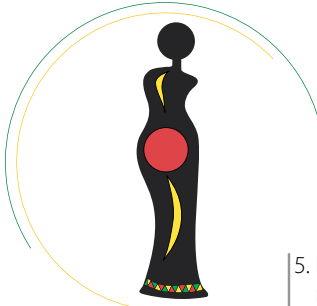
2. Achieve universal primary education



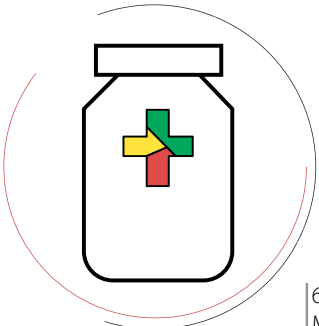
3. Promote gender equality and empower women



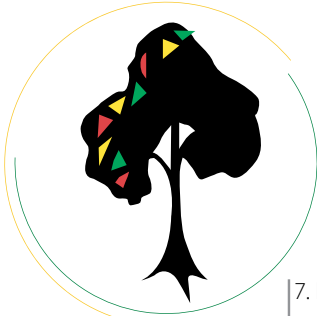
4. Reduce child mortality



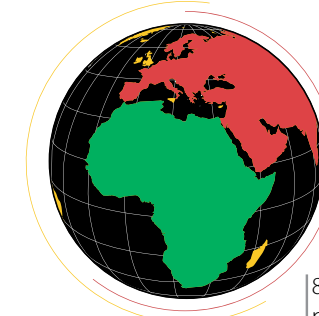
5. Improve maternal health



6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other disease



7. Ensure environment sustainability



8. Develop a global partnership for development

Helping the Country Achieve the Vision 2030 and MDGS

Helping the Country Achieve the Vision 2030 and MDGS
The Strategic Policy Advisory Unit (SPAU) of UNDP is supporting the development of the Vision 2030 online course which is being finalized.

The course promotes continuous sensitization of all Kenyans and partners on the Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plan (MTP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in a cost effective manner. In addition, the first review of the five years MTP, which ends in June 2013 was carried out.

UNDP will continue to support the Government as it develops the second MTP for 2013 to 2017. With the 2010 constitution that ushered in the devolved system of governance, UNDP is assisting the Government of Kenya develop county profiles that will assist regional government initiate county level development policies, plans and strategies.

UNDP also assisted the Government in the development of the national M&E policy, which is being finalized. In order to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, UNDP has launched the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) targeted at fast-tracking the lagging MDGs.

The SPAU in collaboration with the Government was successful in attracting attention to and support of the preparation of the Kenya MAF on maternal and neo-natal health by the UNDP Regional Bureau of Africa.

The SPAU and the Communication Unit also spearheaded the launch of the 2011 Global Human Development Report on Sustainability and Equity – A Better Future for All, in Kenya.



Hon. Peter Kenneth, Assistant Minister of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, presents the Overall 2011 MDG prize to Bomu Hospital in recognition of its work in fighting HIV & AIDS among the youth.

“ In order to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, UNDP has launched the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) targeted at fast-tracking the lagging MDGs ”



Recognizing involvement of the Private Sector in driving the achievement of the MDGs



UNDP through Amkeni Wakenya provides inclusive, neutral and efficient support to civil society for the advancement of democratic governance and reforms. Women in this photo go through the new constitution to understand their rights.

Fostering Democratic Governance in Kenya

Fostering Democratic Governance is a key pillar of UNDP work in Kenya. 2011 was a significant year for governance reforms in Kenya, coming against the backdrop of the promulgation of the Constitution in August 2010. UNDP was able to work with several stakeholders, both state and non-state, in providing effective support, both technical and financial to the reform process that the country was undergoing.

The Democratic Governance portfolio collaborates closely with a broad range of stakeholders including Government Ministries, Independent Commissions, civil society organizations, development partners and other UN agencies.

UNDP partners with the Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), Public Service Transformation Department and Performance Contracting Departments in the Office of the Prime Minister, Nepad/APRM Secretariat under the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Ministry of Local Government, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), commission on the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), Amkeni waKenya and various civil society partners, Uraia, Ministry of Gender and Ministry of Youth Affairs.

Following the promulgation of a new Constitution in August 2010, UNDP support focused on constitutional implementation, electoral reforms, devolution, progressive realisation of the Bill of Rights, public sector reforms and civic engagement to ensure education, awareness and participation of all Kenyans in the reform process.

In 2011, a number of national level forums were supported including the Conference on the Implementation of the Constitution, and the International Symposium on Devolved System of Government. At the regional level, there was the Conference of African Ministers of Public Service.

UNDP also engaged with the Ministry of Youth and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, and with civil society organisations to organize celebrations to mark the International Day of Democracy.

Effective support to the Constitutional Implementation Process

In order to effectively support the constitutional implementation process, UNDP supported the Government, offered financial and technical support to the Independent Electoral commission (IIEC) on electoral reforms, worked with the Prime Minister's office to launch the Public Sector Reforms Transformation Programme and supported the local government taskforce on devolved government, which resulted in the draft bills on devolution.

Realization of Human Rights and Gender equality

UNDP also helped the country match towards progressive realization of Human Rights and Gender Equality.

Some of the activities achieved included supporting public participation in policy legislative processes specifically devolution taskforce hearings and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation commission (TJRC) hearings.

The programme also assisted in the drafting of the Chief Justice Rules on the Sexual Offences Act for use in the special courts and establishment of the coordinating body of the Sexual Offences Act. It is evident that the winds of change are sweeping across Kenya. 2011 was undoubtedly a year that heralded major transformation in the governance of this country, which is necessary to ensure that the rule of law prevails and that the promises of the 2010 Constitution are gradually realized for all the citizens of this country.

“ 2011 was undoubtedly a year that heralded major transformation in the governance of this country which is necessary to ensure that the rule of law prevails and that the promises of the 2010 Constitution are gradually realized for all the citizens of this country ”

UNDP also supported women empowerment especially in safeguarding constitutional provisions on gender and the creation of the Prime Minister's round-table on engagement on gender issues in government policy.

UNDP is honoured to be a part of this transformation and we acknowledge the facilitation of our bilateral development partners for their support in making this happen and the cordial working relationships we enjoy with all stakeholders.

Building on our new constitution

Kenya is currently undergoing a critical stage since the promulgation of the new constitution in August 2010. We have since witnessed radical developments in our country that are geared at making this great nation even greater.

With the passage of the new constitution, we have had new institutions created and anchored into our constitution with a view to strengthening these institutions as they play a critical role in dispensing justice and fostering economic growth.

Aside from this, the new constitution has also called for the enactment of new laws that are in tandem with the changes witnessed in government operations and institutions created therefrom. Therefore, we have managed to pass the enabling laws that will make the constitution functional. Some of these include laws that established the Judicial Service Commission (JSC), the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) and the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). We now have all the required laws that were supposed to be enacted within one year as dictated by the new constitution.

Capacity building

In line with this, we have also successfully developed the national strategy for civic education that will allow us to carry out nationwide civic education that will be driven by the government but with the participation of all stakeholders.



Mr. Gichira Kibara, Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs.

We laud our continued collaboration with the UNDP before, during and after the passage of the new constitution. We held many forums to help create awareness amongst the electorate. Funding from the UNDP has enabled us to conduct induction workshops for all the new institutions created under the new constitution as well as expose them to international best practices. For instance, once the CIC was formed, we held an induction workshop for them that brought international experts to share their experiences on how to implement the new constitution. We also had an induction retreat for the board that was tasked with vetting the judges.

Electioneering

One of the critical institutions that have been formulated under the new constitution is the IEBC. The commission has only been operational recently and conducted its first by-election in Kitutu Masaba. We are currently working on an induction programme for the commission and we look forward to bringing international experts who will train them on how to conduct successful elections that are free and fair. We will also be preparing them to handle an election run-off, which would be a possibility.

We also expect to carry out a lot of civic awareness and voter education so that the electorate can be in a better position to vote in a proper manner noting that the general elections in 2012 will be much more complex than previous general elections. The IEBC has performed very well and was formulated through a very transparent process and we have confidence in them to successfully deliver free and fair elections in 2012. However this is dependent on many factors that include the awareness of the citizen and cooperation between the stakeholders participating in the electoral process. We, as a society, must be prepared to carry out free and fair elections; the citizenry must be disciplined, the security forces must play their role to enhance security and the political parties must play their role, to ensure free and fair elections.

We are happy that the former chair of the Interim Independent Elections and Boundaries Commission (IIEBC), the predecessor of the IEBC, has been retained and we have faith in him and the commission.

The IIEBC did a commendable job and were required to rise to very high standards within a very short time, but the infrastructure is still there; the secretariat and the staff were retained and we are therefore hoping that the good practices that we witnessed under the IIEBC will be carried over to the IEBC.

The IIEBC is credited for embracing technology and we are determined to continue with this trend. However, it must be said that there are some challenges towards the electronic registration and voting systems. These are both financial and technical. We have looked at some of these technologies and we are committed to this process, but the challenges of electronic voting are still being ironed out while the possibility of having an electronic voter registration exercise is in progress.

Lessons Learnt

Since the disputed elections in 2007, we have learnt many lessons. We have therefore developed the relevant infrastructure to address election malpractices, violence and insecurity. We now have the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) that addresses issues to do with hate speech. Hate speech has been identified as the primary cause of violence before, during and after elections and with these measures in place, we hope that these will not recur. We also have very strong laws to address political misconduct by political leaders under the Political Parties Act and in the Elections Act. The newly constituted Judiciary will also be required to respond very quickly should such incidences recur; the Kenya Police Force is also undergoing reforms.

