



PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: Kenya

Project Title: Kenya Drought Recovery Programme 2011-2013

SIGNATURE PAGE

UNDAF Outcome(s):	Measurably reduced impacts and risks of natural and man-made disasters in the country by reinforcing and supporting stabilization of livelihoods, protection and empowerment of vulnerable people especially women and minimizing the risk of recurrent unrest in the area and enabling the consolidation and promotion of human rights through well-planned project activities.
Expected CP Outcome(s): <i>(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPAP)</i>	Effectiveness of emergency preparedness, response and early recovery for affected communities and displaced populations enhanced.
Expected Output(s): <i>(of this Programme)</i>	1. <i>Restoration and protection of livelihoods and productive assets of drought affected communities targeting displaced population, women and men.</i> 2. <i>Local level infrastructure for peace building established/strengthened</i>
Responsible Party:	United Nations Development Programme
Implementing Partner(s):	Ministry of State for the Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MOSSP), Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development

Programme Period:	2011 to 2013
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Recovery from drought impact and resilience capacities enhanced at national and county levels.
Atlas Award ID:	00062329
Project No.:	00079787
Start date:	
End Date:	
PAC Meeting Date:	6 th September 2011
Management Arrangements:	NIM / DIM NIM

2011 AWP budget:	
Total resources required:	1,150,000 USD
Total allocated resources:	_____
• Regular	_____
• Other:	
○ BCPR	1,150,000 USD
○ Donor	_____
○ Donor	_____
○ Government	_____
Unfunded budget:	_____

Agreed by:

On behalf of	Name	Signature	Date
Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands	Lawrence Lenayapa Permanent Secretary		07/09/2011
Ministry of Finance	Joseph K. Kinyua Permanent Secretary		14.9.2011
UNDP Kenya	Maria-Threase Keating Country Director		16.09.2011

Brief Description

The UNDP drought response programme will involve the scaling up of a Host Community project in Turkana and Garissa districts, which are some of the worst hit areas in the recent drought and also some of the most under developed. So far in the response, there is limited focus on programmes targeting protection of the remaining livelihoods and assets and mitigation of the impact of continued dry conditions. The UNDP programme proposes a two year intervention as a medium term measure to support urgent recovery of communities affected by the drought and to strengthen institutions responsible for recovery and disaster risk reduction work.

The programme will contribute to the achievement of a specific outcome in the UNDAF on disaster prevention and recovery. It will also contribute to achieving UNDPs CPAP outcome: effectiveness of emergency preparedness, response and early recovery for affected communities and displaced populations enhanced. In addition, the programme will contribute towards meeting two strategic objectives in the Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan 2011+ for Kenya namely SO2: Ensure the early recovery of populations affected by natural and man-made disasters and support the further integration of recovery approaches with longer-term interventions to reduce high levels of chronic vulnerability. SO3: Enhance community resilience using targeted disaster risk reduction approaches to reduce the impacts of disasters and ensure linkages with longer-term initiatives to reduce vulnerability.

The programme outputs cover the following: the restoration and protection of livelihoods and productive assets of targeted communities; local level infrastructure for peace-building established; governance for early recovery and DRR enhanced. The activities of the project will center around improved access to water, support to alternative livelihoods as well as livestock production, peace building and social cohesion and strengthening local authorities' capacity to plan, implement and coordinate the recovery process. Assistance will combine social protection and productivity enhancing initiatives so as to rebuild livelihoods as well as improve household food security. Institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction, dry land management will be strengthened to ensure long term planning and integration of recovery and disaster risk reduction integration into government plans starting early on during the humanitarian assistance process.

Target direct beneficiaries include communities hosting refugees from Somalia, Internally Displaced Persons, vulnerable youth (female and male) and women, key local government officials from technical departments, NGOs, CBO and relevant humanitarian actors engaged in ER work. In total, approximately 300,000 affected communities will benefit directly from the project.

In order to achieve the above results, UNDP Kenya is seeking 1,150 million USD, out which 400,000 USD is the budget for Year 1 of the programme.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
I. Situation Analysis.....	4
II. Strategy	7
III. Programme Components and Indicative Interventions.....	11
IV. Results and Resources Framework	15
V. Annual Work Plan	15
VI. Management Arrangements	15
VII. Monitoring and Evaluation	21
VIII. Risk Matrix	21

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results and Resources Framework

Annex 2: Annual Work Plan

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Communities Hosting Refugees in Northern and North-Eastern Kenya are faced with a complex humanitarian emergency (CHE) due to several years of under development, frequent exposure to natural and man made disasters, influx of refugees and proliferation of small arms. Current interventions, similar to previous interventions have taken a reactive and short term approach that is likely to save lives, but leave communities vulnerable to subsequent disasters.

Overall, Kenya is faced with severe dry conditions a culmination of successive rain failures in the recent years. This situation poses serious threats to the survival of millions of Kenyans and has the potential for undermining the country's recent development gains and progress towards the achievement of key millennium development goals such as reduction in hunger; child mortality and access to education. The drought described as one of the worst in 60 years has affected three quarters of the country especially in the North Eastern, Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast provinces affecting millions of people mainly the pastoralists, farmers in marginal agricultural areas as well as the urban poor. The drought has caused crop failure, depleted pasture, water and loss of livestock contributing to a sharp deterioration of household food security. The impact of the drought has further been exacerbated by high food & fuel prices and inflation rates.

Assessment carried out by the Kenya Food Security Steering Team (KFSSM) in March this year indicated that over 2.4 million people were food insecure and required urgent humanitarian interventions. This number has since been revised to 3.5 million people and is expected to increase further following the failure of April to June long rains. Analysis estimate that 1.2 million people are at the emergency levels and are unable to meet basic needs as their livelihoods have been eroded and no longer able to support food security. An additional 2 million pastoralist and marginal agricultural farmers are in crisis and hence could easily tilt to emergency levels if urgent recovery and mitigation measures are not put place.

Like in many crisis situations, vulnerable groups such as women, girls, children and the elderly are disproportionately affected due to various factors including increase in gender based violence (GBV). In Kenya, women form the bulk of the population that depends on rain fed agriculture as their key source of livelihood. Nutrition status for children, pregnant and lactating mothers continues to deteriorate with high levels of acute malnutrition in the Northern and North Eastern parts of the country. Assessments conducted in July 2011 indicate Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels in Turkana at 37.4%, Garissa 33%; Mandera 32.6% and Wajir 22.6%, far exceeding internationally accepted GAM threshold of 15%. Detailed nutrition assessments conducted by UNICEF in collaboration with the Government and other international NGOs also indicate heightened levels of Severe Acute Malnutrition threatening the lives of children and other vulnerable groups.

Besides the complexities and impact of the drought, Kenya is also experiencing an unprecedented influx of Somali refugees fleeing conflict and famine in Somalia. The influx put at 1,500 refugees per day, most of them severely malnourished continues to exert pressure on the already over-stretched local resources. Although UNHCR and the government are making every effort to ensure screening of incoming refugees, the uncontrolled inflow still poses challenges of security and risk of disease outbreak. Over 500,000 (400,000 refugees and 100,000 Host Communities) people are concentrated in Dadaab area overstretching basic services such as sanitation, natural resources thus

contributing to heightened risks. The projection of an additional 200,000 refugees by December 2011 is a key concern.

Kenya's exposure to drought dates back several decades. Severe drought occurs frequently especially in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), which occupy over 80% of the country's land mass. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) fourth assessment report forecasts a high likelihood of increased magnitude and frequency of drought and floods due to climate variability and change. Poor households in Kenya of which more than 25.8% are headed by women, are likely to suffer more because of the low adaptive capacity, inadequate knowledge, skills and the interaction between these disasters and stresses like HIV & AIDS and poverty. Agricultural production will be severely impacted as arid conditions increase. Growing seasons are projected to shorten, pushing large regions of marginal agriculture out of production. With 70% of Kenya's population dependent on rain fed agriculture, the impact is likely to be grave if urgent measures are not put in place.

