Title: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
Short title: Election Assistance Programme

Number: 2KEN/06/232/B
ATLAS project: 00051899
ATLAS award: 00044239

UNDAF outcome: 2 - Enhanced capacities of key national and local institutions for improved governance

Estimated budget (in US$): 6,846,000	
Denmark	1,396,000
Sida	tbd
Netherlands	tbd
USAID	tbd
DFID	tbd
UNDP	tbd
Total	6,846,000

ACC/UNDP sector & subsector/goals and service lines: 2. Fostering democratic governance
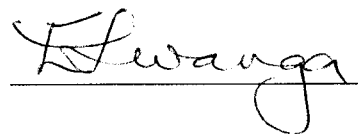
Implementing partner: UNDP

Collaborating parties: Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK), IFES, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, civil society organisations, Registrar of Persons, the Police and media houses

Estimated start date and duration: 1 June 2006 – 31 January 2008

Summary – i) Outcome, ii) Outputs, iii) Activities, iv) Inputs:
i) This project contributes to free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections in Kenya in 2007 (CPAP V.B.a and b) measured through (a) independent assessment of the elections as free and fair, (b) increased voter turn out, (c) number of spoilt votes goes down, and (d) incidences of election related violence reduced. ii) The project will have six outputs that will contribute to the realisation of this goal: (a) capacity of the Electoral Commission of Kenya strengthened; (b) voter registration increased; (c) voter education conducted; (d) media code of conduct agreed on and adhered to; (e) electoral violence prevented; and (f) domestic and international observation coordinated. (iii) The activities to be carried out to produce these outputs include: Research and development of baselines, establishment of Programme Management Unit, training of ECK staff, media campaign for voter registration and voter education, mobile registration, voter education material development, moving cinemas, CSO voter education, development of media code of conduct, training of journalists, training of Peace Committees, training of Police, national and regional dialogue on security related issues, mobilisation and training of domestic observers, coordination of domestic observation. (iv) The inputs required to conduct the activities will among other things include staff to the Programme Management Unit, consultancies, venues for meeting and trainings, media advertisements, workshops, and service sub-contracting.

Approved on behalf of	Signature	Date	Name/Title
UNDP	_Kituanga_	15/11/06	Resident Representative

I.   SITUATION ANALYSIS

Kenya currently has a population of around 34.7 million, based on estimates of growth rates since the last population census, conducted in 2002. Kenya is a country of great ethnic diversity and tension between the various groups accounts for many of Kenya's problems. The 40 plus ethnic groups are broadly represented as follows: Kikuyu 22%, Luhya 14%, Luo 13%, Kalenjin 12%, Kamba 11%, Kisii 6%, Meru 6%, other African 15%, and non-African 1%. Today ethnicity, power and economic opportunity have become intricately intertwined.

The large majority of Kenyans are Christian (45% protestant and 33% catholic), with the rest of the population adhering to Islam or indigenous beliefs. Kenya has one of the highest rates of inequity between rich and poor. The issue of ethnicity is exacerbated by the limited availability of arable land. Only 12% of land is cultivated, 20% is arable and 80% is arid. Literacy levels are high, based on 2003 estimates, 85% of the total population over the age of 15 can read and write.

After a period of growth, Kenya's overall economic performance worsened markedly in the 1990s. Average GDP growth declined from about 7% in the 1970s to just over 2% during the 1990s, falling below the average population growth rate of 2.6%. Per capita income declined every year from $378 in 1992 to $360 in 2003. The public sector underwent growth through the expansion of employment. However, corruption and the misuse of public services became endemic.

By the 1990s primary education enrolment rates fell to 82% by 1995 after peaking at 91% in 1989. In the same period, infant mortality rates (per thousand births) went from 62 to 78, and life expectancy declined from 57 to 47 years. HIV prevalence did begin to decline, due both to fewer new infections and to increasing AIDS-related deaths. However, there are still about 1,400,000 Kenyans infected with HIV, 140,000 adults who die from AIDS every year, and 1,700,000 orphans, many of whom lost parents to AIDS.

Kenya's political system as enshrined in the constitution can best be described as a presidential representative democratic republic. The President and government exercise executive power. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly and the President. The Judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislature.

The unicameral National Assembly currently consists of 210 directly elected members and another 12 members appointed by the President but selected by the parties in proportion to their parliamentary vote total, together with the speaker and the attorney general as ex-officio members.

Since 2003, the new government's reform efforts have brought economic growth and have made some inroads against corruption. However, following early achievements, government progress on reforms has slowed.

Political Overview

The next parliamentary, presidential and local elections are expected to be held in December 2007. Kenya has a solid tradition of elections, and has held an unbroken spell of elections since independence.

Elections held in 1963, 1969, 1974, 1979, 1983, and 1988 involved contests for local government, parliamentary seats and the presidency. In 1966, the "little general election," occasioned by the crossing of some KANU MP's to the opposition Kenya People's Union (KPU), was held for parliamentary seats only. Daniel arap Moi became President in 1978 upon the passing away of Kenyatta. He retained the Presidency being unopposed in elections held in 1979, 1983 and 1988. The 1983 elections were held a year early, as a direct result of an abortive military coup attempt on 1 August 1982. Kenya became a de jure one-party state by a constitutional amendment in June 1982. During the 1980s constitutional amendments substantially increased the presidential powers.

The election held in 1988 saw the advent of the mlolongo (queuing) system where voters were supposed to line up behind their favoured candidates instead of secret ballot. This led to widespread agitation for constitutional reform. In December 1991, under intense domestic and international pressure, President Moi reluctantly agreed to the legalization of opposition parties. Elections in the multi-party era (1992, 1997, 2002) all involved contests for local government and parliamentary seats, as well as for the presidency.

Since 1963, political and economic power in Kenya has been held by a privileged few, largely representative of Kenya's tribal composition. For the last fifteen years, Kenya has worked slowly to shift away from such politics, but its hold remains with ethnicity still playing a powerfully central role in political organisation. Needless to say, ethnic cleavages and political conflicts are most volatile during periods of open competitive politics. Kenyan elites and politicians from all ethnicities will once again face the challenge in the 2007 elections of how to guard their interests that cut across ethnic lines and yet protect the interests of their ethnic groups.

December 2002 Elections

The 2002 General Elections marked a turning point in Kenya's democratic evolution and signalled a change with the past. Firstly, President Moi was not running and it was therefore a given that the country would get a new president. Secondly, the opposition had managed to unite its forces in the NARC coalition under the leadership of Mwai Kibaki. The coalition consisted of Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and National Alliance Party of Kenya (NAK). The National Alliance Party of Kenya was a coalition of FORD Kenya, Democratic Party and the National Party of Kenya (NPK). LDP was lead by Raila Odinga and it mainly consisted of a group of MPs that left KANU in the run up to the election in dissatisfaction with the selection of Uhuru Kenyatta as the KANU presidential candidate. The elections were driven by popular demand for: reform, a new constitution,

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the revitalization of state structures, free primary education, measures against corruption and crime, economic revival, poverty reduction and national reconciliation.

The 2002 elections brought an end to nearly a quarter century of rule of former President Daniel Arap Moi and 40 years of uninterrupted rule by the Kenya African National Union (KANU). As the leader of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), President Mwai Kibaki (Kikuyu, Democratic Party) won a decisive victory (62%) over his KANU opponent, Uhuru Kenyatta (31%). The NARC coalition representing major ethnic groups won 132 seats or 56% of the seats while KANU won 29 % or 64 seats in the 224 member (12 seats being appointed) National Assembly.

