United Nations

Kenya Country Office

Host Community Projects in Kenya

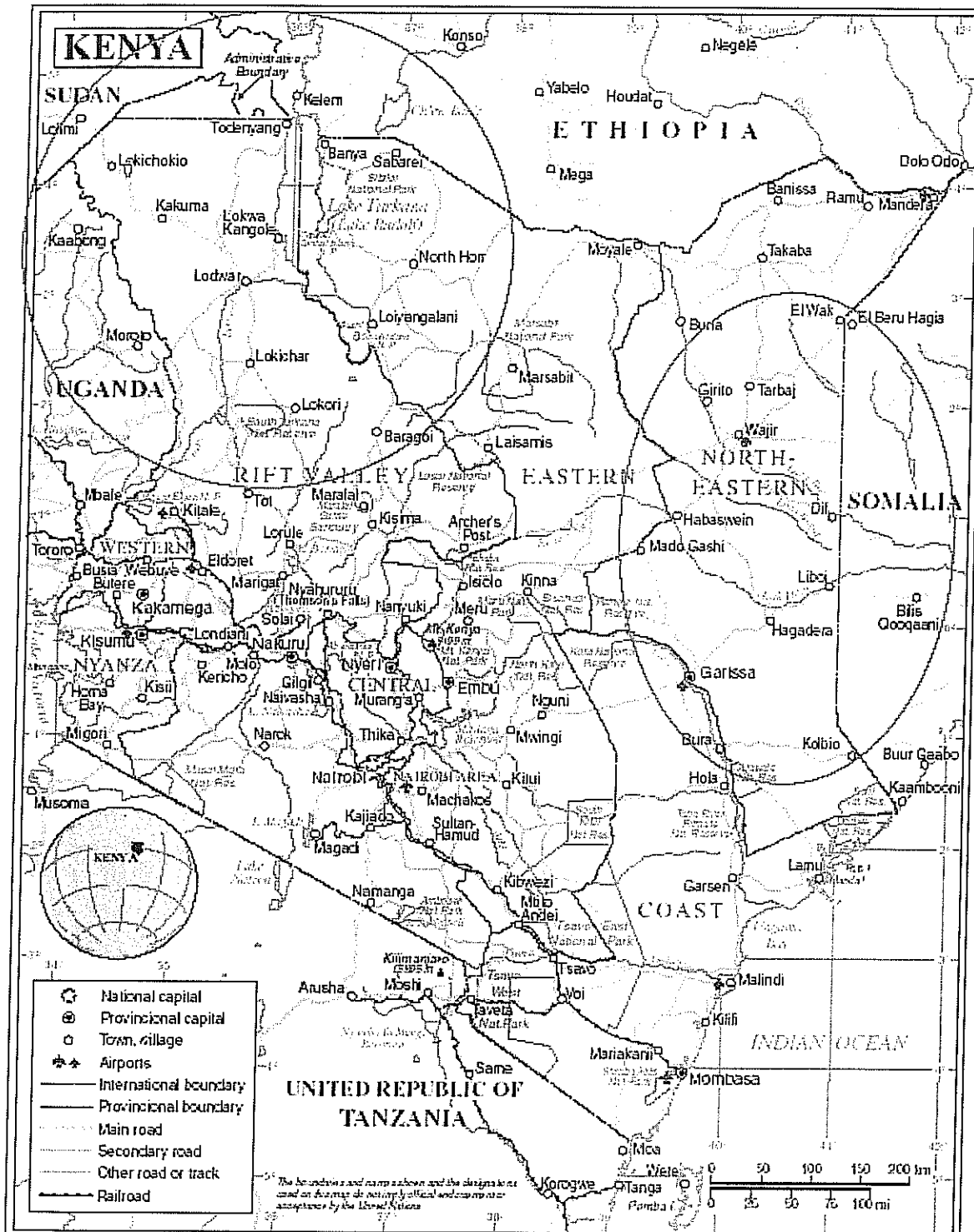**Project Initiation Document (PID)**

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On behalf of:	Signature:	Date:	
Ministry of State for Special Programmes, OP		13/12/2007	Rachel A. Arungah, CBS, Permanent Secretary
UNDP		11/01/2008	Elizabeth Lwanga Resident Representative
UNICEF		17/01/2008	Ms Olivia Yambi, Country Representative
WFP		18/1/08	Burkhard Oberle Country Director
UNHCR		04/01/08	Mr Eddie Gedalof, Country Representative

