

United Nations Development Programme
Country: KENYA
Livelihoods Recovery Project Document

Project Title	Post-Elections Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project
UNDAF Outcome(s):	UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2: Humanitarian impact and risk of natural and human made disasters reduced
Expected CP Outcome(s):	1) C.P 2.2.1: National plans and policies for conflict and disaster management operationalised and capacity developed at national and district level for 60 conflict and disaster prone districts 2) C.P 2.2.2: Disaster Risk Reduction effectiveness enhanced at national, provincial and district levels. 3) C.P. 3.1: Equitable livelihoods opportunities and food security, with a focus on vulnerable groups, enhanced and sustained.
Expected Output(s):	Output 1: Enhanced livelihoods restoration initiatives for socio-economic recovery for affected communities. Output 2: Expanded livelihood opportunities and linkage to ongoing national livelihood programmes.
Executing Entity:	UNDP
Implementing Agencies:	GOK, UNDP, UN agencies and NGOs

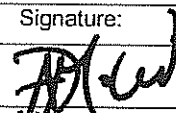
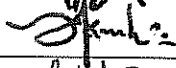
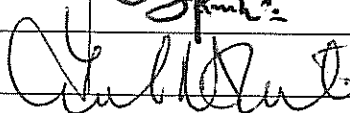
Brief Description

Project Summary: i) Objective; ii) Outputs; iii) Activities; iv) Inputs

i) The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the post election violence recovery and reintegration process through the restoration of livelihoods in affected areas. Achievement of the stated objectives will contribute to the broader CPAP outcome of Effectiveness of Emergency Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery for communities and displaced populations enhanced in at least 60 conflict and disaster prone districts and at least 5 urban settlements. The programme will support livelihood recovery including support the recovery of small businesses through provision of basic entrepreneurial knowledge, technical skills, capital and building resilience of populations affected by post elections violent crisis.

ii) The Project will produce 2 outputs to achieve its objective: 1) Enhanced livelihoods restoration initiatives for social economic recovery for affected communities, 2) Expanded livelihood opportunities and linkage to ongoing national livelihood programmes. Examples of the activities required to produce these outputs include: livelihood assessment, development of quick impact projects for restoration of infrastructure and livelihoods, business skills and entrepreneurship development (BS&ED) training, development and implementation of working linkages between the local authorities, support to the establishment of four (4) District Business Solution Centres (DBSCs) and business support institutions, enhance participation of youth and women in the value chain of selected sectors and operationalize the *Kazi kwa Vijana* concept in target districts, promote gender responsive approaches and link livelihoods recovery to the national livelihoods expansion agenda. iv) The inputs required to produce the outputs above will include project personnel, capital assets, training, advocacy, sensitization of partners, coalition building, equipment, contractual services, logistics, tools for addressing emergency response and management teams.

Programme Period:	2009-2011	Total resources required:	1,666,700
PROJECT ID:	00071617	Total allocated resources:	_____
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan) Crisis Prevention and Recovery		Regular	110,000
Atlas Award ID: 00057859 3KEN09002		Other:	_____
Start date:	May 2009	BCPR	1,556,700
End Date	May 2011	Donor	_____
LPAC Meeting Date	6 May 2009	Donor	_____
Management Arrangements	_____	Government	_____
		Unfunded budget:	_____
		In-kind Contributions	_____

		Signature:	Date:
Ministry of State for Special Programmes	Ali D. Mohammed Permanent Secretary		04/06/09
Ministry of Finance	Joseph K. Kinyua Permanent Secretary		19/6/09
UNDP Kenya	Tomoko Nishimoto Country Director		25/6/09

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1: Background

Although Kenya has enjoyed relative stability since independence, the announcement of the results of the December 2007 elections triggered violence particularly in Nyanza, Rift Valley, Coast, Western and Nairobi Provinces. The violence led to the loss of about 1,200 lives and to a humanitarian crisis with the displacement of approximately 350,000 people and a large number of communities seriously affected. Other effects include the destruction or damage to an estimated 50,000 houses; and losses amounting to approximately KSh.90 billion (USD 1.3 billion) by the micro and small enterprises. The toll on the affected populations has been exacerbated by the global trend of rising food prices by up to about 50%. Moreover, disruptions in the supply and distribution chains associated with increasing transport costs hamper recovery efforts of farmers and small and medium entrepreneurs.

Despite destruction and disruption of economic and social life of Kenya, the violence has also heightened ethnic hatred, created insecurity and fear and traumatised most communities that hitherto lived in harmony and peace, particularly affecting women. Workers moral and investor's confidence have reduced in the affected provinces in both the formal and informal sectors.

The nearly seven weeks of violence stabilised in February 2008 with the signing of the National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement (NARA). The agreement for power sharing paved the way for the restoration of peace and security and a return to normalcy in the affected areas of Nairobi, Rift Valley, Western and Nyanza provinces. Although no major incidences of violence were reported after the agreement, tensions remain evidently high between communities that were caught in the wave of violence and killings. The suspicion and tensions remain a major concern to date despite some low level interventions by the Government and non-state actors to address the same.

Despite the progress made to restore some degree of normalcy and calmness, the task to ameliorate the effects of the post elections violence remains enormous. It is important to note that although nine months have elapsed since the onset of the violence, return and resettlement concerns prevails as there are still approximately 130,000 people living in camps and transit sites that still require provision of basic needs and services. Among the priority issues that need to be addressed by all stakeholders include: provision of basic needs including food, shelter; the challenges of reconciling the nation and building lasting peace, restoring livelihoods of the affected communities and individuals and harnessing the positive energies of the youth for nation building. These are issues that require the support and participation of various stakeholders including not only the Government, but also development partners, NGOs, faith based institutions, the private sector, the youth, women, IDPs and affected communities.

In May 2008, the government of Kenya, spearheaded by the Ministry of Special Programmes (MoSP) made the resettlement of the IDPs one of its first priorities. It began with the launch of the operation "Rudi Nyumbani" (return home) transporting tens of thousands of IDPs either back to their home or to transit sites, closer to their farms or homes. Considering also the need of the returnees to restart their life, the MoSP implements a return fund scheme. Every returning IDP households receives Ksh 10,000 (US\$ 166). It is also for the government an incentive for the IDPs to leave the camps. Moreover, an ambitious shelter programme is being developed in order for the IDPs and affected households, who lost their houses during the crisis, can get a shelter to restart their lives. As of September 2008, the MoSP reports that 234,000 IDPs had returned from either camps or host families. The Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) reports 25,000 IDPs in 48 camps half of which concentrated in only 10 main ones.

However many IDPs have nowhere to go or do not feel secured enough to return to the place they were living just before the post-election violence. Options for them are either gathering in the so called transit sites or to self-integrate in urban areas. KRCS, WFP and inter-agency assessment conducted in early September 2008 concluded that there are at least 100,000 IDPs in 160 transit sites. Many of them being farmers and being closer to their lands, they are being supported with agricultural inputs through three main vouchers schemes, one funded by ECHO, and the others by USAID/OFDA and WFP/FAO. However, living conditions in those transit sites are usually worse than in the formal IDP camps managed by the Kenya Red Cross and supported by the humanitarian community. There is no reliable data about IDPs ending up in

Nairobi, Nakuru, Naivasha or Eldoret slums after they received their Ksh 10,000 from the Government. Attempts to profile them conclude they are non-farmers or landless and they cannot return to where they were living before the crisis. Although some interesting success story have been reported, most of them are living in appalling conditions and have now exhausted their money. The main reason reported is they had no opportunity to restore their livelihoods.

1.2: Economic impact and livelihoods

The post-election crisis resulted in substantial damage to Kenya's social, infrastructural, institutional, and economic systems. To identify priority actions and to estimate the resources required to address them, the National Accord Implementation Committee has prepared a National Reconciliation and Emergency Social and Economic Recovery Strategy (NARA). This strategy document has been shared with key stakeholders including the development partners.

Overall, the donor community concludes that the assessments provided in the NARA are an accurate reflection (to the extent possible at this stage) of the impact of post-election violence (PEV) on the business community. The sectors adversely affected include but not limited to: the agricultural sector; the Micro and Small Enterprise sector, the transport sector to mention but a few. Below is a summary of these effects on livelihoods:

1.2.1: Agriculture

The agricultural sector suffered from a disruption in labour supply and destruction of farmland and capital assets. World Bank estimates suggest that there has been an across the board decline in the production of all main commodities, with the exception of the cut-flower sub-sector, averaging 25-30 percent in volume terms. Although there were fears of major disruptions in the cut-flower industry, emerging statistics indicate that cut flowers exports were actually 15 percent higher (8,5 metric tons (MT)) than January 2007. This might indicate that flower exports are likely to be maintained at the 2007 levels of 95,000 metric tons valued at about US\$ 613 million. We however, need to assess impact of the further displacement of flower-farm workers, increased cost of security to flower farmers, and new arrivals displaced from elsewhere in Kenya.

