

Investing in People

UNDP Kenya Annual Report 2002



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FOREWORD



2002 was a momentous year in Kenya's development. While the challenges of poverty continued to present obstacles to growth and development, ultimately it was the electoral process that carried the day. The outcome marks a major transition in Kenyan politics and the air is full of expectation for all.

UNDP in close partnership with the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK), and the Institute for Education in Democracy (IED), was instrumental in supporting the 2002 transitional general elections through linking capacity building, popular participation and the role of civil society to the broader good governance programme. In collaboration with other development partners UNDP financed ECK's violence-free elections publicity campaign as well voter education, carried out through Community Based Voter Educators in 9 districts.

For UNDP, the change of guard in government has been a good omen. This is due to the positive energy and strategic orientation of the new dispensation. It gives us new vigour to support the achievements of Kenya's development and achieve higher levels of sustainable human development. 2002 also marked the climax of the reprofiling of the UNDP office, presenting UNDP as a familiar and experienced development partner and a global knowledge network.

UNDP is now able to combine its advisory role with higher profile advocacy by using among others-the National Human Development Report, to help ensure that the needs of the poor, particularly women, are always at the heart of broader development efforts. UNDP was also at the centre of drawing up of a Charter for Social Integration, that forms the basis of an expanded Bill

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of Rights. With the imminent establishment of an independent human rights body, UNDP continues to offer support to a national process that draws a comprehensive National Plan of Action for the protection and promotion of human rights.

In collaboration with other agencies, UNDP spearheaded advancements in UN reform through the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In the context of synchronized programmes (1999-2003 and 2004-2008), the Resident Coordinator System continued to provide the platform for coordination and collaborative action. Based on the CCA that had been completed in March 2002, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) embarked on preparing a new UNDAF as part of the five CCA/UNDAF pilot roll-out countries for 2002.

Within this context and given that Kenya's development objective is the eradication of poverty, UNDP has continued to build strategic partnerships with other development entities by collaborating with other UN agencies in embracing the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) as the framework outlining policies, reforms and programmes that the Government of Kenya will instigate over the coming 3-4 years.

Anchored in the PRSP is the country's commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which are now emerging as key organizing principles for global and national development efforts over the next decade and beyond. UNDP has made the MDGs the focus of its core mission to help Kenya build solutions to national development challenges. UNDP's challenge is therefore, to consolidate reform, play a pivotal role in helping meet the MDGs and make a lasting difference in the lives of Kenyans.

In 2002 UNDP provided the guidelines on MDG reporting to all the permanent secretaries in government ministries. A national MDG task force comprising representatives of the Treasury, the UN system, donors, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector has now been created to spearhead the process. The task force is expected to mobilize a national level response by proposing options to strengthen coordination among different stakeholders to achieve the MDGs, as well as prioritizing the necessary development interventions and assistance.

Paul Andre de la Porte
UNDP Resident Representative

UNDP Kenya Management Team



Tarirai Isaac Chivore
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OVERVIEW



UNDP is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. The UNDP mission statement emphasizes that, as part of the United Nations, UNDP upholds the vision of the United Nations Charter. UNDP is committed, therefore, to contributing through its work in development cooperation to United Nations system partnerships aimed at furthering the four basic aims of the United Nations organization: peace and security; humanitarian assistance; development operations; and economic and social affairs.

It is clear that intentions to promote good governance, democratic pluralism and to reverse economic decline requires a process of broad-based participation and effective citizen's involvement in decision making. UNDP in Kenya is helping the process so as to create the political space where people and their organizations can flourish through support for the formulation of development strategies that aim at achieving self-reliance and people based development.

UNDP helps to ensure that strategies are nationally-owned and based on Kenya's own commitments, are developed in a participatory manner, and address the multidimensional roots of human poverty and its differential impact on women. Guided by the human development approach, UNDP emphasizes the links between poverty reduction strategies, governance reforms and pro-poor economic, social and environmental policies.

UNDP, at the request of the Government of Kenya is in support of its areas of focus that include: assisting in building capacity for good governance; popular participation; private and public sector development and growth; stressing that national plans and priorities constitute the only viable frame of reference for the national programming of operational activities for development within the United Nations system. UNDP provides a range of services to the Government and to United Nations teams in Kenya in the following practice areas:

- ◆ **Democratic Governance**
- ◆ **Poverty Reduction**
- ◆ **Crisis Prevention and Recovery**
- ◆ **Energy and Environment**
- ◆ **Information and Communications Technology**
- ◆ **HIV/AIDS**

These areas are geared at engaging in global advocacy analysis to generate knowledge, alliance building, promotion of enabling frameworks on key issues, policy advice, support for national capacity building, knowledge networking and sharing of good practices. In line with the overall UNDP strategy for Africa, the Kenya country office is also taking steps to respond to Kenya's Social and Economic needs. We advocate for the development of creative and mutually beneficial partnerships between government institutions, the private sector and NGOs for sustainable human development.

