

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project of the Government of
Kenya
Annual Work Plan

Number: KEN/04/221/A/0/72

Title: Human Rights Education: Putting Communities to Rights through National Human Rights Processes

ATLAS Project ID number: 00043059

UNDAF Outcome(s):

Budget (in US\$)		
UNDP/Sida	2009	150,000
UNDP Total		150,000
Others: Sida		
Total	2009	150,000

ACC/UNDP sector & subsector: Democratic Governance

Implementing partner: The Kenyan Section of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ Kenya)

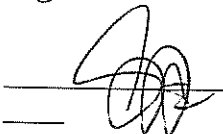
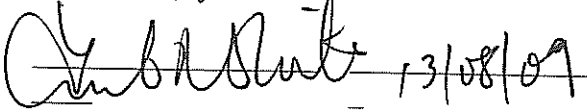
Collaborating Parties: Paralegal Support Network(PASUNE), Meru Paralegal Community Based Organisation(MPCBO), Kitui Paralegal Project(KPP), Taita Taveta Paralegal Project(TTPP), Laikipia Legal Forum(LLF), Transmara Paralegal Project(TPP) and Kinango Paralegal Network(KIPANET), Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs(MOJCA), the Attorney General (AG), Law Society of Kenya(LSK) , Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC), National Steering Committee on Legal Aid (and Awareness) Pilot Project and civil society organizations in human rights and access to justice sector

Estimated Start Date and Project Duration: 15th June 2009 – 30th June 2010

Annual Project Summary – i) Outcome, ii) Outputs, iii) Activities, iv) Inputs:

i). **The long-term outcome**, which this project aims to contribute to, is to establish sustainable linkages between national human rights processes and our local grassroots beneficiaries. **ii) Immediate outputs** to achieve this goal include (a) 1 national Transitional Justice Network enhanced/strengthened and 3 sub regional Transitional Justice networks established through PASUNE (b) Paralegal education on Agenda 3 and 4 strengthened. (c) Consultation and advocacy for creation of an enabling legal access to justice framework for community paralegals and informal justice systems in Kenya. (d) human rights situation in Kenya reviewed annually, (g) Improved and efficient programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation **iii) Primary activities** include: Regional Networking Meetings and Trainings (Training of 135 Community Paralegals and provincial administration on Agenda Item 3 and 4 in 3 regions of Kenya i.e. Rift Valley, Embu and Coast provinces), Training Kit on Agenda 3 and 4 for Community Paralegals, Project Co-ordination, Outreach activities on Agenda 3 and 4 by the trained paralegals; one activity every quarter in the regions of Laikipia, Transmara, Meru, Isiolo, Kitui, Kwale and Taita Taveta, Media outreach by community paralegals. The community paralegals will carry out media sessions with media that have provincial coverage, 2 National Networking Meetings linking PASUNE to the Transitional Justice Network, Development and issuance of identification badges, IEC Material on Constitutional Review Process- reprint of ICJ Kenya's version, IEC material on TJR Act – reprint of ICJ Kenya's version and posters, Survivors' 'Users Manual to

engage the TJRC and other criminal justice institutional bodies, IEC material on IREC and CIPEV (popular versions of the findings of the report), Rule of Law Report 2009, The Universal Peer Review Mechanism Process – shadow reporting, Coordination of Extension Programmes, Capacity Building for Effective Programme Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation **iv) Inputs** required include: a) stakeholder meetings; b) training modules; c) paralegal extension training workshops; d) f) g) consultancy input; h) professional implementation input; i) Evaluation j) Transport (purchase insurance and service of vehicle). k) Legal resource materials

Approved on behalf of	Signature	Date	Name/Title
ICJ KENYA		_____	George Kegoro Executive Director
UNDP		13/08/09	Tomoko Nishimoto Country Director

Tomoko Nishimoto
Country Director
UNDP - Kenya

I Situation Analysis

The declaration by the Electoral Commission of Kenya of Hon Mwai Kibaki as President of Kenya after the presidential elections held in December 2007 saw the country teetering on the precipice of complete civil breakdown. The results were fervently contested by the opposition and roundly condemned by observer missions that adjudged them fraudulent. Those aggrieved by the results refused to challenge them court, declaring that they have no confidence in the ability of the courts to give a fair adjudication of their grievances. They therefore opted for mediation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. The success of the Kofi Annan led mediation efforts led to the formation of the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation (KNDR). The measures agreed upon by this team and which constitute the mediation agreement are:-

- Structured and urgent resettlement and humanitarian assistance to the internally displaced persons,
- Formation of an Independent Review Committee to facilitate closure of the 2007
- General Elections and recommend constitutional and legal reform to the electoral system in Kenya,
- Establishment of a Commission of Inquiry to probe the post election violence,
- establishment of a truth , justice and reconciliation commission, and the
- Establishment of an Ethnic Relations Commission and completion of the
- comprehensive review of the Constitution.