Post-election violence interrupted the peak season for the short-rains' beans and maize harvests and it is estimated that 30 percent of the crops was not harvested and lost. Even for those farmers who had already harvested, there are fears that there were post-harvest losses of not less than 10 percent (30,000 MT) because of improper on-farm storage. Another important shortcoming was the poor short-rains harvest. The short rains were inadequate in most of these areas and this could result in both reduced production and lower national supply. Crude estimates indicate that in total about 15-20 percent of the initially estimated 3 million MT of maize might be lost in 2008.

1.2.2: Transport and Financial services

The transport and communication sector was also adversely affected by the violence. Unrest in Nakuru, Narok, Kisii, Kakamega and Naivasha effectively paralyzed transport to the western regions of the country, with roadblocks erected at regular intervals on the roads. Lorries, commuter buses and private vehicles were burned. Destruction of the Nairobi-Kampala railway at Kibera disrupted supplies to western parts of the country and Uganda, forcing re-routing to already insecure roads.

It is more difficult to obtain information on other service sectors. However, the fact that shops, stores and banks were closed during the crisis would mean that these sectors' contribution to GDP growth was negative in the first two months of the year. While the achievement of political solution is likely to lead a recovery in these sectors but not rapidly due to lower incomes, lack of supplies and imported goods as well as higher oil prices. Small and micro credit associations report facing defaulters and are estimating between 15 to 40 percent of their repayments losses. While the financial health of larger banks is thought to be better, there is no hard information. However, given the loss of output in the real sectors, financial sector's growth rate

could decelerate to around 5-6 percent over the next two years or so from almost 8 in 2007. Rapid recovery is expected in both transport and communications sectors assuming that the political settlement agreement is adhered to. These two sectors have been growing at about 9 percent in 2005 and 2006 and preliminary growth rate for these two sectors in 2007 was about 8.5 percent. Similar rates are expected in the next few years mostly from capacity utilization in transport and from both investment and productivity gains in the communications sector.

1.2.3: Manufacturing, construction and the Micro and Small Enterprises

The manufacturing sector has also suffered significant distribution setbacks as a result of limited supply of raw materials and heavy man-hour losses. The collective impact of these has been reduced capacity utilization, and hence productivity in January and February was been down to around 30 percent, which will be reflected in reduced GDP growth. Employment in the small and medium enterprises in the affected rural areas also suffered setbacks, since shops, machinery and plants were either damaged or demolished during the violence at rural market centres. In addition, to an estimated 120,000 job losses in tourism, Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) analysis estimates a temporary loss of about 400,000 jobs with casual informal labour likely to be the hardest hit. The impact of the crisis has been differential across geographical regions. KAM note that the hardest hit areas were Kisumu, Eldoret, Kisii and environs, and estimate a 40 percent drop in output in the Western region of this sector. Construction activity has slowed down after expanding over 10 percent in 2007 and preliminary data suggests this sector is taking a wait and see approach.

1.3: Gender Analysis

This livelihoods recovery project provides important opportunities to promote higher standards of gender equality in the economic life of Kenyan people especially those affected adversely during the post election crisis. It further aims at affirming women's role as economic actors; enhance their access to productive resources and their involvement in the decision making processes.

Women represent 51% of the Kenyan population but their representation in post primary education, wage employment, enterprise ownership and decision making processes is limited. For instance, women have a lower literacy rate (74%) than that of men (85%); more men (63%) transit to universities than women (38%); HIV & AIDS is more prevalent among women (8.7%) than men (4.6%) and more men (53%) tend to access credit than women (47%). Consequently, it is not surprising that poverty levels are higher among female population compared to their male counterparts (Institute of Economic Affairs – Profile of Women's Socio-Economic Status in Kenya, June 2008). Various contributory variables have been advanced to explain this scenario ranging from social, economic and cultural constraints. Specifically, some of the factors limiting women's participation in economic activities include the following:

- Retrogressive social, cultural and traditional values;
- Limited access to post primary education;
- Balancing Productive and Household and Reproductive Responsibilities;
- Limited economic empowerment and access to credit;
- Property ownership constraints.

As in any other crisis anywhere else, this crisis in Kenya is no exception. The post-election violence (PEV) aftermath had and continues to have a very high impact on women. According to all assessments and studies on the socio-economic impact of the crisis (Early Recovery Needs Assessment, World Bank and Donor Groups, Kenya Red Cross Society, UNHCR, OCHA and other humanitarian partners) the most affected population strata are those that were already the most vulnerable, the majority being women. Although desegregated data are not available, it has been established that the majority of IDPs still in camps are women and children who have no other source of livelihood, and find no other option for a living than humanitarian assistance.

Because women have been widowed or separated from spouses due to ethnicity, or rejected by husbands after suffering from GBV, or deserted by spouses and sons in search of gainful employment, the crisis has also relegated women to being the sole breadwinners of their households. More still, they have no access to land for subsistence agriculture or any wholesale or retail business which is their preserve under normal circumstances.

Although poorly reported and documented, widespread Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) occurred during the violence. Such violence takes its toll not only on the individuals concerned, but adds burden to already stretched health facilities when such cases are reported. Many women, for fear, shame and the inadequacy of referral and reporting systems, failed to seek help at the time of the attacks. The chaos of the violence meant that many were in flight and displaced from family and other social support. In the aftermath, the scale of SGBV incidents is difficult to determine with accuracy, but is certainly a serious consequence of the violence that has a long term impact on the women and girls who were attacked not only physically, but emotionally and psychologically. This has implications for family and community relations, productivity and social services. In many cases security forces were implicated as perpetrators of SGBV.

Apart from the agricultural sector, the informal sectors have also suffered set-backs due to destruction of business units during the violence. Many women sold their business assets in order to meet basic needs during and after the crisis or to cope with the economic stagnation aggravated by poor agricultural production, sky rocketing inflation and the global soaring food prices crisis.

“Women need to restore their business, but they also need customers”, reported a woman representative of the local business association in Kitale. This quote illustrates the importance of loss of purchasing power in affected areas, especially for the lower strata of the population and the need for cash based intervention in affected areas such as cash transfers, cash for work and micro-credit in order to increase the flow of cash.

Moreover, a very important number of local development initiatives, women groups and revolving funds were disrupted as a direct consequence of the crisis. These activities represent a significant complement to women incomes, access to financial services and improve their socio-economic power base.

Women contribute significantly to the financing of education for their children in Kenya. As a direct consequence of the loss of economic power of women, the number of reported school drop-outs dramatically increased. The girl child was adversely affected as some had to withdraw from school to supplement family budgets by engaging in petty trades and in the worst of cases, in commercial sex.

In the case of men, especially young men, loss of hope and self-esteem was aggravated by the crisis. This situation also affected women. The number of husbands or sons abandoning their families or their family responsibilities is reportedly on the rise in affected areas and in slums. In general, women are more exposed to mistreatment, violence, abuses and exploitation, including sexual. Addressing livelihoods for youth, especially young men, and therefore restoring hope and self-esteem is essential for restoring and improving women status and gender equity.

The above analysis would however be incomplete without recognising the extraordinary resilience capacity of women not only to restore their livelihoods but also to gather, diffuse tension and restore a positive dynamism in the community.

1.4: Youth Analysis

In these interventions, there will be special attention paid to and interventions tailored towards the youth. The Report of the National Accord Implementation Committee on National Reconciliation and Emergency Social and Economic Recovery Strategy, acknowledges that the youth played a destructive role during the aftermath of the elections. It states that this was partly due to insufficient opportunities to integrate Kenyan youth into mainstream economic activities. According to the National Youth Policy draft document, Kenyans in the age bracket 1-30 constitute 75% of the country's population. Youth Aged 15-35 years currently number 13 million or 56% of Kenyan Population. They comprise 61% of the unemployed out of the 13 million youth; only 50% are expected to be in gainful economic activities in the formal, informal and

public sectors while the rest remain unemployed. The youth have remained on the periphery of the country's affairs, and their status has not been accorded due recognition. The main reason for lack of employment opportunities for the youth is lack of or inadequate employable skills and lack of or inadequate skills and entrepreneurial culture. Statistics show that 82% of the youth have primary and secondary education, 92% have formal education but no technical / entrepreneurial skills and this creates a huge gap. In recognition of this situation, expanding economic opportunities for the youth is cited as a priority in the 2008/2009 Government of Kenya Fiscal Budget. This programme will ensure active participation and positive engagement of the youth in recovery efforts that will include skills development for business, labour intensive employment activities such as construction of community infrastructure roads, dams, boreholes, cattle dips and re-forestation activities.