In the run up to the general election in 2012, we are anticipating to conduct a successful voter registration exercise. We are targeting to register between 18 and 20 million voters before the general elections are called. Currently, we have already identified a strategy to carry out civic education and we are hoping to roll out the exercise together with other institutions and stakeholders in January 2012. We plan to have covered the entire country on this programme in about six months. The voter education exercise is set to be conducted closer to the election date. A cabinet decision has been made to support these programmes.

“Funding from the UNDP has enabled us to conduct induction workshops for all the new institutions created under the new constitution and expose them to international best practices”

Preparing for free and fair elections

One of these vital institutions created under the new constitution include the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC).

The new equality based constitution in 2010 ushered in a new beginning for Kenya. The constitution is seen as that vital element in helping the country transition into brighter future for the people of Kenya.

To properly implement the constitution, stronger national institutions are needed. One such institution created under the new constitution is the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), a body charged with managing elections in the country including the first general elections under the new constitution.

UNDP continues to support the electoral process in Kenya and the IEBC is one of the institutions that have benefited from electoral support. UNDP has assisted the elections body prepare for and manage elections in the country. In 2011, a number of by-elections were conducted by the IEBC with support from UNDP. In 2012, UNDP is working with other partners to set up funds that will avail technical and financial support to the General Elections in Kenya.

Some of the benefits of the basket funds are already being seen. According to Professor Yusuf Nzibo, an IEBC Commissioner, the commission is very grateful for the basket fund it has received from the UNDP.

The commissioner notes that the funding has been used to provide bridge training programmes for 28 election officials.

Intensive, Hands-on Training

The main focus of the hands-on-training programme supported by UNDP is to sufficiently train the election managers and staff at IEBC so as to prepare them for the general elections in 2012. After the bridge programme, the 28 election managers have gone on to train the election clerks and their deputies. This is to transfer the knowledge skills to the grassroots and enhance election management standards.

Voter Education

Aside from training the IEBC staff and election managers, the IEBC has put to use the funding from the UNDP towards voter education programmes in various parts of the country, especially where there have been by-elections.

In Kitutu Masaba, IEBC conducted extensive voter education programmes using national and local media. The IEBC, according to Commissioner Nzibo, has plans of conducting mock elections in Malindi and Kajiado North. This is to enhance the election preparations for the general elections in 2012.



*"The training programme offered by UNDP to me and other elections managers was intensive, hands-on programme that has helped me improve my skills and knowledge on how to conduct free and fair elections".
Said Abdi Sheikh Mohammed.*

From exclusion to Inclusion: Citizens Voices

Today, is a market day at Kaptembwa in Nakuru County. For Margaret Naliaka, 42 year-old mother of three school-going children, this means getting to the market at the crack of dawn and waiting till dusk, until all her farm products are sold.

Though interested in governance issues, her work leaves her with little time to attend public meetings. However, today is a market day with a difference.

A local Civil Society Organization (CSO) known as REPACTED, a local civil society organisation, supported by UNDP Amkeni Wakenya, has decided to hold its meeting on educating the public on the new Constitution at the market place.

Naliaka is elated. For the first time, she has been able to understand about the provisions of the new Constitution that has opened up the governance structure in the country. She now understands that there will be a new form of local government known as devolution that shall ensure that national resources are equitably distributed.

Through the County Assemblies, services such as health care and water will now be provided at the local level. She also understands that there will be affirmative action which will enable women to occupy a third of all public office.

She was already contemplating on vying for the position of a ward representative in the County Assembly. Naliaka is among the thousands of beneficiaries of the UNDP – Amkeni Wakenya Project, supporting the Implementation of the Constitution. Amkeni funded over 69 new organizations in 2011 they were all focusing on engaging citizens in the implementation process.

While a majority of Kenyans had voted overwhelmingly for the Constitution, very few understood the provisions and benefits that the new dispensation would bring. Many citizens were facilitated to air their views on various mechanisms involving the implementation.

In particular Amkeni funded CSOs in areas of human rights, especially economic and social cultural rights, access to justice to the poor and marginalized and the establishment of people centered devolved government.

“ The Country will also be going to the General elections in 2012 for the first time under the new constitutional dispensation. Towards this end, Amkeni organized a forum for 300 civil society organisations week. Themed: Elections 2012 are we Prepared? ”



Funding for this was provided through the support of the Embassies of Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, The European Union and UNDP.

The Country will also be going to the General elections in 2012 for the first time under the new constitutional dispensation. Towards this end, Amkeni organized a forum for more than 300 civil society organisation week: Themed: Elections 2012 are we Prepared?

During this meeting held in the Central Region of Nyeri, various discussions centered on the level of preparedness of the electoral management body, the police and other bodies such as National Cohesion and Integration were addressed.

Civil Society Organizations also committed themselves to providing civic education before the elections are held.



Disasters are a major threat to human progress. In 2011 Kenya was faced with a severe drought and to assist the communities in Northern Kenya, UNDP is building their ability to quickly recover their lives by providing seeds, damming water and restocking livestock for the most affected.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

Disaster losses continue to impact communities in Kenya with grave consequences. Kenya experienced severe drought in 2011 described as the worst drought to face the Horn of Africa in 60 years. This cost Kenya billions of shillings. The drought affected three quarter of the country especially in the North Eastern, Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast provinces affecting 3.75 million people mainly the pastoralists, farmers in marginal agricultural areas and the urban poor.

The Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery unit (DRR & R) supports Government and other stakeholders to minimize the humanitarian and development impact of natural and man-made disasters through enhancing institutional capacity for DRR, information collection, dissemination and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into development plans.

The DRR unit supported Government through four main projects; Joint Host Community Project, Post-Election Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project, Drought Recovery Project and Disaster Risk Management Project.

Disaster Risk Management Project

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the substantial reduction of disaster losses in the lives, social, economic and environmental assets of communities. In 2010, the project supported capacity development of 504 key government officials at national, provincial and district levels in disaster risk management.



Knowledge and information on common hazards was enhanced through mapping of risk, hazards & vulnerabilities in Coast, North Eastern, Eastern and Rift Valley. This information will inform future disaster preparedness and development plans in these regions. Based on the hazard mapping, six schools were trained on common hazards, the students in these schools formed disaster risk reduction clubs and are sensitizing fellow students and surrounding communities on DRR.

Refugee Host Community Project

The overall objective of the project is to reduce violent conflicts and improve the living conditions of the targeted affected communities, mitigate the severe effects of the cyclical drought common in the areas of where the Host Communities live through, provision of basic services and security, peace building and community skills in resource management, and support to income generating activities.



The Government was further supported to formulate a National Disaster Risk Management Strategic Plan, a critical document for mainstreaming DRR and implementation of the draft disaster management policy.

The project contributed to improved food security through capacity building for community members and promotion of dry lands farming techniques and water harvesting technologies. 24 contour bands were constructed to harvest water on the farm, each contour bands constituting 2 acres of land.



Lucy Njeri Njoroge who is a beneficiary of the programme that has enabled her pay fees for her 3 children

Through the project, 9 dairy goat breeders were distributed to the community, this will improve the breed of the local goats within the community increasing availability of milk for the households.

Environmental conservation was also promoted through clearing the invasive “prosopis juliflora,” 40 hectares of land was cleared and trees planted to create a greenbelt translating to more grazing land and water for the community.

Communities were also supported to start income generating activities through provision of grants as seed capital. Six women groups were each supported with Ksh. 122,000.

Some of the groups used the money to purchase camels, goats from which they sell milk for income, other members opened kiosks using this grant.

The members of groups who were assisted have now established a source of income and are therefore able to meet basic needs. Access to basic education targeting girls was supported through construction of 2 classrooms. Following the construction of the 2 classrooms, the project attracted more support from the Constituency Development Fund that provided funding for an additional 6 classrooms. The school has now enrolled 263 ECD pupils and has been registered as a fully-fledged primary school with 177 boys and 117 girls, a total 294 pupils in the school.

“The DRR & R unit supports Government and other stakeholders to minimize the humanitarian and development impact of natural and man made disasters”

Post Election Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project

The Post Elections Livelihoods Recovery project contributes to the restoration and reintegration of those affected by the post election violence through restoration of livelihoods. Livelihoods were restored through provision of seeds to more than 2,000 farming households, promotion of fish farming to about 200 households, training in business skills development for 500 women and youth and provision of 48 in-calf heifers through rotate a cow concept. From the 48 in-calf heifers, 25 calved down and the calves were distributed to the next line beneficiaries.

Through these initiatives, households now have a source of income through sale of harvested farm produce, milk and small business started skill development training. These households also have a source of income and are no longer dependent; They buy their own food and educate their children



Janet Chengo now spends less time fetching firewood, thanks to her energy saving jiko.



A former IDP happily serves his customers having set up a tailoring business.

The youth were also engaged through Kazi Kwa Vijana to rehabilitate community assets that support livelihoods activities. Through this initiative, 2 water dams were distilled, which now provide water for both animals and domestic use. To further empower the communities, funds were given to 48 identified groups. Each group received a grant of Ksh. 50,000 to expand ongoing income generating activities.

Horn of Africa Drought

Towards the end the year, the unit received USD 1.4M from BCPR to respond to the drought experienced in the year. The drought described as one of the worst in 60 years affected three quarter of the country especially in the North Eastern, Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast provinces affecting 3.75 million people mainly the pastoralists, farmers in marginal agricultural areas and the urban poor.

The project aims to contribute to recovery from drought impact and enhance resilience capacities at national, county and community levels especially targeting women and youth groups. Start up activities were implemented in the year. Key interventions for this project are planned for 2012.

Building resilient livelihoods

Reclaimed Dam provides water for 1600 people, builds community cohesion and recovers lost livelihoods.