The 2 principles represented in this dialogue team agreed on a Grand Coalition Government governed by the National Accord & Reconciliation Act, 2008. On the 14th of February 2008 Kofi Annan led mediation team sought to tackle Agenda Item Number 3 and 4 which revolved around solving the political crisis. This crisis, had been tempered by the January 24th and 29th 2008 Agreement which temporarily ended the political crisis. This agreement sought to thereby now achieve sustainable peace and stated in part

The final goal of the National Dialogue and Reconciliation is to achieve sustainable peace, stability and justice in Kenya through the rule of law and respect for human rights. Recognising under Agenda Item Three that, in large measure, the current crisis evolves around the issues of power and the functioning of state institutions, and also recognizing that its resolution may require adjustments to the current constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks, the parties negotiated and agreed on a solution towards resolving the political crisis arising from the disputed presidential electoral results as well as the ensuing violence in Kenya.¹

The agreement goes on to state that a political settlement was necessary to manage a broad reform agenda and other mechanisms that will address the root causes of the crisis.

Agenda Item Four are fundamental to the root causes of the crisis, and are closely linked with Agenda Item Three. The implementation of the following reforms

¹14th February 2008 Tsavo Agreement- Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation Mediated by H.E. Kofi Annan and the Panel of Eminent African Personalities

should commence urgently in concert with reforms of Agenda Item Three. However, these processes may continue beyond the timeline of the next election.²

Such reforms and mechanisms are said to comprise, but are not limited to, the following:

- Comprehensive Constitutional reforms;
- Comprehensive electoral reform – of the electoral laws, the electoral commission and dispute resolution mechanisms;
- A truth, justice and reconciliation commission;
- Identification and prosecution of perpetrators of violence;
- Respect for human rights;
- Parliamentary reform;
- Police reform;
- Legal and Judicial reforms;
- Commitment to a shared national agenda in Parliament for these reforms;
- Other legislative, structural, political and economic reforms as needed

On 28th February 2008 and under the auspices of the African Union Panel of Eminent African Personalities chaired by Mr. Kofi Annan, the Government/PNU and ODM signed the 'Agreement on the Principles of Partnership of the Coalition Government.' In the framework of the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation (KNDR) the parties agreed to enact the National Accord and Reconciliation Act 2008 to end the political crisis. The National Accord laid the foundation for power sharing and for moving the country out of the crisis.

There is now growing disenchantment among the public that the State is not keen on implementation of Agenda Item 4. There have been repeated calls by various actors that Government takes Agenda 4 with the seriousness it deserves. It is now emerging that the peace we enjoy may be short lived given the continued breakdown of the rule of law resulting in a proliferation of criminal gangs, vigilante groups and killer squads all of who participate in murder and extra judicial killings.

In fact as per the KNDR Monitoring Project mean to monitor the Government of Kenya on implementation of this agreement was of the opinion that Agenda Item 4 is central to the future of Kenya as a united nation-state; undertaking fundamental reforms such as constitutional review, land reforms and institutional reforms is critical for the future stability and prosperity of the country.

Though progress has been made in some areas, it is not sufficient to prevent another crisis. More important, fostering national cohesion through elimination of feelings of exclusion and marginalisation is critical in achieving a unified nation. Nevertheless, the dominant perception is that after politicians shared power they are not keen to fast track reforms. But comprehensive reforms are a must and should be seen to be taking place if the country is to avoid another wave of political violence.