The elections were notable for their largely transparent and peaceful nature. Despite some allegations of vote-buying and discrepancies in the electoral register, international and domestic observers agreed that Kenyans were able to freely express their will through the ballot box. The peaceful transfer of power was attributed to the fact that after years of fractious politics, opposition parties joined to form a coalition and agreed on a joint presidential candidate. The reduction in levels of organized ethnic violence, that had characterized the 1992 and 1997 polls, also gave hope to the country that ethnic divisions could be managed. However, the optimism may have shielded somewhat the fragility of the NARC coalition.

Disintegration of the Coalition and the Constitutional Referendum

Shortly after the elections wrangles in the NARC-government started to appear. The basis of the wrangles seems to be that the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) fraction of the government lead by Roads Minister Raila Odinga felt they had been allocated to small a share of the government positions compared to what was agreed with the other fraction of government (NAK) prior to the elections. Raila Odinga had apparently been promised the position of the prime minister according to a pre-election Memorandum of Understanding. One of the key disagreements between the LDP fraction and the NAK fraction of government was on the constitutional review.

A key commitment by President Kibaki was the delivery of a new constitution. When NARC swept to power in the 2002 general elections, the new Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs Kiraitu Murungi promised Kenyans a new constitution within 100 days. The National Delegates Conference popularly known as the Bomas Conference was constituted in 2003. The Conference was mandated to review and develop the public opinions on the draft constitution collected by CKRC under the auspices of Professor Yash Pal Gai through countrywide visits. The approximately 600 delegates consisted of all MPs, representatives from the districts, and civil society. This process was concluded in March 2004.

In December 2004, President Kibaki signed the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, commonly known as the Consensus Bill, after its approval in Parliament in a vote that was boycotted by KANU and LDP members. One important provision in the bill was the

removal of the clause stating that a 65 percent majority was needed in Parliament to amend provisions in the Constitution, instead allowing for such changes to be approved by a simple majority. Further, amendments were made at a meeting between MPs in Kilifi. After being approved in parliament (KANU and LDP MPs voted against or abstained) the Kilifi-draft was handed over to the Attorney General in order for him to prepare the final document, which was to be taken for the referendum. The fact that the draft excluded several provisions that would have reduced the power of the President prompted several Ministers and MPs elected on a NARC ticket but aligned to the LDP fraction of government to advocate for a No-vote at the referendum despite the fact that the Government as such advocated for a Yes-vote. The LDP fraction of NARC and KANU formed the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) to campaign against the adoption of the proposed new constitution.

The proposed new constitution was put to a referendum in November 2005 in a process that divided the country along ethnic lines and resulted in nine people being killed during the campaign. Since President Kibaki had promoted the proposed new constitution many voters were understood to have used the referendum as a vote of confidence in the Government with less attention paid to the substance of the constitution. The referendum itself on the day of voting was peaceful and fair. The proposed new constitution was rejected by over 58 percent of the voters. The proposed new constitution was approved only in Central Province. The result is that Kenya currently retains its Constitution as adopted at independence, with its various amendments.

Following the referendum the Orange camp demanded snap-elections, claiming the government had lost its mandate to rule as a result of the No-vote by the people. As a result of the referendum the President dissolved the Cabinet. The new Cabinet, which was formed, left out the ministers who had supported the No-vote i.e. the LDP fraction of government. The NARC-parties FORD-Kenya and the NPK initially refused the government portfolios offered in the new Cabinet but accepted after negotiations that got their respective parties more positions in the government.

Another issue that has remained high on the agenda is the fight against corruption. Corruption allegations continue to plague the government. The Minister of Energy and Minister of Finance resigned due to alleged involvement in the Anglo-Leasing scandal. On 14 February 2006, 80 MPs called for the dismissal of Vice-President Moody Awori who was implicated in the same scandal. The Education Minister resigned due to alleged involvement in the Goldenberg scandal during the era of former President Moi.

Despite the above, recent polls indicate acceptable approval ratings for the government's performance, in particular in rural areas. The provision of free universal primary education, which has been one of the most significant achievements of the government, has been particularly appreciated. Other issues considered key by the public include employment, poverty reduction, and economic recovery.

2007 Elections

Kenya will face presidential, parliamentary and local elections in December 2007. A key factor that will determine the conduct and outcome of the elections is whether the opposition parties can agree on a united front and can present a single presidential candidate.

Based on previous election patterns, a high turnover in membership to the parliament is expected. The most contentious challenges facing the country are to prevent ethnicity based politics and organized violence from re-emerging as a divisive factor in the run up to the elections.

Kenya's 210 contested constituencies, located in its 8 provinces are mostly homogenous in social composition, populated by one ethnic group and tend to support one political party or another with large electoral majorities with the result that local and ethnic considerations are foremost in making political decisions. This is reflected in the identification of political parties by ethnicity as opposed to policy platforms and cross-cutting manifestos. However, constituencies with several different tribes living together have seen violence and expulsions in the preparations for earlier elections and are key hot-spots where problems could occur.

Election Institutions, Systems and Stakeholders

Description of the Electoral System

The Laws governing the elections in Kenya are contained within a series of laws, rules and regulations. These include the Constitution of Kenya, the National Assembly and Presidential Elections Act, the Local Government Act, The Election Offences Act, and the Electoral Code of Conduct, among others. The Constitution creates the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) and provides for its composition, stating that there will be "a Chairman and no less than four and nor more than twenty-one members appointed by the President"[1]. The Constitution provides for the independence of the ECK in the exercise of its functions, giving the ECK also the powers to appoint staff and create committees to facilitate its operations.

The electoral system is a constituency-based First Past the Post (FPTP) system for the parliamentary elections. For the presidential election, Kenya is treated as one constituency. In addition to receiving the largest number of votes in absolute terms, the presidential candidate must also win 25 percent or more of the vote in at least five of the eight provinces to avoid a runoff. A presidential candidate must also be a parliamentary candidate for a parliamentary constituency. He or she must win the parliamentary election as well in order to claim victory in the presidential election.

Three new election-related Bills are under consideration. The Political Parties Bill provides for the registration, regulation, and funding of political parties. In addition, it provides the ECK with greater powers of oversight over political parties, including

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[1] Section 41, Constitution of Kenya

supervision of their candidate nominations processes and general governance. There are also attempts underway to revise and consolidate the various election laws and regulations. The result has been the development of two further bills: the Elections Bill and the ECK Bill. It is uncertain if the bills will be passed before the next general elections.

Electoral Commission of Kenya

The ECK is responsible for[2]:
- Registration of voters and maintenance and revision of the voters' register
- Directing and supervising the Presidential, National Assembly and Local Government Elections
- Promoting free and fair elections
- Promoting voter education throughout Kenya; and
- Such other functions as may be directed by law.

The Commission currently has the maximum number of Commissioners in office as allowed under the Constitution (one Chair and 21 Commissioners).

Prior to 1998, the ECK operated without a Secretariat, relying on officers seconded from the government. Commissioners were therefore required to manage day-to-day activities as well as make policy level decisions. The Secretariat was established in 1998 and is headed by a Commission Secretary, who has two deputies. There are also a number of departmental heads, including Finance, Procurement and Supplies, Public Relations, Elections, Cartography, Elections Training, Information Technology, and Legal Departments. The head of these departments are also secretaries to the various standing committees of the Commission.

In addition to the staff at the central Electoral Commission, a total of 70 District Elections Coordinators (DECs) are appointed for each of the 70 districts in Kenya. They are assisted by Registration Officers (ROs) and Assistant Registration Officers (AROs), also placed within each district. The total number of staff, at both headquarters and the districts, is estimated at around 400.

The ECK is generally regarded to have performed well in conducting 2002 general elections as well as the November 2005 Constitutional Referendum. The term of the Chair of the Commission expires in early December 2007 just prior to the polls and the terms of seven others are due to conclude in the months leading up to the election.