1.2. IMPACT OF DROUGHT

Drought continues to damage key livelihood activities including agriculture, livestock, water and natural resources, biodiversity among others. In June 2011, the government of Kenya declared the current drought a national disaster and requested for external assistance as well as removed import taxes for maize and other basic foods to allow importers to bring in food in order to stabilize the increasing prices. The prolonged drought spell is expected to dampen Kenya economic growth as more people slide to below the poverty line.

i. Agriculture and food security

Kenya's economy is largely dependent on agriculture which contributes over 25% of GDP and employs over 70% of the population. Women who form 52% of the country's population are a critical player in assuring food security as they contribute 82% of the agriculture sector mainly in labor force.

Agriculture and household food security initiatives in ASALs have suffered a series of shocks over several years with minimum recovery interventions. Preliminary reports indicate that harvest from the long rains season expected later this year will be far less compared to previous years. Loss of crops poses a considerable threat to food security for subsistence households who mainly depend on own production. These households normally engage in risk coping strategies such as sale of productive assets, charcoal burning and forego livelihood enhancing activities to cope with disasters. The capacity of these communities has been eroded over time and an effective recovery mechanism is urgently needed. At a macro level, limited access of food poses serious threats to the country as the poor who are the majority are increasing desperate and could easily become ungovernable. Food insecurity therefore, if not urgently addressed is likely to impact on Kenya's ability to govern its people.

The persistent impact of frequent disasters and limited recovery programmes has made communities especially in northern and north eastern part of the country dependant on food aid. WFP statistics indicated that between 50-75% of communities in Turkana and Garissa are depending on life saving humanitarian interventions.

ii. Livestock Production

Pastoralism and Agro-pastoralism are the dominant livelihood in Arid and Semi Arid Lands which forms 80% of Kenya's land mass. Over 85% of the population of this region is engaged in livestock production. However, this key livelihoods faces significant challenges due to lack of pasture and water as a result of drought, animal diseases, lack of access to markets and conflicts triggered largely by competition for resources. Pastoralists are forced to migrate, trekking long distances in search of pasture and water for their animals during periods of drought, migration often triggers conflict as well as upsurge in animal diseases. Drought results in loss of large numbers of livestock which leads to livelihood crisis among the population. The current drought has seen pastoralists in emergency areas lose their animals, reports indicates that 80% of the livestock, particularly the more vulnerable sheep and cattle have been lost.

iii. Water resources

On average, only 49% of households in rural Kenya have access to improved drinking water sources (UNICEF 2010). These percentages reduce substantially during drought. Distance and time spent accessing water for both domestic and livestock use is increased as the quality decreases. In pastoral districts for example, drought increases distance to water sources from an average of 5kms to over 18kms for domestic water, while livestock trekking distances increase from 15kms to over 28Kms (UNDP, 2010). Women and girls are disproportionately affected as they spend long hours in search of water. This exposes them to insecurity and other unfavorable conditions, a situation that affects their general well-being.

Whereas the current response is targeting life saving interventions such water trucking, treatment and rehabilitation of existing sources, medium to long term measures are necessary to support long term recovery of communities affected. A mix of interventions including appropriate policies programmes and actions are necessary at all levels.

iv. Resource based conflict

Drought has a connection to conflict over resources. Competition for access to water for livestock and household consumption during the drought period frequently triggers conflict due to overcrowding at the few permanent water points, pasture and access rights.¹ Community vulnerability and destitution worsen especially for the many households whose only productive assets i.e. livestock, are taken away, resulting in mass migration, collapse of markets, and the abandonment of trade and stock routes. The risks of conflict are said to be 'particularly severe during droughts and similar emergencies.'² . This project will collaborate with Peace Building and Prevention Unit in UNDP Kenya to support peace programmes in the affected communities.

v. Impact on education

¹Abdi Umar and Joshua Aradi, 'Origins and Trends of Conflict in the Greater Mandera' OCHA/UNDP 2010 (p.15, and p.38)

² Kennedy Mkutu, 2000, 'Pastoralism and Conflict in the Horn of Africa,' Africa Peace Forum/Saferworld University of Bradford (p 6)

Like many other disasters, the current drought has enormous impact on education particularly in ASAL areas such as north eastern Kenya where school enrolment rates show huge disparities in comparison with low disaster risk districts. The effects of the current drought has shown mixed impact for the two districts. In Turkana for instance, children including under age and non-school going have migrated to schools in order to access food and meals currently being provided by government and WFP. Observations indicate that some schools have become boarding facilities without government approval. Parents are preferring to leave their children in schools as they migrate in search of food. In Garissa, the situation is different. According to education and protection cluster, children have dropped out of school as they migrate with their parents in search of water and pasture. This situation continues to have huge impact and vulnerability especially for the girl child whose education is severely hindered as she is withdrawn from school to support her mother in search of food, take care of other children as her parents search for food or in extreme cases, she is married off early for the family to access some income to support them. Drought, therefore pose long term challenges of attaining MDG number 2 'achieving universal primary education' and hence undermine sustainable development.

II. STRATEGY

Despite Kenya's persistent exposure to drought, the country's response has remained short-term relief operations with limited focus on mitigation, recovery/rehabilitation and long term policy options for drought resilience. For instance, predictions for the current drought were issued by Kenya Meteorological department since January 2011. However, inadequate action was taken to mitigate the impact. This is indicative of current weakness in institutional arrangements, programmes and policy actions.

Coordination and planning for recovery interventions as a key foundation for long term development has been inadequate as vulnerability escalate due to increased frequency and intensity of disasters. Further shocks such as increase in food prices, displacement, environmental degradation, asset loses and exposure to disease has exacerbated the situation and impoverished several communities.

Turkana and Garissa districts are among the worst affected districts by the current drought. They suffer from repeated natural disasters, conflict and are among the poorest regions in Kenya. Additional pressure on existing natural resources such as water and pastures, fire wood which mainly overburdens women's lives, which are at bare minimum due to drought is likely to increase tension and could lead to conflict as the influx of refugees continues and more and more Kenyans bear the devastating impact of drought. The exposure to diseases outbreak has been heightened as health and sanitation facilities are stretched to the limit with women and children being the most affected.

While the government of Kenya, UN agencies and NGOs have extended some support to local communities, the emphasis and concentration of resources to refugees with little regard on the additional strain placed on local resources and the perceived disparity in living standards is potential for disaster. Measures to ameliorate the current drought impact and support for the restoration of lost livelihoods are necessary if peace and social cohesion is to be maintained.

Communities in the drought affected communities and Kenya's marginal agricultural areas depend on short rains expected between October to December for crop production, pasture regeneration and livestock recovery. Given the importance of this rain season, urgent interventions targeting recovery of some basic livelihoods sources are required. This will ensure that the affected communities start to lay foundations for long term recovery and development. Targeted recovery interventions for youth and women will bridge the gap between the on-going short-term humanitarian interventions and long term recovery and development.

As a response to the current drought, several humanitarian agencies are providing short term life saving interventions such as food aid, nutrition, water trucking, and immunization among others. Funding towards these activities has been made available through various instruments such as EHRP appeal, CERF, ERF and from different donors to individual NGOs. Similar to many other interventions in the past, there is limited focus on programmes targeting protection of the remaining livelihoods, assets and mitigation of the impact of continued dry conditions, which are overbearing on women and children. There is little attention being paid to building the future resilience of the affected communities especially women and to prepare them for subsequent disasters. There is therefore, urgent need for recovery interventions targeting capacity of institutions and communities for future sustainability. In this, measures that promote the ability of households to save and build assets, however small they are, will help in securing their futures. Evidence from around the world shows that households do have a propensity and record of saving even through disasters and the opportunity here should not be lost.

To address this, UNDP proposes a two year intervention as a medium term measure to support urgent recovery of communities especially youth and women's groups affected by the current drought and to strengthen institutions responsible for recovery and disaster risk reduction work. The intervention will address short term LER needs of youth and women while establishing in the process the capacities and building blocks of sustainable local long-term development. For this purpose, the project will take a dual approach of building capacities from the bottom up through the empowerment of communities in particular women's groups to initiate and manage their own early recovery while at the same time building the capacities of local governments to interact, partner with and support these community efforts and their longer term development goals. The synergy of this community/local government partnership will bring substantially greater capacities and resources to bear on meeting early recovery and longer term development challenges

UNDP's strategic perspective is to address the immediate and underlying causes of food insecurity through a full integration of short-term, medium and long-term interventions. A three track approach has been developed to achieve the goals of integrating the short and long-term needs of men and women.