1.5: Programme Entry Points

Following the agreement, a number of initiatives and entry points by the Government and non-state actors have been formulated, aimed at addressing the issues of security, peace and livelihoods restoration for recovery of the nation and in particular, the IDPs and affected communities. These initiatives are as follows:

- The NARA and the National Accord Implementation Committee: The Agreement formed the basis for a ceasefire and helped set the foundations for peace. The Committee's in its report not only proposed the establishment of a national reconciliation and peace building programme, but also the restoration of economic livelihoods and the positive engagement of youth in vocational training, small and micro enterprise, fishing industry, tree planting for employment creation and public works, peace and development initiatives. The technical and operational support of UNDP to the mediation process then evolved into a comprehensive justice and Rule of law programme supporting the various commissions mandated by the NARA.
- Resettlement of over 220,000 IDPs started in May 2008, referred to as "*Rudi Nyumabani*" (Return Home) was a collaborative effort of the Government, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs. Sustainable return hinges upon assistance with shelter needs, process of reconstruction and restoration of livelihoods as well encouraging dialogue with former hostile neighbours, which is being supported through operation *Ujirani Mwema* (Good Neighbourliness).
- The "Early Recovery and Food Security cluster" (ER&FS) was created from the beginning of the PEV. The cluster ensures the coordination of the different stakeholders involved in the early recovery response to the crisis, now moves towards recovery. The cluster is composed of UN agencies, National and International NGOs, Donors, the private sector and relevant GoK ministries. In order to strengthen key priorities, a Peace and Reconciliation Task Force and a Livelihoods Technical group have subsequently been created under the cluster.
- In order to ensure effective implementation and coordination at the District level, innovative approaches were developed and were piloted with the MoSP. It relies on the creation of District Recovery Steering Groups (DRSGs) composed of the Districts authorities, local stakeholders including representatives of the civil society, the private sectors and representatives of the communities, including IDPs. The approach aims at involving and empowering both women and men to take the lead in the recovery process in terms of planning, implementation and coordination. District Peace Committees (DPCs) as well as Business Solutions Centres (DBSCs) are simultaneously put in place in every affected district to address peace and reconciliation and restore livelihoods. DPCs and DBSCs are programmes of the National Steering Committee on peace building and conflict management (NSC) and the Ministry of Trade (MoT) respectively with the support of UNDP. Special attention will be taken into account to ensure that the representation of women is given priority.
- The Government of Kenya, UNDP and other agencies conducted the Early Recovery Needs Assessment (ERNA) in the affected areas. The study helped identify the recovery needs with the participation of stakeholder and in particular IDPs and affected communities. The needs were:

facilitation of inter-community dialogue for reconciliation and tolerance; economic support; shelter and support to youth employment in re-construction.

- The Medium Term Plan for the implementation of the Vision 2030 identifies governance, peace building and conflict management as one of the strategies for the achievement of a competitive and prosperous nation. Short to medium-term measures for restoration of security, peace and economic livelihoods are contained in this Government plan.
- The institutions and individuals concerned with peace work in Kenya so far include key Government ministries and departments, NGOs, faith based organisations, the private sector media, popular artists and musicians, CBOs, local authorities and traditional community recognised cultural institutions. In the context of the post elections crisis, the Mitigation and Settlement Committee and the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peace building and Conflict Management are some of the important Government structures with the mandate to address issues included in this programme.
- From the early stages, UNDP has developed a package of programmes addressing immediate and long term issues at both strategy/policy and grassroots levels.

This includes:

- Technical and operational support to the Mediation process;
- Comprehensive Justice and Rule of Law programmes supporting the various commissions;
- Emergency volunteer scheme with the support of the Peace Building Fund;
- Early Recovery and Recovery Coordination and capacity development with the support of BCPR;
- Peace and Reconciliation and conflict transformation programmes;
- Small Arms Reduction programme;
- Livelihoods initiatives.

The programme for post-elections violence livelihoods recovery for Kenya is placed against the post-elections context and the background captured herein briefly, but also in the context of the global soaring food prices crisis. The initiatives outlined above will form the entry points for the interventions of this programme. The activities and institutions mentioned contribute to the outcome, which is to support the recovery of affected regions and communities from the negative impact of the post-elections violence through provision of shelter; promoting national and local dialogue for reconciliation and peace; restoration of devastated livelihoods; positive engagement of affected youth; and efficient coordination mechanisms of the recovery efforts at national and local levels.

1.6: Justification for the Programme

Since the signing of the National Accord, the recovery process for Kenya began in earnest. The Government, international NGOs and UN Agencies have since intervened and provided support to the IDPs and affected communities. The measures implemented by the Government include the establishment of the Department of Mitigation and Resettlement within the Ministry of Special Programmes (MoSP) responsible for the safe return and re-integration of IDPs. This department works closely with the NSC in ensuring on-going peace building and national reconciliation efforts are scaled up for safe return of the IDPs and normalising the situation in the affected areas. The Ministry of Special Programmes also produced a National Reconciliation and Emergency Social and Economic Recovery Strategy, more commonly known as the Red Book. The Ministry of Youth has also rolled out inter-regional youth exchange programmes that brings youth from different ethnic groups and regions together.

This programme recognises that the recovery program of action cannot be effectively implemented by Government single-handedly and that development partners such as UNDP, with the support of BCPR, assist both financially and technically. Although some of the activities are similar to ongoing initiatives of

other programmes, there is a gap in capacity to deal with the regions affected by the post-election violence. The coordination element is critical to maximise synergies, complement interventions, and address needs by filling-in gaps and avoiding duplication of efforts. The scope and magnitude of the violence was unprecedented and largely unforeseen, occurring in the grain basket of the country, previously not an areas of focus especially for food security and livelihoods activities. Therefore, it is critical to support interventions for successful recovery based on integration of peace building and conflict management initiatives with livelihoods to enhance human security and peaceful coexistence of the communities in the affected areas.

The purpose for this proposed programme is to complement and strengthen the on-going national efforts for recovery including completion of the Constitution of Kenya Review Process; operationalisation of the new Constitution; Independent Review Commission (IREC); Commission of Inquiry on Post-Election Violence (CIPEV); the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) Bill 2008; and the National Ethnic and Race Relations Commission (NERREC).

Specifically, the programme will support the Ministry of Special Programmes to develop a livelihoods restoration programme in the affected areas and a positive engagement of the youth. Therefore, the programme will significantly mitigate the negative impacts suffered during the post election violence that have created certain critical needs that require UNDP's intervention. These needs are outlined as follows:

1.7: Restoring Livelihoods

As a result of the violence, most livelihood activities in post-election violence affected areas stalled; farms were abandoned, livestock taken or lost, and business brought to a standstill, while skilled labour was displaced. Both agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods need to be restored. Currently there are a number of interventions for livelihoods restoration targeting farmers. These include ECHO, OFDA and WFP in collaboration with FAO and the Government of Kenya funded schemes. Thus far the ECHO funded voucher schemes have targeted 20,000 households and WFP/FAO has covered 7,500 households. Other organisations have voucher schemes for non-agricultural inputs. Although there are some initiatives targeting non-farmers, they are limited, and it is an area that does not have a well-defined strategy. Therefore, revival of non-agricultural livelihoods requires special focus. Gaps in interventions include:

- Re-equipping lost livelihoods assets for men, women and youth;
- Skill development particularly among unemployed youth;
- Establishment and promotion of micro-enterprise opportunities for youth and women;
- Facilitation of access to credit and entrepreneurial opportunities through establishment of business solution centres in the major hubs;
- Access to women development fund and youth business funds;
- Restore and improve access to markets especially for women;
- Rehabilitation of small scale public works through intensive labour;
- Mainstreaming of Livelihoods recovery in the national economic agenda.

Most approaches to livelihoods so far have been households based, most of them headed by men. Although a gender component has always been included, it has been developed under assumptions on women specific needs due to a lack of desegregated data and assessment on women specific needs. Women specific needs have therefore been underestimated and even sometime the impact has been counter productive for women. For example the start-up fund distributed by the government to returning IDPs (Ksh 10,000) have been distributed to the head of the family, most often men, who have rapidly exhausted the money in status expenses or just used it for drinking. The programme proposes to undertake a gender based livelihood assessment and to promote gender responsive approaches.

II. STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the post election violence recovery and enhance restoration of livelihoods in targeted communities affected by the post election violence. Achievement of the project objective will contribute to broader UNDP outcomes as identified in the Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), aiming to develop national capacities for disaster (natural and man-made) response. Furthermore, this will contribute to the achievement of UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2 "Humanitarian Impact and Risk of Natural and Human-Made Disasters Reduced" and UNDAF OUTCOME 3.1 "Equitable Livelihood Opportunities and Food Security with a focus on Vulnerable groups". The primary target groups are youths and women who have faced the greatest challenge during the crisis. On the other hand the alarming unemployment situation requires immediate attention in the affected areas particularly with regard to risk reduction, while recognizing that risk preparedness and response also requires well-coordinated support from national and local authorities, private-sector and civil-society institutions, including active engagement of communities. This will involve provision of insight into elements of individuals' lives that contribute to livelihoods problem working through community group dialogue, identifying opportunities, strengths and challenges and solutions to the challenges, developing community structures for social network and support systems. These networks apart from being entry points for civic dialogue on peace and reconciliation, they also help to address perceptions of ability to control the environment and financial resources. Other community engagement approaches to be employed will involve inter-community forums for exchange of information (involving different ethnic groups and clans in targeted exchange programmes). This approach could be supplemented with traditional/cultural elders' forum, youth forum and women peace forum for enhancing emotional well-being and social cohesion to also support entrepreneurial development. To strengthen the community engagement, exchange visits will also be facilitated for improving the quality of the physical environment, enhancing services, preventing crime, and improving social conditions for overall project implementation and management.

As a strategy to restore and expand livelihoods, the programme will support the establishment of four (4) District Business Solution Centers (DBSC) in the four target districts under the early recovery programme (Kisumu, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia). The BSCs will be set up along public-private sector partnership model and will operate with a private sector orientation. Just like in the two districts of Siaya and Bungoma, where similar DBSCs have been established and are operational, efforts will be made to house DBSCs in existing institutions, (public or private), which by virtue and level of their support would be recognised as key stakeholders. One such institution is the Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) which already has industrial infrastructure and offices in all the target districts. As is the case in both Siaya and Bungoma, the DBSCs will provide entrepreneurship training and business development services while existing Micro-Finance Institutions will provide financial intermediation. All the services will be provided on a cost recovery basis and it is envisaged that the DBSCs will be self sustaining by the third year of operation. Linkages will be made with national programmers geared at promoting employment amongst youth and women.

The project will endeavour to establish synergies with other UNDP initiatives such as the UNV Neighbourhood Volunteer Scheme, National Dialogue, Healing and Reconciliation, Armed Violence Reduction; Private Sector Development and Employment Creation, Humanitarian Food Security Project jointly undertaken by UNDP, FAO; WFP, UNICEF, and UNIDO. This will help enhance efficiency in resource use while ensuring that the impact is replicated nationally, the lessons learned will be shared to inform policy and provide guidelines and protocols for development of sustainable livelihoods, disaster risk reduction and recovery.

The synergies of the partnership will be built for effective, transparent and socially inclusive mechanisms that empower citizens to identify and implement recovery projects with focus on: re-equipping lost livelihoods assets for men, women and youth; skill development particularly among unemployed youth;

opportunities; linkages to markets, technologies, networking opportunities; start-up capital for example through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and the Women's Enterprise Fund; sponsorship or partnership with the private sector and micro-credit opportunities.

Through the DBSCs, a Business Skills and Entrepreneurship Development (BSED) training programme is planned for the youth. The six weeks comprehensive course (3 weeks in class and 3 weeks on enterprise attachment) will constitute an initial training for the youth through which they identify enterprises that they can go for. A series of business advisory services and short trainings (BATs) will then be mapped through an assessment process of youth - chosen enterprise areas for provision by the DBSCs. The DBSCs will provide that support directly (where staff have an in-house capacity) or through carefully identified linkages with experts, relevant institutions etc. After the six weeks training, youth who performed well with potential of helping other youth including micro enterprises at lower / village levels are identified and taken through another training (Enterprise Development Agents). While it is a training of trainers' course, particular interest is laid enabling them conduct profiling of opportunities available to returning IDPs, youth, women and generally micro small enterprises. In that way, an outreach arrangement is secured where delivery of business development services cascades to the marginalised and remotely located persons. Trained youths, willing to take up the challenge and venture into self-employment will be supported to receive credit or small grants to enable them start-up or revitalize their businesses.

The DBSCs will also administer various trainings, as mentioned earlier, taking a partnership approach. Training youth on skills for employment in quick impact labour intensive projects for restoration of community infrastructure, such as roads, dams, cattle dips, drainage as well as reforestation will be undertaken in liaison with ILO, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports etc. Already UNDP is undertaking a study on 'Labour based works in Kenya - an experience' to inform the process of development of trainings for youth in quick labour intensive projects. Aware that local people tend to start businesses in areas of technical capacity, the project will support provision of functional technical skills that build directly on enterprises that are potential or being run by persons in the affected / target areas. This will be done in conjunction with UNIDO through an enterprises skills assessment process of the target beneficiaries.

The project also envisages that in critical instances where the target beneficiaries lost all 'means' for restoring their livelihoods and would require tools, equipments such as masonry, carpentry kits, sewing machines including livestock restoration etc, consideration will be made to provide them through an arrangement that will be developed with the beneficiary groups, making sure that it's not based on a hand out approach.

Output 2: Expanded livelihood opportunities and linkage to ongoing national livelihood programmes

In addition to revitalizing the business entities adversely affected during the PEV, emphatic effort will be made to expand livelihood opportunities in the target areas. In this regard leading business sectors in each district will be identified and the value chain in each sector closely studied. Special focus will be put in those parts of the value chain that will present the highest opportunity for employment of the vulnerable groups (women and youth).

Taking cognizant of ongoing programmes targeting youth employment such as "Kazi kwa vijana", the project will to operationalise these programmes in the target districts and support the district level capacities to implement and sustain these programmes. The programme will further aim at strengthening the institutional linkages that are necessary in order to reduce delivery cost of programme activities. Special focus will be made to ensure maximum use of devolving funds currently available at district level such as Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Fund.

Target Group and Geographic Focus

While the post election violence affected areas are far and wide, this project will focus on Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu with opportunities for up scaling to other areas like Kisii, Kipkelion, Laikipia, Molo, Koibatek, Kakamega, Mt Elgon and Tranzoia. Strategic resource mobilization is underway with consultations with other donors for up scaling to these areas. The population of resettled and affected host community are as follows: Nakuru (40,652), Eldoret (56,964) and Kisumu (44,375).

Principles

In implementing these activities the following principles will be adhered to:-

- Emphasis on the needs of the affected communities (IDPs, host communities and perpetrators) especially most vulnerable groups such as female headed households, widows, single mothers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and people with disabilities.
- Conflict sensitive interventions will be adhered to, which includes ensuring resettlement support is not perceived to benefit certain ethnic or other groups; nor that returnees are seen to benefit more than economically deprived members of the communities they settle in.
- Women's rights and needs are catered for adequately, which will involve implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security. This approach focuses on creating equal opportunities that contribute to gender equality, protection of the rights of women and their full participation in every aspect of peace and reconciliation processes. This is a priority stated in the UNDAF.
- Promotion of the "Do no harm principle" and dissemination of the economic recovery principles and standards.

IV. PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY:

In the development of this project the CO had close consultations with a wide range of partners that include other UN agencies (UNIDO), relevant government ministries and civil society organizations which participate in the early recovery and food security cluster, community based organizations and the private sector. Seeking strategic partnerships with these actors is intended to increase both efficiency and effectiveness to achieve the objectives of the project for optimal results. A strong partnership between UNDP and the GOK is expected to yield high dividends for sustainability and for mainstreaming of livelihoods recovery in the national economic agenda, including transferring skills and promoting national ownership by civil society and private sector. It is anticipated that this partnership strategy strengthens and support Government leadership and build the necessary networks at district and national levels. FAO as co-chair of early recovery and food security and chair of Food Security Thematic Group will ensure coherence in management of agricultural livelihoods in collaboration with Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 through its department of rural development. UNIDO's expertise in enterprise development and sustainable livelihoods will be maximised on for capacity building of the district teams. An integrated approach to partnership will be built with ongoing peace initiatives at the district level, with UN neighbourhood volunteer scheme in the affected districts playing a major role in monitoring progress in collaboration with district authorities. Documentation of best practices and facilitation of exchange programmes between different districts will be instituted to enhance replication of the project in other areas not in the initial phase.