Tarirai Isaac Chivore

Deputy Resident Representative (Programme)

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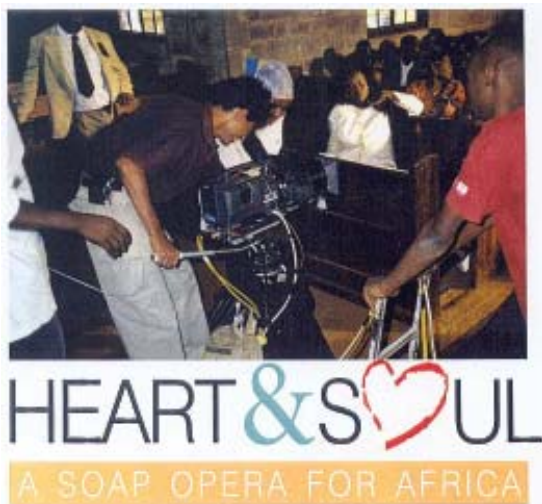


CCA / UNDAF & COUNTRY TEAM COORDINATION

In the context of synchronized programmes (1999-2003 and 2004-2008), the Resident Coordinator System continued to provide the platform for coordination and collaborative action. Based on the Common Country Assessment (CCA) that had been completed in October 2001, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) embarked on preparing a new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) as part of the five CCA/UNDAF Roll-Out countries for 2002. A new legislation by the Executive Boards of UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA passed in 2002, require country programmes to be presented in conjunction with completed UNDAF documents. Thus, Kenya is expected to present their UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA Country Programmes for Executive Board approval under this legislation in June 2003.

The process to prepare the new "second-generation" UNDAF for Kenya started in May 2002 and a draft UNDAF was subjected to scrutiny by stakeholders in a one-day meeting held in mid November, which concluded that the UNDAF programmatic choices are in tandem with national priorities as spelt out in the various national planning frameworks.

During 2002, there was good increase in UN programme collaboration and coordination, primarily through theme groups and inter-agency task forces in such areas as HIV/AIDS; health; disaster management and food security; gender equality and women's empowerment; data base development and public education.



UN Joint Advocacy & Public Information

Among the UNCT's advocacy and public information activities, the UN production of the soap 'Heart and Soul' stood out as a unique and innovative example of joint programming. During 2002, the UN system supported the professional production of this TV and radio programme which focuses on attitude and behavior change with respect to the major social problems confronting Kenyans today, mainly HIV/AIDS but also gender, corruption and environment. The first phase involved the production and broadcast of six 30 minutes episodes aired on local television networks in July/August 2002. This followed a premiere launch attended by over 600 people drawn from the media, donors, the UN, private sector and NGOs. A local survey conducted thereafter, demonstrated excellent value for money with the audience strongly receptive to the programme's social education objective. The UN system and various donors and private sector sponsors managed to produce about \$ 800,000 to cover costs.

The overall audience reached was estimated at between 50-70 million people covering 23 Africa countries. Detailed implementation planning and fund-raising activities were underway towards the latter part of 2002 for the second phase containing some 24 episodes so as to maintain momentum. The funding required is in the order of \$ 2.5 million, through a mix of UN, donors, private sector, and production charges. The quality of the project's output and the strong local and international media interest generated, suggests potential to attract additional support and exposure from sources within, and outside Africa. The main television and radio outputs are scheduled to be delivered later in 2003 pending success in fund-raising.

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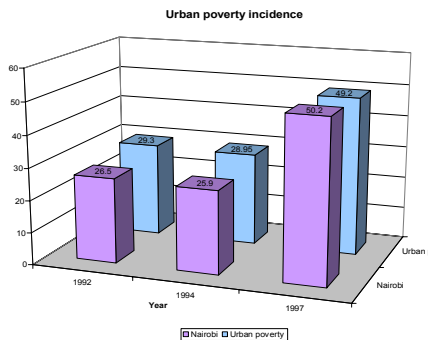
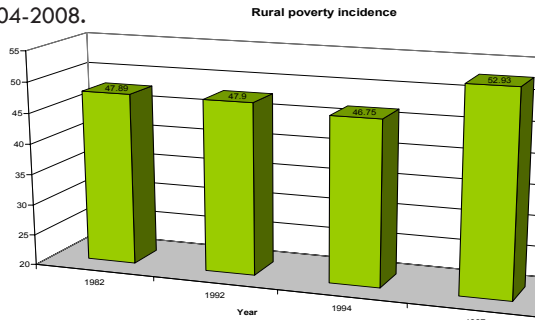
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MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Progress in implementing the MDGs: Campaign, Monitoring and Reporting

The UN country team, embarked on a major campaign of advocacy and policy dialogue towards the achievement of the MDGs. The Resident Coordinator wrote a notification letter to the Kenyan authorities on the MDGs. The letter reminded the Kenya Government of commitments made with regard to the MDGs and offered the UN system's support to strengthen national capacity to track progress on MDGs. As a result of this, a National MDGs Task Force comprising key GOK departments, UNDP, donors, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector was created to spearhead the process by among other things, mobilising a national level response as well as prioritizing the necessary development interventions and assistance required at the national level.

A series of sensitization workshops focusing on the Government, CSOs and the private sector were conducted throughout 2002. Analytical studies and consultations aimed at mapping the MDGs in Kenya were undertaken to form an overview report on progress towards the MDGs in Kenya. The report, expected early 2003, will be Kenya's first attempt at mapping out the progress being made, constraints experienced and the way forward towards meeting the MDGs. In late 2002, discussions were initiated among UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA on the possibility of strengthening support to the Government on MDGs monitoring by developing a joint workplan with Central Bureau of Statistics for 2003 and also to explore the possibility of a joint programme for 2004-2008.



