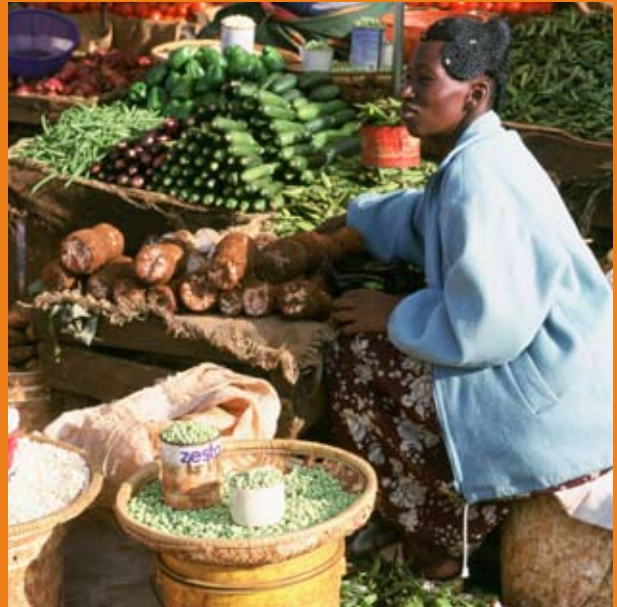


# Road to 2015: Driving the MDGs











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**The Millennium Development Goals were born out of the development conferences of the 1990s. 2015 was a generation away. Now that there are only five years left every country needs to assess its own performance.**



Kenya's long-term development plan is based on Vision 2030. Part of that vision, the Medium Term Plan, takes Kenya up to 2015. The UN has created its own plan, the Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) which is a five-year plan also aligned to the MDGs. Guided by this plan, UNDP Kenya works closely with the Government of Kenya to meet the targets. Every programme that we support is geared towards meeting at least one MDG.

UNDP Kenya interventions are not only crosscutting, in that some meet several MDGs, they are also delivered in collaboration with other UN agencies. This is part of the Delivery as One strategy, whereby different UN agencies work together on one programme, making the UN more efficient and the results more effective.

There have been challenges in Kenya: climate change resulting in severe droughts and heavy flooding; the global downturn which has reduced exports, remittances and the decreased number of

tourists in Kenya; political uncertainty after the 2007 elections; and Kenya's geographical location which makes it a safe haven for thousands of refugees fleeing neighbouring conflicts.

Yet Kenya is making progress and has learnt many lessons along the road to the MDGs. What it sometimes lacks are the correct resources and appropriate partnerships. UNDP Kenya tries to fill that gap by working with the Government of Kenya and our partners on programmes that bring the MDGs closer.

The next five years will be critical. A scaling-up of resources and partnerships is essential to accelerate the pace. Combine that with political will and supportive donors and Kenya will have a very good chance of accomplishing all its goals.

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



**Kenya launched the MDG-based planning process in 2004, responding to challenges to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The process, dubbed *Mainstreaming MDGs in Kenya's Development Process* was geared to mainstreaming MDGs in policy, planning and budgeting, and rallied stakeholders behind the MDGs and related development goals. The Governments of Kenya and Finland and UNDP Kenya launched the initiative.**

In 2005, an MDGs needs assessment study was undertaken, supported by UNDP Kenya. It determined the resources required for Kenya to meet the 2015 timeline and paved the way for the aggressive mainstreaming and advocacy campaign that ensued. The results were remarkable. Treasury played a decisive role by insisting that all government planning and budgetary processes be MDG-based. This led to a gradual increase in funding to key MDG-related sectors such as agriculture, education and health.

Kenya's development blue print, *Kenya Vision 2030* mirrors Kenya's quest to achieve the MDGs. It is anchored on three key pillars – economic, social and political. A number of flagship projects relating to the MDGs have been identified for implementation over the Vision 2030 period. Further, the medium term plan (MTP) – the first phase of Vision 2030 – is deliberately targeted at MDGs.

Successes include a rise in both gross school enrolment countrywide and in the rehabilitation or construction of low cost boarding primary schools in the arid and semi-arid districts. The under-five mortality rate decreased to 74 per 1,000 from 92 per 1,000 in 2007. Immunization coverage also rose from 71% in 2007 to 77% in 2008/09. In addition, improved access to safe water went up from 40% in 2007/08 to 42% in 2008/09. UNDP Kenya, a

principal development partner of the Government of Kenya, has contributed significantly towards sustaining this positive trend.

Various factors still undermine achievement of the MDGs in Kenya by 2015. These include inadequate resources in the health and education sectors, insufficient funding and poor water quality. In addition, the post-election violence of early 2008, the global economic recession and a change in global weather patterns, all affected Kenya's ability to progress. Persistent drought and floods forced the government to divert substantial resources designated for development issues, towards emergency relief.

The Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 is currently implementing MDG 'quick-win' initiatives to address gaps. Our partnership with UNDP Kenya has contributed significantly towards the implementation of these initiatives.

With scaling up of support from stakeholders and the private sector and effective coordination of that support, prevailing challenges will be overcome and Kenya should remain firmly on course to realizing the MDGs by 2015.

*Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP*

## The economic and social situation in Kenya today

In 2009, Kenya faced a number of challenges, while making significant progress in other areas. Prolonged drought in the northeast destabilized food security leaving over 3.8 million people in need of food aid. The situation was worsened by the global economic crisis that led to reduced inflows from tourism, remittances and foreign direct investment. Poverty is still a major challenge for the country, with about 46% of the population living below the poverty line. The most affected group is the youth who make up 60% of the population. Depleted forest cover is a challenge for future water supply, and the government, stakeholders and partners are making firm efforts to recreate lost forest cover.

Despite the challenges, the economy began to show signs of growth, posting a 2.8% growth up from 1.7% in 2008. The political reform agenda is on track with most of the Agenda 4 items, part of the National Accord signed by the coalition partners in 2008, being implemented. These include formation of the Interim Independent Electoral Commission, the Interim Boundaries Review Commission, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and the Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission. The constitutional review process is back on track, spearheaded by the Committee of Experts.

Key Economic and Social Indicators 2006 - 2008

Description	Unit	2006	2007	2008
Population	Million	36.1	37.2	38.3
GDP growth at constant prices	Per cent	6.3	7.1	2.8
GDP per capita	Ksh	34,570	36,000	35,611
Inflation rate	Per cent	14.5	9.8	26.2
Formal employment	Thousand	1,924.8	1,977.3	2,011.1
Informal employment	Thousand	7,068.6	7,501.6	7,935.1
Primary school NER (net enrolment rate)	Per cent	83.5	91.6	92.5
Primary school NER girls	Per cent	82.9	89	90.5
Full immunization coverage (under 1 year)	Per cent	71	73	71
<b>Female representation</b>				
National assembly	Per cent	8.1	8.1	8.7
District commissioners	Per cent	2.8	8.1	8.1
Councillors	Per cent	13.3	13.3	15.8

## Message from the Country Director



**The Millennium Development Goals build on and contribute to ongoing national frameworks, such as Kenya's Vision 2030, and other initiatives and processes, and provide a monitoring mechanism for national development plans.**

UNDP Kenya is supporting Kenya's efforts to meet the MDGs through partnerships with government ministries and donors and through programmes that are specifically designed to accelerate progress towards the goals.

For the period 2009 to 2013 we agreed four priorities, all closely linked to MDG targets. Inevitably they are also influenced by the 2007 election crisis and the subsequent violence. The priorities are:

- fostering democratic governance and promoting human rights
- crisis prevention and recovery including peace-building, small arms reduction and the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into development planning
- private sector development and employment creation, supporting trade, investment and public-private partnerships
- sustainable development, focusing on climate change adaptation and mitigation. Gender equality, another priority, cuts through all these areas.

Some of our programmes support more than one MDG. Others are delivered through a partnership

of UN agencies. Some do both, such as the Nairobi River Basin Programme. This is a combined initiative of the Government of Kenya, UNEP, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, the City Council of Nairobi, the private sector and civil society. Its mission is "to restore a riverine eco-system with clean water for a healthier environment".

On the surface it contributes towards the seventh MDG, Environmental Sustainability. Dig deeper and you find that this project supports small sustainable businesses in Karura Forest through tree nurseries and bee keeping. Furthermore, many of the beneficiaries are women. Thus the programme also contributes to poverty reduction and gender equality. It is through programmes like these that progress towards meeting the MDGs is achieved.