Track A - Short term: Rapid restoration of assets and incomes for affected men and women to immediately protect their livelihoods and reduce the risk of falling destitute and severely food insecure;

Track B - Medium term: Local government capacity strengthening for recovery planning and implementation; and, local economic recovery with a particular focus on promoting market based income generation activities for men and women, promotion of value chains for goods and services, micro and small enterprise recapitalization targeting youth and women's groups, natural resource/environmental management, and local peace building initiatives to be informed by ongoing conflict analysis, community based disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities for safeguarding community assets from recurrent natural hazards such as drought and floods;

Track C - Long term: implementation of DRR multi-year and multi-sector programmes to ensure sustainable recovery options; Strengthening institutional capacity at local and national levels for better mitigation and adaptation measures against famine and drought through the establishment of a robust long-term disaster risk management systems;

The three tracks will start at the same time but with different intensities based on needs. Due to the gravity of livelihoods losses, intensities of UNDP interventions will focus on the first and second tracks in the initial six to twelve months, with attention to longer term development building up in the same period and intensifying in the following year(s).

Activities of this project will center around improved access to water, support to alternative livelihoods as well as livestock production, and strengthening of both local communities and local authorities' capacity to plan, implement and coordinate the recovery and development process Assistance will combine social protection and productivity enhancing initiative so as to rebuild livelihoods as well as improve household food security. Institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction, dry land management will be strengthened to ensure long term planning and integration of recovery and disaster risk reduction integration into government plans starting early on during the humanitarian assistance process. The target locations will comprise of areas most affected by the current drought such as northern, parts of eastern and other marginal areas of the country.

UNDP has been implementing a Host Community project in Turkana and Garissa districts with great success. This will make it much easier to scale up the proposed response since relationships and partnerships are already established with relevant key stakeholders and communities. Stronger partnership with Ministry of State for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands will minimize the initial time spent during start up of projects. The scale up also provides an opportunity to incorporate key lessons learned from previous intervention.

UNDP is implementing a Consolidating Peace programme with the Office of the President/National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management (NSC) that involves the District Peace Committee in all the northern Kenya districts. These will provide a channel through which peace and conflict mitigation will be implemented.

UNDP CO has also partnered with UNDP Drylands Development Center (DDC) to provide technical support in dealing with dry land issues. The DDC, a centre of excellence dedicated to working with people to fight poverty in the drylands will be invaluable in seeking for long term solutions for dry land regions of Kenya such as Turkana and Garissa. UNDP will use lessons learnt and experiences from other areas in and outside Kenya to inform its recovery strategy. Additional partnership will be sought with World Bank, IGAD, ISDR, Kenya meteorological department with an aim of strengthening long term recovery and integration of disaster risk reduction onto sustainable development.

The following factors are additional key consideration to support the scale up of UNDP current response to drought and particularly the needs of Host Communities:

1. **Building upon success and lessons learned from JOINT Host Community Project:** the project has made significant achievement in improving access to: education especially for girls; water; in creating alternative livelihoods and improving environment management. This drought recovery project will build upon these success expanding to communities that lack these basic essential services

2. **Refugee influx:** The Somalia situation continues to worsen due to conflict and widespread hunger/famine resulting in a constant flow of refugees into Kenya. Estimates from UNHCR indicate that over 1,500 refugees flee into Kenya on a daily basis. Given this situation, there is likelihood of increased pressure on local resources especially water and pasture and continued deterioration of environment. Hence, the need for stronger protection of environment and continue to improve access to water and pasture so as to promote peaceful co-existence and reduce perceived disparities between these two groups
3. **Regions lag behind in development-** The targeted regions lag behind in basic social human development indicators such as access to education, water, health services and basic infrastructure. This continues to deny communities opportunities to participate and contribute meaningfully to national development. Hence the need to accelerate and strengthen access to these basic social services through collaborative effort.
4. **Climate Change-** Kenya and in particular arid regions suffer from prolonged droughts and floods. The change in climate patterns is making the situation worse by rendering seasons less predictable and unreliable. This is creating huge vulnerabilities for communities whose dominant livelihoods depend on natural factors such as rain. There is therefore, need to support communities to understand these eminent changes and the need to start integrating climate adaptation strategies in their everyday lives.
5. **Opportunity to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction-** The project will provide an opportunity to integrate disaster risk reduction through awareness and training of communities and government on better disaster preparedness, strengthen existing early warning systems and to initiate projects that mitigate the impacts of disasters. This is urgent given the increasing frequency and intensity of drought and floods that cause significant damages to their basic livelihoods. Integrating disaster risk is also important in protecting the gains made in livelihoods and other economic activities.
6. **Protecting Peace Dividend and enhancing peace-** The Host Communities still remains vulnerable compared to their refugee counterparts. The perception that refugees have better access to basic social services such as water, basic health care, education creates tension between these two groups. To protect the gains made in the JHC project, there is need to continue addressing the needs of the Host Communities through collaborative effort by government and partners. The recent influx of refugees across the Kenya border have increased the challenge of proliferation of small arms. Un upsurge in road banditry in the Dadaab camp areas threaten the relationships between the two groups.

To enhance peace and stability in and around refugee camps, UNDP will team up with UNHCR and other UN agencies to facilitate conflict management and conflict transformation interventions. The capacity for mediation, conflict resolution and management in general by local DPCs as well as Environmental Committee and Women Peace Committee will be enhanced. UNDP support for Ministry of Northern Kenya in the peace dividends projects for consolidating peace and increasing access to natural resources shall be scaled up to address additional challenges resulting from current influx.

7. **Compliment and support Government efforts-** the government has recently created Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands to focus specifically on the northern part of the country. Since the ministry is new, there is need to work with them in defining development goals and to build their capacity to meet the socio-economic needs of the communities including those hosting refugees. This ministry needs to be supported to enact necessary policies and design programmes that address disaster, peace and conflict in a comprehensive and sustainable manner. In addition, UNDP has supported the consolidation of a national peace process led by the office of the President based national steering committee of PB and CM. Currently UNDP is supporting six district peace committees in the drought and refugee affected areas.

LINK TO NATIONAL AND UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE PRIORITIES: The Government of Kenya's priorities are clearly articulated in the Vision 2030 which lays out a national strategy based on three key pillars: Political Pillar; Economic

pillar; and Social pillar. The Vision singles out the special attention to the Arid and Semi Arid Lands which make up 80% of the country. The priority to address challenges and realization of the potential of this region has been clearly spelt out as factor to enhance human development.

In turn, the United Nations Country Assistance Development Framework (UNDAF) collaboratively developed by the Government of Kenya, the UN system, the World Bank and bilateral donors, highlights areas for Economic Recovery whose objective is to stabilize high risk communities through capacity building, employment creation and the promotion of social cohesion initiatives.

A specific outcome targeting disaster prevention and recovery has been outlined in the UNDAF that seeks to: Measurably reduce the impact of humanitarian and risks of natural and man-made disasters in the country.

Similarly, UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) lays out a national strategy based on eight priority areas: Fostering Democratic Governance; Strengthening the Public Sector and Good Governance; Support to Constitutional, Institutional and Legal Reforms; Crisis Prevention and Recovery; Promoting Human Rights and Gender Equality; Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs; and Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development.

Through the CPAP, UNDP CO outlines two key outcomes for disasters risk reduction and recovery targeting to improve disaster risk reduction effectiveness at all levels and to enhance government capacity for effective preparedness, response and recovery from disasters.

Globally, UNDP is the lead for Early Recovery Cluster. Therefore, UNDP is expected to lead the coordination of ER cluster work and champion the integration of ER into humanitarian and longer term development programmes as well as support the strengthening of necessary governance institutions for future sustainability.

Overall, the drought recovery project will reinforce and support stabilization of livelihoods, protection and empowerment of vulnerable people especially women, minimize the risk of a recurrence of unrest in the area and enable the consolidation and promotion of human rights through well-planned project activities that encourage people to be more engaged in enhancement of livelihoods. The project has been conceived as an integrated, multi-sectoral programme which builds on and synergizes with ongoing and planned initiatives, strengthens a collaborative approach between UNDP and the Government and the UN and non UN agencies engaged in current humanitarian intervention. It builds upon other UNDP existing interventions in disaster risk reduction, environment and peace building. It will enable the support to local actors in driving forward the medium and longer term thinking; the host communities and other affected population will be offered the opportunity to found the building blocks for a smooth transition from humanitarian assistance towards sustainable recovery and development.

III. PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS

Target Beneficiaries and their location

The project will focus on the most Drought and conflict affected and neglected areas of Northern Rift Valley and North-Eastern Provinces of Kenya, which also host the largest number of refugees. The specific districts will be Turkana and Garissa districts.

Target direct beneficiaries include communities hosting refugees from Somalia, Internally Displaced Persons, vulnerable youths (female and male) and other women's groups, key local government officials from technical departments, NGOs, CBO and relevant humanitarian actors engaged in ER work. Cash for work activities will include women from the formulation of the labour intensive work, its implementation and monitoring. This will ensure that women are safe and comfortable with the interventions and they benefit materially/financially from the interventions. Safety measures will be included to ensure that women are not put at heightened risk when they receive cash payment.

In total, approximately 300,000 affected communities members will benefit directly from the project out of which at least 40% will be women beneficiaries in cash, material e.g. infrastructure, and small and medium business establishment for income generation. In addition, at least 40% women will benefit from the provision of livelihoods packs including seed and other agriculture inputs.

Overall Project Objective: Recovery from drought impact and resilience capacities enhanced at national, county and community levels especially targeting women and youth groups.

CPAP Outcome:

Effectiveness of emergency preparedness, response and early recovery for affected communities and displaced populations enhanced.

CPAP output:

Recovery capacity for disaster affected communities in high risk areas enhanced.

Programme Outputs

1. Restoration and protection of livelihoods and productive assets for sustainable recovery and development of drought affected communities and displaced population
2. Local level infrastructures for peace building established; and
3. Support and facilitate implementation and reporting

Outputs, Key Activity Results and Actions

1. **RESTORATION & PROTECTION OF LIVELIHOODS AND PRODUCTIVE ASSETS FOR SUSTAINABLE RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF DROUGHT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND DISPLACED POPULATION, WOMEN AND MEN**
 - 1.1. **Support short and long term sustainable community initiated & managed livelihoods/economic recovery activities for capacity building and funding of communities for both early and sustainable self-reliant recovery, 60 pilot communities assume a lead role in local LER activities that benefit mainly women and youth groups:**
 - a) Undertake a quick livelihoods assessment to identify the needs, aspirations and opportunities for women and youth participation in recovery process;
 - b) Community disaster risk reduction and recovery committees (CDRRCs) led by youth and women established and identify, manage and implement through joint community organization and action, both immediate and sustainable livelihoods and economic recovery activities that uniquely reflect their own LER priorities based on agreed criteria for selecting such activities, funded through a Community Recovery Fund (CRF) managed by the District Steering Committees.

- c) CDRRRC assume responsibility for coordinating and supporting those LER activities undertaken in partnership with local government and outsourced to farmers and women and youth groups below

1.2. Create temporary employment opportunities for 2000 youths (60% male and 40% female) and women through rehabilitation of basic livelihood community infrastructure

- a. Facilitate and support communities in particular women's groups to develop water harvesting facilities to schools and health facilities; rehabilitate/protect existing water resources and excavate water pans through cash for work; and drill and equip boreholes targeting key facilities such as schools and hospitals
- b. Establish bank accounts through already widely available MPESA/MKESHO to enable beneficiaries especially women to safely save money, and enhance security by limiting carrying of cash over large distances. Cash for work payments will be paid straight to these accounts.

1.3. Improve food security and diversify livelihoods sources in the targeted areas

- a. Provide drought tolerant seeds to 400 affected men and women -of which 60% percent will be women in the targeted districts. Where possible, procurement will be done at the local level to support local market
- b. Promote and train subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralist on improved farming technologies including post-harvest management, conservation farming, on-farm water harvesting green house farming and kitchen gardens
- c. With target of women and youth, promote alternative livelihood opportunities relevant to the local markets, skill building in basic business development, management and entrepreneurship, and value addition and marketing for local products

1.4. Improve livestock management & production and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands

- a. Facilitate rangeland rehabilitation 200 acres (cash for work)
- b. Provide seeds for pasture reseeding to 5 groups
- c. Provide small livestock to 6 identified women groups (20 members each)
- d. Provide financially inclusive bank accounts through MPESA/M KESHO for all cash related payments

1.5. Improve access to basic Education especially for girls in the affected communities

- a. Support construction and rehabilitation of one pre-school (Early Childhood facilities) for Host communities
- b. Support construction of dormitories for 1 boarding schools for girls
- c. Support construction of toilet and sanitation facilities for 2 girl's schools
- d. Support rehabilitation of school facilities for 4 additional schools in targeted communities

2. Local level infrastructures for peace building established/strengthened

- 2.1. Provide support for the Conflict Early Warning system in Turkana and Garissa district
 - a) Establish or strengthen peace committees advocating for high participation of women and youth in these committees;
 - b) Link the information system gathering by local groups to NSC EWS
 - c) Provide emergency response funds to 6 district peace committees with at least 30% women's participation/membership;
- 2.2. Support the District Peace Committees, Refugee camp committees for enhanced relationship and the need for peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities
 - a) Hold regular meetings with refugee camp committee to enhance relationships. Ensure that women refugees actively participate in these committees;

- b) Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV
- c) Assist in evidence gathering and linking to state prosecution cases arising from GBV either in refugees camps or host communities. The Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) will also be employed.

2.3. Support the District Task Force on Small Arms and Light Weapons

- a) Sensitize communities on the dangers of illicit arms and encourage voluntary surrender of illicit weapons
- b) Sensitize security agents on refugee rights
- c) Assist in collection and storage of surrendered/captured illicit or obsolete weapons

2.4. Support the Peace Dividend Process

- a) Support the Ministry of Northern Kenya and Arid Lands Resource Management project to work with local peace institutions to identify peace dividend projects.

4. SUPPORT AND FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION AND REPORTING

- a. Establish a project management unit.
- b. Capacity development for implementing partners
- c. Set up a gender aware Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- d. Establish a gender aware communication and advocacy mechanisms

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Knowledge Management and Communication: The crisis situation in the Horn of Africa has resulted in largest displacements and refugee crisis in Kenya. The experiences that would be gained through the implementation of this programme would be of immense value to governments, UN and other international organizations. In this regard, the project manager will be made accountable through his terms of reference for knowledge management of the project, which would be backed by adequate resources.

The complexity of the situation provides a fascinating case study on possible IDP/refugee reintegration, cash for work, peace building and social cohesion issues. Therefore documenting and sharing knowledge on this programme will be critical. As a minimum, a short documentary on recovery and peace building experiences would be developed, in addition to brochures, booklets etc. UNDP will undertake a conflict analysis and document the process and develop a manual for conflict analysis in refugee and hosting communities setting. The BCPR Conflict Prevention Team will as part of its knowledge development and sharing incorporate these experiences into its activities. The ER Advisor will work closely with the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery and the CPR Team in BCPR to pass on the lessons globally.

Furthermore, the community focused nature of the programme requires a clear communication strategy to target the beneficiaries. In this regard, targeted communication products such as name boards providing details of the nature of the project, budget, target beneficiaries etc., in the local language will be developed.