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PROGRESS IN KENYA

The MDG campaign has been initiated in Kenya with the aim of raising awareness about the importance of the different dimensions of development. UNDP has provided the guidelines on MDG reporting to all the permanent secretaries in government ministries. A national MDG task force comprising representatives of the Treasury, the UN system, donors, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector has been created to spearhead the process. The task force is expected to mobilise a national level response by proposing options to strengthen coordination among different stakeholders to achieve the MDGs, as well as prioritising the necessary development interventions and assistance.

ACTIVITIES LEADING TO KENYA'S FIRST NATIONAL MDGs REPORT

17th-19th June 2002:

Regional Conference: Held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, this conference brought together representatives of governments for East and Central Africa, the UN system, donors, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector. Country-based action plans were presented and discussed. This forum prepared the ground for action at the country level.

10th-11th July 2002:

NGO Forum on MDGs: The meeting was organised to build national consensus and advocacy around MDGs. Another one-day NGO forum under the leadership of Action Aid Kenya was organised in August by the NGO Council of Kenya.

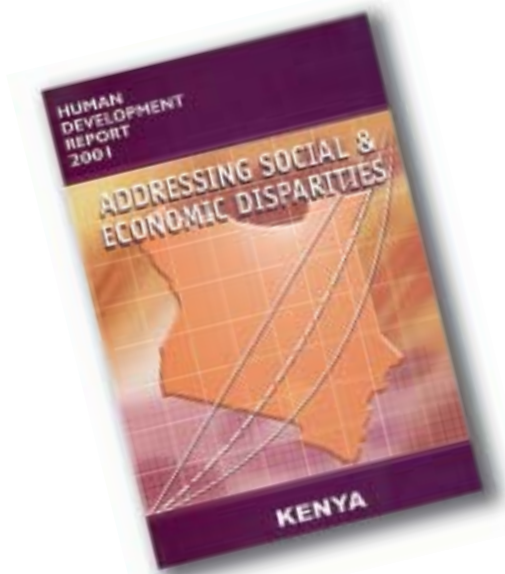
17th-18th September, 2002

Technical Seminar on MDGs: Organised by the Government of Kenya and bringing together donors, the UN, NGOs, the Private Sector and PRSP sector and thematic groups, took stock of the various initiatives that had been taken on the MDGs and the way forward plan.

November - December, 2002

Draft Report: The report capturing Kenya's progress towards MDGs produced and the review process commenced. It is expected that the report will be published early 2003.

2nd NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT



Human development involves the process of expanding human capabilities and access to opportunities in social, economic and political arenas and therefore the overall improvement of life. The most basic of these capabilities are to lead long healthy lives, access to knowledge and the resources needed for a decent standard of living. The concept of human development differs from other approaches to development since it takes people as being central to the development process and the main actors in the process of improving their welfare.

The Human Development Report 2001 for Kenya focuses on the theme, “Addressing Social and Economic Disparities”. The theme, closely linked to the Government’s policy on addressing poverty, is appropriate given the decline in economic performance and deepening poverty. The report affirms that the human development situation in Kenya is declining and is reflected in the fall in life expectancy, per capita income, school enrolment and the rise in infant mortality and disease incidence. The Kenya Human Development Report for this year estimates the country’s Human Development Index (HDI) at 0.539, which puts Kenya in the category of middle human development countries.

While the magnitude of the HDI in Kenya is certainly important, its decline over the last five years is critical. This decline is underpinned by the decline in life

expectancy that fell from 59.5 to 54.7 in the 1989 and 1999 census respectively. The resurgence of HIV/AIDS and the increase in poverty are some of the leading factors affecting life expectancy.

According to the report, the declining economic performance, socioeconomic disparities and decreasing HDI resulted in human development challenges for Kenya. These challenges go beyond simply increasing economic growth to addressing social and economic inequalities. This requires providing people with an environment that enables them to access resources and opportunities. It involves combating poverty and unemployment by increasing access to productive resources and employment opportunities as well as increasing productivity to ensure incomes.

The report enumerates other challenges:

- ◆ Expanding human capabilities by improving access to basic education, health, housing, water and sanitation.
- ◆ Increasing people’s capacity to assert their rights.
- ◆ Redefining the value of life in Kenya so as to increase respect for life and self-esteem in society.
- ◆ Addressing the different forms of inequalities existing between regions as well as the different segments of the population. This includes addressing inequalities that are gender-related or affecting specific vulnerable groups.
- ◆ Addressing the problem of insecurity to enable increased investment and participation by a wider section of the society.
- ◆ Facilitating good governance to ensure effective economic management and the distribution of economic opportunities to all sections of the population.

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STRATEGIC EMPOWERMENT

The Good Governance for Poverty Eradication and The Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment of Women components are the main focus of this programme. In governance, the programme focuses on national legal and policy reforms and the building of strong, solid, transparent and accountable institutions that work for the Kenyan people and respond to their needs. The Gender component targets interventions, affirmative action and processes at both the institutional and household levels to enhance the ability of Kenyans to deal with poverty through the promotion of gender equality and womens' empowerment.