As part of the process for ensuring sustainability continued capacity development will be strengthened with Government entities at national and field levels. Enhancing capacity of the Government in recovery efforts complimented by disaster risk reduction is an integral part of the project in order to ensure durable solutions and sustainability of the interventions and as complemented through mainstreaming livelihoods recovery in the national agenda. This also facilitates the exit strategy following the three-year period. In addition, livelihoods recovery has been included in the 2009- 2013 CPAP.

V. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2: Humanitarian Impact and Risk of Natural and Human-Made Disasters Reduced and CPAP Outcome 2.2.3: Effectiveness of Emergency Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery for communities and displaced populations enhanced in at least 60 conflict and disaster prone districts and at least 5 urban settlements

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan):

Partnership Strategy: NEX

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Post Election Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project

INTENDED OUTPUTS		OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>Enhanced livelihoods restoration initiatives for socio-economic recovery for affected communities.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No national policy on non-agricultural income generating initiatives for returning IDPs and people in the PEV affected areas. KSh.90 billion (US\$ 1.2 billion) in micro and small enterprises lost due to PEV. Youth unemployment range from 58-67% in the affected areas 92% of youth have formal education but no technical/entrepreneurial skills. 66,515 farm families affected Destruction of the main staple, maize (Estimated at 2.5 million bags) and other crops in stores. Loss of seed, fertilizer and farm machinery estimated at KSh.3.4 billion 4,000 fisher folk lost fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A district business solution centre established in March 2009; At least 50% of unemployed youths in the affected areas are trained in entrepreneurial skills by December 2010; At least 50% of farm families affected supported with farm inputs by May 2009; At least 30% of youths who have received entrepreneurial skills have access to credit by Dec. 2009; At least 40% of youths in the affected areas have access to informal employment opportunities by December 2009; 60% of Youth Polytechnics are 	<p>1.1: Establish 4 District Business Solution Centres (DBSC) in PEV affected area hubs: Nakuru, Eldoret, Trans Nzoia and Kisumu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan processes and operationalise guidelines; Sensitise and mobilise key stakeholders and institutionalise organs for the DBSCs; Facilitate training for the local community particularly youth and women on entrepreneurship and the DBSCs, including development youth skills profiling and labour market needs; Procure facilities, equipment and services for the DBSCs; Develop the capacity of the board, and management in identifying, needs, developing, implementing and monitoring interventions for the youth, women and MSEs focused projects; Document and disseminate best practices. <p>1.2: Facilitate restoration of livelihood assets, inputs by developing and implementing strategies to enhance access to financial services through existing micro-finance institutions or through the business recovery fund established with in the Donor Coordination Unit (DCU), devolved and revolving funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide farm inputs through voucher schemes and organise village agricultural fairs. Support preparation of lands through linkage with ongoing agri-business project and support fish farming projects. 	<p>Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Youth Affairs & sports</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>DBSCs</p> <p>ILO</p> <p>UNIDO</p> <p>FAO</p>	<p>International and local consultants</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Training</p> <p>Facilitators</p> <p>Supplies</p> <p>Contractual services</p> <p>Professional services</p> <p>Equipment and Furniture</p> <p>Equipment & furniture</p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Learning costs</p> <p>Supplies</p> <p>Miscellaneous</p> <p>Expenses</p> <p>Professional/Mgt services (UNVs)</p> <p>Publication</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> equipment Average asset loss per household Ksh.261,655 Average income loss per month of each earning IDP KSh.18,624 <p>Indicators: IDP policy in place by 2011 4 DBSC operationalised 50% of unemployed youths in the affected areas are trained and with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills 50% of farm families affected with improved economic status as a result of farm inputs support. 40% of youths who have received entrepreneurial skills have access to credit for micro and small enterprise including fishing equipment improved fishing, 50,000 youths in the affected areas have received vocational training and accessing formal and informal employment opportunities 70% of the affected population small scale fishing industry restored </p>	<p>supported by December 2010;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth polytechnic produce 1000 skilled youths per year for the next 3 years; At least 50,000 youths in the affected areas have received vocational training by November 2011; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restock and protect livestock herds. through the Business Recovery Fund Facilitate loans/ vouchers for restoration of tools such as carpentry, masonry, sewing kits, etc. <p>1.3: Restore access to markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify trade opportunities between communities in return areas and rehabilitate / upgrade market place and facilities. Facilitate negotiation for access to market for all in areas where community tensions are very high. Promote reconciliation through holding inter-communal markets. <p>1.4: Engage in rehabilitation and reconstruction of small-scale public works programmes through inter-community engagement, particularly of youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify immediate labour-intensive interventions in return areas Engagement of youth in reforestation; maintenance, repair and construction of feeder roads and other community infrastructure. <p>1.5: Develop and enhance skills for youth at risk of violence and/or exposed to violence in urban and affected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on ongoing economic activities, develop short term skills up-grading programmes Identify and select vocational training institutions to participate and initiate TOT <p>1.6: Enhance linkages between vocational training institutions and local business communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential business organizations to support mentoring of skill-upgraded youth. Develop and implement sub-contracting modalities between the vocational institutions and business community. 	<p>Meetings Running</p> <p>Costs</p> <p>Fundraising events and initiatives</p> <p>Seeds</p> <p>Fertiliser</p> <p>Tools</p> <p>Coordination</p> <p>Logistics</p> <p>Leasing equipment</p> <p>Fish farming inputs</p> <p>Technical expertise</p> <p>Livestock</p> <p>Research</p> <p>Event planning</p> <p>Funding Resources</p> <p>Communication costs</p>
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<p>Output 2: Expanded livelihood opportunities and linkage to ongoing national livelihood programmes</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high youth unemployment rate, some of them highly educated is believed to have been one of the major contributory variables to the 2007 post election skirmishes. Other variables include limited employment opportunities, inadequate vocational and entrepreneurial skills amongst the youth and women. <p><u>Indicators:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversified business opportunities Reduced employment rate (10% annually) Increased enrolment in schools Increased production and market access for at least two sectors in each of the target districts The Kazi kwa Vijana concept institutionalized in four districts At least 30% of project beneficiaries being women. 	<p>Percentage increase in employment; 30% being women in the target districts</p>	<p>2.1: Project Management support framework established and operationalized ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish national project secretariat Establish field coordination units <p>2.2: Enhance participation of youth and women in the value chain of at least two leading sectors per district; <i>Identify and support livelihood opportunities for women and youth in the target districts.</i></p> <p>2.3: The “kazi kwa vijana ” concept operationalized in the target districts. <i>Support district frameworks for the implementation of the Kazi Kwa Vijana concept.</i></p> <p>2.4: Develop capacities on gender responsive livelihoods expansion. <i>Organise inter-agency meeting in partnership with relevant government institution Provide capacity building opportunities with partners. Develop common understanding and integrated strategies to address livelihoods expansion for women. Organise inter-agency meeting in partnership with relevant government institution Provide capacity building opportunities with partners. Develop common understanding and integrated strategies to address livelihoods expansion for women Support mechanisms that enhance the participation of youth and women in enterprise development</i></p>	<p>MOTI UNDP UNIDO UNDP Kenya Investment Authority (KIA) Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE) Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports</p>	<p>Local consultants Equipment Training Consultant Miscellaneous</p>
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VI. YEAR: 2009 – 2011: WORK PLAN

Post Election Violence Livelihoods Recovery Project:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y 1	Y 2	Y 3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		Output 1: Livelihoods in PEV affected areas restored.	1.1. Establish 4 District Business Solution Centres (DBSC) in PEV affected area: Nakuru, Eldoret, Kitale and Kisumu. Plan processes and operationalise guidelines.	x				Ministry of Special Programmes (MoSP) and Ministry of Trade and Industry (MOTI), UNDP
Baseline:	Sensitise and mobilise key stakeholders and institutionalise organs for the DBCs	x	x	x	UNDP	BCPR	International and local consultants Travel Miscellaneous	100,000
• No national policy on non-agricultural income generating initiatives for returning IDPs and people in the PEV affected areas;	Facilitate training for the local community particularly youth and women on entrepreneurship and the DBSCs, including development youth skills profiling and labour market needs.	x	x	x	MOTI, UNDP	BCPR	Training Facilitators	100,000
• KSh.90 billion (US\$ 1.2 billion) in micro and small enterprises lost due to PEV;	Procure facilities, equipment and services for the DBSCs.	x			UNDP, DBSCs	BCPR	Supplies Contractual services Professional services Equipment and Furniture	100,500
• Youth unemployment range from 58-67% in the affected areas; 92% of youth have formal education but no								