December 2007-November 2009

List of abbreviations

ALRMP II -   Arid Lands Resource Management Project phase two
AP-   Administration Police
ASAL-   Arid and Semi Arid Lands
AWP-   Annual Work Plan
CBO-   Community Based Organization
CPAP-   Country Program Action Plan
CSOs-   Civil Society Organizations
DMO-   Drought Management Officer
DPCs-   District Peace Committees
GER-   Gender Education Ratio
GoK-   Government of Kenya
HIV/AIDS-   Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ID-   Identity
KCO-   Kenya Country Office
LWF/DWS-   Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service
MOEST-   Ministry of education, Science and Technology
MYFF-   Multi Year Funding Framework
NEX-   National Execution
NFP-   National Focal Point
NGO-   Non Governmental Organization
NSC-   National Steering Committee
OLS-   Operation Lifeline Sudan
OXFAM GB-   Oxfam Great Britain
PEG-   Project Executive Group
PID-   project Initiation Document
PLWHA-   People Living With HIV/AIDS
PRSP-   Poverty reduction Strategy Papers
RECSA-   Regional Centre for Small Arms
RMG-   Results Management Guide
SALW-   Small Arms and Light Weapons
TBD-   To be determined
UN-   United Nations
UNDAF-   United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP-   United Nations Development Program
UNHCR-   United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF-   United Nations Children's Fund
UNV-   United Nations Volunteer
USD-   United States Dollar
WFP-   World Food Programme

KENYA

SUDAN

ETHIOPIA

UGANDA

SOMALIA

WESTERN

NYANZA

RIFT VALLEY

EASTERN

NORTH-EASTERN

CENTRAL

COAST

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

INDIAN OCEAN

Legend:
- ◎ National capital
- ⊕ Provincial capital
- ○ Town, village
- ✈ Airports
- —— International boundary
- —— Provincial boundary
- ···· Main road
- ---- Secondary road
- ---- Other road or track
- —— Railroad

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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Document Properties	
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Conforms to	Current UNDP Management Project norms
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1			
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Purpose

The main objective of this project is to reduce violent conflict and improve the living conditions of the targeted affected population, mitigate the severe effects of the cyclical droughts common in the host community areas through provision of basic social services and security, peace building and community skills in resource management, sustainable livelihoods and support to income generating activities. This will ensure diffusion of tension between the refugees and the host communities and prevent possible escalation of violent conflicts.

This Project Initiation Document (PID) addresses the following fundamental aspects of the Project:

➢ What is the Project aiming to achieve
➢ Why is it important to achieve the stated objectives
➢ What outputs and deliverables will be produced
➢ Who will be involved in managing the Project and what are their roles and responsibilities
➢ How and when the arrangements discussed in the PID will be put into effect

Background

The human security situation in North Western and North Eastern parts of Kenya can best be understood from a regional perspective. Civil unrest in Somalia, Ethiopia and Southern Sudan led to massive influx of refugees into Kenya in 1991, 1992, and 1993, at which time Kenya provided asylum to 420,000 refugees and currently hosts 240,000 refugees. Initially refugees were accommodated in 15 refugee camps. In 1998 those camps were consolidated into four refugee camps, the three Dadaab camps (Ifo, Daghaley and Hagadera) in Garissa District in North Eastern Province and the Kakuma refugee camp located in Turkana District in the North West of the country. Somali refugees comprise the majority of the 141,000 refugees in the Dadaab camps, and the Kakuma camp hosts 65,000 Sudanese, 38,000 Somali, and 4,100 refugees from other countries including Congo, Uganda, Rwanda and Sierra Leone. Currently there is even a new wave of conflict in Somalia creating another refugee influx with a total

of 32,000 new arrivals in Garissa district and over stretching current available space in the three Dadaab camps (Ifo, Daghaley and Hagadera) in Garissa District. It must be noted that the impact of refugees on the host community affects the whole social and economic structure of the communities not only in the periphery of the camps but also the broader territory.

The Districts of Turkana and Garissa are amongst the poorest in Kenya, they are both arid areas, with harsh climatic conditions, erratic rainfall patterns, poor soils, and exposed to frequent droughts and flash floods. The population of Turkana District is estimated at 502,000 people. 59 per cent of the population do not have access to safe drinking water, 75 per cent do not have access to basic health facilities, and global acute malnutrition rates for children under five exceeds 20 percent in most areas.[1]

The host community in Turkana district is characterised by widespread poverty, with absolute poverty at 74%[2]; high level of dependency on relief food and scarcity of water supply both for livestock and human consumption. Since the establishment of the refugee camp in 1992 adjacent to Kakuma town, there has been an increase in rural-urban migration in search of food, employment and other services in the camp. This has resulted in increased urban destitution, family separation, child labour, and increased petty crimes, resulting in an overall break down of the social fabric[3]. The presence of the camp resulted in an increase in population density in the area surrounding the camp. For example the population of Kakuma town grew form 5000 in 1991 to approximately 40,000 by the year 2000.[4] The increased feeling of marginalization amongst Turkana people in Kakuma and Oropoi compounds the problem. The community views the international agencies with wariness, and believes that the refugees are leading a better life than they are, characterized by their adequate access to social services. Hostilities, latent and violent conflicts often characterize the relationship between the two communities.

Lokichogio town also located in Turkana District, bordering Southern Sudan hosts the Operation Lifeline Sudan camp, which was established in 1989, to support emergency operations in Southern Sudan. The host community in this border town however has not benefited from the presence of the OLS camp in Lokichogio and development initiatives aimed at the local population in Lokichogio have been limited in scope.

