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	<i>Paragraphs</i>	<i>Page</i>
Introduction .....	1	2
I. Situation analysis.....	2-8	2
II. Past cooperation and lessons learned.....	9-10	3
III. Proposed programme.....	11-18	3
IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation .....	19-22	5
Annex Results and resources framework for Kenya, 2009-2013 .....		6



## Introduction

1. The preparation and appraisal of the present country programme document (CPD) was integrated into the programming process in Kenya, which resulted in an agreed strategy for United Nations cooperation in the country for 2009-2012. The CPD represents the intended UNDP contribution to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) goals and outcomes. The Government led the preparation and appraisal, and relevant partners from civil society, bilateral donors and the United Nations participated in the process.

## I. Situation analysis

2. Since 2003, the gross domestic product (GDP) of Kenya has expanded steadily each year after more than a decade of contraction. The framework for expansion has been the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC) (2004-2008), which has focused on rapid growth with macroeconomic stability, rehabilitation and expansion of infrastructure, investment in human capital, strengthening institutions of governance and revitalizing productive sectors. ERWEC was designed by taking full cognizance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The real GDP expansion in 2007 was at 6 per cent, with a projection to climb to 10 per cent annually by 2012, as stipulated in the Government plan Vision 2030. Unfortunately, the economic disruption caused by deep economic inequalities between classes and ethnic groups, the regional economic imbalances and the growing youth unemployment, as well as the post-election instability in 2007, will almost certainly lead to a downward revision of these projections. The outlook is that once the post-election violence is contained, the Government will be on course to achieve, fully or partly, the MDG goals of universal primary education, combating HIV/AIDS and eliminating gender disparities in education. However, the outlook for other MDG goals, including those on child mortality and maternal health, is less positive.

3. **Governance.** The decline in poverty from 56 per cent in 2000 to 45.9 per cent in 2006 is attributable to improved governance, management of public resources and implementation of key reforms in various sectors of the economy. These reforms to democratic institutions in the country aimed to strengthen checks and balances; address unresolved historical grievances and inequality, decentralize power and resources, enhance accountability and improve service delivery. The reforms have complemented and ensured sustainability of initiatives that began under previous policies and programmes. Since 2003, judicial reform has progressed; however, there are still outstanding challenges. Expansion of democratic space has been achieved, but it has not been accompanied by equivalent electoral, constitutional and parliamentary reforms, as witnessed in the conduct and result of the 2007 general elections, which brought into question commitment to the rule of law and public trust in governance institutions, including the judiciary, as an arbiter of electoral disputes. There were 1.8 million new registered voters in 2007. In the fight against corruption, although key legislation has been enacted, more remains to be done. Policy and institutional arrangements have been strengthened in the gender sector to promote women's participation in the development process, including the establishment of the Ministry of Gender. Affirmative action has also been introduced in recruitment and promotions in the public sector. However, gross inequalities between women and men, in favour of the latter, still persist, owing to prevailing cultural discriminatory practices: e.g. men own 95 per cent of all landholdings in Kenya while women own just five per cent.

### *Empowering the poor and reducing disparities*

4. Even with impressive economic growth for over five years and a 10 per cent fall in the number of people living below the poverty line, class, inter-ethnic and cross regional inequalities remain deep, with the arid and semi-arid areas of North and North Eastern provinces and the densely populated regions of Nyanza, with Western and Coast provinces being the poorest.

5. Porous borders make Kenya vulnerable to small arms violence, rogue militias and cross-border bandits, especially for the already marginalized border population living in arid and semi-arid areas. To compound these regional sources of vulnerability are political factors, especially election-related violence, which led, in 1992, 1997 and 2007, to many deaths, internal displacement and destruction of livelihood-support activities. The result is an erosion of the long-term poverty reduction objectives. In addition, Kenya's burgeoning youth population has migrated in large numbers into urban areas, deepening urban poverty and seeding the explosion of large informal settlements without access to water, security and roads. Youth aged 15 to 35 are estimated to have reached 13 million by 2006, 50 per cent of whom are unemployed. Overall, 61 per cent of the unemployed in the country are youth. Statistics show that 82 per cent of this age group has primary and secondary education, 92 per cent have formal education but no skills that make them employable. This is attributed to the fact that educational and training institutions continue to produce candidates for the formal sector. The growing pool of the unemployed merely amplifies the existing class and inter-ethnic inequalities and exacerbates exclusion and social stress. This is