UNDP Kenya is committed to supporting Kenya along the road to the MDGs. It is often bumpy, sometimes it deviates and occasionally there are obstacles. The next five years will be challenging but a clear direction has been mapped out. Working with the Government of Kenya, we will do all possible to reach our destination.

*Tomoko Nishimoto  
Country Director, UNDP Kenya*





The mission of UNDP Kenya is to support the government in its efforts to create and sustain an enabling environment for the promotion of human rights and good governance, and which will improve the quality of life and the well being of the Kenyan people. To achieve this, UNDP Kenya is organized into different programme units namely: governance, poverty reduction, peace building and conflict prevention, energy and environment, disaster risk reduction and strategic policy advisory. Support to the people of Kenya is aligned to the Kenyan government's Vision 2030 and the medium term plan that outlines the economic, social and political areas of intervention to be addressed by the year 2030.





## Delivering as One: Making the UN system more coherent, effective and efficient

The United Nations launched the 'Delivering as One' pilot initiative (in eight countries only) in 2007, to respond to the challenges of a changing world and test how the UN system can give development assistance in a more coordinated way.

The pilot countries – Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uruguay, and Viet Nam – agreed to work with the UN system to capitalize on the strengths and comparative advantages of the different members of the UN family. Together they are experimenting with ways to increase the UN system's impact through more coherent programmes, reduced transaction costs for governments, and lower overhead costs for the UN system.

The eight pilots are making reforms based on four principles:

**One Leader** In Kenya this is the UN Country Team and the Resident Coordinator.

**One Budget** In Kenya this is the common budget for all programmes.

**One Programme** In Kenya the entry point is the UNDAF (UN Development Assistance Framework 2009 - 2013) through which we have four joint programmes.

**One Office** In Kenya all the UN agencies are expected to move into one complex by June 2011.

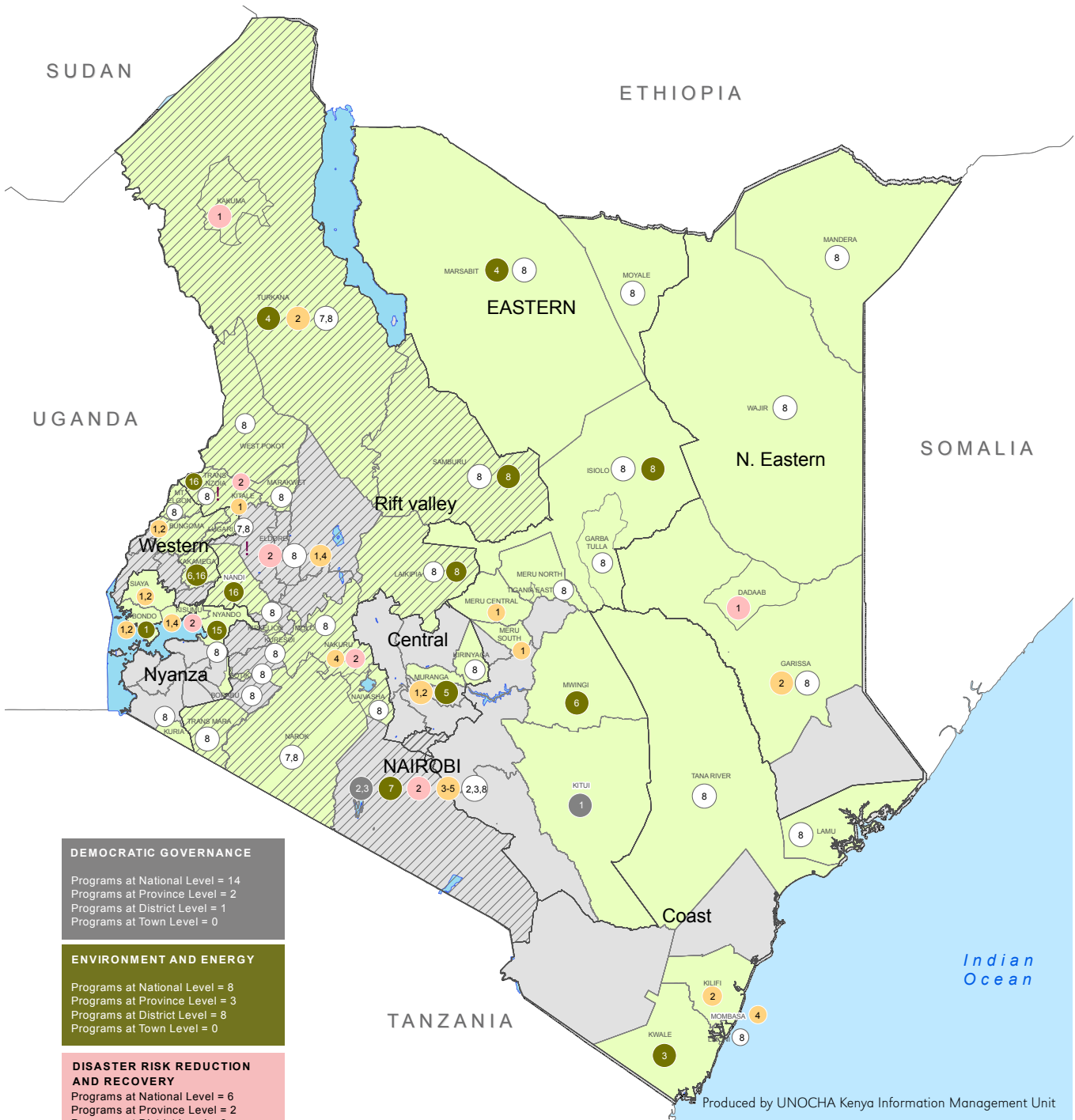
These changes draw on all parts of the UN system, whether based in the country or not. The exercise has already helped to align our programmes and funding more closely to national priorities. It has strengthened government leadership and ownership. It is ensuring that governments have access to the experience and expertise of more United Nations organizations.

Several issues have seen increased emphasis, notably support to the productive sector, employment, trade, protection of the environment, adaptation to climate change, the global food crisis, and the financial crisis. This improvement has emerged from a process where UN agencies that are not physically present in the pilot countries have been able to spend more time advising governments without having to set up costly offices.

*Delivering as One* has brought together partner countries, donors and UN country teams with fresh energy, momentum and a greater sense of common purpose. By encouraging the eight pilot country teams to implement reforms, and by giving them latitude to innovate and experiment with ways of working together as one UN team, *Delivering as One* has tested a number of different ways of working together differently.



**UNDP KENYA - PROGRAMMES BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION**



**DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE**  
 Programs at National Level = 14  
 Programs at Province Level = 2  
 Programs at District Level = 1  
 Programs at Town Level = 0

**ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY**  
 Programs at National Level = 8  
 Programs at Province Level = 3  
 Programs at District Level = 8  
 Programs at Town Level = 0

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY**  
 Programs at National Level = 6  
 Programs at Province Level = 2  
 Programs at District Level = 2  
 Programs at Division Level = 2  
 Programs at Town Level = 2

**PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION**  
 Programs at National Level = 4  
 Programs at Province Level = 2  
 Programs at District Level = 53  
 Programs at Town Level = 0

**POVERTY REDUCTION AND MDGs**  
 Programs at National Level = 3  
 Programs at Province Level = 4  
 Programs at District Level = 3  
 Programs at Town Level = 0

**Project coverage**  
 [Diagonal lines] Projects at Province Level  
 [Light green] Projects at District/Division Level  
 [! symbol] Projects at Town Level  
 [Grey] No Projects at District Level

Produced by UNOCHA Kenya Information Management Unit

#### DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

- 1: Marginal Justice: (Kitui, Kisumu)
- 2: Implementation of Sexual Offences Act: (Nairobi)
- 3: KHRC Strategic Plan: (Nairobi)
- 4: MoJNCCA Capacity Support Agenda 4 Reforms: (National)
- 5: Support to MFA: (National)
- 6: Mainstreaming Disabilities: (National)
- 7: NEPAD/APRM Sustaining Dialogue: (National)
- 8: National Capacity for Protection of Human Rights: (National)
- 9: Judicial Review: (National)
- 10: NCEPII/URAIA : (National)
- 11: CEMDEF Clarion: (National)
- 12: Rights and Justice: (National)
- 13: Access to Justice: (National)
- 14: CSDG Facility: (National)
- 15: Paralegal Resources: (National)
- 16: Action Aid Inequalities: (National)
- 17: Public Sector Reform: (National)

#### DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

- 1: Joint Host Community: (Kakuma and Daadab)
- 2: Post Election Violence Livelihood Recovery Project: (Nakuru, Kisumu, Kitale, Eldoret, Nairobi)
- 3: Enhanced Capacity for Recovery from floods in Kenya: (National)
- 4: Joint UN Programme on AID: (National)
- 5: Responding to HIV/AIDS at the Workplace: (National)
- 6: Enhancing GIPA and CSO Partnerships-KANGO: (National)
- 7: Emergency Response to Drought: (National)
- 8: Disaster Risk Management for Kenya: (National)

#### ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

- 1: Enhancing Water Governance through a HRBA: (Bondo)
- 2: World Sustainable Pastoralism Drive GEF IUCN: (International)
- 3: Improved Conservation and Governance: (Kwale)
- 4: Indigenous Vegetation: (Marsabit, Turkana)
- 5: The Village Model: (Murang'a)
- 6: Commercial Insects for Forest Conservation: (Mwingi, Kakamega)
- 7: Nairobi River Basin Phase II: (Nairobi)
- 8: Safeguarding Food Security: (Laikipia, Samburu, Isiolo)
- 9: Forest Recovery Policy and Strategy: (National)
- 10: Drought Coping with Support from GEF: (National)
- 11: Improvement Livelihood in Dryland Forest of Kenya: (National)
- 12: Regional CDM Capacity Build. for Sub-Saharan Africa: (National)
- 13: Removal of Barriers to Energy Efficiency: (National)
- 14: Poverty and Environment Initiative: (National)
- 15: Resource Utilisation in the Wetlands of River Nyando: (Nyando)
- 16: Strengthening the Protected areas Network in Kenya: (Trans Nzoia, Kakamega, Nandi)

#### PEACE BUILDING AND CONFLICT PREVENTION

- 1: Peace Support Operation Training: (International involving 13 countries)
- 2: Support to RECSA II: (Nairobi)
- 3: Support to the Facilitation Efforts Peacebuilding: (Nairobi)
- 4: Conflict Transformation: (National)
- 5: Armed Violence: (National)
- 6: Peace Building in Kenya: (National)
- 7: Conflict Solving: (Turkana, Transmara, Mt. Elgon)
- 8: Strengthening of Provincial Peace for PPFs and District Peace Committees: (NAIROBI: Langata, Embakassi, Kasarani; R/VALLEY: Turkana North, Turkana West, Turkana East, Turkana South, Loima, Pokot North, Pokot Central, West Pokot, East Pokot, Marakwet, Trans Nzoia West, Eldoret West, Trans Mara, Sotik, Kipkelion, Molo, Naivasha, Narok North, Laikipia North, Laikipia West, Kuresoi, Samburu East, Samburu North, Samburu Central; WESTERN: Lugari, Mt. Elgon; EASTERN: Isiolo, Tigania East, Garbatula, Marsabit Central, Marsabit North, Marsabit South, Moyale; COAST: Lamu East, Likoni, Tana River, Tana Delta; NORTH EASTERN: Garissa, Wajir East, Wajir North, Lagdera, Mandera Central; NYANZA: Borabu, Kuria East, Kuria West, Nyando; CENTRAL: Kirinyaga South)

#### POVERTY REDUCTION AND MDGs

- 1: District Business Solution Centres: (Murang'a, Bungoma, Siaya, Bondo, Meru South, Kisumu, Kitale, Eldoret)
- 2: Kenya National Youth Development and Training Programme: (National [Muranga, Bungoma, Siaya, Bondo, Turkana, Kilifi, Garissa, Meru])
- 3: CBK Capacity Building Support Project: (Nairobi)
- 4: Fanikisha Promoting Women in Business: (National [Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru, Mombasa])
- 5: NESCC PP Dialogue: (Nairobi)
- 6: Youth Employment Regional Programme: (National)
- 7: PSDS Donor Coordination Unit Support: (National)
- 8: Vision 2030: (National)
- 9: Pro-Poor Policies and Planning: (National)



Unapopiga kura, zingatia...

are some of the ways in which we can show our commitment as voters?

...voting women into leadership...

ing Correctly Needs Preparation  
Kupiga Kura, zizuri Huhitaji  
Kujitayarisha



Wakati wa uchaguzi zingatia...

and how should we prepare carefully for voting?



opportunities for all  
Sawa Kiwa Wote

Utawala W  
Good



Gender equality and women's empowerment are human rights that lie at the heart of development and the achievement of the MDGs. UNDP Kenya integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in its work at national and grassroots level.





**The governance team focuses on deepening democratic engagement by working with key stakeholders to encourage citizen participation. The programme aims to enhance the abilities of key national and local governance institutions, encourages the goal of entrenching democratic governance in Kenya and supports initiatives to improve efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, accountability and equity in the delivery of public services. The programme also seeks to contribute to a culture of respect for, and promotion of human rights, by enhancing reforms for decentralized public service delivery.**

The democratic governance unit further aims to establish programming and policy formation that is inclusive, accountable and participatory, both nationally and locally, and which promotes respect for the rule of law, citizens' responsibility, constitutionalism, tolerance, access to justice and human rights.

The governance unit seeks to achieve the above goals through three key programme areas and in synergy with various democratic governance reforms. These three areas are:

### **Strengthening the public sector and good governance**

Support for good governance and public sector reforms to achieve transparent, accountable, effective and efficient citizen centred service delivery.

### **Supporting constitutional, institutional and legal reforms**

UNDP Kenya offers support to critical constitutional, institutional and legal reforms identified under Agenda 4 of the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation brokered by H.E. Koffi Annan. These reforms are vital for the future stability of the country and address challenges such as impunity, grand corruption, misuse of power and failure to adhere to the rule of law. Included are the constitution review process and electoral reforms.

### **Promoting human rights and gender equality**

UNDP Kenya works to build capacity and strengthen institutions, including civil society organisations, to effectively implement and monitor international and regional human rights' mechanisms and support the ratification of key human rights instruments. Underpinning this work are the principles of inclusivity and participation of marginalised groups including women, youth and persons with disabilities.

**“ Women use emotional intelligence in governance.”**

**Monica Amolo, Executive Director of The Women Shadow Parliament (photo left)**



The MDGs affect the many Kenyan voters who wish to improve their quality of life. By selecting appropriate leaders, voters can ensure the attainment of the MDGs and other development goals. UNDP Kenya supports a fair electoral process in Kenya.

## Supporting the reform agenda in Kenya

After the violence following the 2007 elections, the Government of Kenya agreed to a programme of reforms known as Agenda 4. These were part of the National Accord signed by the coalition partners in 2008.

The challenge was to ensure that the reform priorities under the Accord were implemented before the closure of the policy window. The Ministry of Justice and National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs (MoJNCCA) and UNDP Kenya agreed on a project to enable the government to commence these reform priorities.

In 2009, it was evident that the project had achieved positive results. It had supported the creation of the Interim Independent Electoral Commission (IIEC), the Interim Independent Boundaries Review Commission, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission, and the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission. These commissions were set up under the leadership of the ministry, with UNDP support for capacity building, team building and induction retreats.

Notable was support to the National Conference on Electoral Reforms in Kenya, billed as one of the most successful recent events on policy dialogue. The forum brought together President Mwai Kibaki,

Prime Minister Raila Odinga and Vice-President Kalonzo Musyoka and international experts and electoral administrators from Ghana, South Africa, India and Canada. The outcome of this conference gave the country a new impetus for electoral reforms.

As a result, UNDP Kenya, together with development partners, the IIEC and the Government of Kenya, established a separate project to move electoral reforms forward: the constitutional review process took centre-stage in 2009. However, there were fears that meaningful progress could not be made without united political leaders.

Through the UNDP Kenya project, the ministry gave support to the coalition government on consensus building around contentious issues of the draft constitution. Several meetings and retreats were organized for coalition partners' representatives and the cabinet. Progress is evident in the constitutional review process, with the majority of the political class supporting the outcome.