In Lokichokio the host community feels that it has not benefited from the presence of the OLS. The majority of the conflicts between the two communities involve competition over limited local resources, especially water, firewood and wild vegetables. Although the refugees are provided with most of these commodities, the allocation is insufficient and the shortfall is complemented from sources shared with the host community, exacerbating tension

The proliferation of small arms in the Kakuma refugee camp neighbourhood has led to regular highway banditry attacks (one case monthly)[5] which leads to injuries and loss of lives. Banditry attacks are also reported in the camp once every two months leading to increased feeling of insecurity amongst the refugees and host communities. An overwhelming 80% of refugees perceive members of the host community as bandits. This is despite evidence establishing that some bandits are from within the refugee community itself.

The security of these populations particularly in Turkana is compromised by violent cross border conflicts, resulting in the loss of life, damage to property and internal displacement. Some of the root causes of the cross-border conflicts include: few economic alternatives to livestock keeping; inadequate infrastructure such as roads and markets to enable interaction with neighbouring communities; the availability of automatic weapons from Sudan and Somalia; unpredictable weather conditions leading to food insecurity, necessitating migration for water and pasture; weakened traditional community sanctions on theft of cattle; and finally high bride prices, amounting to up to 200 cattle in some communities, encouraging raiding among the youth. The easy access to small arms, flowing across porous borders has also increased insecurity.

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[1] Protracted, Relief and Recovery Operation Kenya, WFP, 2005, p.4
[2] Turkana Development Plan 2002-08, p. 9
[3] Turkana Baseline Survey Report, LWF/DWS, 2003
[4] A. Jamal, Minimal standards and essential needs in a protracted refugee situation: A review of the UNHCR Program in Kakuma, Kenya, UNHCR, Geneva, 2000, p.28
[5] LWF/DWS monthly security updates, 2005

6

The population of Garissa is 479,000. 21 per cent of the population do not have access to safe drinking water, 89 per cent do not have access to basic health facilities and about 17 per cent of children under five are underweight.[6] The population around Dadaab refugee camp also increased as a result of the presence of the camp, as people searched for employment opportunities, and hoped to obtain goods and services that were provided to the refugees. The population grew from 800 in 1992 to 18,000 in 2002.[7] In Dadaab, the refugee population has placed considerable strain on the fragile environment. It is estimated that around the Dadaab camp alone over 500 hectare are damaged each year, after ten years only 555 hectares of green belt have been established, representing around 10% of what would be needed to halt environmental degradation.[8]

The easy access to small arms, flowing across porous borders has also increased insecurity. There are three main routes for the movement of small arms into the border areas. The first and most commonly used route is that into the Karamoja region in Uganda from Sudan. The second is the north-eastern route into Kenya from Somalia and the third is the route from Sudan into Lokichogio in Kenya.

Peace agreements for Somalia and Sudan were signed on January 29th 2004 and January 9th 2005 respectively. However, the peace is fragile in the absence of guaranteed security. Despite peace agreements in Somalia and Sudan the immediate large scale repatriation of refugees is proving difficult as the provision of basic social services in Southern Sudan and Somalia is lacking.

Limited access to education, low participation rates, and low completion/high drop out rates still remain the biggest challenges in these regions. In Turkana District where Kakuma refugee camp is, the GER was 34.9% (40% boys, 29.9% girls) while in Garissa District which hosts Dadaab refugee camps the GER was 24.9% (30.6% boys, 18.2% girls) making it the district with the lowest GER for girls after Wajir district that has a girls GER of 10.8%[9]. Gender disparities, shortage of teaching staff, nomadic lifestyles and poor management/governance of education have added to marginalization of the communities. Most schools both in the camp and outside have yet to put a structured support for girl's retention in school.

The local communities have demonstrated an interest in making a step forward to improve their living standards by actively engaging in ongoing projects that address peace and conflict resolution in the neighboring refugee camps. In building partnership with civil society organizations, the Government of Kenya has also initiated a community driven development projects with community groups, incorporating capacity building processes for collective action, decision making, leadership and social cohesion to solve problems affecting respective communities. The foundation already laid is a spring board for increasing the probability of success of this project.

General insecurity and conflict occur as a result of the attention given by aid agencies largely to the refugees, and the perceived disparity in living standards has caused tension between the refugees and host community. Until the time plans for large-scale repatriation are operationalized and agencies servicing the refugee population in Kakuma and Dadaab close their refugee programs, which, at this stage cannot be determined, the raison d'etre for the host community projects remains. The justification for the host community projects was and still is to mitigate tension between the refugee and host communities, to improve security in Kakuma, Lokichokio and Dadaab and to improve living standards for the host community.

The priorities of national authorities and UN Country Team have been based on discussions held with communities in the regions, quarterly early warning reports from Arid Lands Resource Management Programme of the Department of Special Programmes in Office of the President and community survey reports prepared by Central Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning and National Development from arid and semi-arid districts. Priorities identified for intervention are: water supply, education, health, rural road network and capacity building for conflict resolution and peace building

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[6] Protracted, Relief and Recovery Operation Kenya, WFP, 2005, p.4
[7] J. Crisp, No Solutions in Sight. The Problem of Protracted Refugee Situations in Africa. The Centre for Comparative Immigration Studies, Working Paper No 68, December 2002, p.7
[8] Identifying Gaps in Protection Capacity, UNHCR, 2005, p.11
[9] Education Statistics and Indicators Report, MOEST, 2004

These priorities are captured in the 2004 – 2008 Country Program Action Plan (CPAP) signed between the Government of Kenya and UNDP. One of the outputs of the CPAP is to 'Provide assistance to host communities around refugee and humanitarian camps in Lokichokio, Kakuma and Dadaab focusing on provision of basic social services, security, peace-building and community skills in natural resource management and income generation.'[10] Monitoring and evaluations missions have continued to take place since, on a quarterly basis and the views of the community have informed the priorities articulated in this concept note.

The Government and United Nations agencies commitment to carry forward the implementation of the identified priorities is contained in the Government's Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (2004)-this is Kenya's equivalent of PRSP, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands development Policy Paper (2004) and the UNs Development Assistance Framework (2004-2008). UNDAF the National Authorities Development Papers recognise the challenges of insecurity as a result of hosting large refugee populations emanating from 'regional conflicts which have had adverse impacts on security and indeed the economy of Kenya, with refugees from neighbouring countries continuing to strain available resources and posing a security threat due to the proliferation of fire arms.'[11]

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2004-2008 echoes similar sentiments, 'The burden of hosting a large number of refugees, for over a decade has led to the proliferation of small arms, crime, drug trafficking, conflict between the refugee and host community populations and environmental damage. As a result there have been regional efforts aimed to combat arms and drug trafficking, however the problem persists.'[12]

Through the inter agency joint programming, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP are already working together in joint programmes for contingency planning and capacity building for local authorities in ASAL districts of which the three projects sites fall. In the current process of this project design and formulation, the three UN agencies have been working together through the leadership of UNDP to facilitate finalization of this proposal.

Project Definition

a) Goals and project Objectives

Main objective: To reduce violent conflict and improve the living conditions of the targeted affected population, mitigate the severe effects of the cyclical drought common in areas where the host communities through provision of basic social services and security, peace building and community skills in resource management, and support to income generating activities. This will ensure diffusion of tension between the refugees and the host communities and prevent possible escalation of violent conflicts.

In detail, the project aims to achieve the following ten (10) general objectives: To improve environmental sustainability through community capacity building on environmental issues, partnership building and establishment of green belts in the denuded areas around the refugee camps.
- o To ensure good hygiene and sanitation by community members by creating awareness on hygiene and sanitation, availing water to community settlements and establishing related infrastructure.
- o To improve their learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls through construction of relevant school infrastructure and services training.
- o To improve access to clean and safe water for domestic and livestock use by strengthening the capacity of water service providers, sinking of boreholes and water pans, construction of rock catchments and purchasing of water equipment such as generator sets (gensets), submersible pumps and water pipes.
- o To ensure food security in drought stricken communities by supporting food production techniques that utilize sustainable micro irrigation and water harvesting technologies.

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[10] Country Program Action Plan 2004-2008, Government of Kenya and United Nations Development Program, p.27
[11] Government of Kenya, Interim, Poverty Reduction Strategy 2000-2003, p.33
[12] The United Nations Country Team, United Nations Development Assistance Framework, UNDAF, 2004-2008, Nairobi, June 2004, p. 12

- To increase livelihood opportunities for youth and women through training in Participatory Integrated Community Development and availing Small Enterprise Development funds for Micro and Small Enterprise Schemes.
- To improve accommodation facilities for Loki AP and regular police by completing the line units constructed in the previous phase of the host community project.
- To enhance delivery of health services by improving facilities in selected health centres.
- To build the capacity of local CSOs to undertake sustainable development and environmental management through training of Community Development Committees and opinion leaders in the target communities.
- To improve the socio-economic situation of disabled and PLWHA community members through training and providing Small Enterprise Development funds for Micro and Small Enterprise Schemes.

Project Scope and Exclusions

The scope of this project is to avail resources and opportunities that are at the centre of conflicts between the refugees and host communities in Garissa and Turkana Districts. The overall outcomes are neutralization of the inequalities that exist between the two communities for peaceful co-existence, mitigation against the socio-economic upshots of massive population intrusion and the effects of cyclic droughts common in the two districts.

Defined Method of Approach

The approach of the project is carry out a combination of activities to improve health, increase education opportunities especially for girls, enhance security, ensure availability of safe drinking water and increase livelihood opportunities for youth and women to set pace for sustainable development, community recovery and cushion the host communities against the social-economic burden of hosting large numbers of refugees and the subsequent population explosions in the periphery of the camps and nearby towns.

Project Deliverables

- Peaceful coexistence among the communities in the Karamoja cluster, maintenance of peace and achievement of sustainable development.
- Improved environmental sustainability
- Good hygiene and sanitation by community members achieved
- Improved learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls
- Improved access to clean and safe water for domestic and livestock use
- Food production through utilization of micro irrigation and water harvesting technologies enhanced
- Increased livelihood opportunities for youth and women
- Improved accommodation facilities for Loki AP and regular police.
- Delivery of health services enhanced
- capacity of local CSOs to undertake sustainable development and environmental management built
- Improved socio-economic situation of disabled and PLWHA community members

Constraints

- Increased civil instability in Uganda, Southern Sudan and Ethiopia continues to cause external human displacement with many of the displaced finding their way to the refugee camps in Kenya. This has lead to reduced resource allocation in the camps forcing the refugees to supplement their needs using community resources.
- Increase in the number of droughts and floods during the last decade have diminished community resources tremendously thereby compromising their ability to recover and the possibility for future climatic instability due to climate change. This call for increased resource allocation to measure up to the level of need and set pace for sustainable resurgence.
- Harsh and unpredictable weather patterns common in the two districts continues to reverse the gains made in establishing food security and poverty reduction structures thereby affecting the overall development framework and increasing community vulnerability.

- The remnants of Host Community – Refugee animosity are a source of threat and a potential source of tensions and conflicts between the two communities.
- Unchecked proliferation of SALW across the porous Kenyan borders combined with inadequate public security from the state continues to fuel community violence in pastoral communities and the refugees are not exception.
- Delayed disbursement of funds will definitely lead to deference of project work activities thereby delayed achievement of project deliverables.

Assumptions

- The current partnership of GoK and UNDP will be maintained through out the project tenure.
- The civil instability in East and Central Africa will ease up and the affected countries will progressively gain stability thereby reducing the number if internally and externally displaced persons seeking asylum.

Project Benefits (Business Case)

- Peace and stability in the Karamoja cluster has been elusive due to easy availability of small arms and conflicts. This project aims to minimise the tensions between the various communities and create a culture of peace to give way to sustainable development.
- An environment that will be able to support the communities living in the target districts sustainably.
- Adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities for community members living in the periphery of the refugee camps
- Better enrolment and better academic performance for girls.
- Clean and safe water for domestic and livestock use available to host communities
- Food security through utilization of micro irrigation and water harvesting technologies
- Women and youth get opportunities for livelihood improvement
- Better accommodation facilities for Loki AP and regular police
- Better health services at Kalobeyei Health Centre on Turkana district.
- Adequate capacity for local CSOs to undertake sustainable development and environmental management.
- Better socio-economic situation of disabled and PLWHA community members

Project Organization Structure

Project Executive Group

The UNDP Kenya Country Office will provide Project Assurance based on the project execution modality agreed in the CPAP, and in close collaboration with ALRMP II to provide technical guidance, monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities.

Project Management Team

Arid Lands Resource Management Project II: ALRMP II is a project under the Ministry of State for Special Programs, Office of the President and has been involved in implementation of the Host Community Disaster Mitigation Project since its inception. ALRMP II is responsible for enhancing food security, social service delivery and reducing livelihood vulnerability in drought prone arid and semi-arid in Kenya through People Driven Development. ALRMP II will provide the overall policy guide to the implementation of the project activities that fall under UNDP. Other members of the management team will be UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF.

Project Executive Group: This PEG is composed on ARLMP II (Chair), UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR and UNDP, and meets every quarter.
1. Overall direction and guidance for the Project
2. Monitor and control progress
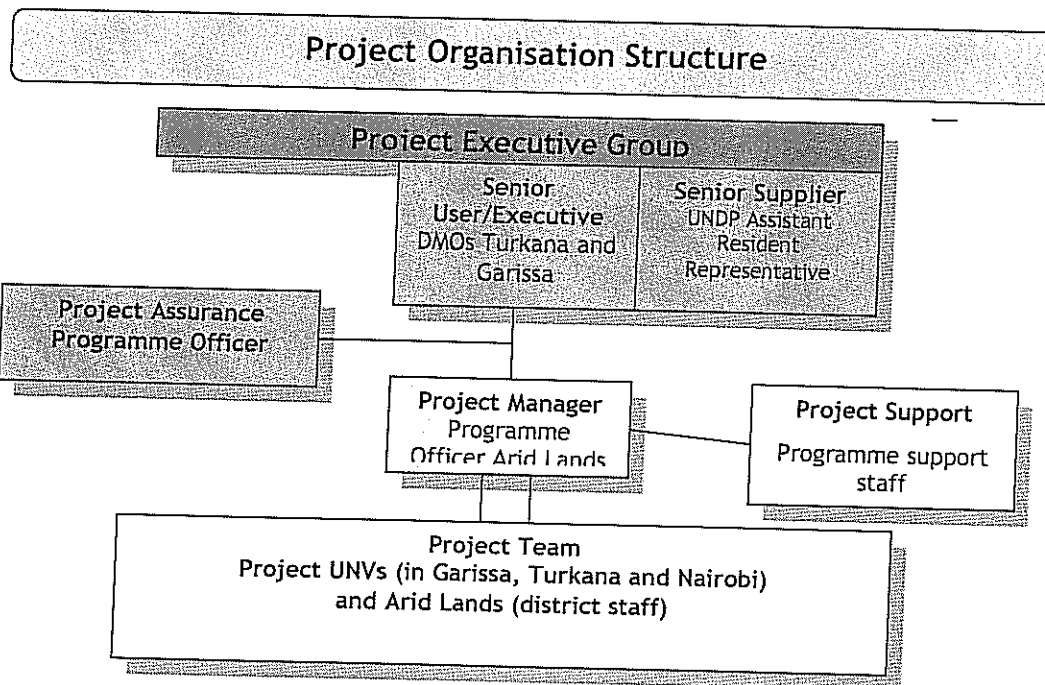3. Review of each completed stage

4. Commitment of project resources (as required)
5. Delivery of Project results and objectives

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

Project Manager
1. Produce the Project Initiation Document (PID)
2. Day-to-day management of the Project
3. Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning, and control of the project
4. Reporting progress through regular updates (e.g. meeting, email briefing, etc.)
5. Responsible for project monitoring through the maintenance and update of the on-line Tracker (RMG Implementation Toolkit)
6. Delivery of the projects outputs as outlined in the Project Initiation Document (PID).

Project Organisation Structure

Project Executive Group

| Senior User/Executive DMOs Turkana and Garissa | Senior Supplier UNDP Assistant Resident Representative |

Project Assurance
Programme Officer

Project Manager
Programme
Officer Arid Lands

Project Support
Programme support staff

Project Team
Project UNVs (in Garissa, Turkana and Nairobi)
and Arid Lands (district staff)

The vision of the partnership

1. Coordination of programme activities at national level involving UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP and Government and the district level involving key government departments and NGOs while at the community level involving CBOs, Divisional and location authorities, community leaders and the community.
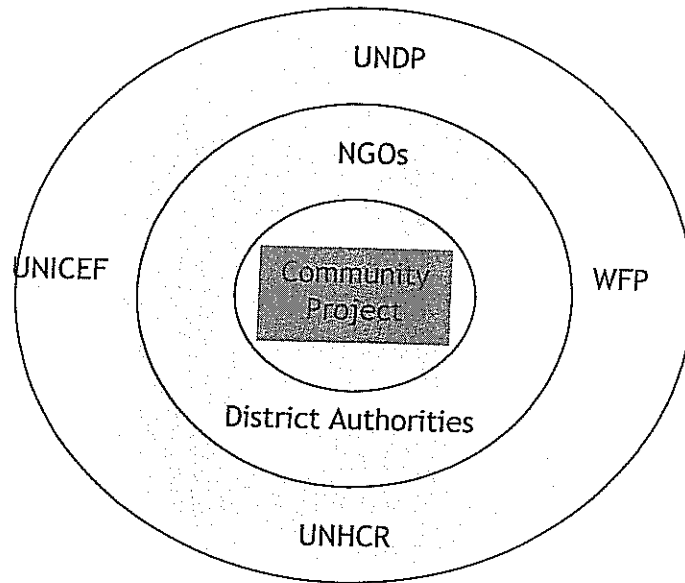
2. A continuous collaborative process with project community as the epicenter of operations
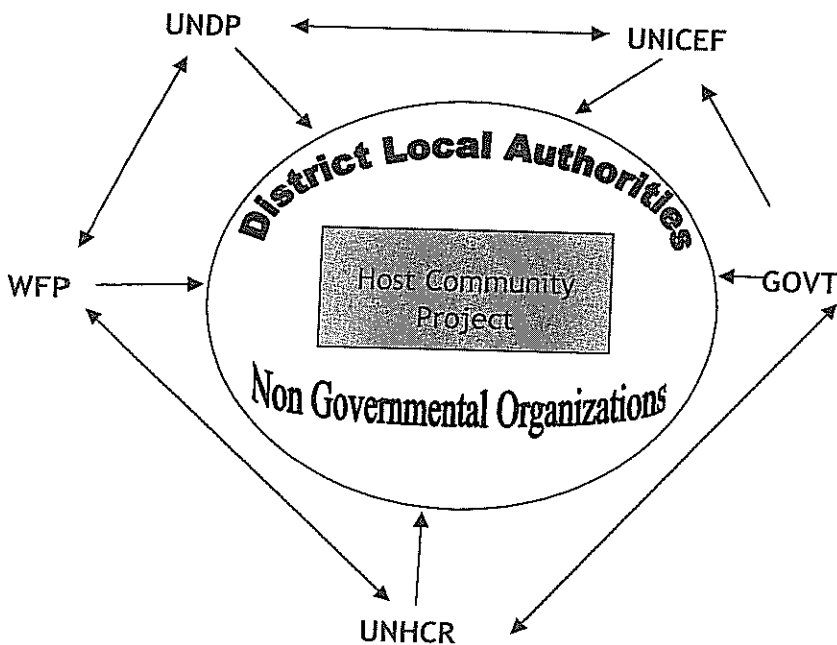
The coordination mechanism will operate under the following principles as agreed by the key stake holders:

1 UNDP and UN agencies and the Government recognize and reaffirm the principles of Harmonization and Coordination which provide a basis for strengthened governance and improved efficiency and effectiveness through harmonized approaches.

2 The UN agencies and the Government are committed to work hand-in-hand with all relevant stakeholders in order to create and enhance ownership and partnership, and to ensure the sustainability of the various human security and basic social service programs and interventions.

3 The participating agencies and partners agree that special attention should be given to mainstreaming gender and human rights approaches in the implementation of targeted interventions.

4 The programme implementation and management will encompass joint review/appraisal by all the key stake

Currently in Kenya UNDP is providing support to 9 Millennium districts, two of which are Garissa and Turkana districts where the project is situated. Through the UNDP long term planning with the district authorities which will including support to development of district development plans and UNDP support to Millennium districts of Garissa and Turkana a coordination mechanism will be established to enhance medium and long term planning for the two district. A district level coordination mechanism will be established to be chaired by the District Development Officer with a district steering committee compost of Arid Lands Resource Management representative, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR representatives in the district, District Education Officer, Medical Officer of Health. Other representatives will be drawn from NGOs and Community based organizations and religious and women representatives at the district level. The steering committee will be responsible for supervising project implementation activities and ensuring that project narrative reports and district level joint monitoring missions are carried out on a monthly basis.

Communication Plan

	Stakeholder Group	Information Required	Information Provider	Frequency	Method
A.	UNDP Country Office	Project progress stage by stage Resources utilization Communication on tools that will help achieving results Achievement of results. Lessons learned from the previous Host Community Disaster Mitigation Projects	Project Manager	Quarterly	Review meetings Progress reports • Financial reports • Mission back to office reports
B.	Project board	1. Tolerance levels 2. Project logs and reports	• Project Manager	• At the start of the project • Monthly	• Monthly Project briefs and meetings.
		Reviews and control	• Project manager	• Continuous through out the project period	• Meetings Field visits
C.	ALRMP II	1. Progress on project implementation of delegated deliverables	• Project Manager	• Continuous	• Implementation and completion reports

Project Support

Project support will be provided by the relevant support staff from the portfolios.

Tolerances

An overall stage tolerance of plus/minus 10% on approved stage budget and plus/minus 2 weeks on stage schedule will be allowed.

If these tolerance levels are forecast to be exceeded, the Project Executive Group will be immediately notified, and corrective action will be taken as required.

Project Controls

The Project will be reviewed at significant management points by the Project Executive Group.

The Project will also be reviewed by the PEG at the end of each quarter to ensure that all project deliverables were completed and in order to review lessons learned.

Responsibility for all day-to-day controls will rest with the Project Managers. Overall responsibility for the successful delivery of the project will rest with the Executive member of the PEG

Annex 1: Initial Project Work Plan

Initial Project Work Plan

Plan Description

The project work plan is dynamic by nature and will be subject to revision at the end of each management stage.

The Project should start in ~~January~~ *December* 2007 and should have duration of 2 years.

Year	Output	Time Frame	Responsibility
2007 / 2008	1. Armed violence and conflicts reduced in the Karamoja cluster and Western Kenya border to pave way for peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in the region.	December 2007 – November 2008	UNDP, ALRMP II
	2. Project efficiently and effectively managed	December 2007 – November 2008	UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, OP
	3. Hygiene and sanitation and access to safe drinking water improved among the host communities.	Jan – Sep 2008	UNDP/ALRMP II UNICEF
	4. Improved learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls.	December 2007 - November 2008	UNICEF
	5. Improved food production through capacity building, environmental conservation, utilization of dry land farming techniques and water harvesting technologies; and at least 30% of community leaders are skilled in management of participatory processes of development	December 2007 - November 2008	UNDP/ALRMP II, WFP, UNHCR
2008 / 2009	1. Armed violence and conflicts reduced in the Karamoja cluster and Western Kenya border to pave way for peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in the region.	December 2008 – November 2009	UNDP, ALRMP II
	2. Project efficiently and effectively managed	December 2008 – November 2009	UNDP
	3. Hygiene and sanitation and access to safe drinking water improved among the host communities.	Jan – Sep 2009	UNDP/ALRMP II
	4. Improved learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls.	December 2008 - November 2009	UNICEF
	5. Improved food production through capacity building, environmental conservation, utilization of dry land farming techniques and water harvesting technologies; and at least an additional 30% of community leaders are skilled in management of participatory processes of development	December 2008 - November 2009	UNDP/ALRMP II, WFP, UNHCR

Output	Input	Total (USD)
1. Armed violence and conflicts reduced in the Karamoja cluster and Western Kenya border to pave way for peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in the region.	Contractual services, workshop expenses, logistics, assets and asset maintenance	239,168