further exacerbated by natural disasters – an intermittent cycle of floods and droughts. Three cycles of droughts from 2004 to 2006 have decimated livelihoods and increased the chronic vulnerability of households. This has been one of the causes of resource-based conflict.

### ***Sustainable and equitable economic growth for poverty and hunger reduction***

6. Though there have been overall reductions in the number of people living below the poverty line, livelihoods are still vulnerable. The challenge lies, at least in part, in the fact that sectors crucial to improving livelihoods and reducing poverty – such as agriculture – have not performed as well as anticipated. In 2005, agriculture grew by 6.9 per cent but in terms of value added only by 2.5 per cent against a target of 5 per cent. The situation has been made worse by the post-election violence, which affected the grain basket region of the Rift Valley, with agricultural land preparation falling by 30 to 40 per cent. Another major concern is the current rise in prices for basic food items (e.g. maize, potatoes, cooking oil) as well as general inflation, which hit 21 per cent in March 2008.

7. Food security is further threatened by rural-urban migration, owing to the transformation of rural settlements into urban areas and to urban population growth, compounding food insecurity with urbanization of poverty. The impact of HIV/AIDS threatens the survival of already impoverished households. Increasing numbers of families and communities affected by AIDS face hunger and destitution as a result of a vicious cycle: adults with AIDS become less and less productive and other family members must care for them instead of working. Households are thus increasingly incapable of growing food for their own consumption or of generating income.

8. Only 16 per cent of Kenyans have access to grid electricity. Firewood and charcoal, the main energy sources for most Kenyans, account for 68 per cent of the national energy supply. By 2000, the biomass demand was 34.3 million tonnes, whereas sustainable supply of woody biomass was 15 million tonnes, a shortfall of 19.3 million tonnes for that year. Per capita consumption of biomass in rural Kenya was 741 kilos of firewood, whereas in urban Kenya it was 691 kilos. The demand-supply mismatch was a deficit of over 56 per cent, now estimated at above 60 per cent, while the annual demand is growing at 2.7 per cent, with sustainable supply expanding at only 0.6 per cent per year. This burgeoning supply-demand imbalance has led to widespread deforestation, de-vegetation and land degradation. Post-election adversely affected the already marginal forest cover of less than 2 per cent, allowing encroachment on forest estates and land.

## **II. Past cooperation and lessons learned**

9. **Key results.** The key message from the mid-term review of January 2007 was that UNDP was well positioned to address poverty reduction, good governance, capacity development, private-public sector policy dialogue and partnership management. It recognized the role of UNDP as an impartial broker to advance the democratic agenda. This is demonstrated through its strategic support to the referendum and 2007 elections and the management of the post-election crisis. UNDP activities should therefore be evaluated, not only in terms of funds expended, but also in terms of the quality of advice and support to strengthening democracy and pro-poor development.

10. **Lessons learned.** The mid-term review identified some programme implementation issues. These include the need for the United Nations to collaborate more with civil society organizations (CSOs), to address the institutional capacity challenges within the Government for effective development programme implementation and coordination, and to build UNDP capacity to reduce delays in the execution of project activities.

## **III. Proposed programme**

11. The country programme, which is directly based on the UNDAF, responds to the challenges cited above and is aligned to the three key pillars – economic, social and political – of the Government plan, Vision 2030. It is embedded in the values of the Millennium Declaration and is consciously attuned to the MDGs, the attainment of which remains a pressing challenge to Kenya. It also reinforces the collaborative framework jointly agreed under the Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy and built on complementarities and mutually reinforcing partnerships between donors, the Government and non-State actors.

12. UNDP will ensure adequate attention to national capacity-building, given the Africa Bureau's strategic focus on capacity development for pro-poor growth and accountability through capacity diagnostics and development programmes. As part of its strategy, the programme will encourage volunteerism to harness the pool of talent (unemployed young people, retirees, the elderly, private sector, CSOs, the diaspora, etc.), linking it to corporate social responsibility. In addition, a communication for development programme will place crucial development issues at the centre of the development agenda, generating awareness and demand for the realization of human rights and achievement of MDGs.

13. UNDP will support all three UNDAF priority areas below and contribute to five outcomes. Within the context of “delivering as one” UNDP will maximize synergies and work with other agencies for increased impact through joint programming and joint programmes. Common to all five UNDAF outcomes are five cross-cutting challenges relating to: (a) gender equality; (b) human rights; (c) HIV/AIDS; (d) migration and displacement; (e) environment and climate change. Each provides a focus for UNDP policy advice and advocacy, as UNDP constantly looks for entry points in national and local development agendas so as to pursue these cross-cutting challenges.

***Democratic governance, human rights and gender equality***

14. Support to UNDAF outcome 1.1 will be provided as follows: (a) reforms in the public service for effective, efficient and equitable service delivery, which will include fundamental reforms to Kenya’s democratic institutions to anticipate and resolve future election crises by addressing root causes; (b) legal and regulatory reforms and capacity- building of both State and non-State institutions for compliance with international human rights conventions; (c) support decentralized and pro-poor planning and budgeting, with better data collection and analysis and effective monitoring and evaluation systems. UNDP assistance will be used for: (i) capacity development in Government departments on development priorities, as stipulated in short-, medium- and longer-term national development blueprints; (ii) results-based management and rights-based approaches in public service delivery; (iii) strengthening transitional justice; (iv) support for reforms towards independence, effectiveness and efficiency of the judiciary; (v) process of truth, justice and reconciliation; (vi) developing national capacity within the State and non-State actors to effectively engage in national development and operationalize recommendations of international human rights bodies; (vii) strengthening the parliamentary process for domesticating human rights instruments and scrutinizing national reports.; and (viii) supporting the African Peer Review Mechanism process to sustain citizen assessment of the three arms of the State.

***Empowering the poor and reducing disparities and vulnerabilities***

15. Programmes in support of UNDAF outcome 2.2 on reducing the humanitarian impact and risk of natural and man-made disasters have particular salience within the UNDP early recovery programme. UNDP support will focus on: (a) capacity-building of district and constituency peace committees to foster inter-communal dialogue to ease tensions and resolve conflicts in the communities, with participation of religious leaders, professional bodies including the media, CSOs and the private sector, to support the national efforts at peace-building, healing and reconciliation. Voluntarism will be promoted in the process. This will be complemented by a joint United Nations programme on disaster risk reduction and emergency management; (b) empowering communities through provision of entrepreneurial skills, access to credit and other business services to more than 600,000 displaced persons to enable them reconstruct their livelihoods and reduce armed violence, with increased confidence in the community to voluntarily surrender arms, and illicit weapons; and (c) policy formulation and legal frameworks for institutionalizing peace-building and conflict management structures.

16. Programmes targeting UNDAF outcome 2.3 on HIV/AIDS will focus on: (a) sustainability of current interventions; (b) mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS, especially on orphans, widows and internally displaced persons; and (c) capacity-building for the National AIDS Control Council. UNDP will support mainstreaming in six priority areas: health, education, agriculture, law and order, transport, and security. Programmes will also address specific vulnerabilities: stigma, discrimination and distortions in the anti-retroviral supply chain to the vulnerable, under the United Nations joint programme.

***Sustainable and equitable economic growth***

17. The twin realities of high income poverty and food insecurity in rural Kenya argue for UNDP investment in support of UNDAF outcome 3.1 on enhancing and sustaining equitable livelihoods and food security for vulnerable groups. The major outputs from this investment will be: (a) enhanced capacities for negotiating trade agreements; (b) improvement of business development and extension services; (c) development of livelihood support systems for the vulnerable groups through assistance to youth and women and vulnerable groups to acquire quality and marketable vocational and entrepreneurship skills; and (d) improvement in productivity and value addition of agricultural produce. Indicative support includes strengthening youth polytechnics; developing business solution centres for youth and women-managed micro, small and medium enterprises and conduct studies for improvement of performance of MDG-based poverty-reduction strategies. These activities will consolidate the gains made in the earlier programme to strengthen MDG mainstreaming into policy, planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation processes from the national to the sub-national levels.

18. To support environmental sustainability and access to cleaner energy – UNDAF outcome 3.2. – UNDP will invest in programmes that encourage (a) a better environmental stewardship, and (b) reduction of Kenya’s reliance on wood fuel through increased exploitation and access to cleaner energy sources, more energy-efficient appliances

and introduction of standards and labeling programme in addition to utilization of affordable improved cooking stoves at domestic and institutional levels in the country. Specific outputs will include: (a) integration of environmental issues in poverty reduction and national development plans; (b) enhanced capacity to generate and use disaggregated environmental data at all levels; (c) support to enforcement and compliance with national environmental laws and guidelines; (d) increased support to infrastructure and forest protection protocols; (e) integration of energy services and efficiency in all sectors; and (f) support to the design of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

#### **IV. Programme management, monitoring and evaluation**

19. The 2008-2013 country programme will build partnerships within and outside the United Nations system, managed by the Government with the Ministry of Finance as the coordinating agency. Partnerships with line ministries at the technical level will benefit from the alliances with the private sector that have been built over the past years. Based on past experience internal reviews will be made to address the need to build UNDP capacity to improve overall programme performance, particularly in the execution of project activities.

20. UNDP will continue delivering most of its development assistance using the national execution modality. For some areas, including the rule of law, human rights, civil society and private sector development and in downstream activities in governance, decentralization, etc. components of the programme will be implemented by business membership organizations, CSOs, non-government organizations and community-based organizations. In order to draw on their experience, knowledge of working at grass-roots and more effective outreach to more marginalized specific interest groups. To enable these organizations to effectively play the expected roles, UNDP will support them in their capacity- building as required. For maximum flexibility and to enhance quick responses to urgent demands, part of the programme will also be directly executed.

21. The monitoring and evaluation of the country programme outputs will ensure that they contribute to the UNDAF outcomes, national priorities, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs. The programme will be monitored using the five-year integrated monitoring and evaluation plan. This will take place through the establishment of an inter-sectoral coordination group to review the relevance, timeliness, affordability and quality of monitoring and evaluation under the supervision of the planning, policy, communication and advocacy focus area. The office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator will coordinate joint reviews through the various inter-agency coordination groups. The joint United Nations programmes on HIV/AIDS, information management, disaster risk management, food security, and gender equality will form an important part of the review. In the course of UNDAF implementation, other joint programmes will be identified and monitored. Field monitoring and end-user supply monitoring will be institutionalized in the new country programme. Annual reviews will be conducted with partners and will be documented. The office will conduct its mid-term review in 2011 jointly with partners in the Government, United Nations and other development bodies.

#### ***Risk management***

22. The programme has innate risk – negative external events outside the control of the country programme that could have hamper the achievement of results. The current risks, which also serve as triggers for consideration of overall programme continuity and strategic direction, include: instability/collapse of the grand coalition Government and its effects on the economic, political and social environment; withdrawal of political support for the reform agenda; failure to finalize a new national constitution; difficulty in delineating newly formed districts, national commitment in allocation of funds together with identification of pro-poor and gender-differentiated financial allocations; discontinuation and/or reduction of contributions by other development partners to the country programme outcomes; and lack of formulation/ratification of policies and legal frameworks to support of desired results. These risks will be documented at all stages of programme development and implementation-outcome, output and activity levels to alert programme teams. Further risks will also be used for monitoring and evaluation purposes to determine if the level of programme delivery and impact was due to the identified risks or to poor management. Risks will also be used to monitor control and overall management of the programme.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Kenya (2009-2013)

UNDAF outcome 1.1 Good governance, human rights, and gender equality progressively accelerated and realized					
Programme component	Country programme outcomes	Country programme outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Role of partners <sup>1</sup>	Indicative resources by goal
Goal 2. Fostering democratic governance	More efficient, effective and equitable public service delivery by institutions and systems for democratic governance and rule of law enhanced. <b>Indicator:</b> • Public perception on state of governance <b>Baseline:</b> • Low perception on governance matters <b>Target:</b> • Improved perception on state of governance	1.1 Capacity of public institutions and systems to manage and deliver quality and equitable services enhanced 1.2 Institutionalization of RBM in the public service	<i>Indicator:</i> No. of ministries implementing and complying with performance management contracts <i>Baseline:</i> Low compliance <i>Target:</i> 50% increase in compliance <i>Indicator:</i> RBM Performance Management Framework in place <i>Baseline:</i> RBM Performance Management Framework exists in draft <i>Target:</i> RBM Performance Management Framework operationalized	GoK: MoF, MPND, MoJCA, MoGSCSS, State Law Office, MYA, Judiciary, Kenya Police, KACC, PSDS, MoLG, MoFA, MoW, OP, MoSPS, MoIC, MoL, Parliament, ECK, KNCHR <i>Non-State partners:</i> CSOs, Private sector, Academia; <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources: \$4 million  Other resources: \$8 million
	Gender equality, empowerment and realization of women rights enhanced	Capacities of non-State actors (NSAs) for inclusive, participatory, rights-based approaches strengthened.	<i>Indicator:</i> Democratic governance strategic framework NSAs support in place; <i>Baseline:</i> Limited mechanisms for NSAs support. <i>Target:</i> Civil Society for Democratic Governance Facility established		Regular resources: \$2 million Other resources: \$4 million
UNDAF outcome 2.2 National plans and policies for conflict and disaster management operationalized and capacity developed at national and district levels					
Goal 4: Crisis prevention and recovery	National plans & policies for conflict & disaster management operationalized & capacity developed at national & district levels. <i>Indicator:</i> Approved conflict resolution policy shared widely. <i>Baseline:</i> Draft conflict policies are in place. <i>Target:</i> One strategic plan developed	1.1 Strategic Framework for conflict/peace building institutionalized at national and district level 1.2 National coordination mechanisms in disaster/conflict management functional and harmonized	<i>Indicator:</i> Targeted districts with capacity for conflict/disaster risk management <i>Baseline:</i> 5% of the districts <i>Target:</i> 30% increase <i>Indicator:</i> Districts with peace committees <i>Baseline:</i> 10% <i>Target:</i> 40% increase <i>Indicator:</i> 1:3 gender proportion in district peace committee. <i>Baseline:</i> 1 % female representation. <i>Target:</i> 20% increase.	GoK: NDOC, NSC, KFSM, ALRMP, MoSSP, MoEnvironment <i>Non-State partners:</i> Kenya Red Cross, NGOs, CSOs; <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources: \$2 million  Other resources: \$4 million
	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) effectiveness enhanced at all levels. <i>Indicator:</i> DRR mainstreamed in national & district plans. <i>Baseline:</i> <1% national teams trained in DRR <i>Target:</i> Training model developed	1.1 Disaster Risk Reduction strengthened and supported at all levels 1.2 Opportunities for cross border collaboration natural disasters and conflicts enhanced	<i>Indicator:</i> Stakeholders trained in disaster risk reduction, inclusive of GE and human rights responsiveness <i>Baseline:</i> No provincial/district teams trained <i>Target:</i> 60% of provincial/district teams.	GoK: MoSP, NDOC, NSC, ALRMP, MoEnvironment. <i>Non-State partners:</i> CSOs, Kenya Red Cross.; <i>Regional organizations:</i> IGAD; <i>Development partners:</i> USAID, DFID, ECHO	Regular resources \$2 million Other resources \$4 million
	Effectiveness of emergency response and early recovery for communities and IDPs enhanced. <i>Indicator:</i> livelihoods for resettled and reintegrated populations <i>Baseline:</i> 350,000 IDPs <i>Target:</i> 50% resettled population has access to basic services	1.1 Basic social services including SRH/GBV maintained and protection enhanced for communities and IDPs during and after disasters 1.2 National and district level capacity for Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery programming strengthened	<i>Indicator:</i> Proportion of districts using standardized guidelines and protocols for recovery <i>Baseline:</i> No district is using standardized guidelines and protocol for early recovery. <i>Target:</i> At least 30% of stakeholders involved in early recovery have been trained.	MoA, MoLFD, KFSM, OP <i>Non-State partners:</i> Kenya Red Cross <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources \$2 million  Other resources \$4 million

<sup>1</sup> The list should focus on strategic partnership for the achievement of the outcome.

<b>UNDAF outcome 3.1 Equitable livelihood opportunities and food security with a focus on vulnerable groups enhanced and sustained</b>					
Goal 1: Achieving the MDGs and reducing human poverty	Adoption of equitable pro-poor and gender sensitive economic policies and programmes increased <i>Indicator:</i> % decrease of people living below poverty line. <i>Baseline:</i> 46% (2007) <i>Target:</i> reduced to at least 40%	1.1 National capacity to negotiate and manage global and regional trade, labour and multilateral environmental agreements enhanced	<i>Indicator:</i> Persons trained in high level negotiations skills <i>Baseline:</i> 120 <i>Target:</i> 200 <i>Indicator:</i> No. of pro-poor and gender-sensitive economic policies supported and adopted by GoK <i>Baseline:</i> Low no. of pro-poor and gender-sensitive policies <i>Target:</i> At least 2	<i>GoK:</i> MoF, MoT, MoE, MoENR, MoA, MoST, MoLFD, MoYA <i>Non-State partners:</i> KEPSA, CSOs <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources \$2 million Other resources \$4 million
	Business environment productivity and competitiveness of MSMEs improved <i>Indicator:</i> • Survival rate of MSMEs • N. of informal businesses graduating to formal <i>Baseline:</i> • 40% survival rate • Actual Ratio of informal / Formal businesses is 76% to 24% <i>Target:</i> • 50% survival rate • At least a ratio of 70% to 30%	1.1 Access of vulnerable groups to micro finance, micro-insurance, business development services, energy services, and new technologies improved 1.2 Gender responsive skills and knowledge development addressing labour market needs enhanced	<i>Indicator:</i> % increase of loans to MSEs. <i>Baseline:</i> 20% loans to MSEs <i>Target:</i> >30% of loans to MSEs active in gender and human rights. <i>Indicator:</i> Income % growth increase of MSMEs accessing BDS <i>Baseline:</i> Women MSMEs 7% (2001) Men MSMEs 11% (2001) <i>Target:</i> 10% annually <i>Indicator:</i> Increase in enrolment rates in technical secondary & post-secondary education disaggregated <i>Baseline:</i> F 15,345, M 20,950 (public institutions- 2008) <i>Target:</i> 10% increase	<i>GoK:</i> MoE, MoST, MoLHRD, MoIC, MoYS, MoA, MoLFD  <i>Non-State partners:</i> Equity Bank, KEPSA, CSOs  <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources \$2 million Other resources \$4 Million
<b>UNDAF outcome 3.2 Enhance environmental management for economic growth with equitable access to energy services</b>					
Goal 3: Energy and environment for sustainable development	Pro-poor policies for sustainable management of the environment and natural resources enhanced <i>Indicator:</i> • No. of environmental pro-poor policies for sustainable natural resources management implemented <i>Baseline:</i> • Draft national environment policy prepared <i>Target:</i> • National environmental policy operational	1.1 Integration of environmental dimensions in poverty reduction and national development frameworks including recovery strategies enhanced 1.2 National and community level capacity for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced	<i>Indicator:</i> Proportion of the Government budget allocated to environment <i>Baseline:</i> Actual proportion of budget allocation to environment <i>Target:</i> % increase in allocated budget <i>Indicator:</i> ASAL policy adopted and national plan of action to combat desertification updated	<i>GoK:</i> MoENR, MoPND  <i>Non-State partners:</i> private sector, CSOs <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources: \$1.0 million Other resources: \$3 million
	Sustained energy efficiency and conservation at all levels enhanced <i>Indicator:</i> • No. of energy efficiency and conservation initiatives implemented <i>Baseline:</i> • low No. of energy efficiency & conservation initiatives implemented <i>Target:</i> • ↑ No. of energy efficiency and conservation initiatives implemented	1.1 Framework for integrating energy services and efficiency in all sectors developed and implemented 1.2 Sustainable bio-energy production and access to affordable modern and clean energy services enhanced and up-scaled in environmentally appropriate areas	<i>Indicator:</i> GOK budgetary allocations to line ministries. <i>Baseline:</i> Slightly over 0.05 % national budget goes to environment related sectors nationally. <i>Target:</i> 1% increase in national budget. <i>Indicator:</i> HHs, institutions and service establishments using biogas, LPG and liquid fuels by 2013. <i>Baseline:</i> Few (<1%) of HH use biogas, LPG and liquefied fuels currently <i>Target:</i> up 1.5% by 2013	<i>GoK:</i> MoE, MoPND, MoF  <i>Non-State partners:</i> private sector, CSOs  <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources: \$1.4 million Other resources: \$42 million
	Integration of climate change dimensions in national development frameworks and programme enhanced	1.1 Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies developed and implemented  1.2 Capacities of all stakeholders in negotiations and access to funding mechanisms enhanced	<i>Indicator:</i> Gender responsive and participatory climate change adaptation programmes at national and district levels. <i>Baseline:</i> No national climate change adaptation and mitigation action plans developed that incorporate gender. <i>Target:</i> develop action plans incorporating gender.	<i>GoK:</i> MoENR, MoPND, MoF, MoA, MoLFD, MoE, MoT, MoIC, MoTI <i>Non-State partners:</i> international organizations, private sector, CSOs <i>Development partners:</i> multilateral, bilateral	Regular resources: \$0.8 million Other resources: \$4 million
Grand total					\$61 million

## Abbreviations

ALRMP – Arid Lands Resource Management Programme  
APRM – African Peer Review Mechanism  
CBO – Community-based organization  
CSO – Civil society organization  
ECK- Electoral Commission of Kenya  
ERSWEC Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation  
GoK – Government of Kenya  
HH – household  
IDP s– internally displaced persons  
IGAD – Inter-Governmental Agency for Development  
KACC – Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission  
KEPSA, – Kenya Private Sector Alliance  
KFSM –Kenya Food Security Meeting  
KJAS – Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy  
KNCHR – Kenya National Commission for Human Rights  
NSC – National Steering Committee (Secretariat for Peacebuilding, Conflict Resolution and Small Arms Proliferation Prevention)  
MoA – Ministry of Agriculture  
MoE – Ministry of Education  
MoENR – Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
MoF – Ministry of Finance  
MoFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
MoIC – Ministry of Information and Communication  
MoJCA – Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs

MoL – Ministry of Lands  
MoLG – Ministry of Local Government  
MoLHRD –Ministry of Labour, Human Resource and Development  
MoPND – Ministry of Planning and National Development  
MoSSP – Ministry of State for Special Programmes  
MoST – Ministry of Science and Technology  
MoT, – Ministry of Trade  
MoW – Ministry of Water  
MoYAS – Ministry of Youth and Sports  
MSEs – Micro and small enterprises  
MSMEs – Micro, small and medium Enterprises  
NDOC – National Disaster Operations Centre  
NGO – Non-governmental organization

OP– Office of the President  
PSDS – Private Sector Development Strategy  
SRH/GBV– Sexual and Reproductive Health/ Gender-Based Violence