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> technical/ entrepreneurial skills; 66,515 farm families affected; Destruction of the main staple, maize (Estimated at 2.5 million bags) and other crops in stores; Loss of seed, fertilizer and farm machinery estimated at KSh.3.4 billion; 4,000 fisher folk lost fishing equipment; Average asset loss per household KSh.261,655; Average income loss per month of each earning IDP KSh.18,624 <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 DBSCs operationalized; 50% of unemployed youths in the affected areas are trained and with entrepreneurial knowledge and skills; 50% of farm families affected with improved economic status as a result of farm inputs support; 40% of youths who have received entrepreneurial skills have access to credit for micro and small 	Develop the capacity of the board, and management in identifying, needs, developing, implementing and monitoring interventions for the youth, women and MSEs focused projects.	x	x	x	UNDP , DBSCs	BCPR	International Consultants Local Consultants Professional Services Equipment & furniture Travel Learning costs Supplies Miscellaneous Expenses	10,000	
	Document and disseminate best practices.		x	x	MOTI, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO	BCPR NL Embassy	Consultancy Professional/Mgt services (UNVs); Learning costs; Publication		
	1.2. Facilitate restoration of livelihood assets, inputs and revolving funds								
	Provide farm inputs through voucher schemes.	x			FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, MOTI, UNDP	BCPR	Seeds Fertiliser Tools	345,000 50,000	
	Organise village agricultural fairs.	x	x	x	MOTI, District Recovery Steering Groups, UNDP, Livelihoods Technical Group	BCPR	Coordination Logistics	30,000	
	Support preparation of lands.	x			Ministry of Agriculture, UNDP, Livelihoods Technical Group	BCPR	Leasing equipment Tools	30,000	
	Support fish farming projects.	x			Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, UNDP, Livelihoods Technical Group	BCPR	Fish farming inputs Technical expertise	70,000	
	Restock and protect livestock herds.	x			UNDP, Livelihoods Technical Group	BCPR/ FAO	Livestock Technical expertise	105,000	
	Facilitate loans/ vouchers for restoration of tools such as carpentry, masonry, sewing kits, etc.	x			UNDP, Livelihoods Technical Group, Development Partners	BCPR	Miscellaneous	60,000	
	1.3. Restore access to markets								
								70,000	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enterprise including fishing equipment improved fishing; 50,000 youths in the affected areas have received vocational training and accessing formal and informal employment opportunities; 70% of the affected population small scale fishing industry restored <p>Targets: Medium and small to medium enterprises, affected communities, particularly youth and women, youth polytechnics.</p> <p>TOTAL</p>	Identify trade opportunities between communities in return areas.	X		UNIDO, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, MOTI, Producer and buyers groups	BCPR/ UNIDO	Research Coordination	10,000
	Rehabilitate / upgrade market place and facilities.	X		UNDP, Livelihoods Technical Group	BCPR	Technical expertise Miscellaneous	40,000
	Facilitate negotiation for access to market for all in areas where community tensions are very high.	X		NSC, DPCs, UNDP	BCPR	Logistical costs	20,000
	1.4. Engage in rehabilitation and reconstruction of small-scale public works programmes through inter-community engagement, particularly of youth.						100,000
	Identify immediate labour-intensive interventions in return areas	X		Relevant GoK Ministries, UNDP, ILO			
	Engagement of youth in reforestation; maintenance, repair and construction of feeder roads and other community infrastructure.	X		Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Roads and Public Works, Ministry of Agriculture, UNDP.	BCPR	Training Logistical costs Miscellaneous	100,000
	1.5. Develop and enhance skills for youth at risk of violence and/or exposed to violence in urban and affected areas						100,000
	Based on ongoing economic activities, develop short term skills up-grading programmes and entrepreneurship training	X		UNDP, ILO, GoK relevant bodies, NGOs, Youth polytechnics		Training; Research Funding Resources Technical Expertise	100,000
	Identify and select vocational training institutions to participate and initiate TOT	X		UNDP, ILO, DBSCs, Youth Polytechnics, NGOs, Contractors.			
	TOTAL						925,500

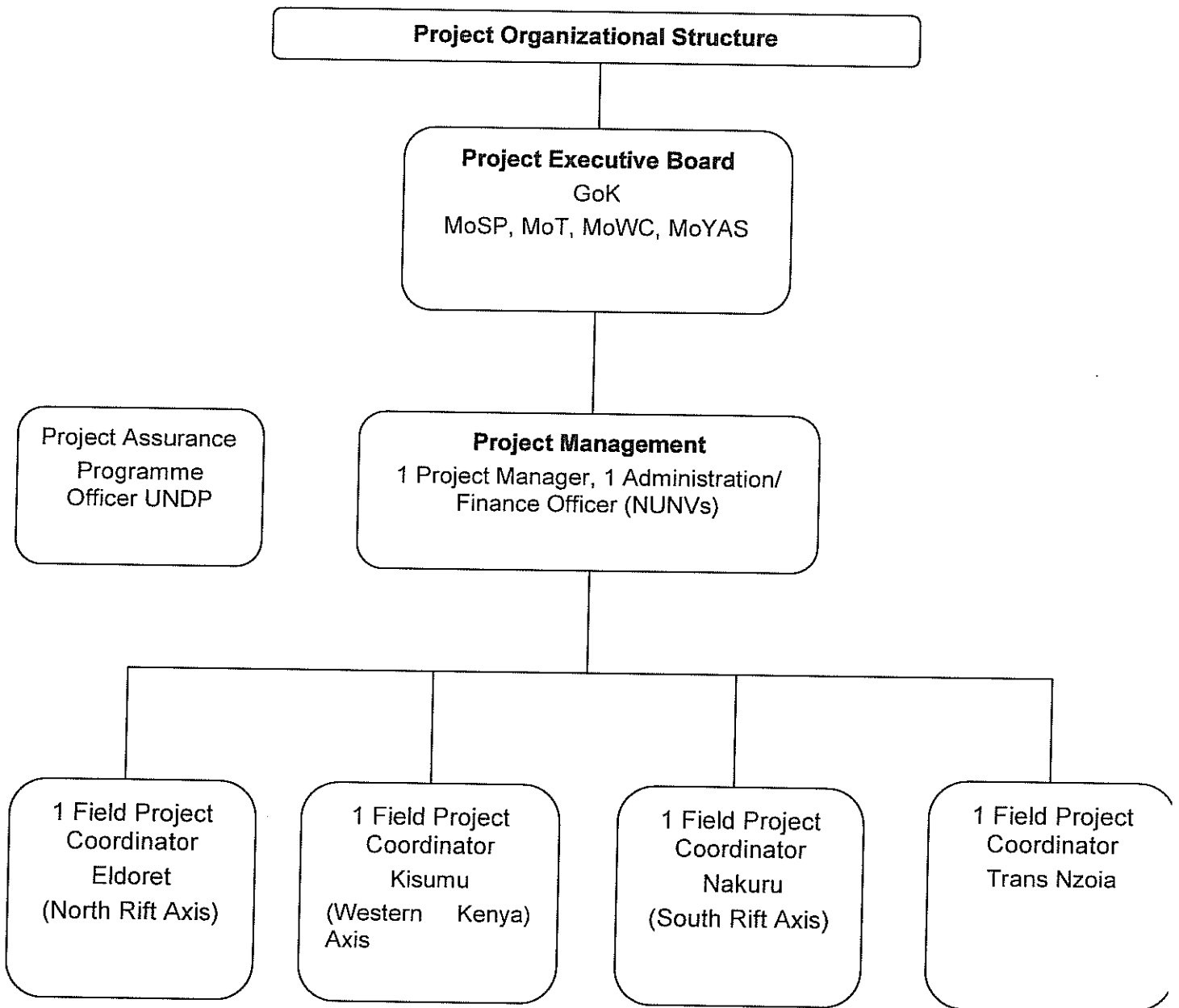
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, indicators including annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount (USD)
		Output 2 Expanded livelihood opportunities and linkage to ongoing national livelihood programmes Baseline: The high youth unemployment rate, some of them highly educated is believed to have been one of the major contributory variables to the 2007 post election skirmishes; other variables include limited employment opportunities; inadequate vocational and entrepreneurial skills amongst the youth and women. Indicators: Diversified business opportunities; Reduced employment rate (10% annually); Increased enrolment in schools; Increased production and market access for at least two sectors in each of the target districts; The <i>Kazi kwa Vijana</i>	2.1: Project Management support framework established and operationalised 2.1.1: Establish national project secretariat 2.1.2: Establish field coordination units 2.2: Enhance participation of youth and women in the value chain of at least two leading sectors per district. Identify and support livelihood opportunities for women and youth in the target districts.. 2.3: The "kazi kwa vijana" concept operationalized in the target districts. Support district frameworks for the implementation of the Kazi Kwa Vijana concept. 2.4: Develop capacities on gender responsive livelihoods recovery Organise inter-agency meeting in partnership with relevant government institution Provide capacity building opportunities with partners. Develop common understanding and integrated strategies to address livelihoods recovery in PEV affected areas and for food insecure population. Undertake a gender sensitive livelihoods study in affected areas Promote gender responsive approaches to livelihoods programmes.	x		x	x	MOTI, UNDP, UNIDO TRAC 1&2
				UNDP, KIA, KIE TRAC 1&2	Consultant	60,000		
							50,000	
							10,000	
				UNDP, MoSP, KFSSG, Livelihoods Technical Groups, TRAC 1&2				
				UNDP, MoSP, KFSSG, Livelihoods Technical Groups, BCPR			30,000	

concept institutionalized in four districts; At least 30% of project beneficiaries being women. Targets: Youth and women	Develop common understanding and integrated strategies to address livelihoods recovery in PEV affected areas and for food insecure population.			UNDP, MoSP, KFSSG, Livelihoods Technical Groups,	TRAC 1&2	10,000
TOTAL						320,000