Voter Registration

Section 43 of the Constitution of Kenya provides for voter registration, outlining the conditions to be met for registration and upholding the principle of one-man-one-vote.

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[2] Section 42(A), Constitution of Kenya

The responsibility for voter registration rests with the ECK. Under the constitution, any citizen of Kenya of 18 years of age can be registered as a voter. The person who seeks registration as a voter must produce a national identity card or a valid Kenyan passport.

A total of 10,451,150 voters were registered to take part in the 2002 elections. At that time, it was estimated that this number represented around 70 % of the adult population eligible for registering as voters.

National ID cards are mandatory for all Kenyans who have attained the age of 18 and are a compulsory prerequisite to register as a voter. However, the ID document appears to be difficult to obtain and takes a very long time due in part to poor capacity and facilities at the field level for collection and verification of data. The Office of the Registrar of Persons is under-resourced. As a result many eligible Kenyans are disenfranchised as without an ID card they cannot register and therefore cannot vote. Among young people, apathy and disillusionment with politics is another incentive not to register.

2.   JOINT PROGRAMME SUPPORT STRATEGY

Following a comprehensive needs assessment and discussions with Electoral Commission of Kenya and other stakeholders including donors and the representatives of civil society, and a review of previously conducted evaluations; consensus has been reached to support the Government of Kenya with the preparations and conduct of the 2007 elections.

Several development partners have agreed to contribute towards the preparation and conduct of the December 2007 elections through the provision of funds to a joint programme. UNDP is to establish a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to manage the programme of support and, through it, provide flexible and coordinated financing. The strategy to establish a dedicated PMU is informed by the recognition that electoral activities are time-sensitive and time-bound, requiring a dedicated, flexible approach.

The acceptance by development partners of UNDP coordination and management of a joint programme for their contributions and assistance to the electoral process will be an important factor in the efficient performance of the technical and financial assistance being provided to the ECK and other participating agencies and organisations.

3.   PROGRAMME PRINCIPLES

The 2007 Kenya Elections Programme is guided by ten key principles:
1. Harmonisation and complementarity with on-going programmes
2. Coordination with other actors and implementing partners
3. Utilisation of local expertise and partnerships and the partnering of local institutions with any external service providers
4. Local ownership and focus on long term capacity building
5. A solid research base

6. Continuous evaluation based on measurable objectives
7. Programme and budget oversight and information sharing through a Steering Committee and higher level political exchange
8. Gender equity
9. Accessibility, especially for the disabled, non-urban dwellers and the illiterate
10. Accountability through regular programme and budget reporting to donors and participating agencies.

4. PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Capacity Building with the ECK

While the ECK has both a distinguished reputation and demonstrated capacity, there are a number of areas where the Commission itself has requested the support of donors in order to further professionalise the institution, ensure greater transparency and efficiency in operational matters and encourage a more universal participation in the electoral process by eligible citizens. This support may include, but is not limited to: the training of ROs and AROs; support to a national voter education strategy that creates strong linkages with the district offices of the ECK; support to boundary delimitation; support to ECK in the administration of new responsibilities under the yet-to-be passed Political Parties Bill; capacity to speed up the transfer of polling results and thereby contain tensions that may otherwise emerge; support to encouraging all eligible citizens to obtain a voter's card and thereby participate it the electoral process and the provision of hardware and other resources.

Voter registration

In order to vote, a citizen must have a voter's card. A prerequisite to obtaining a voter's card is the national ID card, obtainable through the Office of the Registrar of Persons. At the present time there is a huge discrepancy between the number of people who have a national ID card and the number of people who take the next step to obtain a voter's card. Up to five million people are currently disenfranchised in this way. Reasons for this include, at one end of the spectrum, apathy or disillusionment on the part of some groups, especially youth, that participation in the electoral process and politics generally is either not relevant or will not deliver results for them as individuals. More immediate and practical limitations include the cost and time it takes to obtain a national ID card which often then precludes voter registration in time for elections; a lack of awareness; the inability of the Registrar of Persons to even deliver on basic services due to lack of resources and lack of capacity on the part of the Registrar of Persons or the ECK District officers to engage in mobile registration. An objective of the program will be to reduce this gap significantly and especially among targeted groups such as communities where the gap is especially significant (possibly in more remote communities) or where it can be determined that specific sectors of the community such as young people or women are under-represented on the voter's register. The implementation of creative strategies will

be based on thorough research, and build upon on-going successful initiatives. Awareness campaigns on the voter registration process must aim to ensure people submit their ID registration applications by July 2007 in order to vote in December.

In the longer term donors will consider the appropriateness of support to the Government of Kenya in efforts to streamline the overall ID processes.

Voter education

An informed electorate must be able to participate effectively and accurately in the electoral process and be empowered make political choices based on an a broader understanding of issues including leadership, accountability, future vision for the country; analysis of issues and an awareness of the rights and responsibilities of elected representatives and constituents. Such knowledge provides a solid foundation for more effective and potentially responsive engagement between elected representatives and their constituents. Under the auspices of the ECK, a national voter education strategy will be implemented, based on well researched themes, messages and creative innovative communications methodologies, linguistically and culturally appropriate, that have national impact but local delivery partners that can effectively partner with the ECK especially in district offices, and is aimed at specially targeted communities.

A common theme of election support programs internationally is the need to ensure continuity of input and engagement especially in the areas of longer-term broad-based civic education. A nationally-focused, locally delivered, broad-based civic education program have been formulated under the framework of NCEP II. There is a strong need for the voter education component to take experiences from NCEP II into consideration as the voter education program could build upon the skills developed in NCEP II and NCEP II could later build on the voter education conducted under the electoral assistance programme. Research, including an evaluation of the content, effectives and impact of these programmes, can give important input to NCEP II and the electoral assistance programme. However, it is important to note that it is two separate programmes and the selection of organisations that will provide voter education under the electoral assistance programme will be done independently of the NCEP II programme.

Domestic observation

Comprehensive and effective domestic observation has been a significant feature of Kenyan elections and contributes importantly to overall confidence in the electoral outcomes. Various collaborative models through which civil society groups have been organised for domestic observation have been experienced in Kenya, as has the placement of UNVs as monitors of ECK performance as opposed to observers. The programme will provide substantial support to a comprehensive, impartial, neutral domestic observation strategy that includes effective and collaborative coordination, training of observers, the use of common monitoring tools, shared data and the inclusion

of women and people with a disability both at the leadership levels and in the pool of observers. Compliance with international standards of observation will be encouraged.

International Observation

The electoral assistance programme might also coordinate international observation if needed and approved by the Steering Committee.

Capacity of Civil Society

Kenyan civil society organisations have been at the forefront of agitation for constitutional reform, civic and gender rights education and training and empowerment campaigns. Commentators have observed that civil society displays a range of strengths, including resilience and flexibility especially in the delivery of civic education. They also note that following the referendum debate and campaign, the collective nature of civil society disintegrated somewhat and lost direction. None-the-less the role of civil society remains crucial in civic education, lobbying and mobilising popular opinion for governance and development[3]. The 2007 Kenya Elections Programme will in coordination with NCEP II include as a cross-cutting theme, the strengthening of civil society in its mobilisation, advocacy and service delivery skills to assisting making civil society a more effective partner in governance and development.

Security and Electoral Violence

Kenya has a history of electoral violence, most marked in the 1992 and 1997 elections in which an estimated three thousand people were killed. Incidents of violence were relatively low in 2002 and considerably less than previous elections. This may be due to the fact that opposition parties came together in a coalition and agreed on a joint presidential candidate. It is therefore expected that the levels of election-related violence for the 2007 elections will depend on whether the parties are again able to unite into one or more coalitions, resulting in electoral competition being generally less intense.