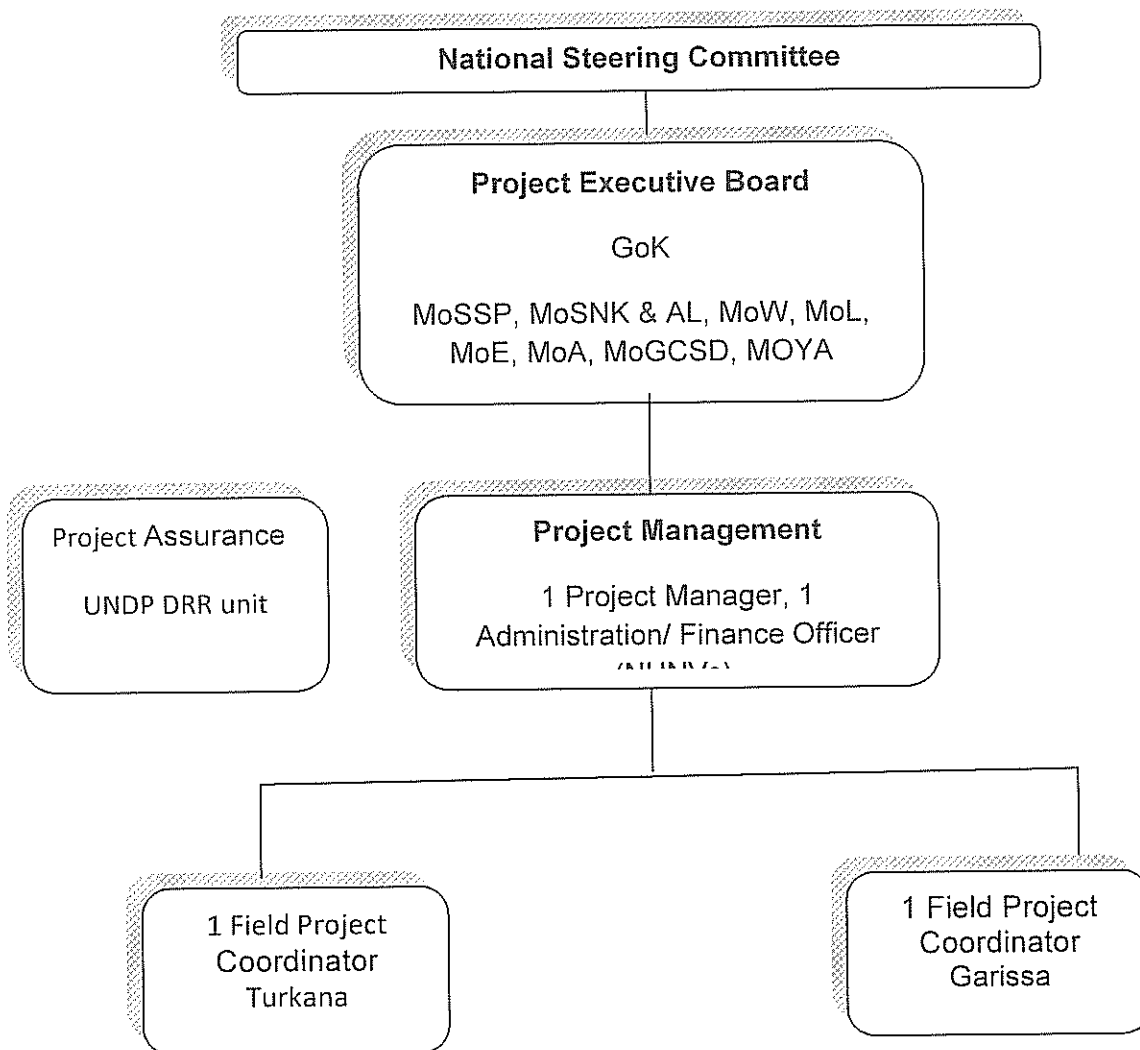
Resource Mobilization Strategy: The resource mobilization strategy for the proposal is focused at three levels. In the short term the proposal anticipates mobilizing funds from UNDP resources - mainly seed funds from Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery and additional resources from CO core funds.

It is envisaged by utilizing the seed funds to address immediate needs, the programme will demonstrate its value added to attract additional resources.

The early recovery related interventions in the proposal are also included in the Kenya Humanitarian Plan which has the potential to attract resources with the initiation of ER in the affected areas. In the medium term the CO with support from HQ will proactively engage donors for resource mobilization. The flexible programme strategy, with three thematic pillars will enable donors to provide targeted funding to support the recovery process in Kenya. Third, the proposal is also well positioned to attract resources from the World Bank and other pledges that are being done by member states, especially the EU and USA. **IV. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (see annex)**

V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN (see annex)

VII: Management Arrangements: Drought Recovery Project for Kenya



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 State for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands (MoSNK&AL), Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MOSSP) technical ministries such as water, education, livestock and agriculture. At the local level, District Development Committees (DDCs)/Steering Committees will guide, monitor, provide technical guidance and evaluate the implementation of activities. The project will provide for a National Project Officer based in Ministry of State for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands, 2 National UNV Officers who will be Field Coordinators, and National UNV Officer (Admin/Finance) to support the team in Ministry on financial management and a driver.

Project Management Team

National Steering Committee: The National steering Committee is established as a national body responsible for overall leadership and policy guidance. The committee will review and approve implementation plan before the project commences. It will comprise of MoSNK &AL, MoSSP, MoW, MoL, MoA, MoL and UNDP.

Project Executive Group: This PEG is composed on MoSNK &AL (chair), MoSSP, MoW, MoL, MoA and UNDP, MoGCSD and meets every quarter to:

1. Develop and agree on work plans
2. Monitor and control progress
3. Review of each completed stage
4. Commitment of project resources (as required)
5. Delivery of Project results and objectives
6. Monitor implementation and advise

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 Unit (PMU) – Ministry of State for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands

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

1 National Project Officer – MoSNK &AL -Nairobi

1 Admin/Finance Officer (UNV) – MoSNK&AL- Nairobi

2 Field Project Coordinators (UNVs) – Turkana and Garissa

At the field level, the programme will link, support and compliment some of ongoing UNDP and GOK work on Joint Host Community, current projects addressing poverty reduction and environmental management. The project will also link and collaborate with other key agencies dealing with Host Community issues such as UNHCR, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, and OCHA among others.

The coordination and implementation will be facilitated by UNDP and Government as the lead for Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction issues. Project Officer and Finance/Administrative Assistant (National UNV)-based at Ministry of State Northern Kenya support the day today running of the project. In addition, 2 national UNVs will provide field technical support to project implementation. These will be based in Turkana and Garissa two of the most affected districts. The 2 UNVs will report directly to Project Officer in the Ministry. The field activities will be complemented by District Steering Groups (DSGs); District Peace Committees (DPCs) and other relevant structures. The strategic direction of the programme will be guided by a Team Leader, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Unit, backed up by Kenya Country Management Team (KCOMT)

Roles and Inputs of Partners

Government of Kenya

The Ministry of State for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands will take the lead in implementation of the proposed activities. They will collaborate with MOSSP to ensure effective coordination at national and district/county level. The project office will liaise with field project offices at District and Location levels to monitor and support implementation. Other relevant 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 and district 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, Livestock Development, Water and Education shall be involved; and at the District level the District Steering Committees will coordinate and oversee implementation.

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 DRR& Team Leader and Kenya Country Management Team. UNDP will provide a Technical Advisor to assist with planning and implementation of early recovery and recovery initiatives at UNDP and to support integration of ER approaches into on-going humanitarian response. The

DRR unit based in UNDP CO shall be responsible for coordination, monitoring, and reporting. At the national level, the secretariat will engage directly with the Ministry of Northern Kenya other 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. The Secretariat will also liaise with other UN bodies such as UNHCR, WFP among others for opportunities to synergize with existing programmes. Finally, the Secretariat shall also facilitate and coordinate with existing District Peace and Reconciliation Committees to address issues of peaceful co-existence among different groups especially Refugees and Host Communities.

UN Volunteers and District Steering Groups;

The UN Volunteers will support in the field and engage in implementation of planned activities. The 2 UNV District Coordinators will assist and participate in the District 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 DSGs. In order to ensure the fast-tracked and smooth implementation, UNVs deployed in the affected districts will assist in the facilitation, outreach, identification of opportunities and progress monitoring. They will also provide technical support; enhance opportunities for capacity building of the key stakeholders.

Early Recovery Sector/Working Group

The Early Recovery sector working group members will participate in activities aimed at addressing the current drought. They will form a key forum for information mapping, sharing, coordination of assessments, implementation and monitoring. They will also be a key channel for integration of ER into on-going humanitarian work and long term development plans.

