PROGRAMME DOCUMENT
Country: Kenya

Project Title: Enhancing Stabilization and Resilience of Communities affected by Violent Conflict and Disasters

SIGNATURE PAGE

UNDAF Outcome(s):	Systems for community security and resilience: By 2018, counties and communities are able to anticipate, prevent and respond effectively to disasters and emergencies
Expected CPD (Community Programme Document) Output(s): *(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPD)*	1. Institutional capacity in place to implement and monitor gender- and human rights-sensitive disaster risk management, peace-building, conflict prevention and community security policies, strategies and plans 2. Coordination mechanisms, preparedness, early warning and timely response and recovery systems operational at national, county and community levels
Expected Output(s): (of this Programme)	1. Capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced. / Responsive county and local governments strengthened 2. Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation) 3. Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased 4. Effective project management and implementation
Responsible Party:	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
Implementing Partner:	International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC)

Programme Period:	March 2016 – March 2017	**Total resources required:**	USD 550,000
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): Outcome 5		**Total allocated resources:**	USD 550,000

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		    o Government of Japan: USD550,000
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Start date:	March 2016	**Unfunded budget:** _____	
End Date	March 2017		
LPAC Meeting Date	13 April 2016	**In-kind Contributions:**	
Management Arrangements:	NIM		

Agreed by:

On behalf of	Signature	Date	Name/Title
The National Treasury		16/5/16	Mr. Henry Rotich Cabinet Secretary
UNDP Kenya		27 April 2016	Maria- Threase Keating Country Director

Brief Description

Kenya's vulnerability to radicalisation is made complex by the exposure to disasters. Kenya and Eastern Africa region in general is prone to disasters especially droughts and floods, which have over time have increased in frequency and intensity contributing to depletion of natural resources and destruction of livelihoods for the already poor communities. This has had huge negative impacts on the communities, deepening vulnerabilities and poverty levels creating favourable conditions for increased inter-communal conflict as well as radicalization exacerbating insecurity in the region.

The project is designed to enhance stability and resilience of approximately 300,000 communities' members affected by violent conflict and disasters in Kenya. This will be achieved through interventions designed to reduce key drivers of violent conflict and disasters as well as increase community awareness and capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response, thereby building resilience and enhancing stability in the communities. Specifically, the project will focus on 3 key outputs areas viz:

    i.   Capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced. / Responsive county and local governments strengthened

    ii.   Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation)

    iii.   Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased

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I.   SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Kenya is on the threshold of a new development era with increasing economic growth supported by major democratic reforms heralded by the 2010 Constitution. The Constitution establishes a devolved governance structure with 47 counties and seeks to address imbalances that have hindered development in the past as well as expand opportunities for all Kenyans to participate in and contribute to the country's development agenda. In 2014, Kenya successfully graduated from low income to lower middle-income status with a slight increase in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 4.6% in 2012 to 5.4% in 2013[1].

Similar to many countries in Africa, agriculture forms the mainstay of Kenya's economy and is a major source of livelihoods, directly contributing 26% of the GDP annually, and another 25% indirectly[2]. It also provides more than 18% of formal employment and 70% of informal employment in the rural areas[3]. Agriculture however is a fragile sector largely due the nature of land. Kenya's landmass is over 80% Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASALs). The ASALs is home to an estimated 14 million people constituting 36% of the population. Key livelihoods sources such as pastoralism, agro-pastoralism and agriculture especially in the ASALs, are challenged by regular droughts floods and conflict.

Population growth leading to land overuse is contributing to diminishing rangeland reserves, environmental degradation, and resource-based violent conflicts. In addition, the ASALs has suffered historical neglect in terms of public investment.[4] It has limited basic service delivery and underdeveloped public infrastructure (irrigation, water storage, safe roads, schools and hospitals) compared to other regions in the country.

Despite its graduation to a lower middle income status, the country's human development index (HDI) is 0.535, far lower than the global average of 0.702[5]. Nearly half of the population (over 43.4%) lives on less than US$1.25 per day while 47.8% live in multi-dimensional poverty[6]. Women, youth, and children constitute the dominant demography of poverty. Unemployment and underemployment among women and youths account for more than 61% of the unemployed, a situation that exacerbates their vulnerability to disasters and conflicts.[7] Youth unemployment is of particular concern given the high levels of urban crime and violence largely linked to the proliferation of militia groups and as well small arms trafficked mainly from war-torn neighbouring countries.

1.2   Climate and Disaster Trends

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[1] Economic Survey, 2014
[2] Economic Survey, 2014
[3] Agriculture Sector Development Strategy 2010-2020
[4] The northern Kenya marginal lands were left out of the economic development agenda through legal notice 65 of 1975 that prioritized development in higher potential areas. The policy was designed to provide quick wins for the young government.
[5] Human Development Report 2014
[6] Human Development Report 2013 (Kenya HDR)
[7] Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KHDR) 2014

Kenya's disaster landscape is characterised by various natural hazards, the most common being droughts and floods. Droughts are becoming frequent and prolonged as rainfall patterns become erratic and unreliable in both space and time. Previously, droughts were experienced every 10 years in the country. Now, recent reports indicate that the drought cycle has reduced significantly to between 2 to 5 years. According to the International Database on Disasters (EM-DAT), Kenya recorded a total of 116 disaster events between the period 2000-2012, which included droughts, epidemics, floods, and landslides. Annually, an estimated 2 to 3 million Kenyans are affected by climate related and man-made disasters that disrupt livelihoods, intensify food insecurity, increases malnutrition and roll back human development gains. Climate variability and change leading to rising temperature is considered one of the major contributing factors for the worsening conditions.