According to a study conducted by UNDP in 2003, political party leaders are the main instigators of election related violence[4] and it is generally acknowledged that such violence is deliberately instigated and does not necessarily reflect grass-roots sentiment.

The ECK, together with civil society members and with the support of the international community, has tried to approach issues of electoral malpractices and violence in innovative ways. In 2002, a number of Inter-Party Provincial Committees involving parties, ECK and local government officials, including the police, were established to provide a mechanism to deter violence at the grassroots level. With the support of

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[3] See Nzomo, M *Civil Society in the Kenyan Political Transition*, Chapter 6 in *The Politics of Transition in Kenya: From KANU to NARC*. Oyugi, W., Wanyande, P., Mbai Odhiambo C. Editors. Heinrich Boll Foundation ,Nairobi 2003.
[4] Rapid Assessment of Early Warning Indicators of Election Violence in Kenya, June 2003

international donors, a Central Depository Unit was also established, which monitored, documented and reported on issues of violence.

The 2007 Kenya Elections Programme will address these issues through options including high level 'peace' or 'security' dialogues between party leaders, police and the ECK; through support to Peace Committees; through possible support to training of police and the provision of guidelines on police conduct and through engagement with political parties, voter education and media monitoring.

The role of media

Media in Kenya is relatively free with a healthy balance between state-owned and private media houses. The two largest media houses and print groups, The Nation Group and The Standard Group, are privately owned. Radio is the most widely accessed form of media especially out of Nairobi. The Media Owners Association played a prominent role in the establishment of the Media Council of Kenya which has its own Board of Trustees made up of public and media representatives, an independent Chairman and CEO. The Media Owners Association itself facilitated the media debates during the referendum campaign. In terms of media monitoring, the Media Council has not engaged in formal media monitoring of elections as yet with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights assuming this role in the referendum as monitor of rights-based hate speech and related issues. There are a few private companies with the capacity to monitor media. Younger journalists would benefit from exposure to intensive focused training on the principles of political and electoral reporting including the importance of fair, accurate, unbiased and impartial investigative coverage; equitable access to all players and the benefits of a Media Code of Conduct. The 2007 Kenya Elections Programme will therefore include a focus on comprehensive qualitative and quantitative media monitoring and will provide intensive training to media representatives in political and electoral reporting skills.

Women and Politics

Historically, women are in a constrained and disadvantaged position in their ability to fully participate in political processes. There is insufficient awareness of and opportunity for women to nominate and campaign as political candidates and a perceived imbalance in the coverage of female candidates and gender issues during election years. In addition, there are issues of gender imbalances in the key institutions responsible for election preparation including domestic observations structures. The 2007 Kenya Elections Programme will ensure gender equity is profiled as a cross-cutting theme.

Note on Political Parties:

Political parties in Kenya have long been identified with territorially-based ethnic and tribal allegiances at the expense of policy and issues-driven manifestos or the development of national support bases. Loyalty to the party is flimsy and politicians are known to 'de-camp' from one party to another with impunity. The level of effective and

representational participation by women in parties is weak and the demonstration of understanding of the obligations of representation generally in terms of accountability to constituents is very fragile. The proliferation of political parties is not reflected in the make-up of the Parliament and many 'briefcase' parties abound. Within this context a number of agencies including NDI, IRI and the Centre for Multiparty Democracy are working with parties on skills training through to policy development with the aim of maturing the concept of the role of the party in policy identification and development. The 2007 Kenya Elections Programme aims to complement these efforts with some degree of encouragement by political parties in the voter education, conflict resolution and media-related activities.

Priority Areas

Within the above objectives ECK and a group of development partners have identified election-related needs and areas of support through a joint programme framework[5] for the 2007 elections. The following four areas have been identified for early support:

a) Building ECK's capacity in the short-term (and medium-term) to provide for smooth and effective election administration and delivery;
b) Increasing the numbers of eligible citizens on the voter's register through targeted campaigns and a closer collaboration with the Office of the Registrar of Persons;
c) Creating an informed electorate and improving citizens' knowledge and understanding of their rights, duties, political institutions and how to effectively engage with them through a national voter education program using mass media and partnerships with locally based NGOs, and
d) Supporting the role of domestic observation.

Further priorities in other nominated areas will be elaborated.

Possible Early Election

During the preparation of this Programme Document (August 2006) speculation arose in the media concerning the possibility that a snap poll may be called to take advantage of the perceived strengthening of the government position from the July by-elections and weaknesses within the opposition particularly in the establishment of effective coalitions.

While the Programme Document is designed to address a comprehensive scope of activities in the lead up to the anticipated election date of December 2007 and beyond, in the light of conjecture, it is critical that the programme have a strategy for meeting immediate short-term needs in the event of a snap poll.

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[5] Following consultations between the UNDP country office and the consortium of development partners, an agreement has been reached in principle that UNDP would be best placed to manage the multi-donor basket.

In these circumstances, priority will be given to the following four areas:

- Support to the ECK in voter education to ensure citizens understand the voting process and are able to make an informed, correct vote on polling day;

- Recognising that tensions will inevitably be heightened in the context of a hurriedly called election, support to interventions in the area of conflict mitigation and the reduction in election-related violence.

- The monitoring of media for qualitative and quantitative coverage of election news including the use of language designed to incite ethnic tensions, the equitable access to media by parties and the fairness and balance of election reporting, and

- Support to domestic observation.

5.   PROGRAMME STRATEGY

In the spirit of assisting the Government of Kenya in organizing successfully the 2007 General Elections, the development partners have commenced the establishment of a multi-funding framework in which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will assume the management responsibility of the programme and establish a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the purpose. This Programme will serve as a framework for coordinating support from Government and stakeholders to the electoral process.

UNDP's commitment to good governance, its experience, impartiality and neutrality are critical reasons for its involvement and management of the process.

This programme is designed to provide technical and financial assistance to build overall capacity of national institutions (ECK, civil society, media, human rights institutions, political parties, police and relevant security forces) that are critical to the achievement of free and fair elections and improved citizen understanding of their rights and duties in the 2007 elections. The four main goals of the programme are:
- Independent assessment of the elections as free and fair
- Increased voter turn-out
- Number of spoilt votes goes down
- Reduced incidences of election related violence

The strategy builds on the lessons learnt during the 2002 elections and entails a joint programme as an overarching framework for coordinated and expeditious financing of electoral activities and accountability for resources channelled through it. The programme will use direct execution modality and outsourcing implementation mechanisms. The programme will focus on the following areas to achieve the four overall goals:

Capacity building of ECK: To support the ECK in its smooth and efficient administration of elections including voter registration and voter education, targeted areas may include, but are not limited to: (i) the training of ROs and AROs; (ii) review and further development of national voter education strategies that create strong linkages with the district offices of the ECK; (iii) support to boundary delimitation if required; (iv) support to ECK in the administration of new responsibilities in case the Political Parties Bill is passed; (v) capacity to speed up the transfer of polling results and thereby contain tensions that may otherwise emerge thought the provision of appropriate communications support; (vi) support to encouraging all eligible citizens to obtain a voter's card and thereby participate it the electoral process and the provision of hardware and other resources.

Voter Registration: With a view to increasing the numbers of eligible citizens on the voter's register, targeted areas will include (but are not limited to): (i) awareness creation of the need to apply for an ID card by June 2007, (ii) based on thorough research, campaigns targeted towards communities of especially disenfranchised electors including women and young people, (iii) supporting closer collaboration and cooperation between ECK and the Office of the Registrar of Persons, and (iv) supporting initiatives to reach voters in marginalized districts.