Reclaimed Dam provides water for 1600 people, builds community cohesion and recovers lost livelihoods. For several years, Sosio Ray Farm Dam, a vital and sole source of water, was at the centre of conflict by the Sosio community of about 300 people in Kenya's Rift Valley Province in western Kenya.

This was as a result of diminished water resources due to low rainfall in the last five years, climate change, deforestation and population growth resulted in people fighting over water in their homes and for their animals. The conflict intensified during the 2007 elections, resulting in hundreds of people being displaced and losing their livestock and other personal effects.

Since then, The United Nations Development Programme peace and conflict experts have been working with community members and the Kenyan Government to recover the livelihoods of up to 1600 people who had been displaced or lost their property in the fighting.

Seventy young men and women from different ethnic groups were trained in peace building and conflict prevention skills such as being able to identify hot spots, early, and as use of informal means of conflict prevention. The community is now able to monitor any risks of violence and incidences, which are reported to the elders and police for action.

They were also trained in entrepreneurship skills such as dairy

and horticultural farming. "We do not anticipate conflict in the 2012 elections as we saw in the last elections; this dam has brought us all together as one community. Furthermore, the youth who were idle and used to perpetrate the violence are now engaged in some economic activity such as horticultural farming and dairy keeping thanks to this dam," said Francis Kirwa, a local chief.

UNDP funded the reconstruction of the Ray Farm dam at US\$10,000 through the Post-Election Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project.

The dam was cleaned and refilled with water by 300 youth. It had not been used for months because it had been filled with silt, weeds and reeds. The Dam now provides water throughout the dry season for more than 300 families. In addition, more than 1000 cattle drink from the dam every day.

The Post Election Reconstruction Project is also being implemented in four other counties in Kenya, which had been adversely affected by the post-election violence in Kenya. In 2009, more than 12,000 post-elections violence victims in Nakuru, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Kisumu were provided with small-scale farming tools, seeds, to start their lives again. Markets for crops which were burnt/destroyed have been rebuilt and communities now have a central place to sell their farm produce and livestock.

“ We do not anticipate conflict in the 2012 elections as we saw in the last elections; this dam has brought us all together as one community”



Mzee Njenga attends to cattle provided through the UNDP Post-Elections Violence recovery project. He lost all his possessions in the 2008 violence, which included 8 cows, a house and a granary full of farm produce.

Restoring lives after Post-election violence

Following the post-election violence of 2007 and early 2008 more than 600,000 people were displaced in the country, many lost their land, property and did not have a means of survival. To assist the post-elections violence victims, UNDP developed a project to assist them settle down and recover their livelihoods.

Following the post-election violence of 2007 and early 2008, more than 600,000 people were displaced in the country, many lost their land, property and did not have a means of survival. To assist the post-elections violence victims, UNDP developed a project to assist them settle down and recover their livelihoods.

Kitale and Molo in the Rift Valley were some of the areas badly affected by the violence. The Post-Elections Violence Recovery project therefore targeted displaced communities in these two locations.

Kitale – Motikachi Self-Help Group

Motikachi Self Help Group was started by internally displaced persons in Kitale. To help them recover their lives, UNDP has trained this group on entrepreneurship skills and offered a cash boost of 150,000 Kenya Shillings to the group to support their micro-finance activities.

The new funding from UNDP will help advance table-banking at the Motikachi Self Help Group through attractive interest rates.

Currently, the members are borrowing at an interest rate of 10 per cent, but with the new funding from the UNDP, the members will borrow loans at an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum. This will encourage more borrowing and quick repayments from the members.

Among some of the beneficiaries include:

- Gladys Kimuma, with the small loan she obtained from the table banking group, Gladys has been able to start a small restaurant in the village that is doing very well. She now employs about five workers and is able to pay school fees for her children.
- Peter Omwenga Momanyi is a local tailor in Kachibora Village. Peter is also the secretary of the Motikachi Self-Help Group. He received a loan from the group that helped him to restart his tailoring business. He was able to buy a sewing machine from the loan and today, he has gone from strength to strength and has bought four sewing machines. Peter credits the entrepreneurial skills and loan from the group for having pumped new life into his business.



Peter Momanyi is all smiles after his customer service training enabled his business flourish beyond imagination.

Molo – Nyakiambi Wendani Dairy Self-Help Group

Molo is yet another region that was hugely affected by the PEV. Area residents were displaced while their cattle were stolen and their houses burnt. In Nyakiambi Village, more than 61 families were affected by the PEV.

However, a new programme that is targeted at improving the affected residents' livelihoods has been on-going under the Nyakiambi Wendani Dairy Self-Help Group. The group was started with the view of helping the affected people start and develop a successful dairy industry.

With support from UNDP through the Ministry of Livestock, the affected residents were first inducted and trained on better cattle-keeping skills that will allow them to better care for the cattle.

Through the programme, 12 families were granted a heifer each. The multiplier effect of the programme would extend to other families as they were required to grant a calf to another family that did not have a heifer.

Effects of the programme were felt almost immediately as the members were now able to have milk in their homes and sell the excess milk as a new revenue source.

- Esther Muthoni Macharia, 43, is one of the villagers who received a 5 month-old calf. She notes that she will take care of the calf so that she can be in a position to earn a living from selling milk from the heifer in a few months' time.



A lady receives a 5 Month-old heifer through a programme designed to foster peace and empower communities in Nyakiambi village in Molo



Leadership

Ludfine Anyango (Center), a programme officer with UNDP, was recognized for her leadership in championing women's leadership to end AIDS

Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS

The UN Joint team hopes to see a drop in the prevalence rates from the current 6.3 %

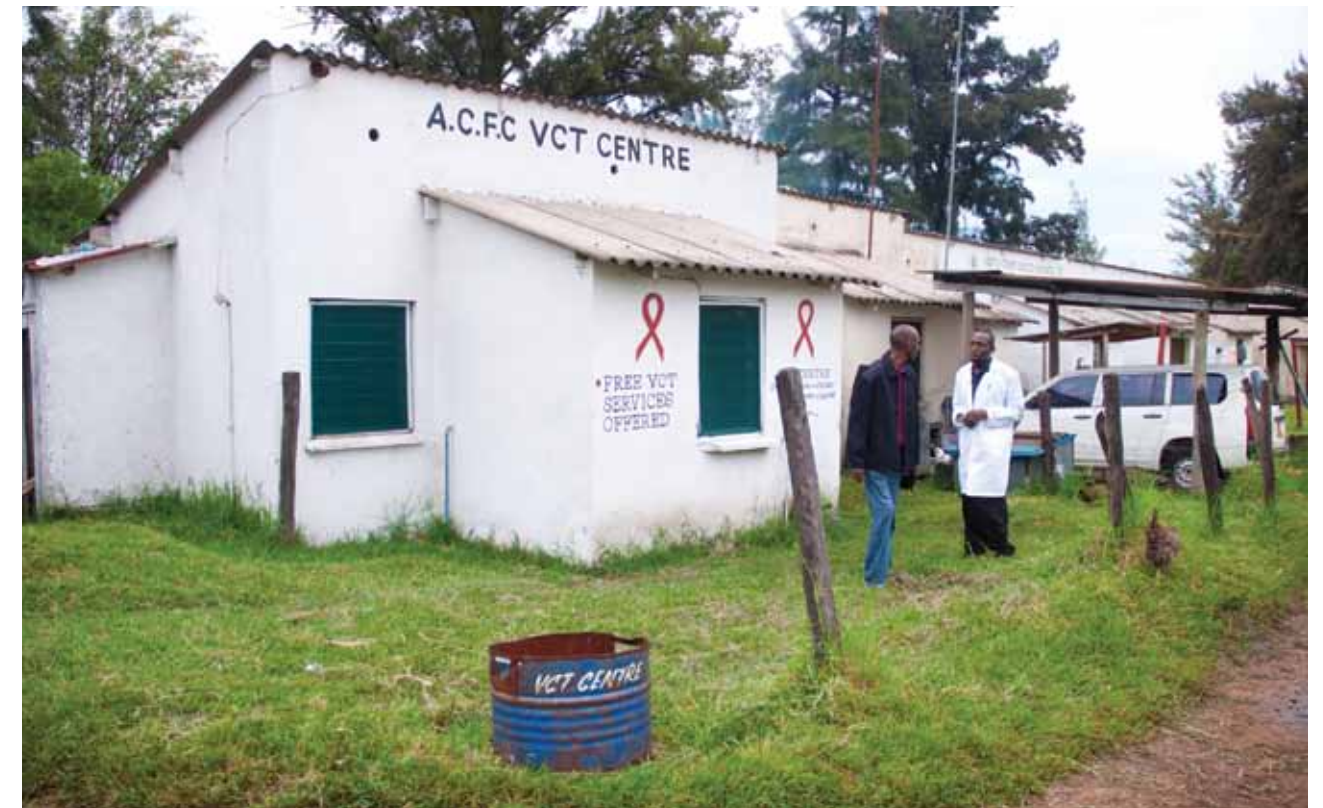
The Joint UN team on AIDS and the UN Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS were established in the year 2007 to run for 5 years and aim to provide the UN system, one mechanism and consolidated tool for joint accountability, effective design, implementation and monitoring of its contribution to the national response to HIV.

It is made up of all UN staff working on HIV interventions who have the responsibility of providing technical guidance and support on behalf of the UN system as well as developing, implementing and monitoring the Joint UN programme. It comprises of 35 core members representing the participating agencies and is led by the UNAIDS country coordinator. Oversight for this team is provided by the UN country team, which is chaired by the UN Resident coordinator.