Justification of the Proposed Project

² Ibid

This project would involve the creation of awareness at the grassroots level on Agenda 3 and 4 issues. This is extremely important as it gives opportunity for national processes to find already prepared public that is willing to engage on set out issues touching on Agenda Item Number 4 and wider transitional justice discourse. Transitional Justice is defined as “*that set of practices, mechanisms and concerns that arise following a period of conflict, civil strife or repression, and that are aimed directly at confronting and dealing with past violations of human rights and humanitarian law*”³. Transitional justice involves the following mechanisms

1. Institutional reform
2. Setting up of a truth, justice and reconciliation commission (truth commissions)
3. Domestic, hybrid, and international prosecutions of perpetrators of human rights abuse
4. Promoting reconciliation within divided communities
5. Constructing memorials and museums to preserve the memory of the past
6. Taking into account gendered patterns of abuse to enhance justice for female victims

Truth commissions are deemed to be superior to other transitional justice mechanisms in a number of respects such as providing redress for victims, deterring future would-be abusers, and providing the basis for social and individual healing. In their nature these commissions are superior in revealing institutional failings and would be best suited in the Kenyan context.

It should also be remembered that most recommendations given by truth commissions (around the world) advice for institutional reforms. They are able to recommend reforms in terms of the constitution or administratively. A Kenyan own truth commission output would result in heightened human rights education. In fact these mechanisms are known to be so powerful that their conduct can result in inculcation in society of a human rights culture. However, for these mechanisms to be effective and for the sustainability and percolation of the Agenda Item 4 debate there is need to have accompanied sustained and institutionalized efforts in educating the broader public on these mechanisms.

ICJ Kenya has been engaged in the transitional justice process from the outset. In this period post the National Accord and Reconciliation Act (NARA) ICJ Kenya has educated the public transitional justice, truth commissions, Agenda Item 3 and some aspects of Agenda Item 4. This has been through public forums, media briefs and partnering with the Transitional Justice Working Group where we seat as part of the steering committee. Despite these spirited efforts, the opportunities that exist are enormous so far as educating those in the grassroots are concerned on a wide range of issues. The public should be educated and awareness created on Agenda 3 and 4 as a first step. This would involve education on the NARA, CIPEV, IREC, IIEC, IIBC (The Independent Interim Boundaries Commission), the COE (Committee of Experts) and the Constitutional Review Process, the Special Tribunal for Kenya Bill, and others as spelt out under Agenda 4. This then lays a firm foundation for education of the public on the means and ways of engaging those processes that require

³ Roht-Arriaza, (2006: 2). *Transitional Justice in the Twenty-First Century*,

such engagement such as the TJRC, the Special Tribunal (if formed), the COE, the IIEC, the IIBC, and the National Ethnic and Race Relations Commission.

The success of institutional reform through constitutional reform processes, running of a truth commission and prosecutions of perpetrators of human rights abuse is dependent on a heightened public awareness and a willing public ready to engage. There is thereby need for civil society organizations such as ICJ Kenya to participate in educating the public on these processes and mode that they should engage with them to their benefit. ICJ Kenya would thus be instrumental in down streaming knowledge of such a nature to civil society organizations operating at the grassroots through its partners existing community based organizations who, as a result of our training, have a basic understanding of the law and human rights questions.

THE 'PUTTING COMMUNITIES TO RIGHTS' PROJECT 2008- 2009

ICJ Kenya Human Rights Education Programme implemented the 'Putting Communities To Rights' Project in June of 2008 and completed implementation of the said project on 31st of May 2009. This project entailed the conduct of refresher trainings with select and the most active community paralegals on human rights and basic grounding on the law. These trainings were conducted in 6 sites where ICJ Kenya is present We also held networking meetings of select and the most active community paralegals on Advocacy Strategies, Resource Mobilization (Proposal Writing) and Result Bade Management. These networking meetings and trainings were conducted in 3 towns of Mombasa, Nakuru and Embu.

The project also saw the production and dissemination of timely publications and IEC (information, communication and education) materials which will be useful for our beneficiaries and target groups. These materials focused on defining the role of the community paralegal *vis a vis* their role in facilitating access to justice. Various publications crafted during this project phase include the 'Resource Mobilization Toolkit for Community Paralegals and 'Trainer Guidelines For Community Paralegals'. ICJ Kenya also participated in the shadow reporting through the UPR Process together with over 40 other civil society organizations. This activity remains ongoing.

Under this project ICJ Kenya also undertook to craft an Access to Justice Policy during this project period. This policy seeks to give focus to the indigent, disadvantaged and rural communities of Kenya. It seeks to give a more holistic approach to the various interventions that seek to facilitate access to justice.

As a result of the above said project, ICJ Kenya believes that it would seamlessly fit the proposed Action of 2009 by using the retrained community paralegals by introducing them to debate around Agenda 3 and 4 and firm grounding on the national reform processes currently underway. This would be for purposes of converting them into focal points and links between the national reform processes and grassroots/communities.