Livelihoods and Recovery specialist /coordinator

The recovery secretariat, based at UNDP Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Unit be composed of Recovery Coordinator along with DRR department staff. Specific responsibility for the Coordinator will include:

- Ensure coordination and coherence in the implementation of the various UNDP recovery projects: Drought Recovery Project for Host Communities, Peace and Reconciliation, Disaster Risk Reduction among others.
- Support in the formulation of ER strategic framework
- In collaboration with UNDP management, support the scale up of UNDP response addressing both medium term and long term disaster risk issues.
- Ensure a coordinated implementation with other partners;
- Provide and organise capacity development opportunities to: Government at national level, Provincial and District authorities, UNVs, partners and donors.
- Liaison with and active contribution to existing coordination mechanisms such as the Kenya Humanitarian Forum, KFSM/KFSSG, relevant donors groups and inter-agency coordination mechanisms facilitated by OCHA.
- Liaison with Ministry of State for Northern Kenya and Other Arid Lands and work in close collaboration with project staff in the Ministry.

- Close collaboration with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development and women's network and CBOs.

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 and that at least 15% of the allocated budget is spent on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. 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 (female and male)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 AND EVALUATION PLAN

The Programme management team will elaborate an integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Quarterly monitoring field visits and regular narrative and financial reports in conformity with UNDP procedures as well as conforming to the agreement established with the donor.

The gender aware monitoring and evaluation process will use the quantitative and qualitative performance indicators detailed against each of the project objectives. The Programme Management unit, and Project board are responsible for project monitoring and for devising corrective action if required. The programme management unit will ensure that lessons learnt in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment are captured.

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

- Quarterly monitoring progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Management unit.
- An Issue Log shall be updated regularly to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for changes;
- The Risk Log 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 similar initiatives, and internationally to inform the global network on Disaster Risk Reduction.
- A Quality Log shall record progress towards the completion of activities.

VII. RISKS MATRIX

Risks	Mitigation
Continuous deterioration of the situation in Somalia causing more influx of refugees beyond the current coping capacities	Support government and Host Communities in addressing additional pressure through improved access to social services and peace building activities
Worsening of the drought situation due failure of short rains in October and December	Intensify response and awareness to communities on impact of climate change. Capacity enhancement on adaption skills. Strengthen partnership with UNDP Dry Land Center for technical support to CO and communities to deal with dry land issues.
Increased cross border and inter-tribal conflict over natural resources	Intensify peace building efforts. Strengthen the Kenya security for rapid response. Engage the youth in productive work.
Limited funding to deal with underlying vulnerabilities	Networks and collaboration to lobby and advocate to GOK for longer term funding
Preparation for 2012 takes greater percentage of country financial resources and time	Build a strong coalition of CSO and the private sector that will lobby and advocate for resources
Failure to address causes of the 2007/8 post election violence fosters political intolerance resulting in more violence during the 2012 polls and disruption to program implementation	Support ongoing peace and reconciliation efforts and ensure program does no harm

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK: 2011 to 2013. UNDP KENYA

Programme Title: Kenya Drought Recovery 2011-2013

UNDAF Outcome: Measurably reduced impacts and risks of natural and man-made disasters in the country by reinforcing and supporting stabilization of livelihoods, protection and empowerment of vulnerable people especially women and minimizing the risk of recurrent unrest in the area and enabling the consolidation and promotion of human rights through well-planned project activities.

Outcome indicators as stated in the CPAP: Effectiveness of emergency preparedness, response and early recovery for affected communities and displaced populations enhanced.

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-2013 UNDP Strategic Plan):

Recovery capacity for disaster affected communities in high risk areas enhanced

Partnership Strategy: UNDP will implement the Kenya Drought Response Programme partnerships with the Government of Kenya, community based organization, national and international NGOs/CSOs including the private sector actors. The main focus will be to support urgent recovery of communities affected by the drought and to strengthen communities and institutions responsible for recovery and disaster risk reduction work. Assistance will combine social protection and productivity enhancing initiatives so as to rebuild livelihoods as well as improve household food security. Institutions responsible for disaster risk reduction, dry land management will be strengthened to ensure long term planning and integration of recovery and disaster risk reduction into government plans starting early on during the humanitarian assistance process.

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Kenya Drought Recovery Programme 2011-2013			RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS (USD)
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (2 YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES		
Programme Outcome: Recovery from drought impact and resilience capacities enhanced at national and county levels				
Output 1: Restoration and protection of livelihoods and productive assets of drought affected communities targeting displaced population, women and men.		<p>Activity 1.1: Support community initiated & managed livelihoods/early economic recovery activities: for capacity building and funding of communities for self-reliant recovery, 60 pilot community groups assume a lead role in local LER activities:</p> <p>a. Undertake a quick livelihoods assessment to identify the needs, aspirations and opportunities for women and youth participation in recovery process;</p> <p>b. Establish Community Disaster Reduction and Recovery Committees (CDRRRC) established and identify, manage and implement through joint community organization and action, both immediate and sustainable livelihoods and economic recovery activities that uniquely reflect their own LER priorities based on agreed criteria for selecting such activities, funded through a Community Recovery Fund (CRF) managed by the District Steering Committees.</p> <p>c. CDRRRC assume responsibility for coordinating and supporting those LER activities outsourced to farmers and women and youth groups below</p> <p>Activity results 1.2: Create temporary employment opportunities for 2000 youth (60% male and 40% female) and women through rehabilitation of basic livelihood community infrastructure</p> <p>b. Provide water harvesting facilities to 7 schools and health facilities</p> <p>c. Rehabilitate and/or Protect 4 existing water sources through cash for work</p> <p>d. Excavate 2 water pans through cash for work</p> <p>e. Drill and equip 2 boreholes targeting key facilities such as schools and/or hospitals</p> <p>f. Provide financial accounts for cash for work recipients</p> <p>Activity results 1.3. Improve food security and diversify livelihoods sources in the targeted areas</p> <p>g. Provide drought tolerant seeds to 400 farmers in the targeted districts</p> <p>h. Promote and train 400 subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralist of which 60% will be women on improved farming technologies</p>		
	<p>Targets</p> <p>60 Community group identifying, managing and implementing small self reliant livelihoods and economic recovery projects</p> <p>60 Community Recovery Committees (CRCs) outsourcing, coordinating and supporting local LER activities by farmers/women/ youth groups</p> <p>Basic livelihood infrastructure including 4 water sources, 10 water pans, and 2 boreholes</p> <p>Temporary employment created for at least 2000 youth (40% female and 60% female)</p> <p>Financial accounts created for at least 2000 youth and 90% of all cash for work recipients</p> <p>Household food security improved for over 400 families as of which 30 % are female headed-household.</p> <p>At least 200 women and youth (60% female and 40% male) start alternative livelihoods including beekeeping, basket weaving</p>		<p>UNDP</p> <p>Partners: MOSSP, Ministry of Northern Kenya</p>	
	<p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>Number of communities managing self reliant LER activities</i></p> <p><i>Number of community driven LER projects funded</i></p> <p><i>Number of schools provided with water harvesting facilities</i></p> <p><i>Number of water sources rehabilitated and protected</i></p> <p><i>Number of water pans excavated</i></p> <p><i>Number of boreholes drilled and equipped</i></p> <p><i>Number of markets rehabilitated</i></p> <p><i>Number of female and male farmers provided with drought tolerant seeds</i></p> <p><i>Number of subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralist trained on improved farming technologies</i></p> <p><i>Number of farmer field schools established and supported</i></p> <p><i>Number of women groups supported to establish kitchen</i></p>			

