

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Country Programme Action Plan of the Government of Kenya
Annual Work Plan

Title: 2 KEN/06/205 Access to Justice for the marginalized

Short Title: 2 KEN/06/205 Marginal Justice

Number: 2KEN/06/205/A

ATLAS award: 00036888

ATLAS project: 00051861

		Budget (in US\$)
Sida	2009-2010	
Sida		<u>200,000</u>
Others:		
Total	2009-2010	<u>200,000</u>

UNDAF Outcome: Strengthened Institutional and legal frameworks and processes that support democratic governance, transformation, accountability, respect for human rights and gender equality. UNDAF Priority Area 1: **Improving Governance and Realization of Human Rights**

Implementing partner: Kituo Cha Sheria (Legal Advice Centre)

Collaborating Parties: NGOs (see matrix), Parliament, Government and Communities

Estimated Start Date and Duration: 1st June 2009 – 31st May 2010

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

The long-term outcome: **Enhanced equitable public service delivery and strengthened institutions and systems for democratic governance and the rule of law** (a) ii) Immediate outputs to achieve the stated outcomes shall include: (a) Advocate for the domestication of the right to adequate housing through enactment of pro-poor Housing Act, amendment of Rent Restriction Act and adoption of Guidelines on Evictions (b) Capacity of community networks built for sustainability (c) Grassroot monitoring and evaluation of decentralised funds for good governance (d) Institutionalization of National legal Aid Scheme through enactment of paralegal policy and access to justice Act (iii) Activities include: (a) Awareness raising (b) Trainings (c) Publication of IEC materials (d) 2nd National Housing Rights Forum (e) Engagement with Media f) Legal Aid iv) Inputs required include: a) Consultancies b) Equipment c) Technical presentations d) Evaluation e) Transport (service of vehicle). f) Legal resource materials.

Approved on
behalf of

Signature

Date

Name/Title

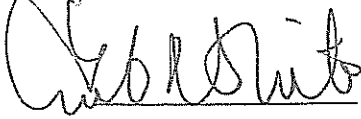
Kituo Cha Sheria



15/07/09

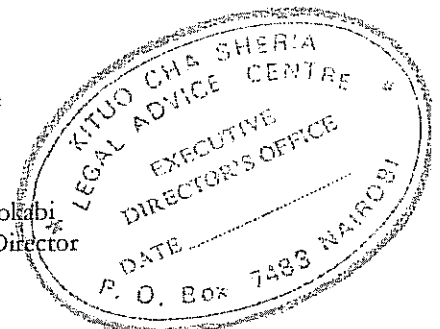
Priscilla Nyokabi
Executive Director

UNDP



13/08/09

Tomoko Nishimoto – Country
Director



1. Situational Analysis

The Marginal Justice project, in line with the mission of KITUO, was geared towards empowering poor and marginalised people to effectively access justice and enjoy human and people's rights in the areas of land, labor, housing and governance. It has been implemented in Nairobi, Mombasa and the Kisumu region where KITUO worked to form and/or build the capacity of community representatives. In the three areas, important initiatives have picked up.

During the two-year period that the Marginal Justice has been implemented, KITUO has managed to, among other things:

- Spearhead formation and capacity building of issue-based nascent community based networks. These include the Nairobi Devolved Funds Watch dog, the Nyando Human Rights Advocacy and Development Network (NYAHURADEN), The Kamukunji Community Based Organizations Network and the Kisauni Constituency-wide Coordination Mechanism, the Kajiado Peoples' Forum and the revival of the Friends of Yala swamps. These networks are actively involved in various campaign initiatives and some of them have been provided with legal hosting by KITUO. The building of the Kenya Social Movement is on going.
- Build capacity of community representatives in Mombasa's Kisauni constituency to effectively participate in the programming of devolved funds through community action plans
- Build the capacity of the Nairobi Devolved Funds Watchdog to monitor and evaluate projects funded through the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). NDFW was supported to conduct field monitoring visits, report published, and launched with some Nairobi councillors present
- Build the capacity of the Kajiado Peoples' Forum, through several consultative forums and the Isinya Declaration, to engage the Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development on the proposed Nairobi Metro Bill to cater for the concerns of the pastoralist communities included in the proposed Nairobi Metropolitan Area.
- KITUO advocated for the domestication of the right to adequate housing through the enactment of a comprehensive Housing Act. The draft Housing Bill is ready for discussion in Parliament. This process has led to increased awareness of the right to adequate housing
- KITUO was also involved in a number of advocacy initiatives around access to justice that has culminated to the piloting of the National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme (NALEAP), the drafting of the National Access to Justice Policy and Draft Bill. KITUO facilitated the formation of the National Legal Aid Network, a network of organizations providing legal aid, to engage both with the scheme and general access to justice issues.
- Successfully hosting and coordination of the International Strategy Meeting on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR), in collaboration with the other members of the Kenya ESCR Network. KITUO Supported community representatives from Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nyando, Mutomo and Narok to attend and participate in the conference.
- Increased legal and human rights awareness on land
- Increased access to justice through legal empowerment in KITUO