In addition to drought, Kenya is also exposed to regular flooding. Annually, the country experiences floods with varying degrees of magnitude and impact, costing the government and development partners millions of dollars in reconstruction and recovery. Perennial floods following heavy rains affect low lying regions of the country's five drainage basins. Specific areas which experience severe floods almost on annual basis are Nyanza (Kano plains, Nyakach area, Rachuonyo and Migori), Western (Budalangi), Coast (Kilifi, Kwale and the Tana River Basin), North Eastern (Garissa, Wajir, and Ijara) as well as the urban areas (Nairobi, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kisumu). Floods occur due to natural factors like flash floods and river floods as well as due to human manipulation of watersheds, drainage basins and flood plains. In some cases, floods have occurred in the river basins even with normal rains because of excess surface water runoff occasioned by deforestation, land degradation upstream and siltation of the major rivers.

While floods are more geographically limited and affect a smaller proportion of the population in comparison to drought, the damages and losses resulting from it are relatively huge. Floods damage infrastructure including those supporting livelihoods such as irrigation schemes, roads, markets and water facilities. This escalates environmental degradation, disrupts social economic activities, including schools as well as increases the risk of water borne disease outbreaks. Furthermore, heavy rains and floods often trigger landslides in some parts of the country causing further suffering for communities at risk.

The increased frequency of droughts and floods has severely weakened the adaptive and recovery capacities of communities across many parts of the country. For many households, there simply is not enough time to rebuild their assets before the next drought, flood, or conflict strikes. According to the Socio-Economic Atlas of Kenya, ASAL counties are far below the poverty line. Poverty conditions are particularly critical in Kwale, Mandera, Wajir, Kilifi, Turkana, Marsabit and Tana River.[8] In Turkana County, for example, an estimated 87.5% of the population live below the absolute poverty line.

1.3   Peace and Security Dynamics / Conflict Trends

Kenya's peace and security landscape is characterised by a myriad of conflict drivers such as ethno-political completion for power, poverty, youth unemployment, crime, terrorism recruitment of vulnerable youth into militia groups and criminality and proliferation of small arms and light weapons among others. The situation is compounded political instability in neighbouring Somalia, South Sudan, and DRC, which present a fertile opportunity for the illicit flow of light arms and small weapons.

The state of community security especially in the borderland ASAL counties and selected urban areas is worrisome. Community insecurity in these areas is attributed to a several factors including limited State presence and poor

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[8] Devolution and Planning Cabinet Secretary '2014 Socio-economic Atlas' November 2014

response in some of the marginal areas, competition over resources; poverty, high levels of illiteracy, unemployment and the ease in access to illicit arms. A 2012 study commissioned by the Government with the support of UNDP established that in spite of various disarmament efforts, there could be between 530,000– 680,000 illicit small arms in civilian hands in the country.[9]

During the past year, Kenya has experienced increasingly frequent incidents of violent conflict related to terrorism in different parts of the county especially the coast and the northern region bordering Somalia. The current terror attacks and killings in Kenya are attributed to Al-Shabaab, the Somalia based militant group. The nature of attacks has evolved with the group increasingly using Kenya youth trained in Somalia and deployed to operate inside Kenya. In 2014-15 alone, Kenya has experienced over 14 terrorist attacks resulting in the death of over 400 people and extensive loss of economic assets and livelihoods.

The first quarter of 2015 saw a sharp upsurge in inter-communal violence in the Rift Valley, with a high number of casualties as a result of the Pokot-Turkana fighting. Simultaneously Al Shabaab has demonstrated its capacity to recruit and strike in different parts of the country. The continuing recruitment of youth possesses great potential for destabilization of the country and the region as a whole. Most of the terrorist attacks in the country have been carried out by local youth radicalized and recruited by the Al Shabaab. Some of the key drivers for radicalization is widespread employment, erosion of livelihoods which has led to increased poverty level and dependency amongst the youth.

Kenya's vulnerability to radicalisation and thereby terrorism activities is made complex by the exposure to disasters. Kenya and Eastern Africa region in general is prone to disasters especially droughts and floods, which have over time have increased in frequency and intensity contributing to depletion of natural resources and destruction of livelihoods for the already poor communities. This has had huge negative impacts on the communities, deepening vulnerabilities and poverty levels creating favourable conditions for increased inter-communal conflict as well as radicalization exacerbating insecurity in the region.

Capacities in conflict and disaster risk management

The 2010 Constitution has led to the devolution of power by establishing 47 counties with considerable autonomy. Counties have the responsibility of dealing with a number of development issues including management of natural hazards, man-made disasters as well as violent conflict. The Government has also made significant progress towards establishing key policies and institutions to respond to disaster risks and conflict. At community level, indigenous institutions, systems, knowledge, and practices including early warning systems play vital role as first line of defence for many communities, particularly the nomadic communities in the region.

While these capacity development efforts are in the right direction, many of the structures and processes are still in their embryonic stages. Some county governments are yet to fully establish themselves before building the necessary capacity to undertake the tasks given to them. Also, indigenous practices that are the first line of defence are

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[9] Wepundi et al, 2012, *Availability of Small Arms and Perceptions of Security in Kenya: An Assessment*, Government of Kenya and Small Arms Survey; Nairobi and Geneva.

weakening due to repeated shocks, violent conflicts, continued dependence on emergency relief and inadequate recovery measures.

Need Analysis / Rational for Project Support

Kenya has 1.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance particularly in the Northern and Coastal regions due to the large refugee population, vulnerable host communities, dry climate and persistent insecurity at the Somalia and Ethiopian border. According to UNOCHA, in 2015 over 9 million people were threatened by food insecurity in the Eastern Africa region due to drought. Further, floods due to heavy rains have caused significant damage to infrastructure including roads, markets and schools and led to loss of lives and livelihoods. In 2015, floods resulted in the displacement of over 2,000 people and over 20 deaths in Kenya, while in Burundi landslides following heavy rains killed over 10 people and rendered over 3000 families' homeless.