<p><i>gardens</i> <i>Number of women and youth trained on value addition and marketing</i> <i>Acres of rangelands rehabilitated</i> <i>Number of women group provided with small livestock</i> <i>Number of female and male farmers contracted to produce hay</i> <i>Number of pre-school facilities constructed/rehabilitated</i> <i>Number of dormitories constructed</i> <i>Number of schools supported to construct sanitation facilities</i> <i>Number of bank accounts created to support saving and financial inclusion</i></p>	<p>1000 acres of rangelands rehabilitated At least 50 farmers as of which XX are women engaged in hay production 5 farmer field school established Boarding facilities for girls constructed in 2 schools</p>	<p>including post-harvest management, conservation farming, on-farm water harvesting i. Support 5 farmer field schools j. Provide basic business development, management and entrepreneurship training to 50 (15 members) selected women and youth groups k. Promote alternative livelihoods including aloe vera, basket weaving, bee keeping among others to 200 women and youths. l. Facilitate 15 women groups to establish kitchen gardens around river banks m. Train 40 women and youth on value addition and marketing e.g. processing hides and skins, hay & silage production n. Support 2schools in establishment of green house farming Activity 1.4. Improve livestock management & production and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands o. Facilitate rangeland rehabilitation 200 acres (cash for work) p. Provide seeds for pasture reseeding to 5 groups q. Provide small livestock to 6 identified women groups (20 members each) r. Provide financial accounts for contract farm workers and cash for work employees s. Activity 1.5. Improve access to basic Education especially for girls in the affected communities t. Support construction and rehabilitation of one pre-school (Early Childhood facilities) for Host communities u. Support construction of dormitories for 1 boarding schools for girls v. Support construction of toilet and sanitation facilities for 1 girl's schools</p>	<p>USD 684,000</p>
<p>BUDGET SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 1:</p>		<p>Activity 2.1 Support for the Early Warning system in Turkana and Garissa districts a. Link the information gathered by local groups to the NSC National Early Warning System; b. Support provision of Emergency Response Funds to 6 District Peace Committees and women peace committees to assist reaction to</p>	<p>UNDP Ministry of Northern Kenya</p>
<p>Output 2 Local infrastructures for peace established Number of messages sent to National Early Warning System; Number of early warning alerts; Number of requests to access the</p>	<p>Targets Messages from local groups linked to the national early warning system Peace committee meetings</p>		

<p>Emergency Response Funds tied to alerts</p> <p>Number of meetings held by peace committees</p> <p>Number of meetings held by women peace committees</p> <p>Improved awareness of and acceptance to co-exist with the refugee communities;</p> <p>Number of meetings of elders and women forums to resolve disputes and issues through customary dispute resolution methods;</p> <p>Number of participants at awareness meetings</p> <p>Number of disputes resolved through local elders and women forums and meetings;</p> <p>Number of GBV cases dealt with</p> <p>Number of prosecutions of GBV persused with any fallout from such incidences</p> <p>Number of awareness meetings held, number of female and male participants</p> <p>Numbers of weapons surrendered voluntarily, and stored</p> <p>Number of meetings held to discuss project interventions</p> <p>Number of projects proposed and taken up by development partners</p>	<p>held regularly</p> <p>Host community and refugees co-exist peacefully</p> <p>Disputes and issues resolved through customary dispute resolution methods</p> <p>Illicit and obsolete weapons surrendered voluntarily</p>	<p>reported incidents.</p> <p>Activity 2.2 Support the District Peace Committees, Refugee Camp Committees and Women Peace Committees</p> <p>c. Hold regular meetings with the Refugee Camp Committees to enhance relationships and sensitize local communities on need to co-exist with the refugee communities;</p> <p>d. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and issues through customary dispute resolution methods;</p> <p>e. Assist evidence gathering and linkages to state prosecution cases arising from GBV and limiting any fallout from such incidents</p> <p>Activity 2.3 Support the District Task Force on small arms and light weapons</p> <p>f. Sensitize communities to the dangers of illicit arms and encourage voluntary surrender of illicit weapons;</p> <p>g. Sensitize security agencies on refugee rights and</p> <p>h. Assist the collection and proper storage of surrendered or captured illicit or obsolete weapons.</p> <p>Activity 2.4.Support for the Peace Dividend Process</p> <p>i. Support the Ministry of Northern Kenya and the Arid Lands Resource Management Project to work with the Local peace institutions to identify peace dividend projects</p> <p>BUDGET SUB-TOTAL OUPUT 2</p>	<p>USD 215,000</p>
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<p>Output3: Programme Management Support strengthened</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p><i>PMU staff hired</i></p> <p><i>ME plan and field visit programme developed</i></p> <p><i>Gender sensitive IEC materials produced</i></p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>Recruitment of key staff members for the programme</p> <p>Development of a gender aware M & E system;</p> <p>Programme Audit and Evaluation</p>	<p>Activity 4.1 Establish a project management unit.</p> <p>a. Recruit key staff to project</p> <p>b. Procure equipment and operationalise field office</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Capacity development for implementing partners</p> <p>a. Conduct training for implementing partners</p> <p>Activity 4.2 Set up a Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms</p> <p>a. Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan</p> <p>b. Develop a field monitoring plan</p> <p>c. Conduct evaluations and audit</p> <p>Activity 4.3 Establish a communication and advocacy mechanisms</p> <p>a. Launch communication and advocacy activities</p>	<p>UNDP</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>MOSSP, Ministry of Northern Kenya</p>	<p>USD 251,000</p>
<p>BUDGET SUB-TOTAL OUTPUT 3:</p>				
<p>BUDGET GRAND TOTAL:</p>				<p>USD 1,150,000</p>

Table 2- Budget Estimate Summary

Outputs	Major activities	Activities	2011	2012	2013	Total
Restoration & protection of livelihoods and productive assets of targeted communities	<p>1.1 Support community initiated & managed livelihoods/early economic recovery activities: for capacity building and funding of communities for self-reliant recovery, 60 pilot community groups assume a lead role in local LER activities:</p>	Undertake a quick livelihoods assessment to identify the needs, aspirations and opportunities for women and youth participation in recovery process;	5,000			5,000
		Conduct community awareness creation, rapport building, confidence building, and priority setting for LER activities	10,000			10,000
		Establish under District Steering Committees a Community Recovery Fund (CRF) to provide small grants to communities up to a level of \$2,000 each in support of their livelihood and economic recovery activities		20,000	20,000	40,000
		Establish and build capacities of Community Recovery Committees (CRCs)/CDRRR to organize communities and manage, implement, report and be accountable for their livelihoods and economic recovery activities	10,000	10,000		20,000
	<p>1.2 Create temporary employment opportunities for 5000 youths (female and male) and women through rehabilitation of basic livelihood community infrastructure</p>	-Water harvesting facilities provided to 7 schools and health facilities				
			21,000	25,000	22,000	68,000
		-4 existing water sources rehabilitated and protected through cash for work	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
		2 water pans excavated through cash for work	23,000	20,000	10,000	53,000

	2 boreholes drilled and equipped targeting key facilities such as schools and/or hospitals including training water management committees	50,000	50,000	50,000		100,000
	Establishment of financial accounts for youth and cash for work recipients	5,000	5,000			10,000
	Provide drought tolerant seeds to 400 farmers in the targeted districts	20,000	10,000	6,000		36,000
	Promote and train 400 subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralist on improved farming technologies including post-harvest management, conservation farming, on-farm water harvesting	10,000	5,000	5,000		20,000
	5 five farmer field schools established and supported		8,000	8,000		16,000
	Provide basic business development, management and entrepreneurship training to 50 (15 members) selected women and youth groups	10,000				10,000
	Promote alternative livelihoods including aloe vera, basket weaving, bee keeping among others to 200 women and youths.	15,000	9,000			24,000
	Train 40 women and youth on value addition and marketing e.g. processing hides	8,000	5,000	5,000		18,000
	1.3 Improve food security and diversify livelihoods sources in the targeted areas					

		and skins, hay & silage production						
		Support 2 schools in establishment of green house farming	20,000	20,000				40,000
		Facilitate rangeland rehabilitation 200 acres	15,000	10,000				25,000
		Provide seeds for pasture reseeding to 5 groups	10,000	5,000				15,000
		Provide small livestock to 10 identified women groups	20,000	8,000			8,000	36,000
		Establish financial accounts for contract farmers and cash for work recipients	5,000	5,000				10,000
		Support construction and rehabilitation of Two pre-school (Early Childhood facilities) for Host communities		25,000			25,000	50000
		Support construction of dormitories for 2 boarding schools for girls in Garissa and Turkana		28,000			20,000	48,000
		Support construction of toilet and sanitation facilities for 2 girls schools		5,000			5,000	10,000
		1.4 Improve livestock management & production and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands						
		1.5 Improve access to Education especially for girls in the affected communities						