Priority has been given to the constitutional review process, with specific concentration on the draft constitution referendum. UNDP Kenya also offered technical support to the coalition government in consensus building and public awareness activities on the new constitution.

**“It will make a difference. At least we will have a transparent and fair election and the right leaders that people want will be chosen.”**

**Ismael Yassin, Registration Clerk at the IIEC Voter Registration Station**





Every voice counts in the attainment of the MDGs. That's why UNDP Kenya works with the government, development partners, civil society, and the media, amongst others.

## Giving a voice to the people of Kenya

The Millennium Declaration that accompanies the Millennium Development Goals states that good governance is a key to realizing the MDGs. The UNDP and our partners promoting democratic governance are therefore central to the achievement of the MDGs.

The governance unit of UNDP Kenya aims to improve democratic governance in Kenya. It provides technical advice and support to government to strengthen institutions that focus on electoral, judicial and human rights reforms.

Amkeni Wakenya (formerly the Civil Society Democratic Governance Facility) complements the work of the governance unit by strengthening the role of citizens in the democratic process, particularly regarding human rights, justice and governance reforms.

Since its inception in 2007, Amkeni Wakenya has funded 78 civil society organizations (CSOs) working in the areas of justice, the rule of law, human rights, and transparency and accountability in governance. In all these citizen undertakings the clear correlation between poverty and lack of citizen participation in decision-making, is emphasized.

Amkeni Wakenya works to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment (as outlined in the third MDG). Women based advocacy groups form a large part of the civil society organizations (CSO) supported by Amkeni Wakenya. One of these is the Women Shadow Parliament, which aims to provide a framework for the effective participation of women in Kenya's decision-making process.

Amkeni Wakenya funds CSOs from all over Kenya, including those in the remote North Eastern Province. One example is Wajir Peace and Development Agency which implements projects on healing and reconciliation, and strategies for northern development focusing on accountability in devolved funds.

All CSOs supported by Amkeni Wakenya are expected to apply a human rights based approach to programming. This requires adherence to the following principles: universality and inalienability of rights; equality and non-discrimination (including gender equality); participation, inclusion and accountability; and the rule of law.

Amkeni Wakenya is an initiative set up by UNDP Kenya with support from key development partners, including the Royal Netherlands Embassy, SIDA Sweden, and the Royal Norwegian Embassy.

**“The number of women you see in Parliament today is a result of what we do on the ground.”**

**Monica Amolo, Executive Director of The Women Shadow Parliament**





Natural disasters could destroy development gains and hinder MDG progress in Kenya. UNDP Kenya works with key stakeholders to mitigate the impact of disasters on communities.



**Kenya is prone to disasters, especially in the arid and semi-arid land areas. Drought is the most prevalent natural hazard in Kenya, which affects up to 70% of the country. Over the past two decades, over 3.5 million people per year affected by erratic rainfall and cyclical drought, depended on food aid. Consequently, the resilience and coping mechanisms of households are regularly tested by stress caused by erratic climatic conditions, economic distress, the erosion of household assets and increased deaths due to HIV/AIDS.**

As a response, UNDP Kenya continues to leverage resources to support the Government of Kenya, through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes. So far, successes include the finalization of the draft disaster management policy, development of a national disaster management strategic plan, incorporation of disaster risk

recovery into critical policy frameworks, and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in ministries and departments. Additionally, UNDP Kenya is supporting the government in the empowerment of provincial and district authorities and communities to manage and reduce disasters by having access to the necessary information, resources and authority.

## Building a food secure country

One of the lesser-known consequences of the 2007 post-electoral violence was the low agricultural performance that followed, because farmers were not prepared for the planting season. Much of the violence took place in agricultural areas, such as Rift Valley, and Nyanza and Western Provinces. When people were displaced from their land so too was the means of production.

To assist the recovery process, UNDP Kenya re-oriented its programme activities under the Agribusiness Project so that smallholder farmers could resume farming activities. Over 6,600 families directly benefited from this programme by increasing the total land acreage prepared and planted to 20,040 hectares.

The Agribusiness Project is one of the flagship projects within the poverty reduction unit of UNDP Kenya. Funded by the Italian Development

Corporation and UNDP Kenya, through the Ministry of Agriculture, the project addresses issues that contribute to low agricultural performance amongst smallholder farmers in Kenya.

The project is implemented through the Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC), a government parastatal managing government owned farms in different parts of the country. ADC extends services to neighbouring smallholder farms suffering from food insecurity because of a simple lack of machinery. It provides tractors and machinery for hire at affordable costs. While the project helps to reduce food insecurity it also contributes to the first MDG of poverty reduction.

Overall, the project has provided 98 tractors and assorted farm implements to ADC, which were distributed to suitable recipients in the Rift Valley, Nyanza, North Eastern and Coastal provinces.





Approximately 2% of the country is under forest cover, way below the recommended standard of 10%. UNDP Kenya works with various stakeholders to increase forest cover in key forest areas.



**The provision of adequate, quality and affordable modern energy services plays a decisive role in poverty reduction and sustainable development. Yet many people in Africa do not have access to these services, which are crucial to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Energy allows people to light their homes and schools, pump water, feed their children and stay in good health. It also facilitates the operations of the micro enterprises that play a critical role in employment creation.**

Lack of access to energy, such as electricity, results in people cutting down trees, leading to environmental degradation. It also accounts for low household productivity and it impacts on women and young girls, who are often responsible for collecting firewood and fetching water.

Climate change adds to the vulnerability of the poor in Africa through changes in rainfall patterns, rising waters, and more serious and prolonged droughts,

UNDP Kenya, through its energy and environment unit, seeks to support Kenya in attaining the most suitable energy sources needed for development, while protecting the environment.

Kenya's economy is strongly dependent on natural resources such as agriculture, water, fisheries, wildlife and nature-based tourism. Climate change is having a significant impact on economic development and sustainable livelihood. To mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, the energy and environment unit uses a two-pronged approach: we plan long-term to manage uncertainties and opportunities; and we build capacities and institutional frameworks in all sectors to manage climate change risks and opportunities in an integrated manner.

The environment unit is also involved in the promotion of cleaner development mechanisms, environmental policy legislation and capacity building on issues of environmental sustainability.

**“The destruction of the forest has been reduced drastically since UNDP Kenya has engaged Huruma slum in forest activities. Karura forest can help very many people earn their living.”**

**John Orwa, Forester in Charge, Karura Forest**





OLDNAVY  
TRADEMARK

Energy is central to sustainable development and poverty reduction and affects everyday life. To meet the MDGs there must be a major improvement in the quality and quantity of energy services in developing countries. UNDP Kenya supports this.

## Energy efficient stoves reduce global warming

Biomass stoves are energy saving cooking stoves meant for use by institutions and small and medium size businesses. These stoves increase energy efficiency by 30%, and in doing so reduce greenhouse gases and other outputs, which have higher global warming potential than carbon dioxide. The three-year project, financed by UNDP Kenya, also provides free tree seedlings to institutions that buy the stoves.

The uptake of the stoves has been especially high in schools and colleges. In two years the institutions were able to save enough from energy consumption to meet the cost of the stoves.

The initiative has brought together 30 stove makers from across Kenya to launch the Kenya Improved Stoves Association. Other gains include the planting of more than 300,000 trees in schools that have bought stoves; the supporting of three nursery entrepreneurs from Western and Central provinces to attend training; and the establishment of a Tree Propagators Association. A policy brief for the National Environment Development Policy has also been submitted.

The biomass stove project is expected to increase the number of urban and rural communities using energy efficient biomass technology.

## Making a big difference in a small way

In a world where water is scarce, carbon dioxide excessive, and the climate sometimes extreme, it's often the little things that make a difference. UNDP Kenya has been involved with three small-scale projects that could make a big difference to forests, carbon dioxide levels and the income of the poor.

Karura Forest is a 1,000 hectare site of canopied indigenous forest on the edge of Nairobi. Considering that less than 2% of Kenya is covered by indigenous forest, the location is a blessing in that it acts as Nairobi's 'lung', absorbing carbon dioxide and purifying the air. It is also a water catchment for four tributaries of the Nairobi River, essential for the water scarce city.

The Nairobi River Basin Programme (NRBP) is a combined initiative of the Government of Kenya, UNEP, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, the City Council of Nairobi, the private sector and civil society. Its mission is "to restore a riverine eco-system with clean water for a healthier environment".