The on-going conflicts in Kenya and neighbouring countries is a major contributing factor to the current humanitarian crisis in the region. Conflicts have led to loss of lives, destruction of livelihoods and assets, displacement of millions of people, forced migration and overall disruption of community security in the region. Most recently, in 2015 alone conflict in Burundi has displaced 79,000 while 72,000 have been forced to flee to neighbouring countries. In Kenya, recurrent inter-communal conflict over water and land resources has displaced over 220,000 people and over 400 killed since April 2014. This is a four-fold increase compared to 2013. According to the humanitarian outlook 2015, the trend of recurrent violent inter-communal conflicts in the northern Rift Valley and north-eastern regions of Kenya is expected to continue. Further, conflicts have contributed to gender based violence, worsening the socio-economic conditions of women who form majority of the rural poor.

The complex humanitarian situation in Kenya and the Eastern Africa region resulting from the inter-play of increased inter-communal conflict, terrorism activities and devastating impacts of disaster is largely attributed to inadequate disaster risk management measures. There is therefore need for urgent action to address the existing gaps in disaster risk management in order to save lives, property and livelihoods and thereby stabilize the country and region.

II.   STRATEGY

For UNDP, fostering resilience is a transformative process of *strengthening the capacity* of individuals, households and communities to anticipate, prevent, recover from and transform in the aftermath of disasters or conflict. It is about people's and systems ability to act positively when faced with situation of crisis. A resilience-based approach to recovery and stabilisation adopted in this project is based on this notion of resilience. It takes a comprehensive and transformational view and seeks the following recovery and stabilization outcomes:

- More competent and well-resourced individuals, households, and communities with successful collective problem-solving capability;

- Better informed communities that have learnt from the crisis situation and based on the learning have self-transformed and able to better respond to future crises;

- More diversified livelihoods that can respond to conflict, shocks and stresses;

- Peaceful and cohesive communities with strengthened trust and solidarity within and between groups.

With these outcomes a disaster or conflict-affected community has stronger foundation to return to a steady development trajectory.

2.1 Theory of Change

Resilience is essentially about the ability of a community to respond to shocks and stresses. Such ability depends on the availability of key enabling factors including leadership, knowledge and skills, material resources, a responsive system of governance, and coherent support underpinned by effective government coordination. Based on this understanding this project will focus on *reducing the vulnerability* of communities and their livelihood sources through *risk management* approaches while at the same time *developing capacities* for enhanced resilience. By reducing vulnerabilities and at same time increasing capacities, communities and households will be better equipped to deal with subsequent disasters and conflict. This will be achieved through:

a) Accompanying communities to develop skills in context assessment so they deepen their understanding of the underlying drivers and dynamics of conflict and disaster risks and vulnerability as well as drivers of resilience in their communities;

b) Strengthening community and local government capacities in contingency planning, coordination of disaster response and the promotion of peace and conflict management;

c) Expanding opportunities for livelihood diversification, market and value chain development;

d) Supporting continuous learning, research, and knowledge sharing on the resilience building efforts.

2.2 Operating Strategies

The above theory of change will be guided by the following operating strategies:

- *Capacity Development*: The project will emphasize community ownership, participation and leadership and will ensure those communities and county governments are enabled to play this crucial role. The project will also focus on enhancing knowledge and skills and making available materials and the right technology to facilitate community actions. At the level of government, the project will focus on enhancing the coordination of resilience building efforts. Disaster and conflict oversight institutions at the national level will be strengthened to provide national level support to county governments and civil society organizations.

- *Coordination, Integration and Partnership*: Enhancing stabilisation and resilience of communities as proposed in this project is only possible through the integration of UNDP programmes, alignment with other UN agencies working on a range of development challenges in the target counties, and broadening partnership to include the private sector, NGOs, and relevant government agencies. The project will build partnership and encourage coherent response at all levels.

- *Gender Sensitive Response*: The livelihoods of women and men are affected by and they respond differently to the impacts of drought, floods and violent conflicts. For instance, structural exclusion of women from livelihood sources exposes them more to disasters and conflict compared to men. But even with this unequal exposure, women tend to be more resilient to shocks. If harnessed well, women's capacity to respond to shocks and stresses and their ability to recover quickly can potentially accelerate the overall stabilization of communities and lay foundations for resilience. In order to understand the various exposure risks women face in their everyday lives, the project will undertake regular gender based risk assessments that identify high risk areas around women's livelihoods and household chores including border areas, agricultural fields, water points, etc. It will also emphasize the rehabilitation of basic infrastructures that support women's livelihood and well-being.

- *Learning and Knowledge Management*: An important quality of a resilient community is one that learns from crisis to become better. There are vital practices that have emerged over decades due to recurrent crisis in the region but have not been studied, codified, and put to use in recovery and resilience fostering activities. This project will create partnership with academia and research institutions to undertake a range of studies on local practices for disaster response in the ASAL region. These findings will be disseminated through partnerships with County Governments, County Business Service Centers, and the Annual National Disaster Risk Symposium among others.