Highlights of Achievements

Good Governance for Poverty Eradication

The Good Governance for Poverty Eradication Programme has continued to play a leading role in capacity building; promotion of learning and partnerships; and the development of pro-poor policies at the national level. In addition to supporting the formulation of responsive national policies and laws such as those on decentralization and the non-governmental sector, the programme has been instrumental in providing technical backstopping during the production and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the third National Human Development Report. The programme is also involved in the on-going National Long-Term Perspective Study, that puts in place a long-term development masterplan that all subsequent development plans and frameworks will be founded. Other notable achievements include the drawing up of a Charter for Social Integration, that forms the basis of an expanded Bill of Rights within a new constitutional order. With the imminent establishment of an independent human rights body, the programme is supporting a national process that draws a comprehensive National Plan of Action for the protection and promotion of human rights. The programme is also supporting the Judiciary in its quest for enhanced, timely and just dispensation of justice.

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PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS BY COMPONENT

Capacity Building for Poverty Eradication:

- The establishment of a Poverty Eradication Commission with UN Volunteers building capacity of communities in participatory planning
- Charter for Social Integration drafted and presented to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission (CKRC) and included as a substantive chapter in the draft constitution
- Legal basis for Protection of basic rights provided for through the published Bill of rights
- Legal framework for poverty eradication created through a legal notice establishing an Anti Poverty Trust Fund

Targeted legal, policy and institutional reform:

- Identifying for reform, laws that hinder the poverty eradication initiative
- Capacity of parliament strengthened through training, study tours and participation in international fora
- Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) document produced and implementation mechanisms established
- Simplification of judicial procedures and systems of justice initiated through the finalized bench book for judges and magistrates

Improved local governance for urban and rural poverty alleviation:

- Review of the Local Government Act (Cap 265 of the Laws of Kenya). The act defines policy direction on strengthened local governance

Civic Education:

- A critical mass of informed voters generated through training and voter education campaigns through the recruitment and deployment of 177 National United Nations Volunteers to monitor civic preparedness for the elections.

Information Education and Communication for Good Governance:

- Initial steps in constructing a communication strategy for poverty eradication and the training of media practitioners in investigative journalism were

Kenya's General Elections 2002

The UNDP recognizes elections as a holistic process of democratic transition and governance. Support to elections related activities in partnership with government, civil society and the donor community is thus a basic pillar of the UNDP's Democratic Governance signature area.

UNDP in close partnership with the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK), and the Institute for Education in Democracy (IED), was instrumental in supporting the recently concluded peaceful general elections through linking capacity building, popular participation and the role of civil society to a broader good governance programme.

UNDP support focused on electoral systems and electoral management with its main thrust in voter education as well as capacity building of the ECK. Voter education was carried out through Community Based Voter Educators in 9 districts leading to a 30% increase in voter registration in the districts.

In collaboration with other development partners UNDP financed ECK's violence-free elections publicity campaign as well as supported the translation into Kiswahili and the publishing of the electoral code of conduct. Elections related violence rampant in the previous elections experienced a significant decrease owing to the active campaigns.

UNDP also recruited, trained and deployed 177 National United Nations Volunteers to facilitate civic preparedness for the elections. The UNVs also produced data that could be used to intervene and prevent potential electoral violence and other malpractices in the pre- and post- elections period. The competent elections officials trained under the project as well as the informed voting population contributed significantly to what has been seen as the best organized general election experience on the African continent in recent years.

Gender

Some of the main achievements of the Gender Mainstreaming and Empowerment of Women Project include: producing a gender responsive Monitoring and Evaluation tool for the PRSP; development of a gender responsive police training curriculum; increasing awareness through publishing a comprehensive report on gender based violence; training of 30 Judicial officers; training for 17 parliamentarians; finalisation of a Sessional Paper on Gender and Development and presentation of a Cabinet Memorandum to Parliament. The project has also embarked and progressed on the process of engendering the National Budget.

In addition to activities specific to the Project, the Project secretariat in collaboration with other implementing partners undertook activities aimed at mainstreaming gender in other UNDP/GOK programmes/projects. Notable among these are the activities jointly undertaken to engender the Constitution of Kenya Review Process in collaboration with the Good Governance for Poverty Eradication Programme, engendering participatory learning methodologies in the Kendelevu Project/Capacity 21, and mainstreaming gender under the HIV/AIDS Project.



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EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES

Employment and Sustainable Livelihoods (ESL) Programme was launched in September 1999 and is executed by the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development (MLHRD) of the Government of Kenya. A Programme Management Secretariat (PMS) within the Policy Development and Coordination Division in the Department of Micro and Small Enterprise Development manages the programme guided by a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

The primary focus of the programme is to alleviate poverty through creation of jobs and improvement of livelihoods for the rural and urban poor in selected districts of Kenya. Specifically, the programme aims to:

- Improve supply and access to livelihood resources, services and opportunities by rural and urban poor;
- Provide an enabling policy environment for the development of the private sector, growth of enterprises and for employment creation;
- Improve availability and accessibility of quality food at the household level in the selected areas; and
- Improve livelihoods of poor rural and urban communities in the identified districts of Kenya.