The political context of the phase out programme necessitates some realignment. On 27 December 2007 Kenya organised presidential and parliamentary elections. These were the first ones after the historic victory of an opposition alliance against the longstanding and autocratic rule of President Moi in 2002. The top political candidates were the then incumbent President Mwai Kibaki, standing for the Party of National Unity (PNU) and Raila Odinga, candidate for the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). The election campaigns, election-day, the counting of votes and even the presenting of results seemed to run smoothly until the announcement of the results for the presidential votes were delayed. When the incumbent President Mwai Kibaki was surprisingly declared the winner violence erupted and spread out within hours to many different parts of the country. Eventually 136 constituencies in six of Kenya's eight provinces were affected according to figures of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. Over 1,200 people were killed, there was massive destruction of property in some areas and about 500,000 people were displaced. Under massive international pressure and mediation by the former UN General Secretary, Kofi Annan, the political leadership entered a negotiation process of National Dialogue and Reconciliation. After edging to failure several times Kibaki and Odinga finally signed a power-sharing agreement on 28 February 2008. The agreement was sealed by the National Accord and Reconciliation Act establishing a coalition government, with Kibaki as President and Odinga as Prime Minister. The cabinet of the grand coalition was increased up to 42 positions and sworn in on 17 April 2008. In the National Dialogue and Reconciliation Process an agenda was agreed to resolve the root causes for the then political crisis. The dialogue process recommended the formation of four commissions:

- a) *Commission of Inquiry on Post-Election Violence* The commission had been headed by Justice Philip Waki and handed over its report on 15 October 2008. Its mandate was to (i) investigate the facts and surrounding circumstances related to acts of violence that followed the 2007 Presidential Election, (ii) investigate the actions or omissions of State security agencies during the course of the violence, and make recommendation as necessary, and (iii) to recommend measures of a legal, political or administrative nature, as appropriate, including measures with regard to bringing to

justice those persons responsible for criminal acts. The Commission of Inquiry aims to prevent any repetition of similar deeds and, in general, to eradicate impunity and promote national reconciliation in Kenya.

- b) *Independent Review Commission* The commission had been headed by Justice Johann Kriegler⁹ and handed over its report on 19 September 2008. Its mandate was to investigate all aspects of the 2007 Presidential Election and make findings and recommendations to improve the electoral process.¹⁰
- c) *Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC)* On 23 October 2008 the Kenyan Parliament passed a bill to establish the TJRC. "The Commission is expected to inquire into human rights violations, including those committed by the state, groups, or individuals and major economic crimes, in particular grand corruption, historical land injustices, and the illegal or irregular acquisition of land, and other historical injustices."¹¹
- d) *The Committee of Experts on Constitutional Review*
The Committee is expected to steer the writing and adoption of a new Constitution, which is hoped will among others, deal with long term issues and solutions that may have constituted the underlying causes of the prevailing social tensions, instability and cycle of violence, and to recall the substantial discussions that have been held concerning constitutional reform over recent years to inform this process.

The first two have already completed their tasks and submitted their reports. These reports should reach Kenyans in a way that they can understand so that they hold the government accountable in the implementation of what was recommended. Other than that, the community should also be prepared to engage with the other two commissions that are still working.

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Given that this is the phase out period, the focus will be on the establishment of effective mechanisms for sustainability of the initiatives started at the local level. Since KITUO has worked with some specific community based organizations/networks, it will focus on building the groups in order to have a clout to make sustainable difference to pressing legal, human rights, social, economic, political and environmental problems at the grassroots level. This will involve training, provision of technical support, networking the groups with like-minded national/international legal and human rights organizations, and general organizational development issues. KITUO will deepen the work on the marginal justice project by further building the capacity of the community networks to be able to engage with leaders and policy makers beyond the project period and engage on the reform issues and especially agenda 4 as well as strengthen its volunteer advocates' base.