BUDGET SUMMARY

OBJECTIVES	Y1	Y2	Y3	TOTAL (USD)
<u>Output 1:</u> Livelihoods in PEV affected areas restored.	X	X	X	925,500
<u>Output 2:</u> Livelihoods opportunities in target districts expanded and linked to ongoing national programmes. Personnel	X	X	X	320,000
GRAND TOTAL	X	X	X	421,200
				1,666,700

VII: Management Arrangements:



The UNDP Kenya Country Office will provide Project Assurance based on the project execution modality agreed in the CPAP, and in close collaboration with Ministry of Special Programmes, MoTI, MoYA, District Recovery Steering Group and District Development Committees (DDCs) to provide technical guidance, monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities. The project will provide for a National Project Officer based in Ministry of Special Programmes, 3 National UNV Officers who will be Field Coordinators, and National UNV Officer (Admin/Finance) to support the team in Ministry of Special Programmes. In addition, there will be a Livelihoods and Recovery Coordinator, based at the UNDP Kenya Country Office to provide assistance in assurance activities. She/he will be responsible for providing assurance spot checks and organizing regular project monitoring and evaluation activities.

Project Management Team

National Recovery Steering Committee on Livelihoods Recovery: The National steering Committee is established as a national body responsible for resettlement, mitigation and recovery of livelihoods and will meet twice a year on the project to provide policy guidance. The National Steering committee will provide the overall policy guide to the implementation of the project

Project Executive Group: This PEG is composed on MoSP (Chair), MoTI, MoYA and UNDP, and meets every quarter.

1. Monitor and control progress
2. Review of each completed stage
3. Commitment of project resources (as required)
4. Delivery of Project results and objectives

Project Assurance – UNDP Kenya

1. Adherence to the business case (on behalf of the Executive)
2. Monitor the compliance with user needs and expectations (on behalf of Senior User)
3. Supplier Assurance carried out by spot-check of deliverables and outputs
4. Review of Deliverables via Quality Reviews

Project Manager – Ministry of State for Special Programmes

1. Day-to-day management of the Project
2. Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning, and control of the project
3. Reporting progress through regular updates (e.g. meeting, email briefing, etc.)
4. Responsible for project monitoring
5. Delivery of the projects outputs as outlined in the Project document.

Project Staff Locations

Project Manager - MoSP- Nairobi

Project Officer (Project Assurance) - UNDP KCO

1 National Project Officer - MoSP Nairobi

1 Admin/Finance Officer (UNV) - MoSP Nairobi

3 Field Project Coordinators (UNVs) - Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale

At the field level, the programme links with current on-going UNDP initiatives such as the Emergency Volunteer Scheme, and will also work closely and collaboratively with OCHA, who have established field offices in the major hubs: Kisumu, Eldoret and Nakuru. UNIDO, ILO and FAO will provide livelihoods technical assistance, while other agencies and partners will be called upon if additional expertise in a particular area is required.

The coordination and implementation will be facilitated by UNDP as lead Livelihoods//Recovery Coordinator; a Project Officer and Finance/Administrative Assistant (National UNV)-based at Ministry of State for Special Programmes in Office of the President. In addition 4 other national UNVs will provide field technical support to project implementation. These will be based in Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu and Kitale. The 4 UNVs will report directly to Project Officer in the Ministry. The field activities will be complemented by District Recovery Steering Groups (DRSGs); District Business Solution Centres (DBSC) and District Peace Committees (DPCs). The strategic direction of the programme will be guided by a Team Leader, Senior Peace and Development Advisor and a Recovery/Technical Advisor. The steering committee may consider giving advances to the secretariat if this is considered necessary for the improvement of delivery and implementation

Roles and Inputs of Partners

Government of Kenya

The Ministry of Special Programmes will take the lead in implementation of the proposed activities, particularly the Department of Resettlement and Mitigation. The project office for implementation of the housing project shall be housed at the Ministry of Special Programmes. The project office will liaise with field project offices at District and Location levels. Other Government Ministries and entities shall be involved in implementation in specialised areas. Specifically, in the area of peace and reconciliation activities, the National Steering Committee (NSC) on Peace building and Conflict Management will play a pivotal role in implementation at the national level in terms of policy and at the local level, particularly through the District and Constituency Peace Committees. Meanwhile, in the field of livelihoods the Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Livestock Development and Fisheries, shall be involved; and at the District level the District Business Solution Centred (DBSC), which are being established collaboratively by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and UNDP. Since the youth are a key focus in all the activities, the Ministry of Youth shall also be engaged in several activities.

UNDP Country Office and HC/RC Office

The UNDP Country Office and the HC/RC Office will lead the coordination at the UNCT level. Guidance on policy shall be enhanced by the Early Recovery/Technical Adviser, the Gender Advisor and the Senior Peace and Development Advisor from the HC/RC office. UNDP will provide a Technical Advisor to assist with planning and implementation of early recovery and recovery initiatives at the Ministry of Special Programmes. The Secretariat based in the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit, UNDP shall be responsible for coordination, monitoring, and reporting. At the national level, the secretariat will engage directly with the Ministry of Special Programmes, relevant Ministries according to the activity and Government entities such as the NSC. At the local level, the secretariat will liaise directly with the UNV District Coordinators, who are embedded at the District Commissioners' offices, ensuring close collaboration with provincial authorities; and the District Recovery Steering Groups (DRSGs). The

Secretariat will also liaise with OCHA hubs to compliment and enhance information received, which will be used for among other reasons, planning purposes. Finally, the Secretariat shall also facilitate coordination of the Peace and Reconciliation Task Force and the Livelihoods Technical Group of the Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster.

UN Volunteers and District Recovery Steering Groups;

The UN Volunteers will comprise the field presence to engage in implementation of planned activities. The UNV District Coordinators will assist and participate in the District Recovery Steering Groups, which will be comprised of District authorities, local stakeholders including representatives of the civil society, the private sector and representatives from the community. Appropriate gender, social and aged representation is a requirement in the composition of DRSGs. In order to ensure the fast-tracked and smooth implementation of DRSGs; UNVs deployed in the affected districts will ensure facilitation, outreach, identification of opportunities and progress monitoring. They will also provide technical support when necessary and resources will be channelled through them when appropriate.

Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster & Livelihoods Technical Group;

The Early Recovery and Food Security Cluster members as partners will participate in activities, particularly through the Peace and Reconciliation Task Force and the Livelihoods Technical Group.

The Livelihoods Technical Group members shall be engaged in provision of information and research on various livelihoods interventions and techniques; provide guidance to ensure “do no harm” approaches are implemented; coordination and resource mobilisation.

Return and Recovery Project;

Consultations are ongoing with the Netherlands Embassy to provide additional resources to be managed by UNDP to support recovery initiatives in the post election violence affected districts. The focus of the project will be on recovery activities in return areas with a great focus on livelihoods but also peace and reconciliation, shelter and access to basic services.

Livelihoods and Recovery specialist /coordinator

The recovery secretariat, based in the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit will be composed of Recovery Coordinator. He or she will cover the following responsibilities.

- Ensure coordination and coherence in the implementation of the various UNDP recovery projects: Peace and Reconciliation, Small Arms Reduction, Livelihoods, Justice and Rule of Law programme, Disaster Risk Reduction;
- Ensure a coordinated implementation with other partners;
- Provide and organise capacity development opportunities to: Government at national level, Provincial and District authorities through DBSCs and UNVs, partners and donors.
- Liaison with and active contribution to existing coordination mechanisms such as the livelihood technical group, KFSM/KFSSG, relevant donors groups and inter-agency coordination mechanisms facilitated by OCHA.
- Supervision of the Post Election Violence Recovery Project

- Liaison with Ministry of State for Special Programmes in Office of the President and work in close collaboration with project staff in the Ministry.