It's implemented by the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) and the Ministry of Planning National Development and Vision 2030, the programme aims to have an equitable human rights and gender-based multisectoral response to HIV mainstreamed, operationalized and sustained in planning and budgets as well as sectoral programmes and policies. It also aims to enhance capacity building of HIV in the six key sectors of education, agriculture, transport, governance, justice, law and order and security.

Some of the key highlights of 2011:

- The first National Leadership forum for Women Living with HIV and AIDS (WLHIV) was held in October 2011. Following the forum, action plans were developed around sustainable financing, promotion of prevention for women as well as recognition of the achievements of WLHIV over the years.
- A national convention for religious leaders on HIV prevention was held in November.
- In partnership with NACC and the Ministry of Planning, UNDP provided Training services to District Development Officers and Planning officers to ensure HIV budgeting
- HIV assessment conducted to identify gaps in HIV preparedness and response in drought and flood prone areas in Kenya.
- Fact finding missions to six drought/flood prone areas (Turkana, Mandera, Isiolo, Tana Delta, Kwale and Budalangi/Nyando) to monitor preparedness and responses for HIV prevention, care and treatment during drought and flood contingency planning.



The Agro-Chemical and Food Company VCT center, whose programme has managed to reduce stigma and reduce the scourge by 80%

- Six Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were supported through Letters of Agreement to promote life skills among the vulnerable women through Farmers Field and Life Schools in the Post Election affected districts of Wareng and Eldoret East, the Eastern Kenya drought affected districts of Mwingi Central, Kyuso, Tseikuru, and Mumoni and the Kakuma refugees and their host community in Turkana West.
- Formation of a national Gender Technical working group of which UNDP is part of.
- Informal sector mapping conducted and disseminated by KPSAN through the support of UNDP, UNAIDS, ILO and FKE. The objective of the exercise was to assess the existing HIV and AIDS interventions within the informal sector; to assess key needs in relation to HIV and AIDS in the informal private sector and the extent to which the informal sector strategies meet those needs
- First Annual private sector best practice symposium on HIV and AIDS was also used as a platform to enhance capacity on the development of workplace policies with special emphasis on the NCoP and the Recommendations No. 200.

Prevention of HIV infection remains key to reversing the pandemic in the country.

2012 will see a review of the HIV prevalence rates in the country and this will be done through the Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey. The UN Joint team hopes to see a drop in the prevalence rates from the current 6.3 % as a result of the efforts that have been put in by the joint team.

In 2012, we also look forward to the passing of the National AIDS Control Council (NACC) bill so as to have it operate as a commission which will strengthen its response to the scourge. We also hope to have the HIV equity tribunal fully operational to provide an avenue of redress to aggrieved persons living with HIV.

Other activities of major impact will include: carrying out a national stigma index; sensitization of People Living with HIV on their rights in the new constitution and stakeholders sensitization on the implication of the new constitution on HIV and AIDS.

Fighting HIV & AIDS at the workplace

Working with the Federation of Kenya Employers (FKE), an umbrella body for all employers in Kenya, UNDP has developed projects that assist companies and employees fight HIV and AIDS at the workplace.

These projects aim to eradicate stigmatization of the infected workers as well as to create awareness to the non-affected workers on how to protect themselves.

One company that has benefited from this project is the Nyanza-based Agro Chemicals and Food Company (AC&FC).

Reduced infection rates

At Agro Chemicals and Food Company, the sensitization programme has been very successful as it has reversed the perception of the workers at the factory and the entire community.

According to Dickson Muli, the Deputy Human Resource Manager, AC&FC was one of the companies that was hugely affected by the HIV/AIDS scourge due to the high infection rates witnessed in the area.

The company lost many employees and family members due to HIV/AIDS-related complications.

This led the company to implement new policies that would address the situation and sensitize its workforce on the dangers of having unprotected sex and how to deal with infected people. The funding from UNDP channelled through the FKE, has been used for training purposes on HIV prevention at the AC&FC. This has been instrumental as it has helped bring down the infection rates by as much as 80 per cent.

“Back then, the disease was seen as a curse or chira by the locals and infected persons were often neglected and looked down upon since they were considered a cursed lot”



Models pose in creative attire made out of condoms. This is part of a campaign to promote use of condoms to fight HIV and AIDS among the youth.

Demystifying the curse

In the past, the disease was seen as a curse or 'chira' by the locals and infected persons were often neglected and demeaned upon since they were considered a cursed lot. It was taboo to speak about the disease and the villagers would not even call the disease by its name.

However, since the sensitization programme started at the company through get-togethers such as family meetings that were held every quarter to educate the employees and people from the neighbouring communities, the perception of HIV/AIDS as a curse has slowly changed. The community and workers at the factory have become more open and now know better on how to protect themselves and how to take care of infected persons. This has led to increased testing by the employees and the community members to determine their HIV status.

Through the programme, the AC&FC has also been involved in free supply of male and female condoms using dispensers that have been placed at the company premises and in the villages close to the factory.

So far, the company supplied more than 400 male condoms every month and they have now started distributing and sensitizing the community on the use of female condoms. Using this model, other companies from the area have benefited from the programme at the AC&FC.

The successful implementation of the model could be replicated at other companies across the country to help infected workers cope better with the disease while non-infected workers learn how best to protect themselves from getting infected. The community at large can learn not to stigmatize infected persons.



Conservation:

"To those devoid of imagination, a blank place on the map is a useless waste; to others, the most valuable part."

Energy, Environment and Climate Change Response

The Energy, Environment and Climate Change (EECCU) team at UNDP Kenya works with the Kenyan Government, local and international NGOs, Civil Society Groups, local communities, development partners and other stakeholders to help secure the environmental conditions crucial to reducing poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. During 2011, the team's primary focus was on climate change, biodiversity conservation, access to sustainable energy and mainstreaming of environmental considerations in national planning. The above thematic focus area's needs were addressed through a diverse portfolio of projects. However, there was a special focus on national climate change capacity development work in support of sustainable, low-carbon and climate-resilient development path-way.

Climate Change

Kenya is a country that is particularly at risk from the impacts of climate change because of its geography and reliance on rain-fed agriculture, pastoral livestock production systems and tourism, which are all heavily dependent on a fragile ecosystem. Climate change technical and capacity development support to Kenya in 2011 focused on enhancing the national capacity for long-term planning. This approach seeks to help the Kenyan Government manage the inherent uncertainties of climate change through enhanced leadership capacities, policies, financial and information access. A wide range of capacity development support under climate change included targeted workshops and specialized trainings including setting up of offices across Government line ministries, private and public sector institutions. In 2011, highlights of UNDP activities in support of the national climate change mitigation programs

included the promotion of demand side grid energy management and the promotion of "clean" cooking technologies. These activities were carried out through ongoing UNDP and Government of Kenya integrated development frameworks.

The Kenya Standards and Labeling Program under the Ministry of Industrialization is one example of such frameworks. The project that is implemented through the Ministry of Industrialization and Kenya Bureau of Standards (KBS) seeks to reduce energy (electricity) Related CO₂ emissions in the country by introducing energy efficiency standards and labels for selected appliances and equipment in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors. The expected end-product of this ambitious program will be the introduction and adoption of Government certified national minimum energy performance standards and labels. The standards and labels are expected to take effect in 2012.

Access to Sustainable Energy Services

UNDP Kenya supports sustainable energy access initiatives to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development objectives at both local and national levels. In 2011, the EECCU team work in Kenya focused on popularizing affordable innovative household energy technologies and "clean" fuels - including bio-ethanol. Two key activities under this area included support to the development of sustainable charcoal production technologies and the on-going household energy bio-ethanol pilot project in Western Kenya.

This bio-ethanol project looks to test the economics, technical design and acceptability potential of bio-ethanol cooking technology as an affordable low-income household energy alternative to kerosene. EECCU has also been working closely with the Ministry of Energy through the on-going 4 years Energy Access Program. This program is designed to strengthen the development of renewable energy registrations and policy frameworks. UNDP places emphasis on access to affordable renewable energy in recognition of the role it plays in poverty reduction and the promotion of gender equity.

mapping of Community Conserved Areas (CCAs); buffer zones and core protection areas; development of management plans for the CCAs and Buffer Zone and support of forest management plans.

The Kenya Coastal Forests Protected Areas System project activities in 2011 focused on enhancing the Government's efforts on biodiversity conservation in the coastal forests of Kenya. The current coastal forests in Kenya are remnants of former large forest landscapes. Some of these coastal forests are called "kayas" that double up as sacred, religious and cultural shrines for the coastal communities.

Main-Streaming Environmental Management in National Planning

One of UNDP's mandates in the environment sector - is to support the enhancement of national capacity in the management of the environment and natural resources through an integrated approach. In 2011, EECCU continued to support the government of Kenya efforts to integrate environmental and

“ UNDP places emphasis on access to affordable renewable energy in recognition the role it plays in poverty reduction and the promotion of gender equity. ”

Targeted trainings, workshops and a variety of reports/tools were developed through the sustainable energy access program.

Biodiversity Conservation

UNDP Kenya bio-diversity conservation programs are geared towards helping communities maintain and benefit from their biodiversity and ecosystems. Well balanced biodiversity and ecosystems underpin human welfare and economic development, and provide the poor with food security, fuel, shelter and other vital livelihoods including reduced vulnerability to climate change. UNDP Kenya's flagship biodiversity conservation project, the Kenya Protect Area Network Project is working with the government, local communities and other stakeholders to ensure sustainable management of critical Montane forests in Western Kenya. The key accomplishment under this project in 2011 included the establishment of local biodiversity monitoring teams,

energy planning dimensions into poverty reduction strategies and other national development frameworks. This approach is critical in strengthening the role of communities and of women in particular in promoting sustainable development. The Poverty and Environment Project (PEI) in Kenya continued to support the development and production of the National Environment Action Plans and District Environment Action Plans based on economic assessment studies.