Project Implementation Strategies

Capacity Building

Capacity building by way of theoretical, interactive and hands on training forms the backbone of this project. The aim is to build capacity among communities to understand appreciate and agitate for their rights on the one hand and to

improve capacity within ICJ to respond to community legal and human rights needs on the other hand. Training shall be done both by programme staff, members and trainers from the civil society.

Coordination

The Programme Officer in charge of Human Rights Education Programme shall be in charge of policy and coordination of the paralegal networks. The Programme Assistant in the same programme will work closely with coordinators and boards of the six paralegal organisations to provide support and ensure the objectives of the project and the training needs of the paralegals are adequately met. S/he will provide legal back up to paralegals in distress and monitor ongoing networking initiatives by the ICJ in collaboration with the PASUNE as well as receive and act on human rights recording and monitoring reports from the paralegals projects.

It is also paramount that there is capacity building for these coordinating personnel at the implementing partner (ICJ) through aspects such as trainings amongst others.

ICJ Kenya will continue collaborating closely with paralegal networks in the six districts of operation i.e. Meru, Kitui, Laikipia, Taita Taveta, Kwale and Transmara Districts. ICJ will help the six projects come up with a proper training extension plan for their respective districts. The ultimate target would be at least one paralegal per sub-location in line with PASUNE recommendations. TPP, KIPANET, MPCBO, TTPP and LPP and KPP will map out their area and plan training phases. ICJ shall provide training of trainers for the projects. The idea is that ICJ should only be involved at a technical and advisory level while building capacity in the CBOs to take care of their training needs. All the sites will benefit from a legal aid clinic to sharpen the skills of the paralegals.

Activities

1. Creating paralegal education extension programme and capacity building initiatives around agenda 3 and 4 in the 3 regions of operations.
 - Training of 135 Community Paralegals and provincial administration on Agenda Item 3 and 4 in 3 regions of Kenya i.e. Rift Valley, Embu and Coast provinces. Most of the community paralegals will be recruited from ICJ Kenya and its Pasune partners.
 - Training Kit on Agenda 3 and 4 for Community Paralegals
 - Project Co-ordination
2. Establishing sustainable linkages between the grassroots and the national processes on Agenda 3 and 4
 - 1 National Networking Meeting linking PASUNE to the Transitional Justice Network
 - Development and issuance of identification badges
3. Public Outreach and awareness creation and dissemination of information education and communication to support activity one
 - Outreach activities on Agenda 3 and 4 by the trained paralegals; one activity every quarter in the regions of Laikipia, Transmara, Meru, Isiolo, Kitui, Kwale and Taita Taveta.

- Media outreach by community paralegals. The community paralegals will carry out media sessions with media that have provincial coverage
- IEC Material on Constitutional Review Process- reprint of ICJ Kenya's version
- IEC material on TJR Act – reprint of ICJ Kenya's version and posters
- Survivors' 'Users Manual to engage the TJRC and other criminal justice institutional bodies
- IEC material on IREC and CIPEV (popular versions of the findings of the report)

4. Annual review of the human rights situation in Kenya

- Rule of Law Report 2009- *Kenya's Constitutional Moment – Highlighting and resolving the contentious issues*. Possible thematic areas this publication may contain
 - Presidential vs. Parliamentary Systems of Government
 - Electoral Systems for an Ethicized Kenya
 - Constitutional Devolution of Government- case studies
 - The place of constitutional religious courts in religious Kenya
 - The Land Question- the possible impact of the Draft National Land Policy on Kenya
 - The role of a new Constitution in resolving the inequality question
- The Universal Peer Review Mechanism Process – shadow reporting
 - i. Training on Shadow Reporting
 - ii. Consultant Editor for Final Shadow Report
 - iii. Publication of Final Civil Society Shadow Report on UPR Process

5. The Draft Access to Justice Policy

- Stakeholders and Validation Forum
- Drafting of Access to Justice Bill
- Publication and printing- 1000 copies
- Dissemination

6. Coordination of Extension Programmes

7. Capacity Building for Effective Programme Implementation

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

Management Arrangements

The outcome of this annual work plan is one of the outputs of the country programme action plan for the years 2009 - 2013.