On access to justice, the National Legal Aid and Education Scheme has already been piloted by the Government. However, the scheme is currently not domiciled within any specific policy or legislative framework. Under PASUNE, work is already on going on the development of a paralegal policy and a draft bill on access to justice. KITUO will work with legal aid providers and PASUNE members in Kenya strengthen their networking to effectively engage with the Government on the issue of legal aid, as well as establish a public interest litigation fund. Secondly, the network should be able to effectively engage with the relevant Ministry, Parliamentary Committee and the National Legal Aid Scheme through the GJLOS programme.

Implementation Strategies

It is against this background that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Kituo cha Sheria propose to undertake a project whose long-term objective is to contribute to the empowerment of the poor and marginalized people in Kenya to access and enjoy their human rights {CPAP paragraph 48(a)}. The project will be undertaken and implemented within the Democratic Governance Component of the UNDP's programme of support to Kenya.

The project will continue to enhance access to justice by the indigent in the areas of land, labor and housing as well as strengthen community based monitoring and evaluation of decentralized funds, more specifically CDF and LATF.

The implementation strategies include:

- a) *Capacity building community networks*

KITUO seeks to further build the internal capacity of the six (6) community networks to ensure they have functional democratic governance structures, active membership, are all registered, have coordination offices with the most basic office equipments, operational bank accounts and are able to mobilize resources for the implementation of their activities. Such networks should be able to harness local social capital to champion sustainable change. KITUO will also build their capacity to be able to enter into viable partnerships with likeminded organizations nationally and internationally, build capacity to engage with external actors including local leaders and national level policymakers to be effective agents of change.

Given that KITUO's core mandate is to enhance access to justice, KITUO further proposes to build the capacity of the membership of the networks and their offices to act as access to justice centres. KITUO will do this through partnering with

its volunteer advocates to train paralegals from among the membership of the networks. KITUO will also work with its volunteer advocates to be visiting and providing legal aid, atleast once a month, in the offices of the networks. This will ensure that as many people as possible are able to access legal aid and hence justice.

Since the nation is in the mood for reforms, in this phase KITUO will seek to create a platform for the community people, through their networks, to engage with the national reform dialogue. KITUO proposes to work in the respective areas through these community networks on issues of national reform and reconciliation, especially agenda 4. KITUO will partner with the networks to create awareness on the outcome of the national dialogue and reconciliation process, and especially the Agenda Item 4. KITUO will further build their capacity to engage with the various mechanisms set in place to spearhead the relevant reforms. Towards this end, KITUO will partner with and build their capacity to educate the masses on local access to justice issues through local publications and FM stations.

b) Legal Empowerment: Capacity Building of Volunteer Advocates and Training of Community Paralegals

KITUO's volunteer advocates remain an indispensable resource in enhancing access to justice by the poor and marginalized. KITUO seeks to highly activate its volunteer advocates' base in the areas where this project is implemented: Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu regions. Firstly, KITUO proposes a training of 15 in-house and volunteer advocates on legislative drafting. This will provide an opportunity for partnerships between KITUO, its volunteers and the State Law Office to help with the drafting of pro-poor legislations. Secondly, KITUO will also facilitate a number of its volunteers advocates especially the new ones, through a clear criteria, for their Continuous Legal Education (CLE). Third, KITUO will also link them with the community networks that KITUO is working with for them to provide legal aid in the offices of those networks especially in the context of the post election violence, and thereby enhance access to justice. The legal aid in the offices of the networks will also involve training of 15 community paralegals per network. Through this engagement, KITUO, its volunteer advocates and the networks will also work together to identify, for litigation, issues of public interest on land especially around squatter matters.

As a further motivation of KITUO's volunteer advocates to keep providing *pro bono* services to KITUO's clients, KITUO proposes to operationalize the Volunteer of the Year Award (VOYA). This will involve a mutually agreed independent panel recommending for recognition a volunteer, based on a pre-agreed criteria, who excelled in promoting social justice through volunteerism.

c) Advocacy for pro-poor policies and laws

With the government's stated commitment for reforms, KITUO seeks to use this space to continue to advocate for pro-policies and laws. In this regard, it will continue with advocacy around the draft land policy, the draft housing bill, the access to justice policy, tenant and landlord bill, and the settlement of squatters' bill. Most of these bills and policies are already in the menu of Parliament for discussion.