A report on the contribution of Kenya's environment and natural resources to economic growth showing the "poverty link" issued was produced. PEI also supported the formulation of a draft national environment policy for Kenya - that consequently informed the formulation of ministerial and national-level monitoring indicators. The project also supported the production, printing and dissemination of 148 District Development Plans in which environmental links to poverty reduction were highlighted and integrated into the plans.

Conserving Forests to improve livelihoods

The environment across the world continues to be threatened by a number of factors including climate change and increased human activity. Countries therefore need a deliberate effort to protect their environment, more specifically making forest covers. Communities across the country are deliberate efforts to protect their environments and boost the forest cover from a meagre 3% to 10%.

The environment across the world continues to be threatened by a number of factors including climate change and increased human activity.

Countries therefore need a deliberate effort to protect their environment more specifically forest covers. Communities across the country are deliberate efforts to protect their environments and boost the forest cover from a meagre 3% to 10%.

With support from the United Nations Development Programme, a new community initiative that seeks to protect and preserve the remaining forest ecosystems in Kenya is being executed. The programme seeks to help protect the North Nandi forest, South Nandi forest, Cherangani forest and Kakamega forest while at the same time enhancing livelihoods for the communities living close to these forests.

The programme also provides the residents with information geared towards making the communities benefit from the

forest preservation and creating income. Thus; the community members are trained and sensitized on the benefits of generating activities within and without the protected areas.

The programme is a four-year project that is co-financed by the GEF to the tune of US\$ 4.5 million and the UNDP to the tune of US\$ 500,000. The programme started in 2011 is expected to conclude in 2014.

The programme targets 95,000 hectares of protected land. Out of this, 65,000 hectares will comprise purely of a nature reserve for biodiversity conservation while another 20,000 hectares will act as a buffer zone to the protected natural forests.

The remaining 10,000 hectares will comprise of identified areas with settlement landscapes, relics of forests and riverine ecosystems. This zone will also provide migratory corridors for animals to allow them to move from one forest ecosystem to the other and hence enrich the genetic pool of the biodiversity.

Planting trees for income

Jonah Koech, 35, a local farmer living on the edge of the South Nandi Forest is one of the people that have benefited from the Forest Conservation programme. He is involved in the woodlot programme that allows him to protect the South Nandi ecosystem while at the same time giving him a new source of income.

According to Jonah, Nature Kenya was instrumental in recruiting and training him on the programme in 2009. Nature Kenya provided him with about 1,000 eucalyptus tree seedlings that he planted on a one-acre piece of land. Jonah has a four-acre farm.

generating schemes such as fish farming, bee-keeping and guided bird-watching walks in the forest that has created jobs for the local youth.

With the local community benefiting from the forest, the area residents now have a sense of ownership to the forest as they are benefiting from its existence and are therefore actively involved in its protection.

The local community forest guards work closely with officers from the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) to discourage poachers and logging within the forest.



Jonah Koech – Farmer, Koibem Village in his woodlot.

From this venture, Jonah expects to sell the trees to the Kenya Power Company as electricity poles in less than four years. Each pole costs Kenya Shillings (Kes) 3,000. He therefore expects to make at least Kes. 3 million once the trees mature. Says he: "This will change my life completely."

Jonah is also involved in the local sensitization programme that trains the local tea farmers on conservation issues within and without the forest.

Through the programme, Jonah and the community living in Koibem Village in Chebkumia Location, Nandi South, has greatly benefited from the venture as it has created new income-

Adds Jonah: "The project has eased the pressure on the forest land since many families can source for their fuel wood directly from their farms."

Jonah says, the community in Koibem Village has been empowered economically by protecting the forest and living in harmony with it.

Bird Watching

The conservation of the forest cover in the South Nandi Forest has allowed a dedicated youth group to earn a living from the protected forest. The South Nandi Forest boasts some unique plant and animal species that cannot be found elsewhere.



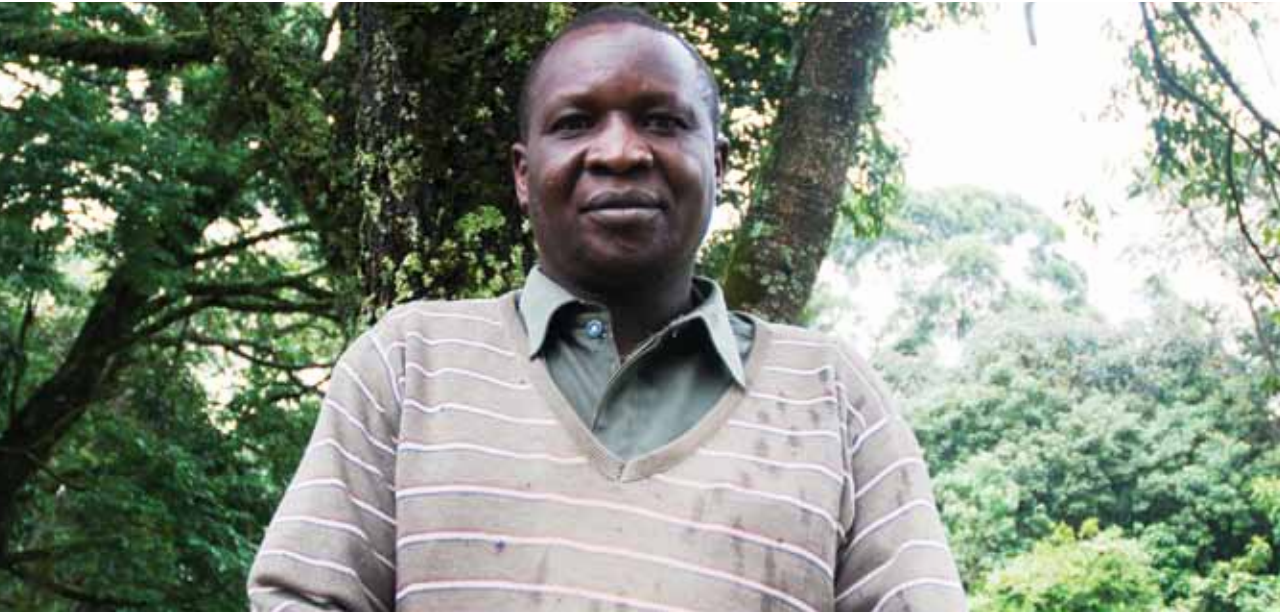
Enthusiastic birdwatchers in South Nandi forest admire the unique birds that inhabit the forest.

- The forest boasts of more than 100 resident and migratory bird species. Among some of the unique birds found in the forest include:
- Turner’s Eremomela (Eremomela turneri). The bird has a black band across the lower throat and a chestnut forehead patch extending back over the eyes and a white throat.
 - Chubb’s Cisticola (Cisticola c. chubbi) is another unique bird found within the forest. The bird resembles the Hunter’s Cisticola, but has a shorter tail and a brighter rufous on the crown and nape.
 - Other unique birds found within the forest also include the Great Blue Turacco (Corythaeda cristata), the Ross’s Turacco (Musophaga rossae) and the Hartlamb’s Turacco (Tauracco hartlaubi).

Herbalists

Traditional forms of medicine are still widely used in Kenya. In the villages around the South and North Nandi Forests, local herbalists have greatly benefited from the protected forest land since they can access the forest.

Within the forest, the herbalists harvest tree barks, leaves and roots from a wide range of trees and plants. They produce a wide range of herbal concoctions that are used to cure various ailments such as fever, erectile dysfunction, malaria, stomach aches among many others.



Dr. George K. Bitok, a herbalist derives all his medicines from the Nandi forest



Janet Chengo’s life has been enriched by the cooking baskets, which she makes and sells

“With support from the United Nations Development Programme, a new community initiative that seeks to protect and preserve the remaining forest ecosystems in Kenya is being executed”

Energy-saving stoves - Janet Chengo
To help further conserve the forest cover in the region, the local women have turned to other forms of energy-saving for their cooking needs. They have come up with a new energy-saving stove that is made from locally available materials such as reeds, waste from sheets and polythene bags. The stove constitutes a hand-woven reed basket that is lined with the waste from sheets on the inside.

A black polythene sheet is stitched to cover the form sheet. A lid made in the same way is also added. Black polythene sheets are used to help retain as much heat as possible. Using the energy-saving stoves, the local women use less wood fuel for their cooking. Janet Chengo is a local village woman who makes the energy-saving stoves from her house. She is also involved in a programme that teaches the local women on how to make the energy-saving stoves.

The GEF small grants programme

The Small Grants programme is a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on behalf of the other GEF Implementing agencies

Launched in 1992, SGP disburses grants directly to communities through registered non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) for initiatives that deliver global environmental benefits while enhancing the well-being and livelihoods of communities.

Under the focal area of biodiversity conservation, communities in Kenya have established income-generating activities, such as trout farming, eco-tourism, silk worm rearing and butterfly farming as a means to reduce reliance on forests and timber products, both terrestrial and marine. To assist communities address energy needs, Small Grants Programme promotes the installation of energy efficient stoves in schools and homes.

“In the coming years, 2012 – 2015, SGP Kenya is poised to increase the number of projects funded under the Small Grants programme.”

This is in addition to championing adoption of renewable energy technologies. Biogas units in particular, have been very popular in highland areas, where zero grazing is practiced and water is readily available.

In the coming years, 2012 – 2015, SGP Kenya is poised to increase the number of projects funded under the Small Grants programme.

The thrust of SGP's work will be to build the capacity of community-based institutions, to take advantage of the opportunities created in new policies, to enable communities to play a role in the decision-making processes and management of the natural resources, upon which their livelihoods depend.