III.   PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND INDICATIVE INTERVENTIONS

Target Beneficiaries and their location

The project will benefit Kenya and the wider Eastern Africa region, including South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, targeting both communities and key stakeholders in disaster risk and conflict management. Directly, the project will target 300,000 community members in 9 border counties in Kenya frequently affected by violent conflict, disasters and terrorism related activities. At the institutional level, the project will benefit 100 key stakeholders in disaster risk and conflict management, these will include government officers, police and civil societies in Kenya and the wider Eastern Africa region, including South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

Overall Project Objective: The objective of the project is to enhance stability and resilience of approximately 300,000 communities' members affected by violent conflict and disasters in in Kenya and Eastern Africa region. This will be achieved through interventions designed to reduce key drivers of violent conflict and disasters as well as increase community awareness and capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response, thereby building resilience and enhancing stability in the communities.

CPD Outcome:
1. Systems for community security and resilience: By 2018, counties and communities are able to anticipate, prevent and respond effectively to disasters and emergencies.

CPD output:
1. Institutional capacity in place to implement and monitor gender- and human rights-sensitive disaster risk managment, peace-building, conflict prevention and community security policies, strategies and plans

2. Coordination mechanisms, preparedness, early warning and timely response and recovery systems operational at national, county and community levels

Programme Outputs

1. Capacity for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced. / Responsive county and local governments strengthened
2. Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation)
3. Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased
4. Effective project management and implementation

Key Activity Results and Actions

Output 1.   Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced.

The project will build and strengthen county and community level institutions and structures that are effective in managing and coordinating disaster risk and conflict management. This will be achieved through capacity building of local institutions and communities, enhancing early warning and preparedness mechanisms, developing community and county level contingency plans. This output will focus on the following activities:

Activity 1.1 Build capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management.
   a. Train 100 key stakeholders from the Region and Kenya including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management

Activity 1.2. Develop/review community conflict and disaster preparedness and response plans for 9 counties
   a. Facilitate the development/updating of preparedness and response contingency plans for common hazards and conflict and link them to the county contingency funds.

Activity 1.3. Establish and strengthen local level coordination structures for conflict and disaster response in 9 counties.
   a. Support the establishment of County disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience platforms and facilitate networking among these platforms in the 9 counties for experience exchange

Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation)

The dominant sources of livelihoods in the target areas are pastoralism and agriculture, which are dependent on increasingly erratic rain condition. This project will explore innovative ways of strengthening the existing livelihood sources as well as expanding into additional livelihood sources to cushion communities from the adverse impacts of both disasters and conflict. This component will also focus on expanding the sources of livelihood by enhancing communities' particularly women and youth's capacities in value chain productive sectors and strengthen entrepreneurial skills. It will link communities to informal and formal market networks as well as the private sector to increase investment and household income.

Activity 2.1. Develop Value chains and marketing for locally available products for 500 youth at risk of radicalization
   a. Train 25 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing
   b. Support 25 groups to add value and market locally available products such as milk, fruits, fish, honey, and poultry among others.

Activity 2.2: Promote alternative livelihoods opportunities relevant to the local markets
   a. Map out alternative livelihoods opportunities in the target areas
   b. Facilitate training for youth in the identified livelihoods opportunities

Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased

Recurrent disasters and floods and degraded land and natural resources are contributing to growing incidence of resource based conflicts in the region. UNDP has very good track record in Kenya in supporting national and local level capacities for peace. This project will draw from that experience to support the establishment and operation of local infrastructures for peace that have special training in managing resource based conflicts. These capacities will be expanded to address cross-border tensions; undertake conflict early warning and linking them to disaster early warning when droughts are imminent and help prevent the conflicts they generate.

Activity 3.1: Establish/strengthen ccommunity and district peace committees
   a. Hold regular peace building meetings with communities to enhance relationships. Ensure that women actively participate in these committees;
   b. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV

Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting
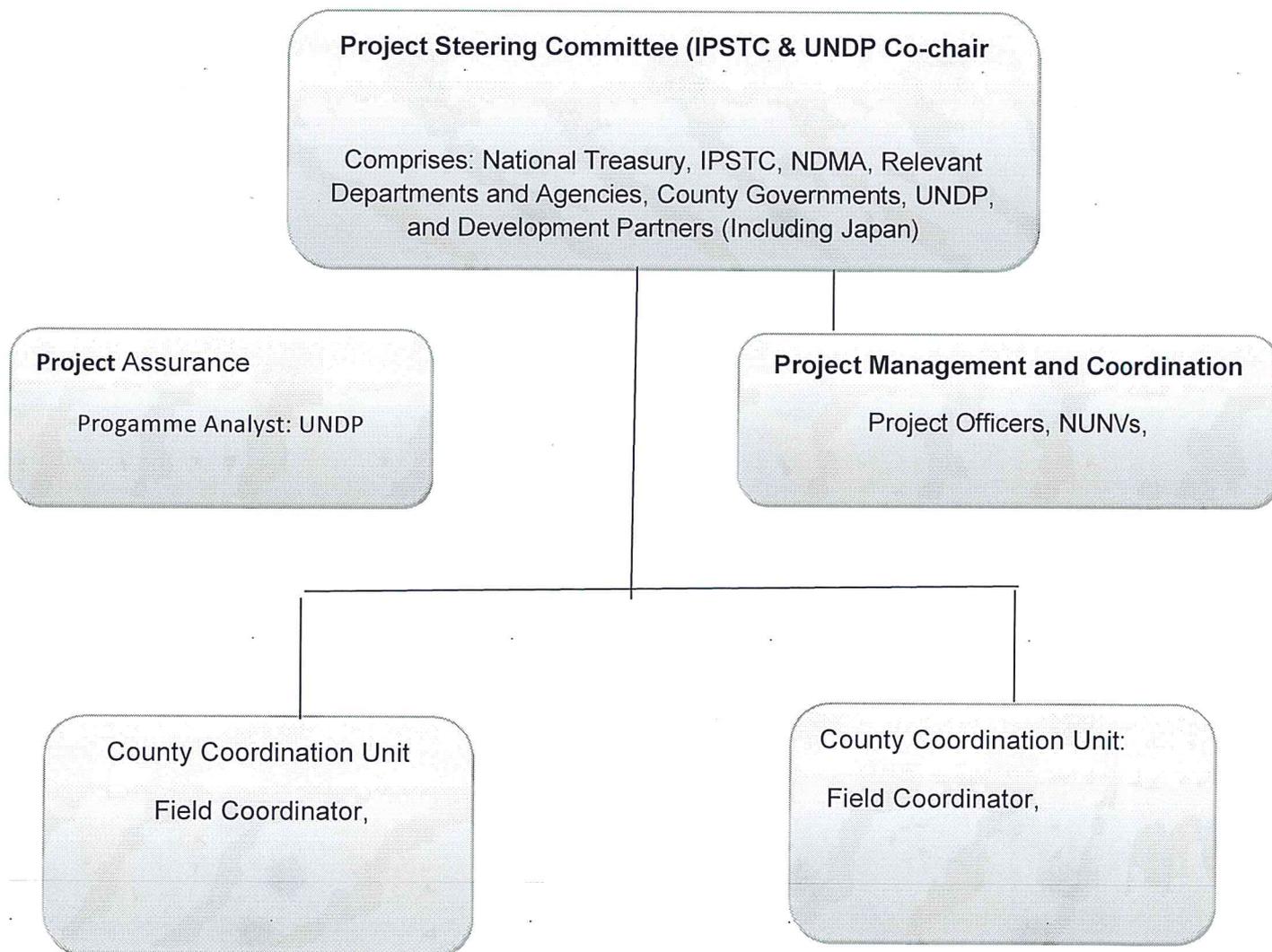In order to ensure effective project implementation and management, the project will
   a. Establish a project management structure.
   b. Set up a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation mechanism
   c. Knowledge management, communication and publicity