The primary target groups are the poor and disadvantaged populations in seven (7) rural districts of Makueni, Muranga, Kilifi, Suba, Bungoma, Buret, Isiolo and three (3) urban (slum) Centres of Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa. The secondary target groups are private organizations with capacity and expertise in the four thematic areas mentioned above.

The Programme is structured into the following five components:

- Small and micro Enterprise Development;
- Employment policy development and planning;
- Food Security;
- Area- based sustainable livelihoods interventions; and
- Programme management

Success Stories:

PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT SERVICES

Performance Improvement Services (PIS) operates a capacity building programme in 6 Sites (Mathare in Nairobi, Malakisi, Mukwa, Kapchai, Sirisia and Musikoma divisions of Bungoma district.

Each of the five sites has developed viable community revolving schemes based on cooperative principles of self-help group. These village banks (Akiba ya Kijiji) when fully operational will be a critical source of affordable credit to the communities

Management committees and site planning and implementation committees as well as group leaders have been identified and received training with a view to develop community capacity to manage projects and mobilise resources. In Mathare Valley, for example, the constituents have launched successful interventions on HIV/AIDS, civic education and security programmes aimed at enhancing the well being of the communities

KENAID FUND

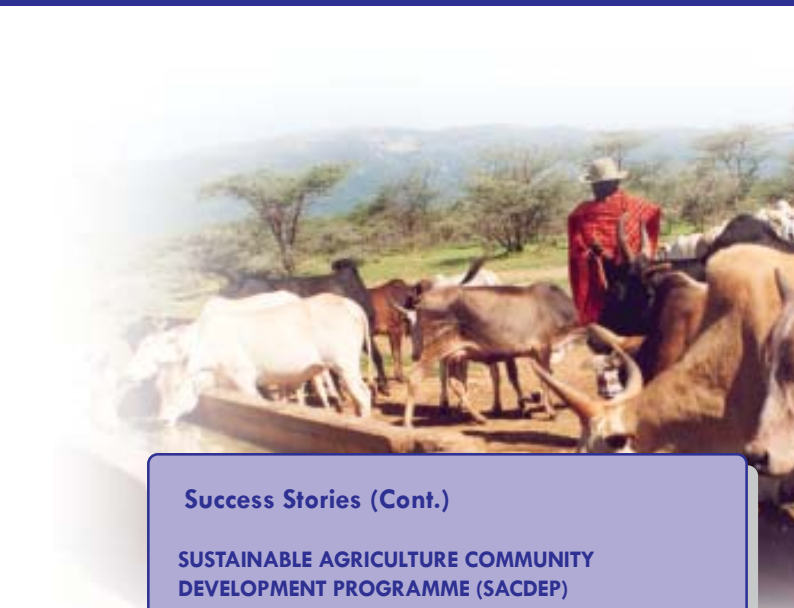
KENAID developed the first ever project proposal entitled "Growing and Processing Pineapples". The proposal attracted huge funding from the Mercantile finance company Limited and other donors. Currently, KENAID has programs in Western Kenya, Eastern Province and Coast Province, all focusing on food security and poverty alleviation.

KENAID joined the ESL programme in September 2000 and is working in Kilifi district focusing on four objectives:

- Promote consumption of alternative foods
- Improve value of foods, through agro-processing
- Expanded land use using ox-ploughs
- Improved extension services through contract farmers

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Success Stories (Cont.)

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (SACDEP)

Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP-Kenya) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) registered in 1993 under the NGO's coordination act of 1990. It works with resource poor marginalized communities so as to improve their livelihoods through capacity building in food production and utilization.

Through SACDEP's intervention the ESL Programme managed to:

- Assist farmers realize and utilize resources existing within individual farming plots/farms, which they can employ to improve and sustain production;
- Train farmers in the use of such locally obtainable low cost organic inputs and farming skills;
- Provide a facility for the general development of sustainable agriculture; and
- Facilitate the establishment of a market outlet for organic or healthy farm products while advocating fair trade between producers and consumers

PROFILE: MICROSTART PROJECT

Credit and saving services for the poor are powerful tools to promote sustainable livelihoods. For UNDP, microfinance is a key instrument in the entire strategy. It tackles poverty by supporting microenterprises and promoting self-employment among the poor.

MicroStart is a UNDP's global microfinance pilot programme that has been implemented in 25 countries in Asia and the Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States. It aims to build a new generation of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) that have transparent track records and solid institutional and financial performance, which will enable them to reach poor clients, particularly women, while operating on a sustainable basis.

The MicroStart Project consists of two integrated components:

A Micro-Capital grant component in which the most promising local organizations receive grants of up to US\$ 150,000 in seed capital for loans and overhead costs;

A technical service component in which an international best practitioner will provide a range of technical services to the local recipient organizations.

Four recipient organizations with a high chance of achieving long run sustainability have been identified by the Technical Service Provider (TSP), namely; Equity Building Society, Women Economic Empowerment Consortium, Business Initiatives & Management Assistance Services and Kenya Entrepreneurship Promotion Programme. All the investments are approved by the MicroStart Advisory Board, established by the UNDP Resident Representative and comprised of representatives of the Government, the NGOs, the private sector, UNDP, and donors.