Examples of community institutions that will benefit from GEFSGP funds include Community Forest Associations (CFAs), conservancy communities and Beach Management Units.



Natural resources are key in community development.



Peace:

Peace is not merely a distant goal that we seek, but a means by which we arrive at that goal.

Reducing poverty and accelerating progress towards MDGs in Kenya

The Poverty Reduction Unit of UNDP Kenya is working to reduce poverty and accelerate progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by supporting pro-poor economic growth, private sector and inclusive market development in Kenya. UNDP Kenya's strategy on Poverty Reduction seeks to provide low-income people with the tools and resources to lift themselves out of poverty through private sector initiatives at the national and county levels.

The activities incorporate low-income people, earning less than two dollars a day, into value chains as customers, employees, producers, entrepreneurs and distributors while providing them with greater access to markets, goods and services. The unit also provides support to HIV/Aids interventions. While building on the new Constitution and supporting the Kenyan Government towards achieving the MDGs,

National Economic and Social Council Public-Private Sector Dialogue (NESC PP)

This dialogue platform contributes to the improvement of the business environment through the formulation and implementation of policies, laws and regulations conducive to private sector development.

The project facilitates NESC to undertake public-private sector dialogues on the basis of solid analysis and informed data.

Private Sector Development/Donor Coordination Unit

This project supports interventions to fast-track implementation of the Government's Private Sector Development Strategy. The programme supports the Private Sector Department in implementation of the PSDS and provides grants to support interventions that are geared towards the goals of PSDS.

A component of this programme is the Institutional and Capacity Building of Business Member Organizations (BMOs), which supports capacity building and advocacy for BMOs representing Micro and Small Enterprises. The programme aims to identify and support markets/value chains that contribute to significant employment creation and/or improved access to goods and services for the poor.

Kenya National Youth Development and Training (KNYD&T) Programme

This programme focuses on enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities for the Kenyan youth through entrepreneurship development and support to support of Youth Polytechnics.

The result areas for this programme include supporting selected youth employment initiatives, promoting entrepreneurial culture amongst the youth and enhancing their capacity to provide business development services; enhancing the capacity of Youth polytechnics (YP) to offer market driven skills and mainstreaming YP training within the national Technical, Industrial, Vocational, and Entrepreneurship Training (TIVET). These interventions are aimed at transforming youth from job seekers to job creators and hence contribute to the development of the MSME sector which promises to be a key source for employment creation and an engine for economic growth.

Youth Employment Regional Programme

The main objectives of this programme are to generate decent employment for young people and to promote social cohesion. Through support to formulation/design and implement appropriate pro-poor policies that will facilitate the intergartion of vulnerable groups into the employment market. These objectives will be linked to capacity building through skills development for increased youth employment opportunities; the creation of an enabling environment for enterprise development to facilitate paid employment and self employment; the promotion of policies to foster social, economic and political intergration. This programme is implemented with technical and financial support of UNDP and funded by the Spanish Cooperation.



Mr. Kioko attending to a spinach garden. The group made about USD 12,000 last year due to improved farming techniques



Women harvest French beans at the 10 acre farm the group made close to USD 12,000 last year due to improved farming techniques

District Business Solution Centers (DBSC)

The project aims at providing business development services to the youth, women and Micro Small Enterprises (MSEs) at the districts and the lower levels and improving livelihoods. It also aims at creating employment and decreasing income poverty in Kenya in the millennium districts as well as in the areas heavily affected by post election violence.

In order to achieve this, the project supports establishment of District business solution centers which serve as one stop hubs for the provision of business development services.

Inclusive Market Development (IMD)

The programme aims to identify and support markets and value chains that contribute to significant employment creation and improved access to goods and services for the poor.

Empowering the Youth

Faced with prolonged droughts and adverse effects of climate change, food insecurity is impacting negatively on human development in Kenya. To help communities mitigate this problem, UNDP through the Business Alliance Against Chronic Hunger (BAACH) is empowering rural youth to grow and market food crops. This further assists the youth improve their income and find meaningful ways of improving their livelihoods.

The programme addresses hunger and poverty through improved physical performance of agribusiness by introducing new technologies in the region that include drip irrigation and green houses. The programme also places an emphasis on market-driven approaches such as value chain analysis so as to maximize profit-making areas of the agribusiness along the value chain. Kauthulini Wikwatio Youth Group is one of the youth groups from Yatta that has benefited from the programme. The group was set up in 2007 to help uplift the standards of living of the group members through agribusiness.

The group has greatly benefited from technical assistance from development partners such as the UNDP in terms of training on superior farming skills that also include the planting of hybrid seeds for food production.

The group has leased out a four-and-a-half acre piece of land in Yatta where they grow fresh farm produce for the local and export markets. They grow French beans and some Asian vegetables for the export market and cabbages, pepper, tomatoes, maize, onions and water melons for the local market. Apart from crop production, the group is also involved in fish farming. It has a fish pond on the piece of land where they keep tilapia.

The fish farming project started in 2010 with about 1,000 fingerlings. The first harvest was in September 2010 when the group harvested more than 5,000 fish that was sold locally.

A Global First

Aside from the training they have received through the UNDP-supported programme under BAACH, the group was previously using gravitational irrigation from the Yatta Canal. However, through the training, the group has now adopted greenhouse drip irrigation farming.

The Business Alliance Against Chronic Hunger (BAACH) concept is the first of its kind in the world. It was conceptualized in 2006 on the side-lines of the World Economic Forum. The main objective of BAACH is to fight chronic hunger and Kenya was chosen as the pilot country for the implementation of the programme which will be rolled out to other parts of the world if successful.

According to Joseph Mutiso, BAACH Field Co-ordinator, the Kauthulini Wikwatio Youth Group is set to rake in more than 1 million Kenya Shillings from the sale of their fresh farm produce. This is a much improved performance from the 100,000 Kenya Shillings they were making before they took up training and farming under the BAACH programme.



UNDP supported youth groups set up fish ponds as an income generating activity.



Gladys Kimuma, is happy with the success of her restaurant which employs five people and helps her pay fees for her children.

Promoting Women In Business and Investment

The programme focuses on female entrepreneurs with established businesses it aims to improve their productivity, enhance their competitiveness and improve their product marketing. This is done through training workshops, e-mentoring and networking. Key partners include the Cherie Blair Foundation for Women.

Expanded Business Alliance Against Chronic Hunger (BAACH)

BAACH is a public private partnership which aims to reduce poverty and chronic hunger among the vulnerable groups (youth and women) by empowering them on Agribusiness and SMEs creation.

Improving Market Access for Drylands Commodities

This project focuses on supporting dryland regions to access markets and improve the competitiveness of small-scale enterprises, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist products, as well as promoting partnership and linkages with the private sector. The main aim of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of drylands communities to climate change through promotion of alternative livelihoods.

The project sites are in Turkana and Kajiado and it is funded by the European Commission.

The Turkana site has two product groups in Kalemngorok and Namuruputh that deal with production of aloe products (soaps, shampoos and lotions). Kajiado (Namanga division) site has three product groups that deal with production of honey, handicrafts, livestock and livestock products. The project has been building capacities of the groups in value addition and business development.

African Training and Management Services (ATMS)

This is a regional project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) executed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) with the African Development Bank (AfDB) serving as the regional coordinating agency. Being a regional programme, host governments facilitate entry into countries of operation.

The project provides human capital development effort in the private sector and plays a key role in Africa's economic development by providing human capital solutions that lead to wealth creation via the private sector and commercially operated state enterprises.



Women are key to Poverty Reduction in rural Kenya

Peace Building and Conflict Prevention

Collaborative Leadership Programme

The Collaborative Leadership programme, implemented in partnership with the Kenya Institute of Governance and the Folke Bernadotte Academy. It includes training for identified leaders at national and county levels; holding public fora and meetings on challenges facing the country and ways to effectively address them; providing comparative experience-sharing; documentation and dissemination of best practices; and developing a nucleus of a national cadre of mediators.

Forum of Political Parties

The Forum of Political Parties, which was established to provide a safe space for dialogue across party lines and reaching consensus on issues pertinent to the reform agenda have met on a monthly basis in 2011.

Topics addressed this year included: the International Criminal Court Process; the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission; the Drought Crisis; the role of political parties in civic education, the challenge of peace and reconciliation in the context of internal displacement; devolution; the work of the commission for the implementation of the constitution (CIC); urgent humanitarian needs as well as long term solutions to the famine crisis and the role that Political Parties can play. These meetings have contributed towards greater engagement of political party leaders on issues such as devolution, peace building and implementation of the constitution.

Support to the TJRC

Capacity support was provided to the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) to hold a capacity building workshop in preparation of the hearings and the final report. International experts were sourced to provide comparative experiences of other truth and reconciliation commissions.

Topics covered included: research/investigation strategy and priorities; gender and vulnerable groups; amnesty, counseling; reconciliation; exhumations; reparations and implementation mechanisms; as well as database issues and the internal operation and administration of the commission. This capacity support was essential as the commission begun its hearings.

Capacity support was also provided to the Commission in partnership with the Law Society of Kenya to prepare lawyers to effectively engage in the TJRC hearings.

The training comprised of familiarisation with transitional justice mechanisms, the TJRC hearings rules and procedures, and the role of legal representation within this process. These trainings were held in Nyanza, Machakos, Nyeri, Nakuru, Mombasa and Malindi regions and their environs. These trainings familiarized the lawyers with transitional justice processes and enabled them to effectively engage with the Commission.