KITUO also uses public/strategic interest litigation to guard public interest, seek redress for communities whose rights have been violated and also to shape jurisprudence. A number of public interest cases have been on going. KITUO proposes to use this phase out programme to finalize the cases and file three new cases.

d) Engagement with Agenda 4 of the National Dialogue and Reconciliation Process

In line with the Agenda 4, KITUO will:

- Create awareness on the core issues of Agenda 4 through public forums and popular versions of the Agenda 4.
- Build capacity of the community networks to engage on Agenda 4.
- Develop model draft Land Dispute Tribunal Bill for lobbying the Ministry of Lands for the enactment of a proper law.
- Seek partnership with the Ministry of Lands towards the development of a consolidated land bill for the operationalization of the National Land Policy. KITUO will particularly develop a model draft Consolidated Land Bill for lobbying.
- Review and publish the report of the comprehensive critique on land laws and policies done in 2007
- Engage with Committee of Experts, together with its community networks, to address fundamental issues of land tenure and land use
- Strengthen local-level mechanisms for sustainable land administration and management
- Capacity building squatters in Nyando District to be able to champion their rights: Conduct an enumeration of squatters; advocate for the settlement of squatters bill;
- Provide legal aid to internally displaced persons to be able access and use land, either former places they occupied or new places they want to purchase for resettlement

Kituo will also hold the second national housing rights forum. The first was held in 2008 and there was a suggestion that this becomes an annual event.

Coordination

Capacity building by way of interactive discussions, legal advice and trainings forms the backbone of this Project. The aim is to enhance capacity among communities to understand, appreciate, and agitate for their rights on the one hand and to improve the capacity within Kituo to respond to communities' legal human rights needs. The AWP will be implemented with a lot of synergies from the CSOs.

On HIV/AIDS and Gender, Kituo will uphold the principles of non-discrimination as enunciated in the constitution and various international conventions/agreements on health status, sex, and religion among others. Kituo will endeavour to give special emphasis using the intervention of legal aid, to people discriminated on these issues. Efforts will be made to ensure the programmatic approach in community mobilization and organization is geared towards ensuring gender parity and involvement of the vulnerable like the disabled, and those either living with HIV/AIDS or those affected.

The Project Manager, under the guidance of the Executive Director, shall be in-charge of the Project implementation. He/she will implement the envisioned activities as well as monitor and ensure that there is networking with the proposed organizations such as the Law Society of Kenya among others. In some instances, especially during the legal aid clinics in prisons, the involvement of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs will be crucial.

Kituo has been involved in similar projects and have developed credible links both at policy as well as grassroots levels. Kituo shall enhance on work previously done and entrench on the gains already realized.

Implementation Modalities

Kituo Cha Sheria will implement the project. In its role as the Implementing partner, Kituo Cha Sheria will be responsible for planning and managing of the project, reporting, accounting, and monitoring and evaluating of all project activities.

The Cooperation agreement, attached to this document, regulates the implementation of the project. This serves as the basic legal agreement. The two documents, the AWP and the Cooperation agreement, establish the activities to be done and the modalities chosen for the management of the project.

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

B. 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 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. 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.

5. Procurement of Goods and Services

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

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:

The following procedures will be used for purposes of internal project monitoring and evaluation:

- A roll-out-plan (part of this AWP) will be prepared to ensure that outputs and time-lines are adhered to.
- On a quarterly basis, KITUO CHA SHERIA shall submit to UNDP a progress narrative and financial report on the implementation of the quarterly work plan
- Quarterly project reports will be tabled before the relevant organs of KITUO CHA SHERIA, specifically, to the Management Committee and Board and before the Annual General Meeting.
- An Annual Review Report shall be prepared and submitted to UNDP at the end of the programme assessing the level to which the programme has succeeded in achieving the planned outcomes, document good practice and lessons learnt.
- Based on the above report, the final project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the work plan or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP). It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

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

C. 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.

Revisions may be made to this annual work plan with the signature of the United Nations Development Programme 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 cost increases due to inflation.

E. Publicity and Publications

Unless UNDP requests or agrees otherwise, the implementing partner 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.

E. Work-Plan and Budget

Annual Work Plan
Project Period June 2009 to May 2010
Access to Justice for the Marginalized Atlas, No. 00051861