The number of clients served by participating institutions has increased by 200%. (47,797 clients are currently reached by the four MFIs, as opposed to 12,028 when the project started in 2000).



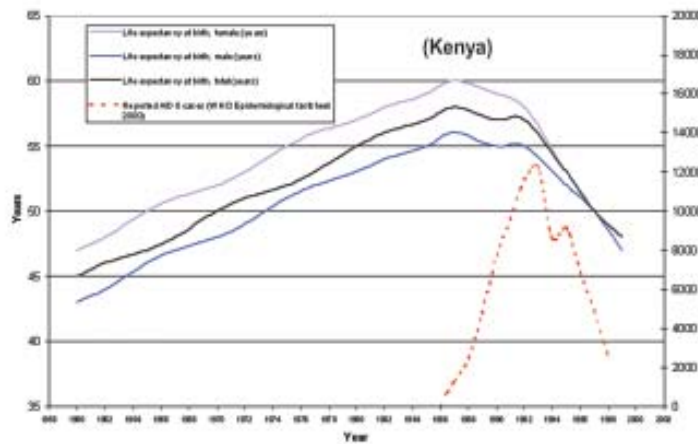
ENHANCED SECURITY: DISASTER MANAGEMENT/ CONFLICT RESOLUTION/HIV-AIDS

The Enhanced Security Programme's focus is on promotion of the implementation of a proactive, development-based disaster management programme in Kenya that is aimed firstly, at reducing the risks from potential future hazards, secondly, at ensuring that communities are better prepared to deal with disasters that may occur and thus reduce their impact, and thirdly, at ensuring that when disasters strike, they can be dealt with as efficiently and as effectively as possible. New areas of focus are prevention of proliferation of small arms, peace building and conflict management.

The programme also oversees the implementation of interventions in the area of HIV/AIDS. This includes upstream advocacy and policy advisory services, promoting policy dialogue and fostering institutional development: strengthening UN system wide collaboration within the framework of UNDAF; developing institutional capacities for policy advocacy and civil society organizations response; support development of legal and ethical frameworks; mainstream HIV/AIDS activities in key development sectors and research agenda; HIV/AIDS workplace policies; institutionalization of networking among NGOs and partnerships. Currently HIV/AIDS prevalence has been reduced from 13 percent (2000) to 10.2 percent (2002).



Life expectancy and AIDS



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Report of the Task Force on Legal Issues relating to HIV and AIDS launched.

The debilitating effect of HIV and AIDS have taken a major toll on the social and economic life of the Kenyan people as the frequent death of family members, and of those in active economic and social production and development create disruptions. The net effect is the sapping of Kenya's strength for economic productivity, severely undermining the standards of living and the stability of the social system.

Any challenges or changes in society therefore, inevitably result in the need to re-examine and reform the law. The Kenyan Attorney General (AG) through a Legal notice, established a Task Force in June 2001, to review Kenya's existing legal framework, and to consider all possibilities within the capacity of legal instruments, with a view to making the best possible contribution to the fight against HIV/AIDS. It was a quest for new rules and for the establishment of a legal framework of supportive initiatives to fight the disease. The framework looked into the observance of human rights, as well as the normal legal rights of the individual regardless of the fact of affliction by HIV/AIDS.

Since 2001, the Task Force conducted good work; involving the definition of all the critical legal relationships and issues. The resultant report launched in the last quarter of 2002, delves into the issue of HIV/AIDS and the protection of the rights to confidentiality and privacy; the question of succession and inheritance (property rights for AIDS orphans); insurance laws in relation to HIV/AIDS among others. The report described by the AG as a serious study initiative in the law's possible contribution to the struggle against the pandemic. It is an authoritative work that gives an indication of the path that the legal process should take in the matter. It is a resource material for engagement, informed discussion, consultation and dialogue.



UNDP Resident Representative, Mr. Paul Andre de la Porte delivering a speech at the official launch of Heart & Soul. (July 2, 2002)



ENHANCED SECURITY: (Cont.) DISASTER MANAGEMENT/ CONFLICT RESOLUTION/HIV-AIDS

Programme objectives:

Natural and man-made disasters:

- Reduction of risk and vulnerabilities of natural disasters
- Building capacity for disaster management, mitigation, preparedness, prevention
- Conflict prevention and peace building
- Reduction of humanitarian and development impact of illicit small arms
- Emergency management planning for rapid response
- Strengthening partnerships- disaster prevention, mitigation and management
- Collaboration with the Government, other UN agencies and departments, bilateral donors and civil society
- Early Warning
- Formulation of best/worst case scenarios and possible response options
- Supporting development and implementation of a national policy on disaster

HIV/AIDS:

- Strengthening collaboration with the UN system within the framework of UNDAF
- Facilitating policy dialogue, multisectoral policy development and advocacy
- Supporting institutionalization of networking- NGOs civil society and the private sector
- Mainstreaming HIV in key programming areas,
- Strengthening partnership and institutional networking to mitigate the impact of the epidemic and reduce poverty.

PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2002

A National disaster policy document was approved by the Cabinet and a draft disaster management Bill is awaiting stakeholders consultations before being passed by parliament

A workshop geared at skill development for public and civil society partners in Kenya to strengthen capacities for anticipating, containing, and managing conflict situations was conducted during the year. The workshop is the first in a series of (Pilot) workshops to be funded by UNDP, whose objective is to work closely with public sector and civil society and academia to strengthen human resources skills and institutional capacities to prevent and manage conflicts.

Draft HIV/AIDS prevention Bill is ready, and has been shared widely with stakeholders



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PROFILE: THE FEDERATION OF KENYA EMPLOYERS (FKE)

The FKE was registered in 1959 as an employers association under the Trade Unions Act, 234. The vision of the Federation of Kenya Employers is to be the most representative employers body advocating for the interests of all employers in Kenya. The Federation has a full-time Executive Director who oversees the day to day management of the Federation. He reports to the Management Board.

FKE's OBJECTIVES

- a) To act as a consultative forum for all employers.
- b) To encourage the principle of sound industrial relations and observance of fair labour practices.
- c) To promote sound management practices amongst employers through training, research, consultancy services, and adoption of best practices.
- d) To advocate, promote and defend Kenya employers on matters relating to their interests.
- e) To network with other employers and business organisations and intergovernmental organisations on matters of concern to employers.

The HIV/AIDS in the Workplace Programme funded by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through the National AIDS Control Council (NACC).

The Federation, having been involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS since 1984, was identified as a focal point for the fight against HIV/AIDS in the workplace by the Kenya Government and the United Nations Development Programme. In the last three years the Federation has continued to sensitize its members (and workers) on HIV/AIDS. This has been done in collaboration with the Central Organization of Trade Unions (COTU-K) and other stakeholders.

Among its notable achievements is the publication and wide distribution of the FKE code of conduct on HIV/AIDS in the workplace (in 2002). The code has also been translated into Kenya's national language, Kiswahili. The code is in line with that of the ILO code of best practice in the world of work.

Various member organisations continue to seek assistance from the Federation in the development of company policies on HIV/AIDS in the workplace. Such policies are designed in line with the FKE Code of Conduct on HIV/AIDS in the workplace and the ILO code of best practice



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SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Providing affordable energy and caring for the natural environment are central to any sustainable plan to reduce poverty. The Sustainable Growth programme is designed to support policies and programmes for the eradication of poverty through upstream policy advice and community level initiatives that provide the means for survival and improvements of livelihoods without jeopardising the natural resource base. The programme activities have also been formulated to enhance regional and international cooperation and support Kenya to manage, protect, regenerate and use the environment and natural resources sustainably. The focus is on the integration of the environment and economic planning with overall sustainable development in poverty eradication initiatives.

Implementation of the programme involves active participation by local communities especially women, national public institutions, NGOs and the private sector. UNDP anchors various stakeholders activities to enhance their knowledge and capacity, and use of appropriate tools, technology and indigenous innovations to realise sustainable yields and income from a range of natural resources.



Programme Achievements:

Launched the Eco-rating Scheme for measuring performance standards in the tourism industry. The scheme is a voluntary initiative by the Kenyan tourism industry designed to push sustainable tourism goals by recognizing efforts aimed at preserving environmental and social/ cultural values. The focus is on tourism business commitment to embracing “best practice” in areas of policy and management systems, communication, environmental and social issues. Alongside the Eco-rating Scheme is an e-knowledge network of stakeholders in the industry.

Launch of the Kenya Industrial Energy Efficiency Network that aims to assist industries to become more profitable by adopting production systems and processes that save energy as well as protect the environment. The network has been established under the Global Environment Facility and Kenya Association of Manufacturers (GEF-KAM) project which aims at creating energy efficiency awareness among the KAM members and other industries across the country.

Implementation of environment programmes, in the development and presentation on value and efficacy of UNDP knowledge networks at the UNDP Global Staff Forum.

Resource Mobilization efforts captured US\$917,600.00 during the year. The programme generated hot-pipelines amounting to US\$3, 039, 049



Dr. Chris Gakahu with members of the local Turkana Community, in North Kenya during the World Day to Combat Desertification.

The pipelines include funding from the Netherlands Embassy on Environmental Governance projects at community level worth US\$ 200,000 for 2003.

GEF Small Grants Programme:

Two successful Small Grants Programme projects were submitted for upgrading to GEF medium sized projects: Micro hydro- power project- (for US\$ 850,000), and Institutional Stoves (for US\$ 1,000,000)

Publication of 3 booklets on stories on GEF-SGP projects and the Mount Kenya Donor Forum Vision document.

Continued support to National Action Plan to Combat Desertification. This includes the development of a National Sustainable Energy Forum, facilitation and development of a network and a forum for stakeholders in solid waste management. The network's mission is to promote and facilitate sustainable and equitable solid waste management practices in Nairobi. This initiative will enhance sustainable livelihoods and improve the urban environment.

Development of a strategy to pilot the Global Compact initiative at the national level in Kenya.

PROFILE: GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

UNDP through the Sustainable Growth Unit accesses the competitive Global Environment Facility's financial resources through projects in biodiversity, International waters programme, multifocal & crosscutting operational programmes and climate change programmes.

Climate change operational programme: UNDP has benefited from a Removal of Barriers to Energy Conservation and Efficiency Project that is implemented through the private sector under the Kenya Association of Manufacturers umbrella body.