Revisions may be made to this annual work plan with the signature of the UNDP Country Director only, provided he or she is assured the other signatory of the annual work plan has no objection to the proposed changes, in the case of revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, output or activities of the annual work plan, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by reasonable cost variations.

A. Financial Management and Reporting

1. Financial Accountability

The implementing partner (ICJ) shall be responsible for ensuring that the allocated resources for the annual workplan are utilized effectively in funding the envisaged activities. It will also maintain records and controls for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the annual work plan's financial information. The accounting system in place shall ensure that such disbursements are within the approved budgets. The accounting system shall track the advances received and disbursed besides capturing expenditure records through direct payments made by UNDP on behalf of the implementing partner. All other funds will be disbursed to the Implementing partner through the advance of funds modality, unless UNDP determines otherwise. Disbursements shall be effected through EFT. The implementing partner shall be responsible for ensuring that monthly bank reconciliation statements are prepared for auditing purposes.

2. Advance of Funds

UNDP Kenya country office shall disburse funds to the Implementing partner on the basis of quarterly technical and financial reports and according to planned activities as per the AWP backed by quarterly signed work plans (standard format attached). The requests for advances shall be signed by officers who are authorized in writing to do so by the respective accounting officers and shall specify the amounts of funds required for the month in the prescribed form (standard request format attached).

3. Financial and Technical Reporting

The Implementing partner must submit the Financial and Technical reports to UNDP Kenya country office no later than 15 days after the end of the quarter. The financial report must be in accordance with the UNDP format (standard format of financial report attached). The submission of the technical and financial reports is mandatory.

4. Fiduciary Compliance

In managing the annual work plan resources, the implementing agencies have fiduciary and compliance responsibilities to the funding institutions. They also have compliance responsibility for funding institutions' reporting procedures. Thus an audit of this annual work plan must fulfil the following set of objectives:

- a) Disbursements are made in accordance with the annual work plan;
- b) Disbursements are valid and supported by adequate documentation;
- c) An appropriate system for internal control is maintained by the implementing partner and can be relied upon;
- d) Annual work plan technical and financial reports are fair and accurately presented;
- e) The annual work plan monitoring and evaluations are prepared as required; and
- f) Annual work plan disbursements are duly verified and replenishments are duly authorized by the implementing partner on a three-monthly basis.

Within two months of the completion of the annual work plan or of the termination of the present agreement, the implementing partner shall submit a final report on the annual work plan activities and include a final financial report on the use of UNDP funds, as well as a signed inventory of supplies and equipment.

5. The Audit Requirements

All nationally executed annual work plans may be audited once in their lifetime. The objective of the audit is to provide the UNDP administrator with the assurance that UNDP resources are being managed in accordance with:

- a) the financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures for the annual work plan or project;
- b) the annual work plan activities, management and implementation arrangements, monitoring evaluation and reporting provisions; and
- c) the requirements for implementation in the areas of management, administration and finance.

The UNDP may audit non-United Nations implementing partner annual work plans by sub-contracting private auditors to carry out the audit exercise. Funds for audit expenses will be budgeted within the annual work plan. In the event of such an audit, the implementing partner will ensure that auditors are given all records and information that they will need to perform a meaningful performance audit. The implementing partner will ensure that final accounts of the year under audit are submitted to UNDP and for government implementing institutions to the Controller and Auditor-General (or an appointed sub-contractor), by the end of January of the following year. It is the responsibility of the implementing partner to ensure that all audit observations are attended adequately.

6. Procurement of Goods and Services

UNDP's established rules and procedures governing procurement shall be used.

B. Implementation

In all activities undertaken under this Annual Work Plan and the agreed funding shall ensure the following:

1. That gender considerations be mainstreamed in all activities;
2. That a rights based approach be used in planning and implementation;
3. That information be openly shared between all the stakeholders in the different related projects under the Atlas 00036888
4. That effort be put in to finding ways of ensuring sustainability of planned activities
5. That close and fruitful dialogue be maintained between UNDP and the implementing partner regarding capacity development needs and other issues that come up during preparation, implementation and follow-up of the programme

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

Tracking of the achievement of benchmarks/indicators for each activity will monitor the performance of the annual work plan. Monitoring of specific annual

work plan activities will be the responsibility of the implementing partner. The aim will be to provide timely information about the progress, or lack thereof, in the production of the outputs and achievement of the annual work plan objectives. The mechanisms that will be used to monitor the annual work plan will include:

- i. Quarterly progress report, technical and financial report prepared by the annual work plan implementing partner; the format of the report is provided in Annex I;
- ii. Annual progress report, technical and financial report prepared by the annual work plan implementing partner at the end of the year; and
- iii. Field visits undertaken jointly by implementing partner and UNDP

An evaluation of the UNDP outcome to which the activities of this annual work plan contribute to achieve will be carried out.

D. Legal Context

The country programme action plan shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 17 January 1991.

E. Publicity and Publications

Unless UNDP requests or agrees otherwise, the implementing partners and collaborating parties shall take all appropriate measures to publicise the fact that the project has been supported by Sida and UNDP. Information given to the press, project beneficiaries, all related publicity materials, official notices reports and publications, shall acknowledge that the activity was carried out with support from Sida and UNDP, and shall display in an acceptable way the Sida and UNDP logo. In addition, all publications must be reviewed by UNDP before publication, and shall bear the appropriate UNDP disclaimer.

F. Work-Plan and Budget

The annual work-plan is detailed in the Annual Work Matrix below.

**United Nations Development Programme
2009 -2010 Annual Work Plan Matrix**

ATLAS Project Number: 00043059

Project Title:

Putting Communities to Rights

Expected Outputs	Key Activities/Annual Output Targets	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Collaborating Party	TRAC Funds Kshs.	Sida funds (US\$)	Budget Description
Output 1: Paralegal education extension programme established and running in sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 135 Community Paralegals and provincial administration on Agenda Item 3 and 4 in 3 regions of Kenya i.e. Rift Valley, Embu and Coast provinces. Most of the community paralegals will be recruited from ICJ Kenya and its Pasune partners. Training Kit on Agenda 3 and 4 for Community Paralegals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Training workshops report. Workshop attendance lists Training Guidelines Training Kit on Agenda 3 and 4 for Community paralegals ICJ Staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 workshops held Co-ordination of paralegals in place Paralegal networks in existence and greater standard modes of operations increasingly adopted. 		X	X		MPCBO KPP TTPP LLF TPP KIPANET MBA	5,715,748	76,210	Venue hire, accommodation, meals, transport and outsourcing for specialised expertise

<p>Outputs 2: 1 national Transitional Justice Network enhanced/strengthened and 3 sub regional Transitional Justice networks established through PASUNE, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Project Coordination</p>	<p>Technical and professional input of one Programme Officer, one Programme Assistant, one Driver</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Remuneration for Programme Officer, Programme Assistant and Programme Driver</p>
<p>Outputs 2: 1 national Transitional Justice Network enhanced/strengthened and 3 sub regional Transitional Justice networks established through PASUNE, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>• 2 National Networking Meetings linking PASUNE to the Transitional Justice Network • Regional Networking Meetings and Trainings linking Community Paralegals to the Transitional Justice Network • Development and issuance of identification badges</p>	<p>a) Five network meeting reports b) Publication of the Paralegal Newsletter c) Dissemination of the badges</p>	<p>a) Networking links established and collaborative efforts manifested between national human rights processes on agenda 3 and 4 and our grassroots beneficiaries b) Implementation of lessons learnt on sustainability and implementation of projects among partner organisations c) Community paralegals able to carry out their roles in the community</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>PASUNE MPCBO KPP TTPP LIF TPP KIPANET Transitional Justice Working Group ICTJ</p>	<p>1,780,000</p>	<p>23,733</p>	<p>Venue hire, stationery, transport and documentation</p>

Output 3: Paralegal Outreaches and activism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach activities on Agenda 3 and 4 by the trained paralegals; one activity every quarter in the regions of Laikipia, Transmara, Meru, Isiolo, Kitui, Kwale and Taita Taveta. • Media outreach by community paralegals. 2 media sessions per site • IEC Material on Constitutional Review Process- reprint of ICJ Kenya's version • IEC material on TJR Act – reprint of ICJ Kenya's version and posters • Survivors' Users Manual to engage the TJRC and other criminal justice institutional bodies • IEC material on IREC and CIPEV (popular versions of the findings of the report) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reports on Outreaches and Validation Forum b) Media Session on CD c) IEC Materials d) Draft Policy on Access to Justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhanced Organisational development and increased capacity to mobilise resources and implement activities b) Clear and documented sustainability strategy for each partner organisation 	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PASUNE MPCBO KPP TTTP LLF TPP KIPANET PASUNE 	675,000	9,000	Research costs & compiling costs and editing costs, printing, dissemination on and outsourcing for specialised expertise
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<p>Output 4: Human rights situation in Kenya reviewed annually,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule of Law Report 2009 ○ Research compilation and publishing of one annual rule of law report – 500 copies ○ Dissemination of the Rule of Law Report • The Universal Peer Review Mechanism Process – shadow reporting ○ Training on Shadow Reporting ○ Consultant Editor for Final Shadow Report ○ Publication of Final Civil Society Shadow Report on UPR Process 	<p>a) Number of research papers done b). Rule of Law Report 2009 c). Shadow Report</p>	<p>a) Report with contributions from key players in the human rights sector. b) Published report c) Report disseminated</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>MPCBO KPP KIPANET TTPP TPP LLF Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs The Attorney General Kenya Law Reform Commission Law Society of Kenya PASUNE</p>	<p>715,000</p>	<p>9,533</p>	<p>Research printing and dissemination costs.</p>
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<p>Output 5: Consultation and advocacy for creation of an enabling legal access to justice framework for community paralegals and informal justice systems in Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders Forum and Validation • Drafting of Access to Justice Bill • Publication and printing- 1000 copies • Dissemination 	<p>a) Increased demand for formal recognition of community paralegals and community justice systems and their integration in Kenyan legal system</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p>			<p>PASUNE MPCBO KPP TITPP LLF TPP KIPANET</p>	<p>802,500</p>	<p>10,700</p>	<p>Local administrators Meals, Stationery</p>
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Activity No	Activity	Particulars	Amount Kshs	Amount US\$
1.0.0	Objective 1: Creating paralegal education extension programme and capacity building initiatives around agenda 3 and 4 in the 3 regions of operations			
1.1.0	Training of 75 Community Paralegals and provincial administration on Agenda Item 3 and 4 in 3 regions of Kenya (Regional networks in NValley, Eastern, Coast)			
1.1.1	Meals and accommodation	50pple @Kshs 4,500 pp/day x 2 days/region/year x 3 regions	1,350,000	18,000
1.1.2	Transport	45 pple@Kshs 2,000pp x 3 regions	270,000	3,600
1.1.3	Workshop Materials/Stationery	Kshs. 20,000/workshop x 3 workshops	60,000	800
1.1.4	Facilitation costs	Kshs 60,000/workshop x 3 workshops	180,000	2,400
1.1.5	Mobilization Costs	Kshs. 12,000/region x 3 regions	34,500	460
1.1.6	Per diems	5 pple @ 1,000/pd x 4 days/region x 3 regions	60,000	800
1.2.0	Training Kit on Agenda 3 and 4 for Community Paralegals			
1.2.1	Research costs & compiling costs & editing costs	Kshs. 50,000	50,000	667
1.2.2	Printing	Kshs. 300 x 500 booklets	150,000	2,000
1.2.3	Dissemination	Kshs. 5,000	5,000	67
1.3.0	Project Coordination (Technical & Professional Staff)			
1.3.1	Project Officer -75%	Kshs 150,000/month x 9 months	1,012,500	13,500
1.3.2	Project Assistant -75%	Kshs 80,000/month x 9 months	540,000	7,200