Voter Education: To contribute to an informed electorate aware of its rights and responsibilities in the electoral process and of the correct ways to vote, targeted areas will include (but are not limited to): (i) supporting the ECK in a review and further development of a comprehensive voter education and media outreach strategy, (ii) in the context of leveraging already existing successful initiatives, the development of common materials based on well researched themes and messages, (iii) the identification and training of appropriate NGOs and community based partner agencies to assist in the implementation of voter education in partnership with ECK district offices, (iv) utilisation of innovative communications technologies including mass media and rolling cinemas.

Promotion of impartial media reporting on electoral issues: Targeted areas include (but are not limited to): (i) comprehensive media monitoring for compliance with media codes of conduct and human rights standards as well as analysis and reporting on the qualitative and quantitative coverage of electoral news and editorial content, (ii) targeted training key media representatives engaged in political and electoral reporting on impartial, accurate and balanced reporting on electoral issues; (iii) training of pre-identified competent civil society organisations in the utilisation of diverse communications strategies including the media, for voter education purposes; (iv) engagement with media owners and editors on the value of adherence to a Media Code of Conduct to ensure equitable access to all political parties.

Capacity development of civil society organisations in voter education and domestic observation and other areas including mobilisation, advocacy and service delivery skills aimed at making civil society a more effective partner in governance and development.

Targeted areas include but are not limited to the following: (i) research on the current scope of activities and the geographic and demographic reach of NGOs and CSOs; (ii) identification of appropriate NGOs/CSOs to undertake voter education as early as possible in partnership with the ECK and through the establishment of a mechanism for distribution of grants to selected CSOs; (iii) coordination of all voter education activities by different segments of civil society and ECK; (iv) identification and harmonization of key messages, content and methodologies for voter education; (v) training of trainers for purpose of cascade training throughout the country; (vi) a targeted focus vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the community especially disabled persons and those in regional areas.

Election-related violence targeted areas include (but are not limited to) the following: (i) research into the experience of election related violence in 2002 including the role of the police and security forces in contributing to or alleviating such violence, (ii) identification of possible causes of election-related violence and intimidation and the development of conflict resolution strategies and communications processes to alleviate election-related disturbances, (iii) support to ECK "peace committees", (iv) the conduct of high level dialogues at the national and regional levels between key parties with a responsibility for the containment of campaign-inspired violence and its monitoring and control (i.e. political parties and the police), (v) targeted initiatives in regions and towards communities (young unemployed males for example) that are vulnerable to election related violence.

Domestic Observation: In order to ensure transparency and legitimacy of the elections, domestic observers will be encouraged to observe the electoral process starting with voter registration. Support of a neutral and impartial observation process will enhance the integrity of the electoral process and provide reassurance on the fairness of the processes. Targeted areas will include (but are not limited to): (i) identification of appropriate observer bodies, (ii) identification of a coordination structure, (iii) promotion of common training using common materials and checklists in accordance with acknowledged international standards, (iv) participation of women in leadership roles and of people with a disability in training and observation teams, (v) sharing of data and information, (vi) widespread and rapid dissemination of findings.

International Observation: If need be and if the Steering Committee approves international observation could be coordinated under the programme.

The programme is designed as an umbrella to facilitate logistical and technical support and the provision of management mechanisms and to co-ordinate the grants of development. This approach will enable better cohesion, easier coordination and facilitate the mobilization of government and donors around the electoral process, thus avoiding gaps or duplication in national and/or international assistance.

The direct beneficiaries of the programme will be the Electoral Commission of Kenya, specifically the officers in charge of managing the electoral process; the media; other relevant government agencies such as the police, and the implementing civil society organizations.

The ultimate beneficiaries are the people of Kenya, who will benefit from having a stable and democratic form of governance as the outcome of free, fair elections.

6.   INSTITUTIONAL/MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

This programme will be directly executed by UNDP Kenya. As agreed among development partners, UNDP will establish a dedicated Programme Management Unit (PMU) to manage the programme on a day-to-day basis. The PMU will be staffed with the appropriate capacity, including financial expertise, to manage the substantive and operational aspects of the programme and will be supplemented by UNDP's internal human and material capacity particularly in the areas of financial monitoring and budget oversight; contracting, recruitment and procurement. Recruitment and procurement will be done through open and competitive processes.

A Steering Committee will be established and take responsibility for overall leadership of the programme. The Steering Committee will provide guidance and strategic direction of the programme. Membership of the Steering Committee will comprise four representatives of the ECK; three selected donors and UNDP. The PMU will act as Secretariat to the Steering Committee. ECK will chair the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee will meet at least monthly, but may decide to meet more frequently.

UNDP will lead political engagement processes necessary for effective implementation of the programme on behalf of the Development Partners. Such processes may involve participation/ consultation/dialogue at the Heads of Mission / Heads of Agency level.

The Steering Committee will ensure that a process of communication with all relevant stakeholders is established through a Stakeholders' Forum. This Forum shall bring together a wider group of stakeholders, including those from civil society, for information exchange and dialogue. Civil Society Organisations (CSO) representatives will be encouraged to form a CSO Steering Committee, to provide input to the Steering Committee and attend Stakeholder Forum meetings to increase civil society's voice in the process, particularly around civic education. Stakeholder Forum meetings will take place at least twice annually, with more frequency as and when needed.

7.   ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

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1. Outputs are too Wide Ranging	Low
2. Political Sensitivity and / or internal sector conflict or distrust (eg within civil society) causes delays in implementation.	Medium
3. National coverage of voter education not able to be achieved due to limited capacity and / or funding. (voter education might be targeted to areas/groups with special needs)	High
4. ECK's capacity is impacted by legislative changes, e.g. late passage of Political Parties Bill or other pending legislation; late government financing; non-appointment of replacement Commissioners.	Medium
5. Coordination between Civil Society, Donors and ECK is weak.	Medium
6. Capacity of CSOs remains weak. UNDP PMU does not devote sufficient time to capacity building; voter education workshops do not discuss delivery and ToT strategy; and CSO and media turnout is low. Links to ECK and donors not as strong as hoped for, as information sharing meetings are not widely attended and mistrust continues.	Low
7. Other government instrumentalities such as Registrar of Persons, fails to cooperate.	Low
8. An early election precludes roll-out of programme according to programme strategy.	Medium
9. Programme funding is delayed.	Medium
10. Programme funding is insufficient for implementation of all anticipated program activities.	Medium
11. Electoral violence undermines confidence in programme.	Low

8.   INPUTS

a) Government Inputs

The ECK is responsible for:

- Registration of voters and maintenance and revision of the voters' register
- Directing and supervising the Presidential, National Assembly and Local Government Elections
- Promoting free and fair elections
- Promoting voter education throughout Kenya; and
- Such other functions as may be directed by law.

The Commission currently has the maximum number of Commissioners in office as allowed under the Constitution (one Chair and 21 Commissioners). The Secretariat was established in 1998 and is headed by a Commission Secretary, who has two deputies. There are also a number of departmental heads, including Finance, Procurement and Supplies, Public Relations, Elections, Cartography, Elections Training, Information Technology, and Legal Departments. In addition to the staff at the central Electoral Commission, a total of 70 District Elections Coordinators (DECs) are appointed for each of the 70 districts in Kenya. They are assisted by Registration Officers (ROs) and

Assistant Registration Officers (AROs), also placed within each district. The total number of staff, at both headquarters and the districts, is estimated at around 400. Large numbers of short term ad hoc staff are engaged by the Commission to act as polling officials.