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Monitoring actions	Success indicators	Timeframe - June to May 2010				Collaborating Partners	Planned Budget	Dollar= Kshs76.39		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Amount KShs	Amount USD	
Impacts: Building community networks	Strengthening organizational structures of community networks	Monthly reporting Monitoring visits Registered Networks	Active membership, Functional & democratic leadership in place					COPA-Kenya CIPAC Hakijamii Shelter Forum KHRC NDFW NYAHURI ADEN SOCIAL MVT KCBO-NET NPSN	Sida	Meeting costs Mobilization Brochures for networks	300,000 100,000 100,000	3,927.22 1,309.07 1,309.07
Legal and human rights empowerment	Work with networks to establish, equip & operationalize legal aid centres (NYAHURADEN, FOYS, NDFW, KCBO-NET and KICODI)	Monitoring visits Reports Accounting documents	Operational legal aid centres Volunteers/interns in place No. of community people accessing legal aid and justice					Land and housing coalition EACOR	Sida	5 volunteers (stipend) 5 clone desktops 5 Printers Office Furniture	450,000 175,000 150,000 150,000	5,890.82 2,290.88 1,963.61 1,963.61
Legal and human rights empowerment	Training of 100 community paralegal workers/probationers	Referrals by paralegals Client interview forms	100 Paralegals trained Paralegals offering first aid legal services to the community Paralegals networked with PASUNE					LRF PASUNE MOJINCA	Sida	Training resources Certificates Venue hire Stationery Meals/snacks/transport PO per diem T-Shirts (200) CO Facilitators' fees	100,000 20,000 60,000 100,000 300,000 150,000 120,000 200,000	1,309.07 261.81 785.44 1,309.07 3,927.22 1,963.61 1,570.89 2,618.14

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Monitoring actions	Success indicators	Timeframe - June to May 2010				Collaborating Partners	Planned Budget	Dollar = Kshs76.39	
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Amount KShs	Amount USD
Advocate for the domestication of the right to adequate housing	2 nd Annual National Forum on Housing Rights	Media profiling of NHRF	Increased visibility of the right to adequate housing Housing law enacted					Shelter Forum Community networks	Community build ups Venue/Chairs/PAS hire Transport refund Media profiling HEC materials	100,000	1,309.07
										200,000	2,618.14
	150,000	1,963.61									
	100,000	1,309.07									
Policy and legislative briefs	Publications	Records of talk shows	Increased visibility of the right to adequate housing	Shelter Forum Community networks	HEC Materials Media briefs	450,000 480,000	5,890.82 6,283.54				
Engaging with the national reform agenda	Public awareness forums on Agenda 4	HEC materials published Kaibla Mashinani newsletter (5 editions)	Housing law enacted Citizens aware of and engaging with reform agenda					IFP CEMIRIDE Media EACOR CIPAC	IEC materials Hall hire Hire of PAS Snacks Interactive theatre group Kaibla Mashinani	370,000	4,843.57
										40,000	523.63
	20,000	261.81									
	80,000	1,047.26									
Mobilize local communities to attend regional public hearings of the CoE.	Reports of the public hearings	Media profiles of activities	Communities present views to CoE	Media EACOR	Build up activities Transport refund Meal allowance Media profiling	300,000 144,000 240,000 250,000	3,927.22 1,885.06 3,141.77 3,272.68				
1 national workshop on minority rights and the constitution	Media profiling of the rights of the minorities	Report of workshop	Minority communities engaging with constitution making process Minority rights mainstreamed in constitution	IFP CEMIRIDE KHRC EACOR Partner community networks in target areas	Conference package Transport refund Media profiling	250,000 75,000 40,000	3,272.68 981.81 523.63				
Research and develop draft model Land Tribunals Bill	Consultant & TORs Draft LTB	Model draft and tribunals bill prepared and shared with stakeholders	Model draft and tribunals bill prepared and shared with stakeholders	Volunteer Advocates Kenya Land Alliance	Consultant fees Stakeholder conference Publication	250,000 150,000 300,000	3,272.68 1,963.61 3,927.22				

Expected Outputs	Planned Activities	Monitoring actions	Success indicators	Timeframe - June to May 2010				Collaborating Partners	Planned Budget	Dollar = Kshs 76.39		
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Amount Kshs	Amount USD	
Capacity Building for KITUBO	Staff training on M&E Field M&E	Report of the training Reports of field visits	All staff members trained on M&E M&E framework in place M&E done frequently and project realigned appropriately					Community networks KLA	Sida	Budget Description	Amount Kshs	Amount USD
Project management	Project-related desk work	Accounting documents	Project and other Kituo initiatives successfully completed					Sida	Salary of Project Manager	1,560,000	20,421.50	
Administration	Contribute to office overheads, emails, telephoning	Accounting documents	Capacity of Kituo in managing this and other projects					Sida	Office miscellaneous	330,000	4,319.94	
TOTAL									15,278,000	200,000		

Note: The project manager and the 2 interns will spend 80% of total time in the project. The project manager salary is Kshs. 162,500. Undp will support 80% which is Kshs 130,000 of the project manager salary.