1.3.3	Finance Officer - 50%	Kshs. 150,000/month x 9 months	675,000	9,000
1.3.4	Project Driver - 50%	Kshs 45,000/month x 9 months	202,500	2,700
1.4.0	Contribution to Personnel costs			
1.4.1	Contribution to Executive directors salary - 15%	Kshs 52,500/month x 9 mths	472,500	6,300
1.4.2	Contribution to Executive secretary salary - 20%	Kshs 20,000/month x 9mths	180,000	2,400
1.5.0	Insurance for project staff - 15% of Coordination costs	15% of Coordination costs	473,748	6,317
Sub-Total			5,715,748	76,210
2.0.0	Objective 2: Establishing sustainable linkages between the grassroots and the national processes on Agenda 3 and 4			
2.1.0	2 National Networking Meetings linking PASUNE to the Transitional Justice Network			
2.1.1	Meals and refreshments	Kshs 3,500/pp x 25pple/meeting x 2 meetings	175,000	2,333
2.1.2	Stationery & Materials	Kshs 5,000/meetings x 2 meetings	10,000	133
2.2.0	Regional Networking Meetings, Trainings & Extension programme support			
2.2.1	Extension programme support & mobilization costs	Kshs 20,000/site/month x 6 sites x 12 mths	1,080,000	14,400
2.2.2	Motor Vehicle insurance	Kshs. 120,000	120,000	1,600
2.2.3	Fuel	Kshs 20,000/month x 9mths	180,000	2,400
2.2.4	Maintenance and Service	Kshs 45,000/quarter x 3 quarters	135,000	1,800
2.2.5	Anti-theft device (Car track costs)	Car Track subscription	50,000	667
2.3.0	Development and issuance of Identification badges			
2.3.1	Design & printing	Kshs. 100 x 50 badges/ site x 6 sites	30,000	400
Sub-Total			1,780,000	23,733
3.0.0	Public Outreach and awareness creation and dissemination of information education and communication			
3.1.0	Paralegal legal outreaches			
3.1.1	Activism related activities	Kshs 10,000/site x 6 activities /site /annum x 6 sites	60,000	800
3.2.0	Media outreach by community paralegals			
3.2.1	Meetings cost	Kshs 5,000/ meeting /site x 6 sites x 2 meetings/year	60,000	800
3.3.0	IEC Material on Constitutional Review Process- reprint of ICJ Kenya's version			
3.3.1	Printing	Kshs. 400/copy x 600 copies	240,000	3,200
3.4.0	IEC material on TJR Act – reprint of ICJ Kenya's version and posters			
3.4.1	Printing	Kshs. 150/copy x 600 copies	90,000	1,200
3.5.0	Survivors' Users Manual to engage the TJRC and other criminal justice institutional bodies			
3.5.1	Research costs & compiling costs & editing costs	Kshs. 50,000	50,000	667
3.5.2	Printing	Kshs. 150 x 500 booklets	75,000	1,000
3.6.0	IEC material on IREC and CIPEV (popular versions of the findings of the report)			
3.6.1	Printing	Kshs. 150/copy x 600 copies	90,000	1,200
3.6.2	Dissemination costs	Kshs. 10,000	10,000	133
Sub-Total			675,000	9,000
4.0.0	Annual review of the human rights situation in Kenya			
4.1.0	Rule of Law Report 2009- Kenya's Constitutional Crisis			
4.1.1	Paper writers	Kshs. 20,000 x 6 papers	120,000	1,600
4.1.2	Editorial costs	Editorial consultant : 5 days@ Kshs 10,000	50,000	667
4.1.3	Printing	500 copies @ Kshs 500	250,000	3,333
4.2.0	The Universal Peer Review Mechanism Process - shadow reporting			
4.2.1	Breakfast meeting	Kshs. 3,500/person x 20pple	105,000	1,400
4.2.2	Editorial costs	Editorial consultant : 5days@ Kshs 5,000	25,000	333
4.2.3	Printing	Kshs 500/ copy x 300 copies	150,000	2,000
4.2.4	Dissemination costs	Kshs. 7,500 x 2 publications	15,000	200
Sub-Total			715,000	9,533
5.0.0	The Draft Access to Justice Policy			
5.1.0	Stakeholders Forum and Validation			
5.1.1	Consultants Costs	Kshs. 20,000/ppd x 2 consultants	40,000	533
5.1.2	Meals and refreshments	Kshs 3,500/pp x 25pple	87,500	1,167
5.1.3	Stationery and materials	Kshs 5,000	5,000	67
5.2.0	Drafting of Access to Justice Bill			
5.2.1	Legislative Drafting costs	Kshs. 350,000	350,000	4,667
5.3.0	Production & Dissemination			
5.3.1	Printing of the report	Kshs 500/copy x 600 copies	300,000	4,000
5.3.2	Dissemination costs	Kshs. 20,000	20,000	267
Sub-Total			802,500	10,700
6.0.0	Program Quality Assurance (M & E)			
6.1.0	Annual Financial audit & Financial system review			
6.1.1	Programme quality review meetings	Kshs 365,000/year	365,000	4,867
	PASUNE Networking Meetings	Kshs. 40, 000 /quarter x 3 quarters	120,000	1,600
		Kshs. 6,000/month by 9 months	54,000	720
Sub-Total			539,000	7,187
Total Direct Project Costs			10,227,248	136,363
7.0.0	Harnessing & Improving capacity for effective Programme Implementation			
7.1.0	Contribution to Administrative Support	10% of direct project costs	1,022,725	13,636
Sub-Total			1,022,725	13,636
Total Project Costs			11,249,972	150,000