The Government of Kenya, through the national budget, provides funding for the operational activities of the ECK and for the conduct of elections. The Government of Kenya will supply substantial technical and material requirements for the electoral process for the 2007 elections. [Insert here the budget for the 2007 elections showing Government inputs and expected donor contribution to the electoral process.]

b) UNDP Inputs

UNDP will establish a Programme Management Unit (PMU) for the 2007 elections. Core staff of the PMU will include: Programme Coordinator; Communication and Education Specialist; Finance Officer, Procurement Officer and Administrative Officer. Other international or national specialist consultants and short term consultancies will be required from time to time. These positions will be scoped in Terms of Reference and recruitment done on a competitive basis or by tender.

The UNDP Focal Point on Elections and UNDP Deputy Resident Representatives (Programmes) will support the PMU core staff. In addition, further support, and final approvals of al internationally recruited personnel, will come from the Electoral Assistance Division of the UN Department of Political Affairs.

In identifying potential candidates, the rosters of UN Electoral Assistance Division, UNDP Bureau for Development Policy (BDP) will be used to source strong candidates. However, all positions will also be openly advertised. At least one donor representative will sit on selection panels.

c) Cost-sharing inputs

Substantial contributions by the donor community to the electoral process will be channelled through UNDP via a 2007 joint programme using cost-sharing agreements. Through this project, managed by UNDP, clearly defined expenditures will be made towards the 2007 elections.

9. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1. Budget format and funding modalities

The Electoral Commission of Kenya estimates that the elections will cost about $XXX. The estimated cost is based on a projected XX million eligible voters. The Work Plan Matrix provides information on financial needs of the 2007 Elections joint programme. Development Partners will need to be requested to provide indicative levels of their support to the elections.

Funding procedures adopt the following modalities:

- Cost sharing, through project 00051899 managed by UNDP under DEX modality, aimed essentially at covering the costs of expenditures clearly defined as funded by Development Partners of the 2007 Elections Programme (i.e. certain equipment and materials, and voter and civic education activities, technical assistance, training and capacity building of ECK, civil society organisations, media and the Police etc.).

- Parallel financing, directly to ECK, CSOs, the Media and political parties or other bodies, which support important elements in the total electoral budget such as voter education and technical assistance.

- Government funding, which covers most of the electoral structures, systems and processes.

2. Financing Management

The elections joint programme funds will be disbursed in accordance with UNDP rules and regulations.

Parallel financing and grants in kind follow the procedures of the respective development partners, without direct intervention by UNDP.

Cost-sharing funds will be managed by UNDP and used as follows:
- Payments for materials and equipment for the electoral process.
- Training and voter and civic education undertaken by the ECK, civil society (NGOs) and the media training component.
- Payments for operations and maintenance of equipment.
- Payment for technical assistance, election monitoring and observation.

The disbursement will be made in the following manner:
- Through advances to the ECK for institutional support;
- Through advances or direct payments to accredited institutions which have signed an implementing agreement with UNDP for identified electoral activities;

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- Through direct payments by UNDP to suppliers of materials and services.

In the case of tenders, bids should always be evaluated and adjudicated by UNDP, reporting to the Steering Committee. The PMU will provide advisory services to the Steering Committee or UNDP.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The PMU will be responsible for providing progress reports on physical and financial performance of the programme. The progress reports will monitor progress in the implementation of the planned activities for the 2007 elections as follows:

- The administrative, monitoring and reporting requirements among the Partner Governments and UNDP will be articulated in the following documents, as appropriate: the respective cost-sharing agreements, the PMU Terms of Reference and the programme document.

- Notwithstanding the above, these functions will include: reporting on completed and planning activities; financial monitoring, which will include monitoring expenditure and cost estimates against electoral budgets, and reporting; and monitoring and reporting of results, including that done against outcome indicators as articulated in the programme document; identify problems arising during and after elections implementation; highlight planning or policy issues to be addressed in the electoral process.

- The programme will be externally audited at least once, after its termination. Additional audit(s) may be required during implementation, as per UNDP regulations and as articulated in the separate cost-sharing agreements between UNDP and the Partner Governments.

- After the elections, provide a final report on the project for presentation to co-sharing partners.

11. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

This Programme Document is the instrument referred to in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Agreement between the Government of the Kenya (herein called the Government) and the United Nations Development Programme (herein called UNDP) signed by the Parties on DATE. The project shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and in conformity with the general terms and conditions applicable to UNDP assistance.

The following types of revisions may be made to this programme document with the signature of the UNDP Resident Representative only, provided he/she is assured that the other signatories of the project document have no objection to the proposed changes: -

a) Revisions in, or addition of, any of the annexes of the programme support document;

b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the capacity building targets, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by rearrangement of inputs already agreed to or by cost increase due to inflation;

c) Mandatory annual revisions, which rephase the delivery of, agreed programme inputs, or reflect increased expert costs due to inflation, or take into account agency expenditures flexibility.

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008
2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
ATLAS project: 00051899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule				Source of Funds	Planned Budget Input Description	Budget Amount US$
				0 0 6	0 7 /1	0 7 /2	0 0 8			
Programme Development										
Electoral Support Programme developed	-Desk research -Meetings with stakeholders -Draft of programme document -Draft of 2006-2007 work plan	Attend meeting Review submitted programme document and work plans	-Programme Document approved -2006-2007 work plan approved					Denmark	Programme Development Team (travel and DSA)	28,000
									Consultants	5,000
								UNDP/ UNDPA	Facilitation of stakeholder meetings Salaries for Programme Development team	5,000
Sub-total										**38,000**
1. Institutional Capacity Building of the Electoral Commission of Kenya: Efficient and professional management of electoral processes										
Elections conducted without controversy or delay and judged by domestic and international observers as free, fair and transparent	Develop detailed work plan with indicators Produce election timetable and other information materials Produce public relations plan	Work plan, budget, timetable and public relation plan submitted to Steering Committee	-Steering Committee approves detailed work plan -Steering Committee approves detailed budget -Steering Committee approve timetable -Steering Committee approve public relation plan					Retreat Consultants		

Collaborating Partner:
IFES

Risks:
-Tenure of ECK Chairman and some

Note
Detailed work plan will detail activities and budget. Should also include baseline data

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008

2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya

ATLAS project: 0005189   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule			Source of Funds	Planned Budget	
				06/1	07/2	08		Input Description	Budget Amount US$
Commissioners concludes prior to elections creating uncertainty about leadership of ECK and politicised appointments process.	Training of polling staff	Domestic and International Observation reports	-Result declared within 48 hours -Reduced time in resolving complaints -100 percent of polling stations opening and closing on time					Training sub-contracted	
-Parliamentary legislative program will impact on ECK if Political Parties Bill passed and new boundaries approved.	Capacity building to speed up transfer of election results	Surveys ECK statistics	-Observation reports positively assessing ECK management of elections -Increased public confidence in ECK -Reduced number of complaints from voters, candidates and political parties -Election results accepted by all political parties					Equipment	
	Support to the administration of the political parties bill if required		To be decided if bill is passed					To be decided if bill is passed	
	Support to boundary delimitation if required		To be decided						
Sub-total									**2,100,000**

