

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project of the Government of Kenya

Number:

Title: **People's Participation for Equality**

Atlas:

Estimated Annualized Budget (in US\$): **99,909**

Allocated resources:

SIDA	2009	99,909
Total	2009	99,909

UNDAF Outcome(s):

More efficient, effective and equitable public service delivery by institutions and systems for democratic governance; and enhance rule of law and Gender equality, empowerment of women and youth, and realisation of human rights

ACC/UNDP Sector & Sub-sector: Democratic Governance

Implementing Agency: ActionAid International Kenya

Estimated Start Date and Duration: September 2009 to June 2010

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

i) The long term **outcome** which this project aims to achieve is to:

Monitor the attention accorded issues of equity in the constitutional and institutional reforms in Kenya in the background of Agenda 4 of the National Accord for Dialogue and Reconciliation, (NARA) 2008.

i) The project will have 5 main immediate **outputs** to realize this goal: a) Tools to monitor the response accorded to issues of equity in national and sub national budgets as well as in constitutional and institutional reforms b) Awareness on inequality raised among local communities c) New research on inequality in Kenya d) Draft National Equity Policy e) Development of regional agendas on inequality and how to deal with them

f) Technical Reviews & Evaluation reports. ii) The **activities** required to produce these outputs include: a) Development of tools to track response to issues of equity by both national and sub national budgets b) Lobbying for development and adoption of the National Equity Policy c) Undertaking new research on equity and its publication in order to update the information on inequality developed in the earlier phases of PPE d) Development of new IEC material on inequality e) identifying, developing and lobbying for regional agendas against inequality f) Continuing to disseminate information on equity to communities in a more organized and effective manner, g) Undertaking additional and relevant training of PPE ToTs so as to enhance their capacity to deliver appropriate information on equity to communities h) Media advocacy i) Documentation and dissemination. iv) **Inputs** required include: a) regular technical review and evaluation meetings , b) consultancy services, c) evaluation, d) administrative costs, e) personnel, f) a vehicle

Approved on behalf of ActionAid International Kenya	Signature	Date	Name/Title
	<i>J. Kamau</i>	16/07/09	for. Jean Kamau Country Director
UNDP Kenya	<i>Tomoko Nishimoto</i>	05/08/09	Tomoko Nishimoto Country Director

I - Situation Analysis

Economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition for poverty eradication. Without conscious attention paid to issues of equity in public policy, rapid economic growth can easily marginalize certain sections of society and exacerbate poverty for others. At independence, the Kenya government committed to fight against three evils, which it named as poverty, ignorance and diseases. However, one of the key policy documents stipulating government's approach to poverty reduction, the Sessional Paper 10 of 1965 stated that the government would commit greater resources to the 20% productive region of the country. This policy, and other public policy options that various governments since independence took, led to huge social, economic and political inequalities. Kenya is one of the top 10 most unequal countries in Africa with Gini coefficient of 0.42 (UNDP, 2004).¹ A report, "*Pulling Apart: facts and figures of inequality in Kenya*" published by Society for International Development (SID) revealed that the top 10% households control over 42% of the total income while the bottom 10% control less than 1% of the income (SID, 2004).²

Public policy choice options have directly contributed to the disparities that have continued to arise from differentials in income, geography and even gender that define our inequality profile. To reverse this trend, it is paramount that policy prescriptions that are pursued provide affirmative action in order to provide equity and a level playing field to the marginalized and excluded in particular. For instance statistics indicated that while in Central Province there is one (1) doctor for every 20,000 people, there is one doctor for every 120,000 people in North Eastern Province (SID, 2005). Thus the very act of being born in North Eastern constrains the opportunities of basic survival of a child born there vis-à-vis one born in Central Province. Poverty estimates ranges from 22% in Kiambu district, the least poor district in Kenya to 79% in Kuria district (GOK, 2004).³

Under the NARC leadership from 2003, the country experienced marked economic growth of up to 6.1% (GOK, 2007),⁴ after decades of depression. In addition, the government passed policies that to some extent mitigate the challenges of inequality, especially through availing resources at the sub national level to address local needs. Though both developments were welcome, many, especially at the community level, were of the opinion that they had not felt on the one hand, the impact of the growth since they were actually grappling with increased prices of consumer goods, while on the other, the outcomes of the policies that availed resources at the sub national level could only be assessed after some measure of time.

Following the disputed presidential election of 2007, violence erupted leading to over 1000 deaths and over 300,000 people displaced from their homes. The violence was in part attributed to existing inequalities in the country. As such, the Panel of Eminent Persons chaired by Kofi Annan that mediated the conflict to its resolution under the framework of the National Accord for Dialogue and Reconciliation (NARA) 2008, identified inequality as one of the issues that should be resolved under the broad framework of reform that the resultant Grand Coalition Government was expected to address in order to build a just, equitable and democratic Kenya.