Pictures taken during the 2007-2008 Post Election Violence act as a reminder to promote peace

Process Approach to Reconciliation at Local Levels

The handbook on a process approach to reconciliation developed with the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management, ACORD and UNDP was officially launched in the first quarter of 2011. The launch was preceded by a training of Peace Monitors and representatives of District Peace Committees (DPCs), who were to participate in the ToTs across the country.

Youth and Peace Building

This year involved preparation for the debate series. This has involved development of an online community with a website as the foundation, and Facebook, and Twitter channels as the primary mode of communication with the online community. So far, the Facebook community has had the most growth with over 2,500 members since its creation in July 2011. The demographic statistics generated shows that the online presence is most effective for both young men and women between the ages 18 and 35 in Kenya. Video interviews with young Kenyan visual artists, musicians, poets, youth workers and journalists about critical issues in Kenya have been uploaded on the online sites, in a bid to allow young role models and experts to address critical issues raised by the youth. An audio-visual exhibition was held at the National Museum alongside the first public event in the debate series; an experimental theatre project titled "Because

We Can" that uses the Theatre of the Oppressed, which is a participatory theatre that fosters democratic and cooperative forms of interaction among participants. This form of theatre allows the audience to learn tactics of dealing with everyday challenges and encourages them to develop critical thinking facilities. This theatre is rooted in the following principles: to see the situation lived by the participants; to analyze the root causes of the situation; and to act to change the situation following the precepts of social justice. The university debates are currently ongoing.

The launch of the Heal the Nation DVD took place at City Hall Way in down town Nairobi in the fourth quarter of 2011. This is a documentary that highlights the Picha Mtaani tour and carries a strong message of reconciliation. It was an open air event that included musical performances, spoken word poetry and drama. The event also included a candle lighting ceremony in memory of those who lost their lives during the 2007 post-election violence. The event was attended by hundreds of youth. There has also been distribution of the Heal the Nation DVD to Hate Speech Monitors who have been trained across the country; the Kenya Youth League and parastatal heads.

Finally, a concept has been developed in collaboration with the NSC, Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs as well as the Ministry of Youth and Sports and civil society representatives on how to effectively engage the 50,000 volunteers from across the country from Phase I of Picha Mtaani.

From a Militia Leader to a Peace Crusader

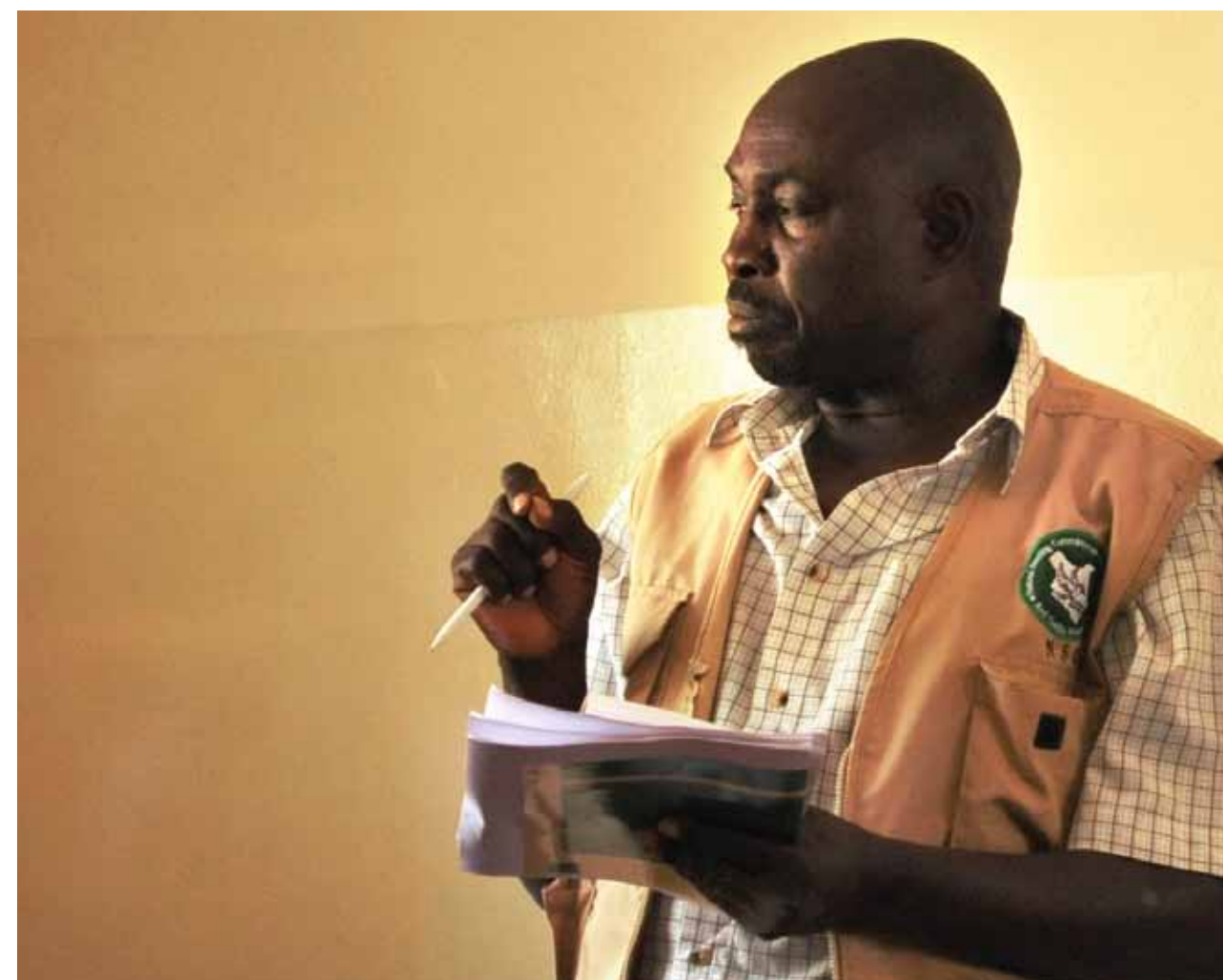
Audi Ogada preaches peace in Kisumu East District. He is the chairman of the Kisumu East Country Peace Committee. However, a few years ago, he was the head of the most dreaded gang known as Baghdad Boys, the most feared militia group in the Nyanza region of Kenya.

As the head of Baghdad Boys, Audi Ogada worked closely with opposition leaders agitating for multiparty democracy, his strategies included inflicting fear and damage to those with whom he differed.

The militant group held a number of confrontations with the government and Audi Ogada was arrested and charged more than 10 times with different offences. All the charges were dropped.

Audi now a District Peace Committee Member has been trained in peace building and conflict prevention. He says "peace is very critical to development, without peace we cannot achieve the development we desire to see in our country. Violence is not a solution to some of the challenges that we face in this country."

“peace is very critical to development, without peace we cannot achieve the development we desire to see in our country. Violence is not a solution to some of the challenges that we face in this country”



Mr Audi Ogada Chairman of the Kisumu East District peace Committee, a former militiaman turned peace crusader

Currently, Audi is the chairman of the Kisumu East District peace committee that works closely with the District Commissioner's office.

The District Peace Committees are an initiative of UNDP and the Government of Kenya through the National Secretariat for Conflict Management and Peace building (NSC).

The National Secretariat for Conflict Management and Peace building (NSC) is mandated to coordinate peace building and conflict management interventions in Kenya. In response to the post-elections violence in 2007/2008, there is a growing recognition and institutionalization of traditional and community-based peace structures for example the District and Local Peace Committees.

The District Peace Committees are borrowed from the Ghana model, where a vibrant system of 'local peace committees' and traditional mediation has helped the country contain the fall-out from violent chieftaincy-related conflicts, and sustain development in many communities. Ghana has now elevated this system to the level of 'national peace architecture', which was instrumental in ensuring a peaceful political transition following national elections in December 2008.

In Kenya, 'district peace committees' kept post-elections violence from spreading to the normally volatile Northern and Coast provinces during early 2008, even as Rift Valley and Nyanza, where these structures did not exist, experienced large-scale violence. Subsequently, the peace agreement mediated by Kofi Annan recommended such structures for all the country's counties.

UNDP support to National Cohesion and Integration Commission

In 2011, UNDP supported the National Cohesion and Integration Commission to develop a nation-wide baseline assessment on national cohesion and integration status, as well as, establish a functional communication system through installation of internet, network setup and database development. This support was realized through partnership with DFID.

Additional support to NCIC was possible through the Embassy of Sweden for a three year programme focusing on "Community Ownership of Peace: Instilling Cohesion and Integration Values to Promote Peaceful Co-existence and Reconciliation in Kenya".

“The overarching goal of the program is to facilitate and promote equality of opportunity, good relations, harmony and peaceful co-existence between the different ethnic and racial communities of Kenya”

The overarching goal of the program is to facilitate and promote equality of opportunity, good relations, harmony and peaceful co-existence between the different ethnic and racial communities of Kenya.

The programme is anchored on the key strategic areas in the NCIC 2010-2012 Strategic Plan, and also informed by the

possible triggers of violence namely: implementation of the new constitution; devolution of government to the counties; the ICC process; the Truth Justice and Reconciliation process; the upcoming general elections, including targeting the youth, who if properly mobilized, can generate sustainable democratic governance, promote tolerance and peaceful coexistence among Kenyan communities.



A Peace building workshop in session in Molo.

UN Volunteers

2011 was an important year for United Nations Volunteers (UNV), marked globally as the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10).