SUBTOTAL Output 1				275,000	286,000	139,000	700,000
Local Level Infrastructure for Peace established/Strengthed	Peaceful Co-existence between different groups, tribes, host communities and refugees	Support for EWS/ERS in the targeted districts of Garissa and Turkana		7,500	5,000	2,500	15,000
		Support the DPCs, Refugee camp committees and Women Peace groups		20,000	25,000	20,000	65,000
		Support the District Task Force on Small Arms and Light Weapons committees		25,000	25,000	15,000	65,000
		Support for the Peace Dividend Process		20,000	35,000	15,000	70,000
Subtotal output 2				72,500	90,000	52,500	215,000
Output 3: Support and facilitate joint implementation and reporting	Objective 4.1: establishment of project management unit	Output 3.1.1: Project Staff composed of:		10,000	65,000	35,000	110,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Project Officer • 2 NUNV Programme specialists. • Finance-Admin Assistant. • , • , 		8,000	36,000	18,000	62,000
				4,000	18,000	9,000	31,000
	Objective 4.2: Monitoring and evaluation mechanism set up	Output 4.21: quarterly monitoring reports produced		3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000

	Capacity development for implementing partners	Conduct training for implementing partners	8,000	8,000		16,000
	Objective 5.3: Communication and advocacy mechanism established	Output 5.3.1: communication and advocacy activities launched including amongst others signing ceremony, media coverage, press release, website, etc		3,000	9,000	12,000
Project Support Unit total budget			25,000	132,000	78,000	235,000
GRAND TOTAL			400,000	488,000	262,000	1,150,000

ANNEX 1

Turkana District

Turkana the largest district in Kenya lies on the North Western part of the country. The district covers 77,000 square km, comprising about 42% of the Rift Valley. The population is estimated at 502, 000, with the lowest human development indices of 0.333, compared to Nairobi with 0.653 and the national 0.561. The literacy rate stands at 16.9% compared to Nairobi with 92% and national with 71.4% rates respectively. School enrolment stands at 39.3% compared to Nairobi which has 71.3%, and a life expectancy of 56.9%, (Kenya National Human Development Report 2009). According to the Turkana Development Plan 2002-08; 59% of the population do not have access to safe drinking water, 75% do not have access to basic health facilities, and global acute malnutrition rates for children under five exceeds 20% in most areas which is way above WHO standards of 15%. Pastoralism and agro-pastoralism supports 80% of livelihoods, while fishing and other petty trade supports the rest of the population. Reports from government and partners assessments indicate that between 50-70% of the population continues to rely on humanitarian assistance. The district is characterized by poor road network, limited infrastructure making access to interior regions a challenge. The mean annual rainfall is between 300mm and 350mm. It is generally hot and dry with temperatures ranging between 33 and 40 degrees Celsius. The recent Kenya Food Security Assessment report indicates that last rains received were less than 20% of the normal resulting to poor recharge of water sources. This means that the water sources are expected to last for only 1-2 months, poor or no pasture and browse, poor livestock condition .The report also indicates that only 24-45% of area was put under crop.

Turkana has been host to refugees for several decades mainly from southern Sudan, Uganda, DRC, and Ethiopia among others. With peace agreement in Sudan, the number of refugees has fallen, although new refugees are being transferred from Garissa to Kakuma. Current estimates of refugees in Kakuma stand at 70,000.

Garissa District

Garissa district is situated in North Eastern province and borders Republic of Somalia to the east. The district covers 33,620 square kilometers with largely a flat terrain. It receives an erratic bi-modal type of rains, with floods from river Tana and flash floods. In 2008, the population of the district was estimated at 460,000, with majority of the population settled around Garissa town, near refugee camps and water points. The main source of livelihoods is pastoralism and agro-pastoralism with over 70% reliance.

Although the figure varies from time to time, reports indicate that between 50-70% of the population depend on humanitarian relief on a regular basis. Access to basic social services such as education, water and health remains a challenge. For instance, the literacy level is 52% compared to 92% in Nairobi. Women literacy level is even lower at 21%. Over 70% of the population does not have access to clean water. Further, the district is faced with escalating

incidences of HIV/AIDS that rose from 7% in 1996 to 11% in 2001 (Garissa Development Plan 2005-2010). The continued population migration, limited health facilities and low awareness about the pandemic remains a key concern.

Garissa continues to bear the greatest burden of refugees with constant flow of more people fleeing the situation in Somalia. Current estimates indicate that over 330,000 refugees are hosted in Garissa, with more coming on a regular basis. Without a long-term solution for Somalia, the burden of hosting refugees in Garissa is expected to worsen over time.

Annual Work Plan

Project Title: Kenya Drought Recovery Programme
Year 2011-2013

EXPECTED CP OUTPUTS and indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List all activities including M&E to be undertaken during the year towards stated CP outputs</i>			RESPONSIBLE PARTY		PLANNED BUDGET		
	2011	2012	2013	Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount		
<i>Restoration and protection of livelihoods and productive assets of drought affected communities</i>	Support short and long term sustainable community initiated & managed livelihoods/economic recovery activities							
	x			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	5,000		
	x			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	10,000		
		x		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	40,000		
	x			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	20,000		
Subtotal						75,000		

Create temporary employment opportunities for 10000 youths and women through rehabilitation of basic livelihood community infrastructure									
Provide water harvesting facilities to 7 schools and health facilities	X	X				UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	68,000
Rehabilitate and/or Protect 3 existing water sources through cash for work	X	X				UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	20,000
Excavate 2 water pans through cash for work	x	X		x		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	53,000
Drill and equip 2 boreholes targeting key facilities such as schools and/or hospitals	X	x				UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	100,000
Provide financial accounts for cash for work recipients	X	X				UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	10,000
Subtotal									251,000
Improve food security and diversify livelihoods sources in the targeted areas									
Provide drought tolerant seeds to 400 farmers in the targeted districts	x	X				UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, Logistics	36,000

Promote and train 400 subsistence farmers and agro-pastoralist on improved farming technologies including post-harvest management, conservation farming, on-farm water harvesting	X	X	X		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	20,000
Support 5 farmer field schools		X	X		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya		Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	16,000
Provide basic business development, management and entrepreneurship training to 50 (15 members) selected women and youth groups	X				UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya,	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	10,000
Promote alternative livelihoods including aloe vera, basket weaving, bee keeping among others to 200 women and youths.	X	X	X		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	24,000
Train 40 women and youth on value addition and marketing e.g. processing hides and skins, hay & silage production	x	X			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	18,000
Support 2 schools in establishment of green house farming	X	X			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	40,000
Subtotal								164,000
Improve livestock management & production and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands								

Facilitate rangeland rehabilitation 200 acres (cash for work)	x	X	X		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services Logistics	25,000
Provide seeds for pasture reseeding to 5 groups	X	X			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services , Logistics	15,000
Provide small livestock to 6 identified women groups (20 members each)	X	X			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	36,000
Provide financial accounts for contract farm workers and cash for work employees	X	X				BCPR		10,000
Subtotal Livestock								86,000
Improve access to basic Education especially for girls in the affected communities								
Support construction and rehabilitation of one pre-school (Early Childhood facilities) for Host communities		X	X		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, consultants, Logistics	50,000
Support construction of dormitories for 1 boarding school for girls		x			UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services, Logistics	48,000
Support construction of toilet and sanitation facilities for 2 girl's schools		X	X		UNDP, MOSSP Ministry of Northern Kenya	BCPR	Supplies, technical services, contractual services , Logistics	10,000
Subtotal								108,000
Total output 1								684,000

Output 2 Local infrastructures for peace established

Link the information gathered by local groups to the NSC National Early Warning System	X	X							5,000
Support provision of Emergency Response Funds to 6 District Peace Committees to assist reaction to reported incidents	X	X							10,000
Hold regular meetings with the Refugee Camp Committees to enhance relationships and sensitize local communities on need to co-exist with the refugee communities	X	X							25,000
Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and issues through customary dispute resolution methods	X	X							20,000
Assist evidence gathering and linkages to state prosecution cases arising from GBV and limiting any fallout from such incidents	X	X							20,000
Sensitive communities to the dangers of illicit arms and encourage voluntary surrender of illicit weapons	X	X							20,000
Sensitize security agencies on refugee rights	X	X							20,000
Assist the collection and proper storage of surrendered or captured illicit or obsolete weapons	X	X							25,000