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (see annex)

VII: MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project will be implemented through National Implementation Modality (NIM) with IPSTC as the key implementers and NDMA as the responsible party, other national institutions may be incorporated during implementation based on the needs of the project. The coordination and implementation will be facilitated by UNDP and the Government through IPSTC and NDMA. The strategic direction of the programme will be guided by a Team Leader, Peace Building & Disaster Risk Reduction Unit, backed up by Kenya Country Management Team (KCOMT). UNDP-Kenya Country Office will provide Programme Quality Assurance based on the project execution modality agreed in the Country Programme Document (CPD), and in close collaboration with the IPSTC and NDMA and other technical ministries and departments. Figure 5 illustrates the management arrangement followed by a detailed description.

Project Steering Committee (IPSTC & UNDP Co-chair

Comprises: National Treasury, IPSTC, NDMA, Relevant Departments and Agencies, County Governments, UNDP, and Development Partners (Including Japan)

Project Assurance

Progamme Analyst: UNDP

Project Management and Coordination

Project Officers, NUNVs,

County Coordination Unit

Field Coordinator,

County Coordination Unit:

Field Coordinator,

Programme Steering Committee: The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is established as a national body responsible for overall leadership and policy guidance. The PSC will review and approve implementation plan before the project commences and will follow up on project implementation. The PSC will comprise of National Treasury, IPSTC, NDMA, Embassy of Japan, relevant departments and agencies, County Governments, UNDP and Development Partners.

Project Quality Assurance: The Peace Building & Disaster Risk Reduction (PBDRR) unit based in UNDP Country Office shall be responsible for coordination, monitoring, and reporting of project activities. It shall develop guidance under the leadership of the PBDRR Team Leader and Kenya Country Management Team to quality assurance of project delivery. Specific role will include: a) ensuring *adherence* to the business case outlined in the project (on behalf of the PMB); b) monitoring the compliance with user needs and expectations; c) carrying out supply assurance through spot-check of deliverables and outputs; and d) reviewing the quality of deliverables.

In addition, UNDP, upon request of the IPSTC and NDMA will provide the following support services:

- Identification, assistance with and or recruitment of project or programme personnel;

- Identification and facilitation of training activities, including short term training and study tours;

- Access to UNDP-Managed global information system, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized systems containing operations information, including roster of consultants and providers of development services

The cost of these services, calculated on the basis of the universal price list will be recovered by the project.

Programme Management Structure – The Project Management structure will comprise of staff at IPSTC and NDMA will in collaboration with technical line ministries and department to ensure effective coordination at national and county level. The Project staff will liaise with the counties to ensure the day-to-day management of the Project including delivery of project outputs as outlined in the project document; identification of and obtaining any support and advice required for effective management, planning, and control of the project; reporting progress through regular updates (e.g. meeting, email briefing, etc.); and being responsible for project monitoring. The management structure will be comprised the following project staff:

- 2 Project Officers (based at IPSTC and NDMA)

- 2 Field Coordinators (UNVs based at NDMA in the counties)

- 1 Japanese JPO based at UNDP

Financial Management and Reporting

1. Financial Accountability:
The Implementing Partner shall be responsible for ensuring that the allocated resources for the Annual Work Plan are utilized effectively in funding the envisaged activities and that at least 15% of the allocated budget is spent on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. It will also maintain records and controls for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the Annual Work Plan's financial information. The accounting system in place shall ensure that such disbursements are within the approved budgets. The accounting system shall track the advances

received and disbursed besides capturing expenditure records through direct payments made by UNDP on behalf of the Implementing Partner. United Nations Development Programme Country Office shall make direct payments to other parties for goods and services in accordance with the Annual Work Plan. Documentation of payment by the country office must be made available to the Implementing Partner. A register for such requests shall be maintained to facilitate follow-up.