In the biodiversity operational programme: Support has been received in two large regional biodiversity conservation related projects (East African Cross-border biodiversity conservation in selected sites and Indigenous Vegetation Management Projects).

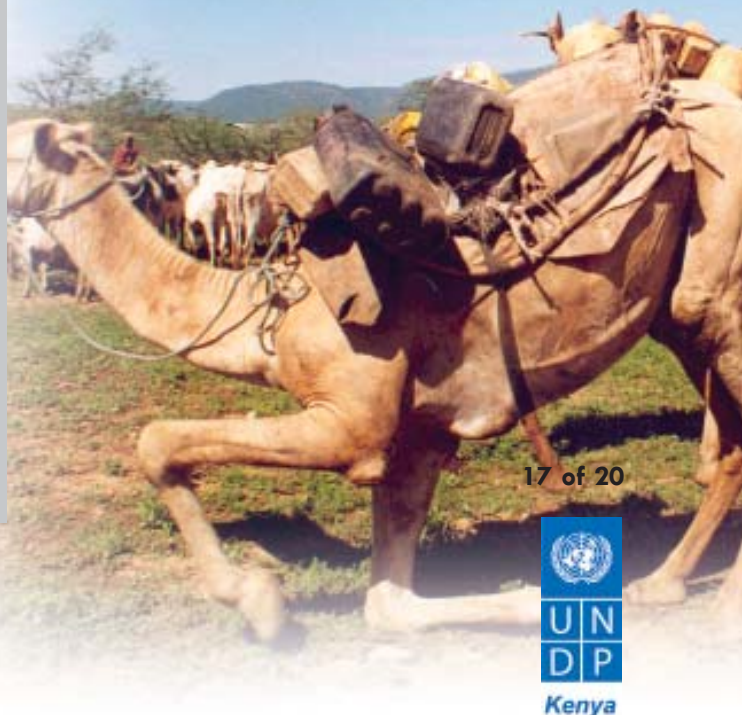
In 2002 the GEF portfolio build capacity to buttress UNDP's main environment support programme objectives and support government's national plans and policies. The National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan borrows heavily from lessons learnt through GEF projects. Similarly, the energy efficiency programme funded by GEF compliments the efforts of the Kenya National Cleaner Production Centre established under the UNDP, in its promotion of ethics in clean production mechanisms in the industrial sector.

AFRICA 200 PLUS NETWORK:

The transition process for the legal identity of the network from a UNDP unit into an autonomous entity was set in motion in 2002.

The Network entered into strategic partnerships with key Government of Kenya institutions and was contracted to execute the following UNDP funded programmes:

- Down streaming of the PRSP in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and 42 UN agencies.
- Enhancing downstream poverty eradication interventions in collaboration with the Poverty Eradication Commission.
- Economic empowerment for disadvantaged groups



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UNDP RESOURCES



Mobilising an adequate level of resources to maximise the unique impact of a strong multilateral United Nations development presence remains a top priority for UNDP Kenya.

As a voluntarily-funded organization, UNDP's ability to meet the expectations of the Kenya's development challenges, depend on adequate and secure multilateral funding base from which to provide its proven development expertise. Mobilising an adequate level of resources to maximize the unique impact of a strong multilateral United Nations development presence remains a top priority for UNDP. Co-financing is an important complement to the core resource base, permitting an extension of the impact of the programmes. Increasingly, UNDP's partnership with programme countries include the governments' channelling support for their own development programmes through UNDP.

UNDP established thematic trust funds for its priority thematic / practice areas. These funds are designed to mobilize additional funding for national needs. All the funds outside UNDP's core funding are making a tremendous difference in extending UNDP's impact and fostering relationships with other development leaders such as the European Commission, regional development banks, the World Bank and the private sector. However, since such resources are earmarked to specific themes and activities and tend to be geographically concentrated, they are not interchangeable with the essential bedrock of UNDP activities - core funding.

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SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME DELIVERY 2002

CORE RESOURCES EXPENDITURE TARGET

US\$ 4,300,000

CORE EXPENDITURES

US\$ 4,440,529

NON CORE EXPENDITURES

EXPENDITURES FROM COST SHARING WITH BILATERAL PARTNERS

US\$764,897

EXPENDITURES FROM TRUST FUNDS

Global Environment Trust Fund
US\$1,217,346

Capacity 21

US\$ 82,723

Montreal Protocol

US\$49,304

United Nations Fund for International Partnership

US\$26,615

Thematic Trust Electoral Systems

US\$ 200,000

TOTAL NON CORE US\$2,340,885

GRAND TOTAL US\$6,781,414

GLOSSARY

CCA

Common Country Assessment

CSO

Civil society organization

GOK

Government of Kenya

HDR

Human Development Report

ICT

Information and Communication Technology

MDG

Millennium Development Goal

NGO

Non-governmental organization

NHDR

Civil Society Organization

PRSP

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

TTF

Thematic Trust Fund

UNAIDS

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNICEF

United Nations Children Fund

UNCT

United Nations Country Team

UNDAF

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDG

United Nations Development Group

UNDP

United Nations Development Programme

UNFPA

United Nations Population Fund

UNIFEM

United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNV

United Nations Volunteers

USA

United States of America

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