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme is the UN organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. UNV does this by advocating for recognition of volunteers, working with partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming, and mobilizing an increasing number and diversity of volunteers, including experienced UNV volunteers, throughout the world. In Kenya UNV offices operate under the supervision of the UNDP Resident Representative. 2011 was an important year for UNV, marked globally as the tenth anniversary of the International Year of Volunteers (IYV+10). Several activities took place throughout the year with the aim of promoting the values of volunteering, recognizing the positive impacts of volunteering on national and community development, building and reinforcing volunteering networks, and to facilitate people's contributions to peace and development through volunteering.

In Kenya, activities included regional and international consultation meetings with various volunteer organizations and government partners, launch of the National Youth Volunteer Scheme, celebration of various international days as well as the establishment of a taskforce to develop a national volunteering policy, chaired by the Government and supported by UNV. An academia symposium was held in November, as was the first ever special session of the Kenya Model UN, devoted entirely to volunteerism. 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. This enhanced advocacy saw a UNV-nominated volunteer win the runner-up UN System in Kenya Person of the Year Award for 2011. The IYV+10 activities came to a head on December 5 (International Volunteer Day) during which the UN's first ever State of the World's Volunteerism Report was launched at the Nairobi Serena to coincide with the global launch at the UN General Assembly.

The Report focuses on the universal values that motivate people all over the world to engage for the common good and examines the impact of volunteer action on societies and individuals. It is expected that this report will contribute to a better appreciation of this potential and to encourage greater strategic thinking and action in order to incorporate volunteerism into national planning as well as mainstream policies and programmes for peace and development. Globally, the United Nations General Assembly held two special sessions to commemorate IYV+10 on December 5. A Resolution on volunteering, facilitated by the governments of Japan and Brazil and co-sponsored by a total of 97 countries, was adopted in the beginning of the morning session. The State of the World's Volunteerism Report was also launched then by the UNDP Administrator Helen Clark during her keynote speech to the General Assembly.

2012 UNV programming will be informed by contributions to the electioneering process, disaster risk reduction and more involvement with youth programmes.



Volunteerism groups actively engage various youth during the 2011 International Year of Volunteerism Celebrations

61 Kenyan volunteers were sent out in 2011 to work in diverse countries of the world, most of them in Africa, with Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan taking the lead. In Kenya, 140 UNVs are currently serving, 125 of them nationals and 15 international UNVs.

AGENCY	NATIONAL UNVs	INTERNATIONAL UNVs
UNV	3	0
UNDP	49	4
UNHABITAT	1	3
WFP	0	1
UNAIDS	3	1
UNEP	21	1
UNHCR	30	10
UNICEF	2	0
UNISDR	4	0
UNODC	1	0
UNWOMEN	0	1
UNFPA	1	0
	115	25
TOTAL NO. OF UNVS		140

List of UNVs sent from Kenya in 2011		
COUNTRY	TOTAL	
AFGHANISTAN	3	4.92
CAMEROON	1	1.64
CHAD	1	1.64
COTE DE IVOIRE	1	1.64
DR CONGO	4	6.56
EGYPT	1	1.64
HAITI	3	4.92
INDONESIA	1	1.64
JORDAN	1	1.64
LESOTHO	2	3.28
LIBERIA	8	13.11
NEPAL	1	1.64
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN	15	24.59
SIERRA LEONE	2	3.28
SUDAN	10	16.39
TANZANIA	1	1.64
THAILAND	1	1.64
TIMOR LESTE	2	3.28
TURKEY	1	1.64
UGANDA	1	1.64
ZIMBABWE	1	1.64
	61	100.00



Innovative energy stoves are enabling mothers spend more time with their children, reduce upper respiratory diseases, while at the same time protecting the environment.

UNDP Adopts International Public Sector Accounting Standards

In 2011, UNDP prepared for the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) in its programme management. The adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), a UN-wide initiative to move to a more transparent and accountable way of presenting statements of financial performance to the stakeholders.

The financial statements that are prepared in the IPSAS environment are more accurate in representing the status and are more comparable between organisations applying the same standards.

In the run up to the IPSAS adoption, UNDP engaged in a campaign of information sharing in order to inform and educate staff on this new standard of doing things. UNDP Kenya office set up a committee, IPSAS implementation Committee, members of which would act as ambassadors of IPSAS in their various units and raise the much needed awareness.

The committee members not only made IPSAS an agenda item in the various meetings and discussion fora, they also engaged specific interest groups in discussions in order to sharpen their understanding.

The committee also worked very closely with the Learning Manager, in ensuring that learning opportunities did not pass by any colleague in the office.

The result of continuous follow-up, encouragement and once in a while a little nudging brought the office to a 100% completion rate on IPSAS courses. The finance unit of UNDP Kenya, like many UNDP offices across the globe, was grappling with legacy issues related to outstanding balances in the system that needed thorough cleanup.

The dedicated staff of Finance led by their team leader spent countless nights and weekends trying to clean those balances. In the end, they were satisfied that they had achieved a reasonable level of accuracy in terms of the integrity of the information that would be used to open the year 2012.

The other units of operations section also worked round the clock to ensure that data was accurately reflected in the system. For example, updating of leave balances was one of those elements that would have had a negative impact on the CO profile but the Human Resources unit managed to bring that too under control.

“The dedicated staff of Finance led by their team leader spent countless nights and weekends trying to clean those balances. In the end, they were satisfied that they had achieved a reasonable level of accuracy in terms of the integrity of the information that would be used to open the year 2012.”

Improved Staff Capacity

The office takes capacity building very seriously and that is why it was ranked number two in UNDP for a well done Whole Office Learning Plan. There were approximately 30 staff members attending workshops, seminars, trainings and detailed assignments all to compliment the LMS training.

In addition, 7 staff benefitted from Education Assistance Programme and the CO hosted 9 interns among other learning activities.

Efficient Operations

The Operations section looks into 2012 with eyes full of optimism. With the expected business process reengineering expected soon, it is hoped that some of the long and sometimes cumbersome processes can be shortened.

The AOC has already resulted in some changes that have cut some of the procurement processes by half if not shorter. For example, it is now possible to procure items of below USD 5,000 without going through a rigorous competitive process. Of course due diligence must be done but this in itself is a great leap given that about 70% of UNDP procurements are below USD5,000.

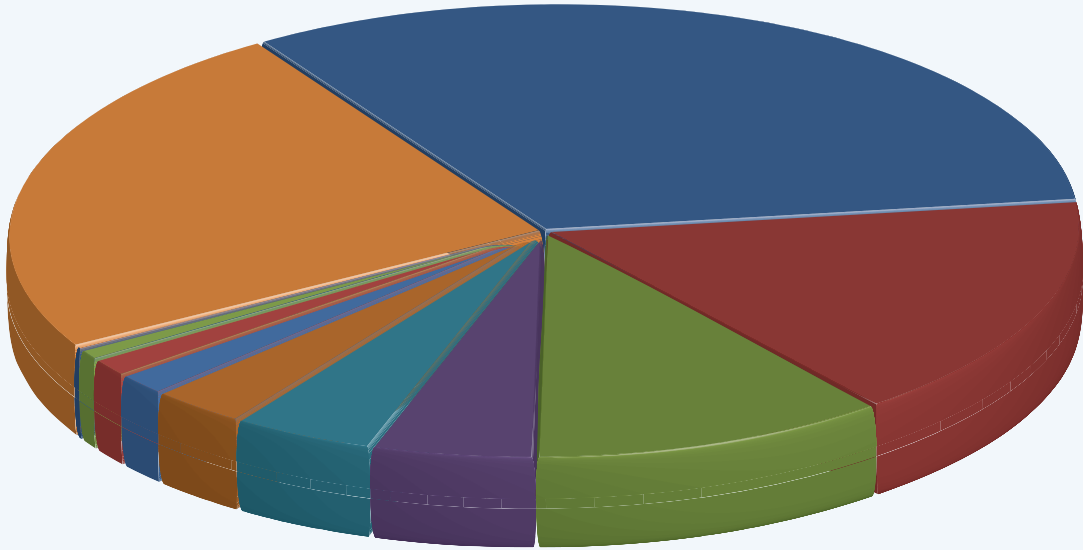
The review of the Service Contract recruitment process whereby it does not have to be subjected to procurement procedures also will cut down the process of bringing the individuals on board and this is welcome news.

There are many more changes in the pipeline all aimed at increasing UNDPs ability to execute its mandate in an effective and most efficient manner.

Programme Delivery

Communications		
Total Expenditure		68,225.69
Peace building and Conflict Prevention		
Total Expenditure		7,380,367.80
Strategic Policy Advisory and MDGS		
Total Expenditure		522,843.90
Environment Energy and Climate Change		
Total Expenditure		4,474,870.47
Disaster Risk Reduction		
Total Expenditure		1,759,799.47
Governance		
Total Expenditure		17,616,539.04
Poverty Reduction		
Total Expenditure		1,158,246.83
Total Delivery		40,739,671.43

Donor Contribution List



32.3%	Sweden
16.2%	European Union
10.8%	Netherlands
4.9%	United Kingdom
4.6%	Norway
2.8%	Global Environmental Facility
1.8%	UNDP
1.3%	Japan
0.8%	Canada
0.2%	Spain
0.1%	Belgium
24.1%	Agency Disbursement

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



Production Credits

A project of the UNDP Kenya,
Office of Communications and Advocacy:
Patterson Siema: Communications Team Leader
Nicholas Njoroge: Communications Executive
Jemaiyo Chabeda-Barthe: Communications Associate
Gregory Akall: Communications Associate
Isadora Bilancino: Communications Officer (Social Media)

Design firm

Media Edge Interactive Ltd



UNDP works with key stakeholders to ensure a brighter future for all in Kenya.



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
P.O. Box 30218, Nairobi
Phone: (254-2) 7624394
Fax: (254-2) 7624490
Email: registry.ke@undp.org
www.ke.undp.org