Financial Management and Reporting

1. Financial Accountability:

The Implementing Agency shall be responsible for ensuring that the allocated resources for the Annual Work Plan 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 Agency. United Nations Development Programme Country Office shall make direct payments to other parties for goods and services in accordance with the Annual Work Plan. Documentation of payment by the country office must be made available to the Implementing Agency. A register for such requests shall be maintained to facilitate follow-up.

2. Support Services:

UNDP, upon request of the Implementing Agency, may provide the following support services:

- Identification, assistance with and or recruitment of project or programme personnel;
- Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowship, short term training and study tours;
- Access to UNDP-Managed global information system, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized systems containing operations information, including roster of consultants and providers of development services

The cost of these services, calculated on the basis of the universal price list will be recovered by the project.

3. Financial Reporting:

The Implementing Agency must submit a quarterly financial report to United Nations Development Programme Country Office no later than 15 days after the end of the quarter. The financial report must be in accordance with the UNDP format. The submission of the financial report is mandatory. Within two months of the completion of the Annual Work Plan or of the termination of the present agreement, the Implementing Agency shall submit a final report on the Annual Work Plan activities and include a final financial report on the use of United Nations Development Programme funds, as well as an inventory of supplies and equipment.

4. Fiduciary Compliance:

In managing the Annual Work Plan resources, the implementing agency has fiduciary and compliance responsibilities to the funding institutions. It also has compliance responsibility for funding institutions' reporting procedures.

5. The Audit Requirements:

All nationally executed Annual Work Plans must be audited at least once in their lifetime. The objective of the audit is to provide the United Nations Development Programme administrator with the assurance

that United Nations Development Programme resources are being managed in accordance with:

- a. The financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures for the Annual Work Plan;
- 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 United Nations Development Programme may audit NGO or private entity implementing Agency's 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.

Thus an audit of this Annual Work Plan must confirm and certify that:

- 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 Agency and can be relied upon;
- d. Annual Work Plan financial reports are fair and accurately presented;
- e. The Annual Work Plan monitoring and evaluations reports are prepared as required;
- f. Annual Work Plan disbursements are duly verified by the Implementing Agency; and
- g. The procurement, use control, and disposal of non-expendable equipments are in accordance with Government or UNDP requirement.

The Implementing Agency will ensure that auditors are given all records and information that they will need to perform a meaningful performance audit. The Implementing Agency will ensure that final accounts of the year under audit are submitted to United Nations Development Programme 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 Agency to ensure that all audit observations are attended adequately.

6. Procurement of Goods and Services: Government of Kenya's established rules and procedures governing procurement shall be used.

VII. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

To complement established policies and procedures an evaluation plan will be developed as a tool for monitoring progress being made in both participation of beneficiaries and actual implantation of activities as articulated in the project document. Given the nature and level of success of ongoing MSMEs and the need to promote MSMEs into private sector business enterprises the livelihood recovery will not only require consistent data collection, anlysis and documentation but close monitoring by the project management team and partners on a rolling basis. Annual and mid-term evaluation exercises will be undertaken by the partners of the project. The reports of the monitoring and evaluation will be shared with partners, donors and fed into the design of similar projects addressing livelihoods recovery in post conflict and/or natural disaster situations

The monitoring and evaluation process will use the quantitative and qualitative performance indicators detailed against each of the project objectives. The Programme Manager, Project Assurance, the National Project Officer and Project Executive Group are responsible for project monitoring and for devising corrective action if required.

Within the annual cycle, the following monitoring tools shall be used:

- *Quarterly monitoring progress reports* shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Assurance and the Project Executive Group.
- *An Issue Log* shall be updated regularly to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for changes;
- *The Risk Log* (see below) shall be regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- *A Lessons Learned Log* shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the programme. The lessons will be shared nationally to also inform the implementation of other livelihoods recovery initiatives, and internationally to inform the global network of Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER) and Disaster Risk Reduction.
- *A Quality Log* shall record progress towards the completion of activities.

The data above will be entered into the relevant ATLAS M&E modules. To complement this, an annual project review will be conducted by the Project Assurance Team for the Executive Group during the fourth quarter of the year as a basis for assessing the performance of the project. This review will involve all key project stakeholders and will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes. The review will be structured by a set of common standards, and will be subject to spot external quality assurance assessments. This review should update output targets and results achieved in Atlas.

There will be two independent evaluations of the project; one mid term and one at the end of the project. These reviews will use the M&E tools described above as well as independent visits to project sites to determine the impact of the project.

VIII. LEGAL CONTEXT

The United Nations Development Program's Country Programme Action Plan for Kenya 2009-2013 (CPAP) 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. The Annual work plan constitutes an annex to the CPAP.

The UNDP Rules and Regulations shall regulate the AWP general management. Revisions which involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, activities or outputs of the project, shall be made to this Annual Work Plan with the signature of the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative only. He or she will be assured in writing that the other signatories of the AWP have no objection to the proposed changes. Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, activities or outputs of this project, but are caused by the rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation shall be made to the Annual Work Plan with the signature of the Resident Representative only.

Subject to the requirements outlined in the document "UNDP public information disclosure policy", information that is considered confidential shall not be used without the authorization of UNDP. In any event, such information shall not be used for individual profit. The Project Director will communicate with the media regarding the methods and scientific procedures used by the partner; however, UNDP clearance will be sought for the use of the name and logo of UNDP in conjunction with Project Activities in accordance with Article IV, paragraph 5, above. This obligation shall not lapse upon termination of the present Agreement unless otherwise agreed between the Parties.

IX. ANNEXES

Risk Analysis

- The political tension arising from the 2007 post election violence has created renewed political and/or ethnic tension particularly in areas of return with a risk of slowing down return to normalcy. What has been noted is that the resettlement programme has moved on with speed but with challenges related to conflicting ethnic groups at community level still facing problems of reconciliation and not appreciating the need for both sides making the necessary sacrifice to forgive and reconcile. The pact on peace and reconciliation signed between the political principals during the post election conflicts will be effective in addressing national cohesion in the long term if political interests do not prevail against the need for peaceful co-existence especially during the next general elections. This is being complemented with downstream peace initiatives supported by UNDP and other players, and being monitored by the early recovery Cluster through the monthly meetings. In addition efforts are being made through local radio peace programmes with active engagement of youths, elders and political leaders using joint radio dialogue forums
- Considering that the post election crisis has created a new demand for weapons as is being proved by our current survey of small arms in post election violence affected districts, the risk of any trigger to the current situation can easily escalate into armed violence. This will affect the ongoing and seemingly successful peace and livelihoods recovery initiatives. The biggest culprits if there was a trigger would be youths who would get back to their old ways of violence as was witnessed during the crisis. The other group that would bear the brunt another escalation would be women and children. Through our sister project on armed violence reduction, in which working on final stages of the assessment, we will analyze the civilian armament assessment report and use it as a basis for developing interventions that match the challenge and are relevant to the political dynamics in the country. In addition, we intend to intensify viable youth employment creation schemes including establishment of youth empowerment centres for advocacy for vocational skill development and dialogue for peace and reconciliation at the community level. Targeted inter-community exchange programmes involving different ethnic groups and clans will be instituted and supplemented with traditional/cultural elders' forum, youth forum and women peace forum for enhancing emotional well-being and social cohesion to also support entrepreneurial development. The empowerment of youth is anticipated to influence and improve their ability to make informed decisions on what is appropriate for peace and development.
- The soaring food prices and general inflation is creating uncertainty to livelihood recovery as the risk of reduced participation of women and men in all phases of recovery and at all levels will further contribute to existing gender inequality and compound the levels of poverty among women. This will result in further exclusion and maintain their vulnerability. A gender based needs analysis on sustainable livelihoods incorporating women managed businesses will be undertaken to provide the necessary guidelines for implementation of a comprehensive recovery package. The project will also strive to establish an interagency alliance at the national and district levels and propose advocacy interventions to be implemented in concert with ongoing coordination and strategic planning amongst national and district partners to support the application of guidelines in the implementation of the gender sensitive comprehensive recovery

package. The monitoring and evaluation plan of the project will take into consideration the gender response needs of the project. These guidelines will take into consideration opportunities for bringing together community-based women peace workers and those engaged in MSMEs in order for them to share experiences and map the way forward for visibility and effectiveness of their work; facilitate exchanges and scaling up of women's experiences of business and gender relations from the perspective of peace and development.