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008
2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
ATLAS project: 00051899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule			Source of Funds	Planned Budget	
				0 6 /0 7 /A	0 7 /0 7 /2	0 7 /0 8 /0		Input Description	Budget Amount US$
2. Improved participation through voter registration: Increased number of eligible voters registered									
Disparity between numbers of citizens with IDs and numbers of citizens with voters card reduced	Nationwide media awareness campaign	Statistical analysis from ECK and Registrar of Persons	# of new ID cards issued by the end of April 2007 # of new voters registered between 1 November 2006 and closure of register -% increase in number of registered voters between the ages of 18 – 25, disaggregated by sex -Proportion of those with ID cards registered as voters					Media campaign	
	Message development							Awareness raising through CSOs	
Assumptions: Office of Registrar of Persons must be wiling to cooperate without expectation of financial payments to staff – collaboration with GJLOS and PSR	Coordinated media, ECK and civil society awareness campaign		-Increased proportion of women and young people registering to vote -Demonstrated and measurable increased interest in obtaining voters cards					Development Workshop	
	Establish collaborative arrangements with Office of Registrar of Persons							Consultants	
	Support for mobile registration							Training Venue	
								Vehicle to mobile registration	
Sub-total									**500,000**
3. Improved participation through voter education: Enhanced information to the voter to make informed choices & Increased citizens awareness in the electoral process									
Effective Voter Education conducted	- Mapping exercise or equivalent research to identify suitable groups to participate with ECK in voter education - Research identifies common themes, messages and modalities - Materials researched, designed and published	Statistical information from ECK Surveys	Enhanced Information to Voters: -30 % decrease in the # of assisted voters -Increase of voter turn out by at least 30% from the last General Elections (disaggregated by sex, disability etc.)						

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008
2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
ATLAS project: 00051899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule 06	07/1	07/2	08	Source of Funds	Planned Budget Input Description	Budget Amount US$
Assumption: -Civil society will be willing to participate and cooperate in voter education Assumption: Fair and impartial and neutral way. Civil society not politicised or weakened to point that coordination not possible	- National media strategy developed and implemented - Trainers trained - Fair and impartial process established for outsourcing of voter education developed and efficiently managed - Moving cinemas	Testing of themes and messages with focus groups prior to application. On the ground monitoring visits	-Decrease in the # of electoral malpractices by 30% from the last General Elections -Decrease in # of spoilt ballots by 30% Increased Citizen Awareness in Electoral Process Increased # of voters voting on principles of leadership and good governance - Research and mapping of civil society produced - Research on messages, content and materials produced - CSOs providing voter education coordinated and selected through a competitive process - Cross cutting issues on gender equality and accessibility are honoured - Number of people reached through voter education						Consultant Material development workshop Media advertisement Sub-contracting of CSOs Printing of materials Vehicle/equipment for moving cinema pilot	
Sub-total										**1,000,000**

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008
2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
ATLAS project: 00051899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule			Source of Funds	Planned Budget	
				0 6 /1	0 7 /2	0 8		Input Description	Budget Amount US$
4. Capacity Development for Impartial Media Reporting on Electoral Issues: Enhanced fair and accurate media reporting on electoral issues									
More level playing field demonstrated by compliance with media codes that provide for fair, impartial and accurate media reporting and equitable access to media for political parties	Review and development of media codes of conduct	- Publicly available reporting of findings of monitoring activity	- Election code of conduct, ECK guidelines and KBC Act (for state owned media) adhered to				Meetings		
	Qualitative and quantitative analysis and monitoring of election-related media coverage	- KNCHR reporting on hate speech	- Improved electoral coverage in terms of balance, accuracy, impartiality and fairness				Consultants		
	Targeted professional development training with journalists and broadcasters		- # Regular reporting of monitoring findings of media (print and electronic) by monitoring coalition (including KNCHR, ECK & CSOs)				Training venues		
Assumptions: - Media Owners / editors wiling to participate in self-regulatory activity and in monitoring reporting process. - Media houses wiling to allow staff to participate in training or other initiatives			- Proportion of monitoring actions that are acted upon - # of sanctions against offending media houses - % of findings actual and perceived by Kenyans						
			- More broad-based and widespread access to information through media.						
Sub-total									**450,000**

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008

2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya

ATLAS project: 00051899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule			Source of Funds	Planned Budget	
				0 6	0 7 /1	0 7 /12	0 8	Input Description	Budget Amount US$
5. Security, Electoral Violence and Conflict Mitigation: Reduced incidences of electoral violence									
Instances of election related violence tempered.	Research on causes and key contributors to election-related violence	Meeting reports	- Compilation of data on violence through a Central Depository Unit					Meeting venues	
Early warning of 'hot spots' provided to ECK.	National and regional dialogues on security related matters	Media reports on meetings	- Speed of intervention against violences by Peace Committees					Consultants	
		Police training reports	- Proportion of Political Parties Secretary Generals publicly declaring intention to abide by Code of Conduct						
Agreement on standards of conduct between political parties and police.	Support to peace committees	Statistical data from ECK and other GoK institutions	- Proportion of persons that have violated code of conduct on security being prosecuted					Training venues	
	Targeted police training and provision of guidelines on police conduct		- # of candidates sanctioned by ECK for breaching Electoral Code						
Inputs to all police on election related responsibilities.			- # of cases where police have taken appropriate action						
			-Reduced # of reports on violent incidences						
			-Research published						
			-High level dialogue between political parties, media and police at national and regional levels take place.						
			-Training of police undertaken						
Sub-total									**900,000**

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008
2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
ATLAS project: 0005899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule 06 07 08	Source of Funds	Input Description	Budget Amount US$
6. Domestic Observation: Enhanced effectiveness of domestic observation							
Domestic observation of elections conducted	Evaluate capacity of domestic monitoring bodies to lead observation effort.	Observer reports	- Timely, independent and quality reports - % of the citizens who found the observers/observation effective and credible	0 0 0 6 7 7 /1 /2	Consultants	Consultants	
	Assumption:		- % of acceptance of observation reports by political parties, candidates and media				
Cooperation between various domestic observer coalitions will be reached and agreement on coordination structure achieved.	Identify coordinating body and other key stakeholders		- ECK's assessment			Media advertisement	
	Coordination of domestic observation		-Observation covers all of Kenya -Coordination process identified and agreed upon by participating organisations.			Training	
	Mobilisation and training of observers		-Common training and reporting modalities agreed -Common training delivered			Sub-contracting of CSO-consortia	
	Observation Reporting						
Sub-total							**1,000,000**

Work Plan Matrix 2006-2008
2KEN/06/232/B: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya
ATLAS project: 00051899   ATLAS award: 00044239

Expected Outputs	Key Activities	Monitoring Actions	Success Indicators	Time schedule				Source of Funds	Planned Budget Input Description	Budget Amount US$
				0 6 /1	0 7 /1	0 7 /2	0 8			
Programme Management Unit										
Establishment and running of Programme Management Unit (PMU)	**Recruitment Unit** -Programme Coordinator -Education and Communication Specialist -Finance Officer -Procurement Officer -Administrative Officer	**Recruitment of:** -Feed back from Steering Committee -Feed back from implementing partners -Narrative and financial reports	- 5 staff members for Programme Management Unit recruited and office set up - Steering Committee satisfied with management by the PMU - Donors receive narrative and financial reports in a						Programme Coordinator Education and Communication Specialist Finance Officer Procurement Officer Administrative Officer	180,000 80,000 30,000 30,000 25,000
Effective management of election programme	Office space rented and equipment procured Services to the Steering Committee, effective and transparent procurement, timely monitoring and reporting	-Evaluation report -Audit report	timely manner - Independent evaluation describe programme management as efficient and effective - Final audit report shows no questioned cost and confirmation that all rules and procedures have been followed						Office Rent Furniture 5 Laptops 1 Printer/photocopier Telephones etc. 1 vehicle Driver Running costs Monitoring Evaluation and audit	36,000 10,000 10,000 5,000 1,000 20,000 15,000 30,000 30,000 40,000
Sub-total										**532,000**
	Programme implementation support								Management Services	326,000
TOTAL										**6,846,000**

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Goal 2 Fostering democratic Governance

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: A culture of constitutionalism and enhanced capacity for the promotion and administration of justice and human rights

Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.3. Electoral systems and processes & 2.4 Justice and Human Rights

Partnership Strategy

2KEN/06/232: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya, ATLAS project: 00051899, ATLAS award: 00044239

Programme Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
Electoral Support Programme developed	-Desk research conducted -Stakeholder meeting conducted -Programme document developed and approved -2006-2007 work plan developed and approved	Joint assessment and programme formulation mission form UN Electoral Assistance Division/UNDP BDP Stakeholders workshop to discuss programme	UNDP/ UNDPA	-Programme Development Team (travel and DSA) -Consultants -Facilitation of stakeholder meetings -Salaries for Programme Development team
1. Institutional Capacity Building of the Electoral Commission of Kenya: Efficient and professional management of electoral processes	-Steering Committee approves detailed work plan, detailed budget, and public relation plan -Election result declared within 48 hours -Reduced time in resolving complaints received by ECK -100 percent of polling stations opening and closing on time -Observation reports positively assessing ECK management of elections -Increased public confidence in ECK -Reduced number of complaints from voters, candidates and political parties	Development of detailed work plan with indicators and baseline data, detailed budget, timetable and public relation plan Produce election information materials Training of polling staff Capacity building to speed up transfer of election results If Political Parties Bill is passed by Parliament: Support to the administration of the political parties If Boundary review required: Support to boundary delimitation if required	UNDP/PMU ECK Collaborating Partner: IFES	Retreats Consultants Training sub-contracted Equipment

1

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Goal 2 Fostering democratic Governance

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: A culture of constitutionalism and enhanced capacity for the promotion and administration of justice and human rights

Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.3. Electoral systems and processes & 2.4 Justice and Human Rights

Partnership Strategy

2KEN/06/232: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya, ATLAS project: 00051899, ATLAS award: 00044239

Programme Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
2. Improved participation through voter registration: Disparity between numbers of citizens with IDs and numbers of citizens with voters card reduced	-Demonstrated and measurable increased interest in obtaining voters cards - # of new voters registered between 1 November 2006 and closure of register -% increase in number of registered voters between the ages of 18 – 25, disaggregated by sex	Nationwide media awareness campaign Message development Coordinated media, ECK and civil society awareness campaign Establish collaborative arrangements with Office of Registrar of Persons Support for mobile registration	UNDP/PMU ECK Registrar of Persons	Media campaign (advertisements in media) Awareness raising through CSOs Development Workshop Consultants Training Venue Vehicle to mobile registration
3. Improved participation through voter education	- % Increase in voter turn out - Decrease in electoral bribery -% decrease in the # of voters requiring assistance to vote - Research and mapping of civil society produced - Research on messages, content and materials produced - CSOs providing voter education coordinated and selected through a competitive process - Voter education materials developed - # of people reached through voter education	- Mapping exercise or equivalent research to identify suitable groups to participate with ECK in voter education - Research to identify common themes, messages and modalities - Research, design and publish awareness materials - Develop and implement national media strategy - Train trainers - Establish fair and impartial process for outsourcing of voter education - Pilot moving cinemas	UNDP/PMU ECK Civil Society Organisations	Consultants Material development workshop Media advertisement Sub-contracting of CSOs Printing of materials Vehicle/equipment for moving cinema pilot

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Goal 2 Fostering democratic Governance

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: A culture of constitutionalism and enhanced capacity for the promotion and administration of justice and human rights

Partnership Strategy

Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.3. Electoral systems and processes & 2.4 Justice and Human Rights

2KEN/06/232: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya, ATLAS project: 00051899, ATLAS award: 00044239

Programme Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
4. Capacity Development for Impartial Media Reporting on Electoral Issues: More level playing field demonstrated by compliance with media codes that provide for fair, impartial and accurate media reporting and equitable access to media for political parties	- Code of conduct, ECK guidelines and regulations for state owned media reviewed and adhered to - Improved electoral coverage in terms of balance, accuracy, impartiality and fairness - # regular reporting of monitoring findings by monitoring coalition - % of findings actual and perceived by Kenyans	Review of media codes of conduct Qualitative and quantitative analysis and monitoring of election-related media coverage Targeted professional development training with journalists and broadcasters	UNDP/PMU ECK Media	Meetings Consultants Training venues Training

PROJECT RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK 2006-2008

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Goal 2 Fostering democratic Governance

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: A culture of constitutionalism and enhanced capacity for the promotion and administration of justice and human rights

Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.3. Electoral systems and processes & 2.4 Justice and Human Rights

Partnership Strategy

2KEN/06/232: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya, ATLAS project: 00051899, ATLAS award: 00044239

Programme Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
5. Security, Electoral Violence and Conflict Mitigation	-Public statement by political parties on agreement on standards of conduct	Research on causes and key contributors to election-related violence	UNDP/PMU	Meeting venues
	-High level dialogue between political parties, media and police at national and regional levels take place	National and regional dialogues on security related matters	ECK	Consultants
	-Research on electoral violence published	Support to/training of peace committees	Peace Committees	Training venues
	-Peace committees intervene effectively at local levels	Targeted police training and provision of guidelines on police conduct	Political Parties	Training
	-Training of police undertaken		Media	
	-Instances of election related violence tempered		Police	
	- Early warning of 'hot spots' provided to ECK			

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Goal 2 Fostering democratic Governance

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: A culture of constitutionalism and enhanced capacity for the promotion and administration of justice and human rights

Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.3. Electoral systems and processes & 2.4 Justice and Human Rights

Partnership Strategy

2KEN/06/232: Assistance to the 2007 General Elections in Kenya, ATLAS project: 00051899, ATLAS award: 00044239

Programme Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
6. Domestic Observation: Enhanced effectiveness of domestic observation Domestic observation of elections conducted	- Timely, independent and quality reports - % of the citizens who found the observers/observation effective and credible - % of acceptance of observation reports by political parties, candidates and media	Evaluate capacity of domestic monitoring bodies to lead observation effort Identify coordinating body and other key stakeholders Coordination of domestic observation Mobilisation and training of observers Observation Reporting	UNDP/PMU Civil Society Organisations	Consultants Media advertisement Training Sub-contracting of CSO-consortia
	- ECK's assessment of observation -Observation covers all of Kenya -Coordination process identified and agreed upon by participating organisations -Joint training of observers delivered			

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework: Goal 2 Fostering democratic Governance

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework: A culture of constitutionalism and enhanced capacity for the promotion and administration of justice and human rights

Applicable MYFF Service Line: 2.3. Electoral systems and processes & 2.4 Justice and Human Rights

Partnership Strategy

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Programme Development

Intended Outputs	Output Targets	Indicative Activities	Responsible parties	Inputs
Programme Management Unit: Establishment and running of Programme Management Unit (PMU)	- 5 staff members for Programme Management Unit recruited and office set up - Steering Committee satisfied with management by the PMU - Donors receive narrative and financial reports in a timely manner	Recruitment of: -Programme Coordinator -Education and Communication Specialist -Finance Officer -Procurement Officer -Administrative Officer Office space rented and equipment procured Services to the Steering Committee, effective and transparent procurement, timely monitoring and reporting	UNDP/PMU	Programme Coordinator Education and Communication Specialist Finance Officer Procurement Officer Administrative Officer Office Rent Furniture 5 Laptops 1 Printer/photocopier Telephones etc. 1 vehicle Driver Running costs Monitoring Evaluation and audit
Effective management of election programme	- Independent evaluation describe programme management as efficient and effective - Final audit report shows no questioned cost and confirmation that all rules and procedures have been followed			