¹ United Nations Development Programme (2004), Human Development Report 2004, New York: Oxford University Press

² Society for International Development (2004), *Pulling Apart: Facts and Figures on Inequality in Kenya*. Society for International Development, East Africa Regional Office

³ Central Bureau of Statistics (2004), *Geographical Dimension of Well-Being: where are the poor in Kenya?*, Vol I. Nairobi: CBS

⁴ Central Bureau of Statistics (2006), *Economic Survey 2007*, Nairobi: Government Printers

Given the context of reform in Kenya's key governance institutions including the constitution brought about by NARA 2008, this proposal is geared towards tracking the attention accorded to the issues of inequality in the anticipated reforms. We shall put the valuable experiences so far gained in our work around inequality to push for a broad agenda against inequality to be incorporated within the broad reform agenda.

II – Project Implementation Strategies

This project will be carried out within the broader framework of the UN Development Assistance Framework's (UNDAF) objective of promoting Good Governance and Realization of Rights and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan 2009- 2013, specifically as related to enhancing capacities of key national and local level institutions for improved governance. It started as a component of the SIDA Rich and Poor Project (RAPP) to strengthen awareness and discourse of inequalities at the sub-national and local (communities) levels. RAPP implemented by the Ministry of Planning and National Development facilitated research and dissemination activities of two volumes of the Geographical Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya. RAPP was also implemented in collaboration with Society for International Development (SID) that has produced and launched a report on inequalities in Kenya titled *Pulling Apart: Facts and Figures on Inequality in Kenya* and Africa Women and Child Features targeted to facilitate the media component. This People's Participation for Equality (PPE) project therefore built on the gains made by the RAPP by ensuring that the national discourse on inequalities is strengthened at the sub-national and community levels.

In this extended phase of the PPE project, ActionAid International Kenya proposes a number of deliverables to build into the exit strategy it had already put in place for the PPE project. The proposal is based on the emerging needs, key lessons learnt during the implementation of activities in the phase out stage as well as on the need to respond to the reform processes currently ongoing in the country's governance structures. Since already the national civil society network on equity (NECK) had been formed as the exit strategy out of PPE, the proposed deliverables shall be implemented through the framework of the network. This shall be in order to deepen its sustainability as well as allow it time to mature and take over the functions for which it was formed, independent of ActionAid support. Among the key priorities to be focused on and which form a core part of NECK strategic priorities include continued dissemination of information on equity to communities in a more organized and effective manner, additional and relevant training of NECK members so as to enhance their capacity to deliver appropriate information on equity to communities, recruitment of new members into the network to spread across the country, identification, development and lobbying for regional agendas against inequality, undertaking new research on equity and its publication in order to update the information on inequality developed in the earlier phases of PPE, lobbying for development and adoption of the National Equity Policy, development of tools to track response to issues of equity by national and sub national budgets on one hand and reform processes on the other as well as development of new IEC material on inequality.

The project will have a special focus on ensuring participation of marginalized groups such as indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, women, and youth. This will

cover 23 districts⁵ in which ActionAid Kenya already has a direct presence. At the National level, ActionAid International will enhance dialogue with the Ministry of Planning and Development, in collaboration with other civil society organisations to pursue the development of a policy on equity. The activities in the second phase shall include;

1. Continuing to disseminate information on equity to communities in a more organized and effective manner
2. Undertaking additional and relevant training of members so as to enhance their capacity to deliver appropriate information on equity to communities
3. Recruiting new members into the network to spread across the country
4. Identifying, developing and lobbying for regional agendas against inequality.
5. Undertaking new research on equity and its publication in order to update the information on inequality developed in the earlier phases of PPE
6. Lobbying for development and adoption of the National Equity Policy
7. Development of tools to track response to issues of equity by both national and sub national budgets
8. Development of new IEC material on inequality
9. Media advocacy
10. Documentation and dissemination

The expected outputs are:

- Tools to monitor the response accorded to issues of equity in national and sub national budgets as well as in constitutional and institutional reforms
- Awareness on inequality raised among local communities
- New research on inequality in Kenya
- New IEC material on inequality
- Draft National Equity Policy
- Development of regional agendas on inequality and how to deal with them, and
- Regular Technical Reviews and Evaluations reports

Using ActionAid's Annual Participatory Reviews and Reflection Process (PRRP) of monitoring and impact assessment, which incorporates social audit tools, the funding and project implementation will be evaluated by various stakeholders particularly the communities, government officials, and local leaders. This downward accountability system not only allows the community to express the impact of the interventions but also influence strategy and planning. Therefore this process is expected to greatly shape the extension phase.