2. Project efficiently and effectively managed	Logistics, UNV remunerations, contractual services.	516,057
3. Hygiene and sanitation and access to safe drinking water improved among the host communities.	Contractual services, logistics	193,080
4. Improved learning environment for increased enrolment and better academic performance especially for girls.	Contractual services, logistics, facilitation for training, supplies	276,300
5. Improved food production through capacity building, environmental conservation, utilization of dry land farming techniques and water harvesting technologies; and at least 30% of community leaders are skilled in management of participatory processes of development	Contractual services, logistics, training costs	792,320
Total		2,016,925

Annex 2: Project Risk Log
Project Risk Log:

#	Description	Category	Impact Probability	Countermeasures	Owner	Author	Date Identified	Last Update	Status
1	Cancellation of mass repatriation of Sudanese, Ethiopian and Somali refugees means that the status quo and pressure within the camps and host communities might persist or worsen making the interventions more fragile and demanding	Public/human security	I = 1 P = 2	Partnership building between relevant agencies, civil society and NGOs to magnify the level of intervention.	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	13 April 2007		
2	Delayed disbursement of funds.	Management Human factor	I = 4 P =1	Channeling the released funds through a non fiscal account at ALRMP II for speedy cash transfer to undertake deliverables at district level.	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	13 April 2007		
3	Delays in executing of delegated activities might affect the overall delivery of outputs.	Combination of different factors	I = 3,5 P = 2	Timely transfer of funds Approving realistic and deliverable quarterly work plans	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	13 April 2007		
4	Escalation of civil instability especially across the borders of the country could lead to increased refugee influx whereby overwhelming the capacity of the existing refugee camps and increasing demand for community resources such as water and vegetation.	Political – regional factors	I = 3 P = 2,5	Partnership building between relevant agencies, civil society and NGOs.	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	13 April 2007		

#	Risk	Type	Rating	Mitigation	Responsible	Date
5	Risk of prolonged droughts often resulting in loss of resources at the centre of pastoralists' survival will cause resource competition between the refugees and the host communities thereby reducing the impact of the project.	Resource based conflict	I = 3 P = 2,5	Availing of resources such as water and pasture.	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	
6	Risk of climate change and harsh unpredictable weather conditions could cause delays in implementation of infrastructural aspects in the project and potentially jeopardise income generating activities.			Establish flexible timelines for infrastructural activities and build adaptive capacity to address livelihoods through diverse income generating strategies.	David Mwenda, Camilla Aschjem	13 April 2007

Budget Summary

Objective	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TOTAL INPUT (US$)	Phase I 2007/8	Phase II 200/9/10
		Total	**Phase 1**	**Phase 2**
Objective				
Objective 1 - To build partnership and empower local communities to consolidate peace in their communities for development within the next 2 years	UNDP, ALRMP			
Objective 1 sub-total		239,168	177,668	61,500
Objective 2 - To increase use of clean, safe and sustainable water supply systems for households, schools and health centers covering 70% of the population within a period of one year	~~UNICEF~~ UNDP, ALRMP			
Objective 2 sub-total		193,080	76,000	117,080
Objective 3 - To increase school enrolment, retention of girls by 30% and improve academic performance by year 2008 in the target population.	UNICEF			
Objective 3 sub-total		276,300	168,700	107,600
Objective 4 - To improve food security in the target population by 50% by 2008	WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, ALRMP			
Objective 4 sub-total		792,320	495,260	297,060

Project Support

	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	TOTAL BUDGET (US$)	Phase I 2007/8	Phase II 2009/10
To provide effective project support in order to achieve 100% delivery, performance and accountability - efficient project support, monitoring and reporting	Implementing Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and Office of the President			
1 International Specialist and 1 National UNV to back stop the project to be based at UNDP in Nairobi		375,000	190,000	185,000
		300,000	150,000	150,000
Evaluation of UNDP and LWF peace building efforts between the host community and the refugees (2003-2005)		5,000	5,000	

Quarterly inter-agency assessment missions to the field (DSA, fuel and flights for 6 people for 10 days for 8 missions)		60,000	30,000	30,000
Documentation of best practices (production of brochures and a video on best practices)		10,000	5,000	5,000
Project Support Sub-Total		375,000	190,000	185,000

Project Management	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY			
To provide effective project management in order to achieve 100% delivery, performance and accountability - efficient project management	Implementing Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, WFP			
WFP cost of administration (7%)		141,057	83,555	57,502
UNICEF cost of administration (7%)		14,834	8,810	6,024
UNDP management fee for the pass through modality (1%)		32,857	17,129	15,728
UNDP cost of administration (7%)		9,746	6,021	3,725
UNHCR cost of administration (7%)		68,220	42,145	26,075
		15,400	9,450	5,950
Project Management Sub-Total		141,057	83,555	57,502
Grand Total		2,016,925	1,191,183	825,742

Agency Resource Allocation

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY		Total	Phase 1	Phase 2
UNDP				
UNICEF		974,568	602,068	372,500
UNHCR		469,380	244,700	224,680
WFP		220,000	135,000	85,000
Total		211,920	125,860	86,060
		1,875,868	1,107,628	768,240