2. Support Services:
UNDP, upon request of the Implementing Agency, may provide the following support services:

- Identification, assistance with and or recruitment of project or programme (female and male)personnel;
- Identification and facilitation of training activities, including fellowship, short term training and study tours;
- Access to UNDP-Managed global information system, the network of UNDP country offices and specialized systems containing operations information, including roster of consultants and providers of development services

The cost of these services, calculated on the basis of the universal price list will be recovered by the project.

3. Financial Reporting:
The Implementing Partner must submit a quarterly financial report to United Nations Development Programme Country Office no later than 15 days after the end of the quarter. The financial report must be in accordance with the UNDP format. The submission of the financial report is mandatory. Within two months of the completion of the Annual Work Plan or of the termination of the present agreement, the Implementing Partner shall submit a final report on the Annual Work Plan activities and include a final financial report on the use of United Nations Development Programme funds, as well as an inventory of supplies and equipment.

UNDP CO will submit mid-term and final reports to the Government of Japan.

4. Fiduciary Compliance:
In managing the Annual Work Plan resources, the Implementing Partner has fiduciary and compliance responsibilities to the funding institutions. It also has compliance responsibility for funding institutions' reporting procedures.

5. The Audit Requirements:
All nationally executed Annual Work Plans must be audited at least once in their lifetime. The objective of the audit is to provide the United Nations Development Programme administrator with the assurance that United Nations Development Programme resources are being managed in accordance with:
   a. The financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures for the Annual Work Plan;
   b. The Annual Work Plan activities, management and implementation arrangements, monitoring evaluation and reporting provisions; and
   c. The requirements for implementation in the areas of management, administration and finance.

The United Nations Development Programme may audit NGO or private entity implementing Partners' Annual Work Plans by sub-contracting private auditors to carry out the audit exercise. Funds for audit expenses will be budgeted within the Annual Work Plan.

Thus an audit of this Annual Work Plan must confirm and certify that:
   a. Disbursements are made in accordance with the Annual Work Plan;
   b. Disbursements are valid and supported by adequate documentation;

c. An appropriate system for internal control is maintained by the Implementing Partner and can be relied upon;
d. Annual Work Plan financial reports are fair and accurately presented;
e. The Annual Work Plan monitoring and evaluations reports are prepared as required;
f. Annual Work Plan disbursements are duly verified by the Implementing Partner; and
g. The procurement, use control, and disposal of non-expendable equipment are in accordance with Government or UNDP requirement.

The Implementing Partner will ensure that auditors are given all records and information that they will need to perform a meaningful performance audit. The Implementing Partner will ensure that final accounts of the year under audit are submitted to United Nations Development Programme and for government implementing institutions to the Controller and Auditor-General (or an appointed sub-contractor), by the end of January of the following year. It is the responsibility of the Implementing Partner to ensure that all audit observations are attended adequately.

6. Procurement of Goods and Services: Government of Kenya's established rules and procedures governing procurement shall be used.

VIII. Budget
The total cost of the project and which is requested from the government of Japan is USD 550,000; a detailed budget for the proposed activities is attached in Annex II. If there is a necessity to change the period, the content or the project budget, UNDP will consult with the Embassy of Japan in Kenya in advance. For any fund balances at the end of the project, the country office shall consult with the Government of Japan on its use. UNDP shall handle the interest income and remaining budget in accordance with the Japan-UNDP agreement on *Arrangement for the Interest Income derived from Japan-UNDP Partnership Fund*.

IV.   MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

The Programme management team will elaborate an integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism. Quarterly monitoring field visits and regular narrative and financial reports will be carried out in conformity with UNDP procedures as well as conforming to the agreement established with the donor. The country office will submit a mid-term and a final report to the Government of Japan; these reports will include narrative and financial reports.

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

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

- Quarterly monitoring progress reports shall be submitted by the Project Management Unit.
- Reports to the donor: a mid-term report and a final reports which will include a narrative and financial report shall be submitted to the Government of Japan
- An Issue Log shall be updated regularly to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for changes;
- The Risk Log shall be regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.

- A Lessons Learned Log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the programme. The lessons will be shared nationally to also inform the implementation of other similar initiatives, and internationally to inform the global network on Disaster Risk Reduction.
- A Quality Log shall record progress towards the completion of activities.

IX. SUSTAINABILITY

Community participation shall be incorporated at the various stages of the project including identification of beneficiaries and specific sites, implementation as well as monitoring of activities. The project will invest in the people through capacity building/training to strengthen knowledge and skills necessary for the continuity of the project. Participation of community members and leaders is expected to increase ownership and sustainability.

The project will work through the various government departments at the national and local levels as well as build partnership with key stakeholders in the respective areas. Ownership and participation by government departments will be key due to their long presence and mandates in the community.

X. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document, together with UNDP-Kenya Country Office Country Programme Document (CPD), which is incorporated by reference, constitute together a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) and all CPD provisions apply to this document. Consistent with Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. The implementing partner shall:

- Put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the county and communities where the project is being carried out; and

- Assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

XI.   RISKS MATRIX

Risks	Mitigation
Continuous deterioration of the situation in Somalia and South Sudan causing more influx of refugees beyond the current coping capacities	Support government and Host Communities in addressing additional pressure through improved access to social services and peace building activities
Increased cross border and inter-tribal conflict over natural resources and insecurity along the Kenya – Somalia border and Tana River	Intensify peace building efforts. Strengthen the Kenya security for rapid response. Engage the youth in productive work. Work closely with Government and community leaders in identifying specific locations to be targeted

XI.   VISIBILITY/BRANDING

The project will take all appropriate measures to publicize the initiatives by the Government of Japan in supporting peacekeeping and peace building in Africa, in particular IPSTC. Appropriate publications for visibility will be produced. In addition, information given to the press and project beneficiaries, all related publicity materials, official notices, reports and publications, will acknowledge that the project has been carried out with funding from the Government of Japan through UNDP. The project will also maintain the visibility of Japan's support where contribution by Japanese experts is made.