⁵ AAK's presence is in 19 Development Initiatives which cover the following 18 Districts viz Kwale, Tana River, Mombasa, Malindi, Narok, Nyeri, Bomet, West Pokot, Baringo, Mandera, Isiolo, Mwingi, Ijara, Bondo, Rachuonyo, Busia, Mt Elgon, Kuria. AAK also has regional offices in Kisumu, Nakuru, Mombasa and Embu districts.

III - Management Arrangements

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

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

A. Financial Management and Reporting

1. Financial Accountability

The implementing partner 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 partner. All other funds will be disbursed to the Implementing partner through the advance of funds modality, unless UNDP determines otherwise. Disbursements shall be effected through EFT. The implementing partner shall be responsible for ensuring that monthly bank reconciliation statements are prepared for auditing purposes.

2. Advance of Funds

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

3. Financial and Technical Reporting

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

4. Fiduciary Compliance

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

- a) Disbursements are made in accordance with the annual work plan;
- b) Disbursements are valid and supported by adequate documentation;
- c) An appropriate system for internal control is maintained by the implementing partner and can be relied upon;
- d) Annual work plan technical and financial reports are fair and accurately

- presented;
- e) The annual work plan monitoring and evaluations are prepared as required; and
- f) Annual work plan disbursements are duly verified and replenishments are duly authorized by the implementing partner on a three-monthly basis.

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

5. The Audit Requirements

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

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

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

6. Procurement of Goods and Services

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

B. Implementation

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

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

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

Tracking of the achievement of benchmarks/indicators for each activity will monitor the performance of the annual work plan. Monitoring of specific annual work plan activities will be the responsibility of the implementing partner. The aim will be to provide timely information about the progress, or lack thereof, in the production of the outputs and achievement of the annual work plan objectives. The mechanisms that will be used to monitor the annual work plan will include:

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

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

D. Legal Context

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

E. Publicity and Publications

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

F. Work-Plan and Budget

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

**ANNUAL WORK PLAN
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project of the Government of Kenya**

Annual Work Matrix – Year 2009/2010

Project Number: KEN
Project Title: People's Participation for Equality Project

Expected Outputs	Key Activities/ Annual Output Targets	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Collaborating Party	Funds in USD	Funds in Ksh.	Input Description
Tools to monitor the response accorded to issues of equity in national and sub national budgets as well as constitutional and institutional reforms	Development of tools for monitoring response to issues of equity at national and sub national levels	-ToT audits of national and sub national budgets Social audits of reform processes from an equity perspective	At least all local budgets in target areas audited by the ToTs At least the constitution reform process audited from an equity perspective					AAIK, NECK ToTs, community members and Consultants	23,867	1,790,025	ToTs to undertake social audits of budgets and reform processes Consultants to train and guide the audit processes Community members to participate in generating debate on outcomes
Awareness on inequality raised among	Community stakeholders forums on	- Number of community forums	- at least 1 community forum per ToT					AAIK, NECK ToTs and community	27,456	2,059,200	1 awareness forum per ToT

local communities	inequalities facilitated by the ToTs	organized by each ToT				members			facilitated by AAIK
New research on inequality in Kenya	Development of regional agendas on inequality and how to deal with them	- Quality of regional agendas on inequality	At least 4 regional agendas on inequality			AAIK and NECK ToTs			1 forum: venue hire, transport, stationery
	Capacity building on emerging issues and concepts including budgets	Knowledge on emerging issues and effect on advocacy work on equity	At least 1 training of the ToTs on emerging issues						1 training forum: venue hire, accommodation, transport, stationery, documentation
New research on inequality in Kenya	Updated district inequality profiles	Consultancies commissioned - Data collection - Validation - Publication and dissemination	- Research findings and recommendations available to policy makers and communities			UNDP, SIDA SID, AWC (media) MoPND, DDCs and Consultants	14,813	1,110,975	Lobbying meetings with communities, executive, legislature
	Updated national inequality profile								
	Development of new IEC material on inequality		Number of IEC materials developed and disseminated				6,973	522,975	Consultant fee

Draft National Equity Policy (NEP)	Developing the NEP	Policy memorandum developed. Sessional Paper developed	Quality of inequality issues mainstreamed in the draft and final Sessional paper					Partner CBOs and networks SID GoK	13,800	1,035,000	Consultant fee, venue and lobbying meetings
	Presentation of the NEP to relevant government institutions		- Number of meetings held with relevant institutions								
Effective Program Implementation & Administration	Project Coordinator Administrative Support	Project Coordinator in place Contribution to administrative overheads	Effective coordination & implementation of the program					UNDP AAIK	13,000	975,000	Salary, administrative support costs, audit costs
TOTAL USD									99,909	7,493,175	