Implemented in three phases, the third phase involves capacity building in the community and empowering youth and civil society. Community involvement promotes forest regeneration and conservation and improves rural livelihoods for forest adjacent communities.





Forests contain massive carbon reservoirs, vital to regulate the global climate. UNDP Kenya helps Kenya conserve its environment to reduce the impact of climate change and attain the seventh MDG on sustainable environment. .



### Tree planting

The Huruma Vision Self help Group is a CFA (Community Forest Association), provided for under the Forests Act 2005. The 30-member group consists of people from Huruma village, adjacent to Karura Forest. The group was established in 2005 to restore the forest by reforestation eight hectares of degraded site. They later began a tree nursery.

The seeds are collected from the forest, with the permission of the authorities, or bought from the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute. Water for the seedlings comes from the nearby river. They currently have 4,000 seedlings, which are sold to UNDP Kenya and other buyers.

The costs of this project are small, and include watering cans and pot bags. The group also targets large companies involved in 'green' projects, and synchronise planting patterns with the periods that seedlings are required.

### Bee-keeping

In 2006, the Huruma Vision Group took on beekeeping. This project is also funded by UNDP Kenya with cooperation from several partners.

Trained by the Association of Beekeepers, the group uses modern hives, so that harvesting can be done any time of the day. Their 80 hives are located in the dense part of the forest. The association also helped the beekeeping group to obtain four honey-harvesting suits that are impervious to stings. After harvesting, packaging is done manually in 250 ml jars. One harvest averages 17 kg.

The two projects are sustainable, environmentally, socially and financially, because the community profits without destroying the forest. In addition, the benefits ensure that the community looks after the forest, protecting and sustaining it as a water catchment area and promoting biodiversity conservation.

Furthermore, many of the Huruma Vision Group members are women and youth. These projects give them hope for a better future, to the extent that they have abandoned other income earners such as selling illegal alcohol.

The Huruma project, while moving towards the MDG of environmental sustainability, also touches on the MDGs of poverty reduction and gender equality. Its cross-cutting ability makes it more effective, while the fact that several UN agencies are involved increases efficiency.

**“ Now the community knows that felling trees would be a loss to them because there would be no flowers for the bees.”**

**John Chege, Huruma Community Representative, Secretary, Huruma Vision Group (photo left)**



Peace is central to creating an environment conducive for development. Conflict can quickly wipe out any development gains. UNDP Kenya invests in peace building and conflict prevention programmes to assist communities in conflict prone areas.

**Over the years, Kenya has experienced various types of violent conflicts. These include inter- and intra-communal disputes over shared resources (pasture, water, livestock, land) as well as competition for political power and identity, which guarantees access to state resources.**

In recent times, violent conflict has spread to other parts of the country due to lack of economic opportunities, marginalization, competition for scarce resources, ethnic mobilization and political competition.

The conflicts in Kenya have been exacerbated by weak traditional and existing mechanisms for local conflict management, long-standing disputes with ethnic or clan dimensions, and a lack of mechanisms for social dialogue among aggrieved communities. This is especially with regard to perceptions of exclusion or marginalization.

The recent post-election violence in Kenya can be attributed to the above, as well as frustration with the inability of officials to deal with structural factors and the mobilization of armed ethnic militias and gangs. The continuing influx of illegal small arms has exacerbated the violence, and in the current context, the presence of armed gangs raises the possibility of a resumption of violence.

UNDP Kenya has identified conflict management through small arms and light weapons control, as

a strategic development priority in Kenya. Over the last five years, UNDP Kenya has been working with the government and civil society to develop and implement projects that address the challenges of conflicts and weapons proliferation across the country. These projects have contributed to the relative peace and stability in Kenya since the post-election violence.

UNDP Kenya currently has programmes in the following areas: peace building and reconciliation, conflict transformation, and armed violence prevention or reduction. These are aimed at integrating conflict prevention into development programmes, building national processes and institutions for conflict management and ensuring a consensus through dialogue.

Peaceful coexistence among all Kenya's stakeholders is not easy. Everyone must be brought on board. UNDP Kenya works with diverse stakeholders including the youth, elders, members of parliament, and women and other vulnerable groups most affected in times of instability.



“ Young people in the affected rural areas and the urban informal settlements have largely been portrayed as perpetrators of the violence, whereas they are also victims.”

Picha Mtaani



The Kenyan population consists of 60% youth. They face several challenges including poverty, unemployment and HIV/AIDS. UNDP Kenya has developed youth specific projects aimed at addressing these challenges.

## Street photography – a platform for peace

Imagine being involved in the post-election violence of 2008 and then, two years later, seeing yourself in a photograph, either as a perpetrator or a victim. This is the scenario envisaged by the touring exhibition, Picha Mtaani.

Picha Mtaani, in partnership with UNDP Kenya, is an initiative that seeks to create a platform for peace building, national healing and unity through street photo galleries. The 'peace caravan', as it is known, toured seven towns – Eldoret, Kericho, Nakuru, Naivasha, Mombasa, Nyeri and Kisumu – that were hit by the post election violence.

Launched in December 2009, Picha Mtaani is designed, through mobile exhibitions, to create discussions and to encourage truth-telling amongst the youth it portrays. George Gachara, the project coordinator of Picha Mtaani, believes that these youth are the silent victims of the violence, even if they were also the perpetrators.

George confessed that his visit to Eldoret was the most moving during the pilot phase of this project. Thirty community youth groups had assembled at the venue and soon after viewing the exhibition they recounted how they had struggled to restrain themselves from harming those they perceived as instigators of violence against their families. George was overwhelmed by these revelations and realized the need to include psychosocial support in the initiative, to support the healing process.

Boniface Mwangi, the director of Picha Mtaani, believes that a picture is a strong medium that captures reality in a genuine and unbiased manner, and is therefore an appropriate tool for reflection, dialogue and peace building. Peace caucuses were established in every town of the tour, working in partnership with district peace committees, to provide a framework and the tools to carry on the peace process.

## Tuelewane – consensus through dialogue

Almost 60% of Kenya's population is aged 15 to 35, many of them frustrated by lack of work and education, sometimes manifesting itself through aggression, as in the post-election violence of 2008. UNDP Kenya is supporting the Government of Kenya in preparing the younger generation to live together in consensus.

The Tuelewane (agreement) Youth Exchange Programme was initiated in 2007 by the Government of Kenya in partnership with UNDP Kenya in response to the ethnic divide that preceded the general election. As a result, between October 2007 and December 2009, six Tuelewane activities took place. Training and education targeted 360 youth from six conflicting communities around the country, on peace and conflict resolution. Using a cascading approach, each participating youth reached 12 more young people. Tuelewane has now touched over 4,300 youth leaders in conflict prone areas across the country. In addition, it is estimated that every Tuelewane activity reaches 5,000 young people through rallies, sport, community clean-ups, home stays and religious activities.

The participating youth also used community radio to engage the community on the message of reconciliation. This helped to shift perceptions about other communities, as well as overcoming challenges such as inadequate life skills, limited technical skills, skewed world views, cultural barriers, inadequate role models, and ethnic bias.

The programme has been extended by the Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme, which set up a network of empowerment projects established by the Tuelewane youth. The network links groups formed through the programme, many of which have initiated socio-economic activities such as cereal banking, tree planting and reconstruction of destroyed houses.

No one wants a repeat of the violence that Kenya experienced in January 2008. By giving Kenya's youth of today the means to come together and reach agreements with each other and with older generations, we prepare the next generation to live peacefully together tomorrow.





UNDP Kenya is keen to promote inclusive development through peace-building among all Kenyans. We help to strengthen early warning systems and response mechanisms at local, national and regional level, and manage the problem of small arms and light weapons proliferation.

## Over two thousand guns go up in smoke

It is estimated by the Control Arms Campaign that over 639 million small arms circulate worldwide, many of them used in conflicts in Africa.

Due to Kenya's proximity to long-running conflicts such as in Somalia and the Great Lakes region, it has become a repository for illegal weapons that are easily smuggled across porous borders. Not only are small arms replacing traditional weapons such as spears in conflicts over land, livestock and water, they are also used in Kenya's cities to rob, maim and murder.

As part of UNDP Kenya's initiative to reduce and control the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, the Government of Kenya recently destroyed over 2,500 illegal firearms, most of them surrendered by pastoral communities in northern Kenya. The illegal weapons were burnt to ashes and metal parts smelted. The UNDP Kenya deputy country director for programmes, Alfred Teixeira, Minister for Internal Security, Professor George Saitoti, and Police Commissioner Mathew Iteere witnessed the inferno.

Speaking at the event, Mr. Teixeira reiterated UNDP Kenya's commitment to assisting the government to reduce armed violence in northern Kenya through the armed violence reduction project being implemented in Isiolo, Marsabit, Moyale, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa districts. UNDP Kenya has donated 10 rough terrain vehicles worth over US\$ 300,000 to this project. Professor Saitoti, pledged to enact a law that would subject those possessing, trading, conveying and dealing in illegal weapons to stiffer penalties.

Proliferation of small arms remains a major challenge to human development in Kenya. UNDP Kenya promotes a culture of peace in the country through peace education. We support the government and other stakeholders on issues of conflict prevention and peace building programmes that advocate for, and support national plans and policies related to peace building and conflict management.

**“One of the greatest challenges facing the international community is the reduction of the exceedingly high availability of small arms and light weapons in areas of conflict around the world.”**

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs





Poverty levels in Kenya are still high at 46% of the population. UNDP Kenya works with relevant stakeholders to reduce this figure, including partnering with the government to implement Vision 2030.

**An estimated 46% of the Kenyan population live below the poverty line. There is also widespread unemployment, especially among the youth. Working with the government, partners and the private sector, the poverty reduction unit seeks to enhance and sustain livelihood opportunities and food security. Most of our programmes focus on vulnerable groups, the majority being youth and women. We aim to achieve equitable pro-poor economic policies and programmes for improved access to markets; to develop capacity in national and local institutions to support inclusive economic growth and development; and to improve conditions for micro, small and medium size enterprises, providing increased livelihood opportunities to a larger number of vulnerable Kenyans.**

## Creating employment and saving Kenya's forests

Forests are crucial to climate regulation, water catchment and biodiversity, yet it is estimated that 15 million hectares of forest are lost worldwide every year to agriculture. During the 1980s the Kenyan population grew at 4% a year. Combine that with large-scale logging and a need for charcoal fuel, and it is not surprising that Kenya's forests are rapidly being destroyed.

To reverse this destruction, Kenya aims to increase forest coverage to 4% (from the current 2%) by 2012. In line with this, UNDP Kenya partnered with the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports to encourage Kenya's youth to plant trees.

The Kazi kwa Vijana Trees for Jobs initiative was launched in December 2009 in the Ngong Forest on the edge of Nairobi. In a ceremony attended by the UNDP Resident Representative, Aeneas Chuma, 500 trees were planted. The initiative enlists 200 youths in Kajiado North District in planting and nurturing 30,000 trees on a 12 acre piece of land provided by the forestry ministry. Apart from giving the youth employment, it creates awareness of global warming and provides solutions such as tree planting that mitigate the impacts of climate change.

In addition, tree nurseries will be established in the forest to supply young trees for planting, managed by the community. A moveable fence will be erected to protect the young trees for a period of about 18 months to ensure that the trees are allowed to regenerate.

Ngong forest covers an area of 528 hectares just six km from the Nairobi city centre and acts as a 'carbon sink' for the city. Like other Kenyan forests it is threatened by human activities such as logging and charcoal burning. The forest is also a crucial water tower that sustains the Athi River, the second largest river in Kenya. It is a water catchment area for Nairobi province, and claims 208 indigenous species of plants and trees, and over 120 indigenous bird species.

Besides encouraging tree planting UNDP Kenya also supports the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in implementing the Kenya National Youth Policy. We do this with projects that promote peaceful co-existence, revitalize youth polytechnics and instill an entrepreneurial culture to enable the youth to achieve their goals.





Communication for development is about dialogue, participation and the sharing of knowledge and information. UNDP Kenya works with different media stakeholders to champion development communications.

## Communications for Development: the UNDP Kenya Communications Unit

The communications unit is an active member of the UNDP Country Team and takes the lead in several UNDAF (UN Development Assistance Framework) priority areas. An effective communications strategy is therefore a priority for UNDP Kenya. Our strategy entails five sections: donor and public communications, media communications, internal communications, development communications and advocacy communications.

Under development communications, UNDP Kenya works with the Kenyan government, sister UN agencies and other stakeholders. We encourage self-regulation in the media, promote communications policies that allow for a vibrant and independent media, build capacity for journalists, especially those practising in rural areas and work with higher education institutes to design 'communications for development' curricula.

The UNDP Kenya communication strategy has successfully raised the profile of the organization as an authority on issues affecting human development in Kenya, increasing media visibility on those

issues. In particular, after the ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, UNDP Kenya created an elaborate advocacy strategy to promote the rights of people living with disabilities in Kenya.

This strategy, calling for inclusive development, is linked to the attainment of the MDGs. In October 2009, UNDP Kenya appointed Henry Kirwa, a renowned Paralympic champion, as our MDG advocate. This has resulted in increased attention to UNDP Kenya advocacy on the MDGs and disabilities.

The communications team of UNDP Kenya also manages a project called Communications for Development, which aims to build national capacity to use communications as a tool for development. Launched in June 2008, the project has promoted advocacy and dialogue on matters affecting communications for development, trained media to become more competent and professional in their reporting and assisted in formulating media policy and a regulatory framework.

“**Communication for development means a broader canvas of tools and strategies to ensure stronger governance and participation as an important part of development effort.**”

10th UN Inter-Agency Round Table on Communication for Development



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# VCT

VOLUNTARY COUNSELING  
AND TESTING CENTRE



By empowering women we can help end poverty , leading to a better future for society. UNDP Kenya has developed gender specific programmes aimed at promoting gender equality in Kenya.

# GENDER EQUALITY

## Sensitizing Kenyan institutions to women's rights

The Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), formed in Kenya 25 years ago, is a non-profit, non-partisan organization committed to the creation of a society free from discrimination against women.

FIDA's project, Promotion of Women's Rights through engagement with Policy Makers received funding from UNDP Kenya. The project's aim is to educate civil society, government and police officers on gender and human rights issues. Another goal is to make the community and institutions aware of gender-based violence.

Monitoring of compliance with international treaties and conventions ratified by the Government of Kenya has considerably improved as a result. Through joint efforts with the Ministries of Gender, Children and Social Development, and Justice, and the Attorney General, the government prepared status reports on various conventions. These included the fifth and sixth combined reports on the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

Another significant impact was FIDA's collaboration with the Kenyan police, which was considerably

strengthened. This was demonstrated through invitations for FIDA to conduct training for police officers at Kiganjo Police College and other police training colleges. Nearly two and a half thousand police officers have been taught about gender-based violence and gender-based human rights.

Additionally, police attitudes have changed regarding the treatment of victims of gender-based violations, resulting in improved enforcement of women's rights. Gender desks have now been set up in police stations and the police training manual on gender and human rights has been revised.

FIDA legal aid clinics have also registered increasing police referrals of survivors of gender-based violence, as a result of the attitude change. Many referrals are from the target regions in Western, Nyanza, and Coast Provinces and Nairobi.

A core group of over 200 monitors has been trained to facilitate community monitoring on gender-based violence and awareness creation. These groups provide paralegal support to women who are unable to access institutions that are critical to their case, such as local courts, police stations and hospitals.

“Gender equality is fundamental for achieving economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa.”

Africa Development Bank



As part of the 2009 World AIDS Day activities, (1 December), the UN Cares team brought a team from Liverpool VCT to offer services at UN Gigiri. The services were provided free to all those who wanted to know their HIV status. Declaring your status helps to combat any stigma affecting HIV positive people.

**I KNOW MY HIV STATUS  
DO YOU?**

## Helping Kenya to overcome HIV and AIDS

**HIV/AIDS is a world-wide problem. UNDP Kenya works to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and reduce its impact. As a trusted development partner, and co-sponsor of UNAIDS, we help countries put HIV/AIDS at the centre of national development and poverty reduction strategies. UNDP Kenya supports national efforts by disseminating knowledge, resources and communicating best practices from around the world.**

According to the Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey released by the Government of Kenya in September 2009, 1.33 million adults in Kenya are infected with HIV, and most are unaware of their status. Furthermore, the survey found that more women than men are infected, (8.7% compared to 5.6%) and that adults between 50 and 64 have a HIV infection rate higher than those between 15 and 24.

As part of the UN Joint Programme, UNDP Kenya supported the Government of Kenya to develop the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan III. The strategy has resulted in more focus on populations most at risk and the need to incorporate human rights based approaches to the country's response to the epidemic.

At the same time, with the support of UNDP Kenya, the ability to mainstream HIV/AIDS on a national scale has been enhanced, particularly in key public sector institutions such as government ministries and local authorities. As a result, funding levels for HIV/AIDS were boosted for these key public sector institutions.

In addition, UNDP Kenya supports a strategic direction that allows people living with HIV/AIDS to meaningfully engage in HIV/AIDS policy and programme development at national and grassroots level. This is done by working in partnership with the National Empowerment Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (NEPHAK), an NGO that unites support groups and individuals into a national force to counter the impact of HIV/AIDS on their lives and those of their loved ones.

**“In sub-Saharan Africa the HIV/AIDS epidemic has orphaned more than 14 million children.”**

UNAIDS Global Facts & Figures





The next five years will be critical to achieving the MDGs. A scaling-up of resources and partnerships is essential to accelerate the pace. Combine that with political will and supportive donors and Kenya will have a very good chance of accomplishing its goals.

# MAINSTREAMING DISABILITIES

## Livelihood opportunities for people with disabilities

On the south coast of Kenya amongst the tourist hotels, sandy beaches and palm trees, lies the little village of Baraka made up of 24 houses. It is here, in this apparent paradise, that 24 people who used to suffer from leprosy now reside, shamed by their wounds and unwelcome in their own homes.

For thousands of years leprosy was considered a fatal and highly contagious disease and sufferers were stigmatized, often made to live in separate leper colonies. Today we know that leprosy need not be fatal, it can be easily contained and that once detected, it can be cured. But sadly the stigma remains.

Leprosy sufferers living at the coast are treated at the Msambweni District Hospital. Some of the patients have wounds that require reconstructive surgery and rehabilitation, while others need amputations of fingers, toes, hands or feet. It is this latter group which endures the brunt of stigmatization and who chose to live together in Baraka, surviving by begging and handouts.

Recognizing the hopeless situation of many former lepers, in December 2009 UNDP Kenya made a donation of 16 tricycle wheel chairs to the Msambweni District Hospital. We also donated

Ksh 135,000 to be used towards the production of 200 customized orthopaedic shoes and prosthetics at the hospital. The tricycle wheel chairs and prosthetics will enable the former lepers to become more mobile and give them access to opportunities to make a living. At the same time the local community will become aware of their abilities as they move amongst them.

UNDP Resident Representative, Aeneas Chuma presented the tricycle wheel chairs and the cheque to the Msambweni District Hospital, in the company of the UNDP Millennium Development Goals Advocate, Henry Kiprono Kirwa. While there, the UNDP Kenya delegation toured the hospital's orthopaedic department where the shoes and prosthetics are produced. The hospital has played a key role in rehabilitating existing clients and is in the process of identifying new cases within the district to curb the rate of new infections.

The UNDP is concerned with empowering people living with disabilities regardless of the cause of the disability. We support awareness initiatives in partnership with the Msambweni District Hospital, to fully integrate lepers and others like them, into society. For the residents of Baraka, stigmatized and separated from their families, this is indeed good news.

“**Around 10 per cent of the world's population, or 650 million people, live with a disability. They are the world's largest minority.**”

**UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.**





Malaria kills. Children and pregnant women are especially vulnerable. To meet the 6th MDG of combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, UNDP Kenya encourages families to sleep under treated mosquito nets.



# MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

## MDG progress in Kenya

### **1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

The Government of Kenya drew up a development blueprint, Vision 2030, articulating its vision for Kenya in 2030 as a newly industrializing, middle-income country, with a high quality of life. Poverty declined from 56% in 2000 to 46% in 2006, attributed to improved governance and management of public resources and key economic reforms. Poverty is still at 2006 levels. While a significant amount of money and resources is required for basic social services, such as schools, hospitals and roads, a similar increase in capital expenditure is not being made.

### **2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

In 2002, when the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) was elected to government, H.E President Mwai Kibaki introduced free primary education. The net enrolment rate in primary school for 2006 was 86.5%, attributed to the introduction of free primary education.

### **3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN**

Policy and institutional arrangements have been strengthened to promote women's participation in development, including a ministry and commission in charge of gender issues. Affirmative action was introduced in the recruitment and promotion of personnel in the public sector.

### **4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**

On the health front, the government increased immunization coverage to over 80%, while public health centres and drugs accessibility have also improved. About 68% of children under-five years old are receiving bed nets to protect them against malaria.

### **5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH**

The 'ring-fencing' budget policy on health projects has improved maternal health. (Ring-fencing is when agreed allocations to a particular sector are never reduced, no matter the revenue.) The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (as an indicator of maternal mortality rate) increased from 42% in 2003 to 56% by 2007).

### **6: COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES**

HIV/AIDS prevalence data (at 2007) suggests that females have a prevalence of 6.7% compared to 3.5% among males. Estimates show that prevalence is higher in the urban areas (8.3%) than in the rural areas (4.0%). Results from the investment programme of the Economic Recovery Strategy HIV indicator reveal that in 2007 the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among expectant women in the 15- 24 year age group was 6.3%.

### **7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY**

Kenya has almost 40 million hectares of forest, 37.6 million hectares of which is ungazetted natural woody vegetation and 1.7 million hectares, gazetted forest. This means that approximately 2% of the total country land area is gazetted forest. Between 2005 and 2007, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute increased seed production by 25%. It is planned to gazette a further 19,000 hectares of natural forest.

### **8: DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

In March 2008, the Ministry of Planning and Vision 2030 launched the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) facility to collaborate in implementing strategies geared towards a better quality of life for citizens. The government is working with CSOs to ensure the realization of MDGs at community level and is aware that CSO initiatives can turn around the economy to achieve the MDGs.



## UN volunteers – what do they do?

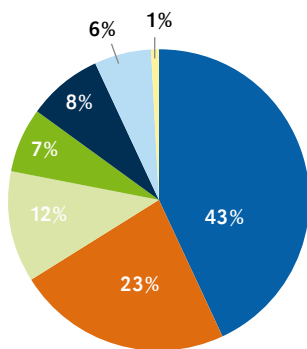
“Neighbourhood Volunteers are respected and known, so people now come to us with their problems,” says Mariam Yahya, fondly referred to as ‘Mama Mariam’ by younger Neighbourhood Volunteers. “We listen and advise, mediate and negotiate. And we have been able, for example, to assist people to move back into their homes grabbed during the post-election violence.”

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) promotes volunteerism to support peace and development worldwide. Volunteerism can transform the pace and nature of development, and benefits both society at large and the individual volunteer. UNV contributes to peace and development by advocating for volunteerism globally, encouraging partners to integrate volunteerism into development programming, and mobilizing volunteers.

In Kenya, UNV provides professional and technical expertise and human resources for development programmes. It also encourages communities and individuals like Mariam Yahya to participate in peace and development work themselves.

In response to 2007 post-election violence, the Neighbourhood Volunteer Scheme (NVS) was initiated in February 2008 by UNV and UNDP in collaboration with the Government of Kenya. Since then, 528 neighbourhood volunteers have become involved in peace-building interventions in 11 districts.

To support conflict resolution, quick recovery and service delivery, the scheme taps into the strengths of the community itself. Influential community members are identified, trained, sensitized and then engaged as Neighbourhood Volunteers<sup>1</sup>, promoting and guiding reconciliation, peace-building and recovery within their own communities.



- DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE
- PEACE BUILDING & CONFLICT PREVENTION
- POVERTY REDUCTION
- ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY
- DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & RECOVERY
- STRATEGIC POLICY ADVICE
- OPERATIONS

**UNVs by UNDP Kenya practice areas**

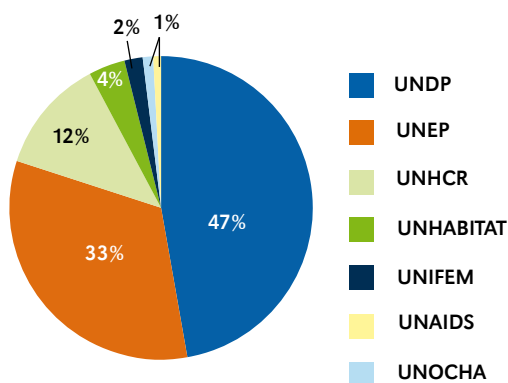
<sup>1</sup>The Neighbourhood Volunteers are associates of the UNV programme identified to respond to the challenges of the Kenya post-election tension; however they do not hold a UNV volunteer contract.

After 19 months a participatory project review confirmed that the scheme had had significant impact in all 11 districts.<sup>2</sup> Thanks to the 528 Neighbourhood Volunteers who fostered peaceful coexistence, some calm and normalcy has returned.

The scheme has now been absorbed into the National Steering Committee on Peace-building and Conflict Management, and will be implemented under the conflict transformation programme.

In October 2009 there were 110 UNV volunteers serving in Kenya, of whom 90 were Kenyans. These well-qualified and dedicated individuals support service delivery and build capacity in institutions, projects and communities. Typically funded by UN agencies, they also work with Kenyan government ministries and departments, Parliament and NGOs.

UNVs cover a range of themes, from conflict resolution and peace-building, to governance, HIV/AIDS, information and communication technology, gender mainstreaming, environmental conservation, monitoring and evaluation and advocacy for the Millennium Development Goals.



**UNVs by UN Agency**

**Volunteerism for Peace and Development**

UNV and VSO Jitolee<sup>3</sup> completed a baseline study on volunteerism in Kenya, launched in November 2009. The study has strengthened baseline information on the volunteer sector, influencing its strategic direction, promotion, facilitation, networking and recognition.

The study provides a definition for the concept of volunteerism based on views gathered from Kenyans. It also highlights the different ways of volunteering and demonstrates existing opportunities for nurturing and strengthening volunteers. In addition, it reveals gaps in the sector, such as the lack of a volunteer policy that would enable maximum use of volunteers in national development.

Key recommendations emerged from the meeting that should inform volunteer related interventions in Kenya. These include the need to develop a National Volunteering Policy to strengthen the sector’s role in advocacy and policymaking; to work towards recognition, adequate representation and access; to strengthen the capacity of volunteer organizations and structures and to support a voluntary sector development strategy.

<sup>2</sup> Nairobi North, Nairobi East, Nairobi West, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Kisumu East, Trans Nzoia East, Trans Nzoia West, Kwanza, Sotik and Borabu

<sup>3</sup> Kenyan branch of Voluntary Service Overseas used as a southern recruitment base



## Changing lives through volunteerism

Bianca Ochollah is a business development analyst and a Kenyan UN volunteer. She is attached to the poverty reduction unit of UNDP Kenya and works as a volunteer at the District Business Solution Centre (DBSC) in Siaya District of Nyanza province. She has been there since September 2008.

The District Business Solution Centre Siaya was launched as a one-stop-shop to advise businesses, and train and support entrepreneurs at district level. The focus is on youth, women and medium and small enterprises (MSMEs) that offer demand-driven services, catalyze enterprise development, and generate employment and economic growth in a decentralized way.

Apart from entrepreneurship development and training, the centre develops financial and market links and carries out feasibility studies and profiling. It also encourages the commercialization of technology and acts as an information, communication and technology (ICT) centre. In addition it is a forum for public-private policy dialogue and is the community power centre.

The most challenging aspects of Bianca's work are motivating team members to deliver project objectives. Additionally, she sometimes finds that the community expects free services, which would make the project unsustainable, especially as there is a shortage of funds.

Bianca is hoping that 2010 will bring sustainability to Siaya DBSC through funds both internally generated and from partners, so that there will be less reliance on UNDP funds. She looks forward to innovative MSME training, such as financial literacy and hopes to include other training packages from the poverty reduction unit, such as entrepreneurship training for women.

**“Volunteerism is a powerful means of engaging people in tackling development challenges worldwide.”**

**United Nations Volunteers**

## Finance

The finance unit's core function is to support UNDP Kenya in the delivery of disbursements as per the mandate of the Programme implementation modalities. The unit strengthens the accounting relationship between UNDP Kenya and other UN agencies and oversees the funds and programmes managed by UNDP Kenya.

The unit disburses funds on behalf of more than thirty UN agencies whose functions are administered by the Kenya Country Office and other UNDP country offices. These disbursements relate to: national execution (NEX) advances; national execution (NEX) direct payments; travel allowances; procurement payments; medical reimbursements; security allowances; salaries/benefits for local staff, international staff and United Nation Volunteers (UNVs).

### Key Achievements

- In the year 2009, the unit processed over 12,000 payment-related vouchers amounting to a total of US\$51.5 million. The expenditure relating to the UNDP Kenya programme delivery activities amounted to US\$23 million and that of UN agencies amounted to US\$ 14 million (UN agency global average for 2009 was US\$3.3 million).
- Over the years since the year 2004, there has been a steady increase in delivery as indicated in the table below:

Year	Total Disbursement	Programme	Agency	Management	Other offices
2004	23,623	9,343	9,967	2,171	2,142
2005	37,358	17,849	15,480	2,772	1,257
2006	39,027	18,077	14,464	2,562	3,924
2007	42,531	24,527	13,346	2,541	2,117
<b>2008</b>	<b>55,853</b>	<b>30,222</b>	<b>13,591</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>9,172</b>
<b>2009</b>	<b>51,595</b>	<b>23,047</b>	<b>14,158</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>11,632</b>

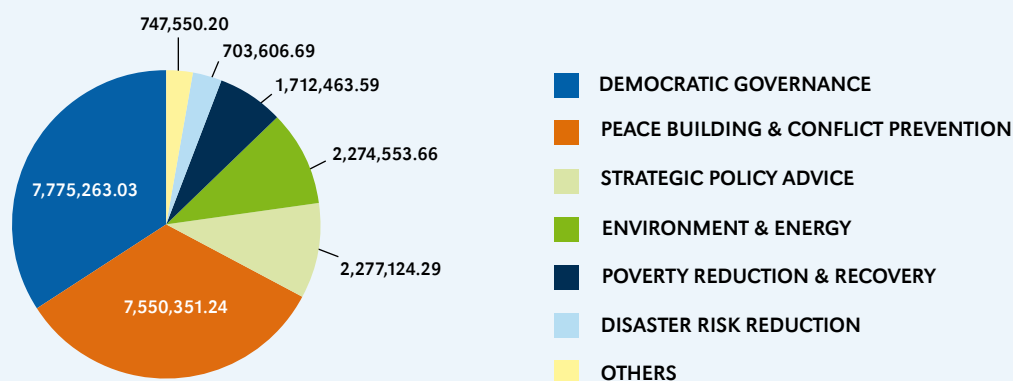
*2004 - 2009 delivery-amounts in US\$ Thousands*



## DONORS

### Donor contributions for the financial year 2009

DONOR	AMOUNT PER DONOR US\$
SIDA	10,158,695.00
Japan	9,046,726.00
Netherlands	3,890,933.00
Norway	2,345,747.02
Sweden	1,500,000.00
GEF	1,088,145.82
UNDP	1,072,500.00
Finland	819,751.96
DFID	753,678.93
European Union	748,392.03
Denmark	741,903.32
The Rockefeller Foundation	648,750.00
Special Voluntary Funds (SVF)	433,051.00
DAITG	399,361.02
DANIDA	253,928.13
UNDP - Kenya Country Programme	243,607.89
Belgium	143,884.89
UNEP	127,000.00
UN CTY Coordination Fund - UK	63,333.00
UNHCR	49,959.00
MCF-PHASE 2	51.36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,529,399.37</b>



**Expenditure by Programme Unit for the Financial Year 2009 (US\$)**



Members of the leadership team at UNDP Kenya believe in the development of human capital for efficient and effective delivery of programmes in order to meet the MDGs.

### UN Agencies receiving finance services from UNDP

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



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pages 14, 16: Wendy Stone/UNICEF Kenya; pages 18, 24, 32: Wendy Stone;

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Pages 26, 28, 38, 47: UNDP Kenya

Page 6: UNON











**Goal 1:** Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty



**Goal 2:** Achieve Universal Primary Education



**Goal 3:** Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



**Goal 4:** Reduce Child Mortality



**Goal 5:** Improve Maternal Health



**Goal 6:** Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases



**Goal 7:** Ensure Environmental Sustainability



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



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