XII.   ANNEXES

ANNEX I: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK:

Intended Outcome as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resource Framework:

1. *Systems for community security and resilience: By 2018, counties and communities are able to anticipate, prevent and respond effectively to disasters and emergencies.*

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

i. Indicator: Number of select counties that have operational a) risk reduction, b) emergency response and c) conflict, early warning and response information management systems; Baseline: N/A 2013; Target: All selected counties

ii. Indicator: Number of displacements resulting from disasters and emergencies; Baseline: 97,626 natural disasters; 116,074 due to conflict (2012); Target: 25% reduction (2018)

iii. Indicator: Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of GDP; Baseline: 9% of GDP (US$12.1 billion) 2008-2011; Target: 7% of GDP (25% reduction (2018))

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2008-11 Strategic Plan): OUTCOME 5: Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change

Partnership Strategy

Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Enhancing Stabilization and Resilience of Communities affected by Violent Conflict and Disasters

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS USD
Output 1: Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced. Baseline: 1) 0 (2015) 2) 0 (2015) 3) 0 (2015) Indicators: 1) Number of target counties with functional disaster coordination structures 2) Number of target counties utilizing contingency plans for resource allocation 3) Number of counties with functional disaster platforms	Targets (2017) 1) 9 2) 9 3) 9	**Activity Result 1.1 Capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management increased.** a. Train 100 key stakeholders from the Region and Kenya including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management **Activity Result 1.2. Community conflict and disaster preparedness and response plans for 9 counties developed/reviewed** a. Facilitate the development/updating of preparedness and response contingency plans for common hazards and conflict and link them to the county contingency funds. **Activity Result 1.3. Local level coordination structures for conflict and disaster response in 9 counties established and strengthened** a. Support the establishment of County DRR and	UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	154,200

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Output / Indicators / Baseline / Target	Activity Results	Responsible party	Budget
resilience platforms and facilitate networking among these platforms in the 9 counties for experience exchange **Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation)** Baseline: 1. 0 (2015) 2. 0 (2015) Indicators: 1) % of targeted at-risk youth including men and women, engaged in economic activities 2) % of target youth including men and women, engaged in value addition of local products Target: (2017) 1) 100% 2) 100%	**Activity Result 2.1. Value chains and marketing for locally available products for 500 youth at risk of radicalization/violent conflict developed** a. Train 25 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing b. Support 25 groups to add value and market locally available products such as milk, fruits, fish, honey, and poultry among others. **Activity Result 2.2: Alternative livelihoods opportunities relevant to the local markets promoted** a. Map out alternative livelihoods opportunities in the target areas b. Facilitate training for youth in the identified livelihoods opportunities	UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	115,000
We **Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased** Baseline 1. 0 Indicators 1. Number of counties with functional peace committees Target: (2017) 1. 9	**Activity Result 3.1: Ccommunity and local peace committees established/strengthened** a. Hold regular peace building meetings with communities to enhance relationships. Ensure that women actively participate in these committees; b. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV	UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	45,600
Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting	a. Establish a project management structure • 2 Project Officers (based at IPSTC & NDMA) • 2 Field Coordinators (UNVs based at the counties)	UNDP, NDMA, IPSTC	194,460

• 1 Japanese JPO (based in UNDP) b. Undertake Project Assurance, Monitoring and Evaluation c. Knowledge management, communication and publicity	
General Management Services (8%)	40740
Total Resources	550,000

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Annex 2: Annual Work Plan

Year: 2016 - 2017

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, indicators including annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Budget
Output 1: Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced. Baseline (2015): 1. 0 (2015) 2. 0 (2015) 3. 0 (2015)	**Activity Result 1.1 Capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management increased.** a. Train 100 key stakeholders from the Region and Kenya including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management					UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	75,000.00
Indicators: 1. *Number of target counties with functional disaster coordination structures* 2. *Number of target counties utilizing contingency plans for resource allocation*	**Activity Result 1.2. Community conflict and disaster preparedness and response plans for 9 counties developed/reviewed** a. Facilitate the development/updating of preparedness and response contingency plans for common hazards and conflict and link them to the county contingency funds					UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	39,600.00
3. *Number of counties with functional disaster platforms* *Related CP outcome:*	**Activity Result 1.3. Local level coordination structures for disaster response in 9 counties established and strengthened** a. Support the establishment of County DRR and resilience platforms and facilitate networking among these platforms in the 9 counties for experience exchange					UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	39,600.00

				Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	

Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation)	Activity Result 2.1: Value chains and marketing for locally available products for 500 youth at risk of radicalization/violent conflict developed					
	a. Train 25 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing					
Baseline (2015):	b. Support 25 groups to add value and market locally available products such as milk, fruits, fish, honey, and poultry among others		UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	70,000.00
1. 0 (2015)						
2. 0 (2015)						
Indicators:						
1. % of targeted at-risk youth including men and women engaged in economic activities	Activity Result 2.2: Alternative livelihoods opportunities relevant to the local markets promoted			Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	
2. % of target youth including men and women engaged in value addition of local products	a. Map out alternative livelihoods opportunities in the target areas		UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA			45,000.00
	b. Facilitate training for youth in the identified livelihoods opportunities					
Targets:						
Related CP outcome:						
Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased	Activity Result 3.1: Community and local peace committees established/strengthened			Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	
	a. Hold regular peace building meetings with communities to enhance relationships. Ensure that women actively participate in these committees;					
Baseline			UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA			45,600.00
1. 0	b. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV					
2. 0						
Indicators						
1. Number of counties with functional peace committees						
2. Number of counties with functional Early Warning systems						
Targets:						
Related CP outcome						

Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting	Establish a project management structure. • 2 Project Officers (based at IPSTC and NDMA) • 2 Field Coordinators (UNVs based at the counties) • 1 Japanese JPO Undertake Project Assurance, Monitoring and Reporting Knowledge management, communication and publicity	UNDP, IPSTC, NDMA	Government of Japan	Contractual services, logistics, consultancy	194,460.00
General Management Services 8%					40,740.00
TOTAL					550,000.00

ANNEX 3: DETAILED BUDGET COSTING

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES						
And baseline, indicators including annual targets	*List activity results and associated actions*	*Detailed costing*	*Unit*	*Number of Units*	*Cost per Unit*	*Subtotal*	*Total*
Output 1: Capacity of key stakeholders and communities for conflict and disaster preparedness and response enhanced.	**Activity Result 1.1 Capacity of key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management increased.**						
	a. Train 100 key stakeholders including Government officials, police, and communities on conflict and disaster management	Training facilitation, accommodation stationery and travel at USD120 per day for 5 days = 600 per person + plus travel airtickets at 150 return per person = 750USD person	People	100	750	75,000.00	75,000
	Activity Result 1.2. Community conflict and disaster preparedness and response plans for 9 counties developed/reviewed						
	a. Facilitate the development/updating of preparedness and response contingency plans for common hazards and conflict and link them to the county contingency funds	Accommodation stationery and travel for 20 people at USD100 per day for 2 days per person + plus travel at 20USD return per person = 4400 per county	Counties	9	4400	39,600.00	39,600
	Activity Result 1.3. Local level coordination structures for disaster response in 9 counties established and strengthened						
	a. Support the establishment of County DRR and resilience platforms and facilitate networking among these platforms in the 9 counties for experience exchange	Accommodation stationery and travel for 20 people at USD100 per day for 2 days per person + plus travel at 20USD return per person = 4400 per county	Counties	9	4400	39,600.00	39,600
Output 2: Sustainable gender sensitive livelihoods and economic engagement	**Activity Result 2.1. Value chains and marketing for locally available products for 500 youth at risk of radicalization/violent conflict developed**						

Output	Activity	Description	Unit	No.	Rate	Amount	Total
enhanced (for youth and communities at risk of radicalisation)	a. Train 25 identified groups on business skills development, value chains and marketing	Accommodation, stationery and travel for 25 groups of 20 people each at USD20 per day for 1 day per person + plus travel at 20usd return per person = 800 per county	Groups	25	800	20,000.00	70,000
	b. Support 25 groups to add value and market locally available products such as milk, fruits, fish, honey, and poultry among others	Grant 25 groups startup capital @2000USD per group	Groups	25	2000	50,000.00	
Activity Result 2.2: Alternative livelihoods opportunities relevant to the local markets promoted							
	a. Map out alternative livelihoods opportunities in the target areas	Engage local consultant to 9 counties for 2 days each at USD250				-	45,000
	b. Facilitate training for youth in the identified livelihoods opportunities	Formation, registration, and capitalization of one youth cooperatives per county at 5000USD	Counties	9	5000	45,000.00	
Output 3: Cohesive, peaceful, and better organized communities increased	**Activity Result 3.1: Community and local peace committees established/strengthened**						
	a. Hold regular peace building meetings with communities to enhance relationships. Ensure that women actively participate in these committees;	Hold monthly meeting for 20 people with stationery/snack at 20USD + transport @20 =800USD per meeting	Months	12	800	9,600.00	45,600
	b. Support elders and women meetings and forums to resolve disputes and discuss the gender and GBV related issues through customary dispute resolution methods and community awareness and policing on GBV	Hold 4 quarterly meeting for 50 people with stationery/snack at 20USD = 4000USD per county	Counties	9	4000	36,000.00	
Output 4: Project Implementation and Reporting	Project management, Monitoring and Reporting						194,460
	· 1 Project Officer (based at the NDMA)	1 person fulltime at based at NDMA	Months	12	4500	54,000.00	
	· 1 Project Officer (based at the IPSTC)	1 Person fulltime at IPSTC	Months	12	3500	42,000.00	
	· 2 Field Coordinators (UNVs based at NDMA in the counties)	2 National UNVs based at NDMA	Months	12	2000	24,000.00	
	· 1 Japanese JPO (based at UNDP)	1 Person full time based at UNDP	Months	12		-	
	Undertake Project Assurance, Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting	4 monitoring visits @6115USD	Visits	4	6115	24,460.00	
	Project administration costs	Finance, procurement, communications @ 3000	Per month	12	3000	36,000.00	

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Knowledge Management, Communication and Publicity	Document project interventions in video and print Project launch, media coverage, website = 2800 USD per item,	items	5	2800	14,000.00	509,260
General Management Services 8%						40,740
TOTAL						550,000

ANNEX II: ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ASALs	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
BCPR	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPR	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSGs	District Steering Committees
ER	Early Recovery
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBV	Gender based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPSTC	International Peace Support Training Centre
KFSM	Kenya Food Security Meeting
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoGCSD	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
MoL	Ministry of Livestock Development

MoSNK& AL	Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands
MOSSP	Ministry of State for Special Programmes
MoW	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDOC	National Disaster Operation Centre
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUNVs	National United Nations Volunteers
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Country Assistance Development Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteer