

**1998 Annual Report  
of the United Nations Resident Coordinator**

**Part One of the Annual Report**

**1.1. Implications of recent political and socio-economic trends for United Nations system development assistance**

Political situation

1998 opened with political uncertainties resulting from the December 1997 elections. These continued into the early part of 1998 and were accompanied by ethnic clashes in parts of the Rift Valley. Uncertainty was further compounded by the suspension of the post of Vice President soon after the elections, with the post remaining vacant throughout the year. A historic motion of no-confidence in the Government was tabled in Parliament by the opposition parties during the last quarter of the year. It was defeated, partly helping to restore parliamentary stability.

During the year, the Government fostered consultative processes between politicians and civil society to put in place a credible constitutional review process. The consultative meetings resulted in the drafting and passing of the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, which awaits Presidential assent. The constitution review process focuses on institutionalizing human rights, transparent and accountable governance in the constitution, ensuring the rule of law, the devolution of power and decision-making processes, and the repeal of repressive legislation.

Economic situation

1998 was marked by a growing concern over the country's economy. There was a general consensus that Kenya's economy was headed for a crisis, with growth not expected to exceed 2-3% in 1998. Heavy rains devastated poorly maintained infrastructure. Parts of the Nairobi-Mombasa highway, Kenya's lifeline and the primary transport corridor to the interior, were briefly rendered impassable. The country's economic ills, characterized by a worsening budget deficit, rising domestic debt, high level corruption, deteriorating delivery of public services, increasing labour unrest, massive unemployment, rising poverty, an escalating cost of domestic credit and a worsening investment climate, were publicly acknowledged. Consultative meetings on the economy were held at the highest levels of Government, with the participation of civil society and Kenya's partners. These meetings confirmed that major changes are needed in the management of the economy to avert a further slide in the country's economic performance.

In response to the situation, the Minister for Finance presented a number of plausible measures to redress the ailing economy during his June budget speech to parliament. These measures included a Government commitment to continue the civil service reform process and expedite the public expenditure and project portfolio review. He indicated that the Government would reduce public spending; reorganize the public sector through mergers of Government departments; rationalize public sector operations and services, match public expenditure to available revenue, and significantly reduce Government domestic borrowing. Despite the good intentions contained in the budget, the implementation process has been slow. Although the Government instituted the prosecution of the Goldenberg corruption case, difficulties in getting the work of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Authority to proceed smoothly left the Government's commitment with respect to the eradication of corruption in some doubt. Government efforts

were further disrupted by the social and economic aftermath of the 7 August terrorist bomb blast in Nairobi.

#### Implications for UN development Assistance

The fragile political and economic situations in the country have implications for the United Nations development assistance to the country. The necessary political commitment to tackle major issues relating to economic reforms, corruption and the restoration of good governance remains uncertain at best. Continued centralisation of power and a worrisome succession issue continue to create uncertainty, restrict investment inflows, and affect donor confidence.

As a result, most of the major donors are unwilling to expand their cooperation and provide more substantial aid outside the resumption of the IMF's EASF. The World Bank, the IMF, and Kenya's major partners have persistently pressed for positive actions on corruption and the institution of good governance in the country. On this front, the IMF continues to impose strict conditionalities on its ESAF to Kenya. This call for change must be seen to be supported by the United Nations system at large, since the absence of reform will severely limit the usefulness of additional external assistance to Kenya, from whatever source. That said, the United Nations system also needs to pursue actively activities focussing on social development, targeting its assistance on poverty eradication and sustainable human development. Much remains to be done to improve the governance environment, encourage civil service reform and continue to support capacity building within the public sector in the face of dwindling resources. Collaborative advocacy and programming under the new UNDAF agreed in November strategy on the country's assistance will also enhance the performance and impact of the UN system in Kenya in these priority areas.

1.2. Overview of the development assistance to the country

Table I: Summary table of total development assistance: 1996 & 1997.

Source of aid	19 96		19 97		Percent Change
	US Dollars	Percent in year	US Dollars	Percent in year	
<b>Multilateral</b>	241,495,000	38.75%	358,582,000	57.07%	48.5
Breakdown:					
UN System (excluding the IFIs)	42,478,000	6.82%	61,274,000	9.75%	44.2
Grants	42,478,000	6.82%	61,274,000	9.75%	44.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
World Bank	168,390,000	27.02%	91,456,000	14.56%	(45.7)
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	168,390,000	27.02%	91,456,000	14.56%	(45.7)
Other IFIs	-	-	970,000	0.15%	-
Grants	-	-	854,260	0.14%	-
Loans	-	-	115,740	0.02%	-
Non-United Nations System	30,628,000	4.91%	204,696,000	32.58%	568.3
Grants	30,628,000	4.91%	204,696,000	32.58%	568.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Bilateral</b>	359,352,000	57.66%	249,998,000	39.79%	(30.4)
Grants	273,008,000	43.80%	170,311,000	27.11%	(37.6)
Loans	86,344,000	13.85%	79,687,000	12.68%	(7.7)
<b>Sub-Total ODA</b>	600,848,000	96.40%	608,580,000	96.87%	1.3
<b>Grants</b>	346,114,000	55.53%	437,135,260	69.58%	26.3
<b>Loans</b>	254,734,000	40.87%	79,802,740	12.70%	(68.7)
NGOs	20,394,000	3.27%	20,699,000	3.29%	1.5
<b>Total Development Assistance</b>	623,279,000	100.00%	628,269,000	100.00%	0.8
<b>Grants</b>	368,545,000	59.13%	320,140,000	50.96%	(13.1)
<b>Loans</b>	254,734,000	40.87%	308,131,000	49.04%	21.0

Source: Development Cooperation Report for Kenya, 1997.

1997 is the latest year for which data on external assistance levels is available. During that year, multilateral donors contributed 57 percent of total external assistance inflows to the country, having increased by 48.5% compared with the previous year. Bilaterals contributed 40% of the flows in the same year while the non-governmental organizations gave 3%. Approximately 51% of development assistance consisted of grants, and 49% of loans. The United Nations system contribution increased by 44% to reach US\$61.3 million thanks in large part to humanitarian assistance following the 1997 drought. Following the suspension of its quick-disbursing structural adjustment facility and the reorganization of its portfolio, the World Bank contribution declined from US\$ 168 million in 1996 to US\$ 91 million in 1997.

A. Official Development Assistance (ODA) by type in 1997 – the latest year available.

Technical Cooperation formed the largest component of external assistance, having increased by nearly 30 percent to U\$486 million in 1997 up from US\$ 375 million in 1996. Investment project assistance came in second place and accounted for 14% of total external assistance. Humanitarian assistance increased by nearly 8 percent in 1997 compared with 1996, and accounted for 5% of total external assistance. Food aid stood at 2% and increased from US\$2.7million in 1996 to US\$14 million in 1997 as a result of donor response to drought and floods. Balance of payments support declined significantly following continued suspension of the World Bank/IMF ESAF.

Table II: Summary Table of Official Development Assistance by Type: 1996 & 1997.

ODA by type	19 96		19 97		Percent change
	US dollars	Percent	US dollars	Percent	
Investment project assistance	126,988,000	20.4	86,471,000	13.8	(31.9)
Technical cooperation	375,339,000	60.4	486,188,000	77.4	29.5
Programme/budgetary aid or Balance of payments support	86,684,000	13.9	9,198,000	1.5	(89.4)
Food aid	2,692,000	0.4	14,068,000	2.2	422.6
Emergency and relief assistance/ Humanitarian assistance	30,079,000	4.8	32,344,000	5.1	7.5
Total	621,782,000	100.0	628,269,000	100.0	1.0

Source: Development Cooperation Report for Kenya, 1997.

United Nations system Official Development Assistance in 1997.

The World Food Programme contributed nearly 47 percent of total assistance inflows provided by the United Nations system, having recorded a 31 percent increase over its contribution in 1996. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was in second place, contributing US\$14.3 million in 1997. UNDP took the third place, with 11 percent while UNICEF and WHO took the fourth and fifth positions. Details of respective UN agency contributions is shown in Table III.

Table III: Summary Table of UN System Official Development Assistance in 1996 & 1997.

Funds, Programmes and Agencies	1996		1997		Percent Change
	US Dollars	Percent	US Dollars	Percent	
FAO	1,335,000	3.14	1,460,000	2.53	9.4
UNCHS	976,000	2.30	-		
UNDCP	43,000	0.10	6,000	0.01	(86.0)
UNDP	2,166,000	5.10	6,131,000	10.62	183.1
UNEP	503,000	1.18	333,000	0.58	(33.8)
UNESCO	140,000	0.33	358,000	0.62	155.7
UNFPA	3,040,000	7.16	2,059,000	3.57	(32.3)
UNHCR	13,036,000	30.70	14,313,000	24.80	9.8
UNICEF	-	0.00	5,152,000	8.93	
UNIDO	416,000	0.98	365,000	0.63	(12.3)
UNIFEM	-	0.00	410,000	0.71	
UNSO	-	0.00	110,000	0.19	
WFP	20,675,000	48.68	27,021,000	46.82	30.7
WHO	367,000	0.86	3,772,000	6.54	927.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,469,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>57,718,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>35.9</b>

Source: Development Cooperation Report for Kenya, 1997.

Table IV: Sectoral beneficiaries of External Assistance Flows: 1996 & 1997.

Beneficiary Sector	19 96		19 97		Percent Change
	US Dollars	Percent in year	US Dollars	Percent in year	
Economic management	122,671,000	19.7	38,231,000	6.1	(69)
Development administration	6,129,000	1.0	9,777,000	1.6	60
Natural resources	40,566,000	6.5	47,686,000	7.6	18
Human resource development	64,248,000	10.3	43,247,000	6.9	(33)
Agriculture, forestry & fisheries	72,082,000	11.6	125,043,000	19.9	73
Area development	38,388,000	6.2	37,752,000	6.0	(2)
Industry	10,595,000	1.7	21,328,000	3.4	101
Energy	1,915,000	0.3	355,000	0.1	(81)
International trade	1,809,000	0.3	8,609,000	1.4	376
Domestic trade	3,285,000	0.5	6,688,000	1.1	104
Transport	9,289,000	1.5	99,092,000	15.8	967
Communications	429,000	0.1	117,000	0.0	(73)
Social development	66,867,000	10.7	52,837,000	8.4	(21)
Health	63,637,000	10.2	68,241,000	10.9	7
Disaster preparedness	553,000	0.1	883,000	0.1	60
Humanitarian aid	120,932,000	19.4	68,381,000	10.9	(43)
Total	623,395,000	100.0	628,267,000	100.0	1

Source: Development Cooperation Report for Kenya, 1997.

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries were the leading sectoral beneficiaries of external assistance in 1997. They jointly received approximately 20 percent of total development assistance inflows. The transport sector was in second position, receiving 15.8 percent of total external assistance. Health and humanitarian aid shared the third position, each receiving 10.9 percent. Social development received 8.4 percent while human resource development and economic management received 6.9 percent and 6.1 percent respectively.

### 1.3. Highlights of United Nations assistance in support of national development objectives and priorities

In 1998 areas of collaborative work for United Nations system assistance to Kenya included education, food security, poverty eradication, civil service reform, governance, environment and natural resources, small enterprise development, support to the rights of the child, information exchange, health (including reproductive health), FGM, disaster management, HIV/AIDS, refugee operations and the prevention of drug abuse - among others.

## Education:

The UN system provided continuous support services to the education sector. In different capacities, ILO, UNICEF, UNDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR and WFP complemented Government efforts in addressing its educational objectives. Examples of specific programmes include: promotion of education for the girl child, support to school feeding programmes and early childhood and non-formal education programmes.

In addition, the UN system agencies collaborated in the implementation of the Master Plan on Education and Training document. The document articulates the challenges facing the country's human resource development, including the legal framework, coordination between all levels of education, and the management and administration issues to improve accessibility, quality and relevance of education. Apart from addressing finance issues, the UN system assisted the government to address declining enrolment rates and the provision of universal primary education. The UN agencies supported the development of a policy on non-formal education and training for out-of-school children.

## Food Security

Following the declaration and recommendations of the World Food summit, the UN system has been actively involved in discussions with the Government to develop an Agriculture/Food Policy that addresses the major commitments bearing on food security. Because of inadequacies in management of her national and other production resources, Kenya is intermittently faced with hunger and malnutrition. Through a special Programme on Food Security under the umbrella of the UN Special Initiative on Africa, FAO has embarked on a Farmer Field School programme. This is a participatory programme aimed at empowering farmers to make rational decisions in their farming enterprises, to reduce the physical and climatic constraints. The result has been the realization of high yields in crop production and a reduction in livestock mortality rates. The target beneficiaries in these development programme activities have been women farmers and youths. The UN system also continued to monitor and assess the food and crop situation as well as the nutritional status of the population, and providing vital statistics on these important areas, thereby assisting the country in famine preparedness.

## Poverty reduction:

Following the recommendations of the World Summit on Social Development, the Government has prepared a National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2015) with the support of UNDP and UK/DFID. The plan emphasizes improved delivery of basic social and economic services to the poor, women and children with beneficiaries' full participation in the decision making process. The plan sets time-bound goals and targets and recommends implementation in three phases, with each phase incorporating a larger proportion of the poor. It is expected that when launched, this plan will be the major platform for the basis for the UN System's work on poverty in Kenya.

Civil Service Reform:  
The World Bank, UK/DFID and UNDP supported the Government in implementing its the civil service reform programme; but the pace of implementation has been slow. The reform project involves four main clusters: staffing and early retirement; reorganization of Government

Ministries and their functions; pension management and financial management reforms. Cabinet papers on rationalization of five Ministries were completed, discussed and adopted by the Government, but the restructuring of seven other Ministries remains to be discussed and adopted. Significant numbers of ghost workers were also removed from the Government payroll, while efforts are continuing to establish a personnel databank, and to revise public service pay structure.

## Governance

In the area of governance, UNDCP assisted the Law Enforcement agencies to combat drug trafficking and corruption through the training of police, customs and immigration officials and the establishment of dedicated anti-narcotics units at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi and at the Port of Mombasa. UNDP continued its assistance to the Judiciary, the National Assembly, the Attorney General's Chambers and provided support to the local government authorities. Assistance to the Judiciary and Attorney General's Chambers included funding training courses at various levels, improvements to the library services and technological support for information management. The World Bank, UNDP and the Economic Governance Group of donors supported the National Assembly, funding tours for parliamentarians to exchange experiences on legislative practices and procedures, enhance the operations of the Committee systems in the Kenya Parliament, and a strengthened advocacy for good governance.

## Environment and natural resources

In the environmental sector, the UN system assisted the Government in capacity building for the management of natural resources and the development of improved seeds and cultivators suited to the arid and semi-arid zones focusing on reduction of food shortages and malnutrition among communities living in ASAL areas. Following the same idea, assistance was given to the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) to establish sustainable fish farming systems in the Lake Basin area to improve the nutritional and socio-economic status of the grassroots farmers. The support also covered national capacity building to respond to the International Convention on Climatic Change, involving the preparation of inventories of greenhouse gas emissions. Support to the implementation of Convention to Combat Desertification was given by developing a National Action Programme and a pilot project on the promotion of farmer innovations. The UN system also supported the strengthening of the national ozone office to respond to the Montreal Protocol and by phasing out ozone depleting substances in the refrigeration, aerosol and floriculture sectors. An environmental law project was initiated during the year, and is reviewing and adapting existing legislative and institutional framework for the management of priority natural resource sectors. In the biodiversity sector, a GEF-funded community district based project was developed and launched during the year aimed at reducing the rate of biodiversity loss at four cross-border sites of global biodiversity significance.

## Water and Sanitation.

In the water sector, the UN system is working collaboratively with the government in the provision of safe water and adequate sanitation, especially in the drier North Eastern and

Eastern parts of the country. These areas are prone to droughts, which makes the human and livestock populations vulnerable. The UN system is also collaboratively providing assistance to the refugee camps, with support from UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.

#### Small enterprise development

Under the Small and Medium-scale Enterprise Development Programme, UN system support to the government included the development of a database on product design, market development and pricing research, training on data management and technological support for policy research. Another area of assistance included capacity building within the Federation of Kenya Employers to enable them monitor trade trends and beef-up promotion of small-scale enterprise products in international trade fairs. UNIDO continued to assist the government in poverty alleviation through development of Jua Kali sector, supporting training programmes in metal and leather works incorporating environmental concerns of waste and effluent management and treatment. UNIDO also continued to support women and the disabled in the textile, leather and ceramic sectors.

#### Support to the Rights of the Child

In order to promote awareness of the rights of the child, UN system programme activities were largely focussed on supporting the survival, protection and development of children in need of Special Protection (CNSP), women and disaster stricken families in the arid and semi-arid areas of North Eastern and Eastern Provinces. The UN agencies collaboratively provided support for studies to articulate the condition and magnitude of the children in need of special protection (CNSP); situation analysis of children and women in Kenya and nutritional surveys. The UN system and the World Bank assisted the government's decentralization efforts in the health sector and collaboratively supported the provision of basic education to children and formal and non-formal training particularly focusing on the rights of the child.

#### Information exchange

Under the umbrella of UNIC Kenya, information exchange among the various UN agencies in Nairobi has intensified and includes successful public awareness activities, such the UN week lectures conducted with the University of Nairobi and the launching of the campaign against violence on women. There are plans for joint information activities including television and radio programmes incorporating various UN messages.

#### Health

The World Health Organization assisted the Government of Kenya to strengthen the Provincial and District health service delivery system and ensure that the health teams adopted the Essential Clinical and Public Health strategy. WHO collaborated with the government in drawing up district action plans and in training for effective case management and epidemic preparedness for malaria epidemics. Another significant area of collaborative assistance for the UN system and the Bretton Woods institutions in the Health sector is in HIV/AIDS. Due to its singular importance, it is discussed under a separate section of this report. While the UN system and the World Bank continued to support the Health sector reform programme, the

government was slow in meeting its obligations. As a result, this major programme was on hold by the end of the year.

## Reproductive Health

UNFPA continued to give support to the government in the provision of reproductive health services particularly to the undeserved populations such as the nomadic communities of Samburu district, slum dwellers of Nairobi and youth. Through some of its programmes with youth, UNFPA in collaboration with UNDCP enhanced the integration of drug abuse prevention education into reproductive health information, education and communication (IEC) activities. As part of strengthening capacity of the ministry of Health, UNFPA assisted in developing an implementation plan for the National Health Strategy as well as a five-year reproductive health training plan (1999-2003). This plan is intended to guide and coordinate all reproductive health training requirement and provide a basis for harnessing available human resources.

## HIV/AIDS

The UN system supported capacity building and institutional strengthening of CBOs in participatory approaches to HIV/AIDS, the integration of education in micro-enterprise development and rural education and training institutions. The UN agencies that collaborate in the UNAIDS Theme Group to respond to AIDS pandemic include UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank. UNFPA with other donors continued to ensure that a full range of contraceptives and commodities were available within the Kenyan population programme. UNDCP continued to build the capacities of NGOs active in the prevention of HIV/AIDS and drug abuse through training and information sharing.

FAO conducted a comprehensive study on the impact of AIDS on agriculture in Kenya with financial sponsorship of UNDP. The study reached important conclusions and made recommendations that have far reaching consequences if implemented. The study indicates alarming effects of HIV/AIDS on agriculture and the Kenyan economy as a whole. It noted that the epidemic severely hits the rural work force at their most productive age and aside from its medical implications has in addition most serious social and economic dimensions. In particular, HIV/AIDS impacted negatively on rural households and farm labour, resulting in declining farm productivity and increased crop and livestock pests and diseases. The consequences of these trends are loss of agriculture management skills, declining nutritional and health status of the population, increased numbers of orphans and poverty levels among afflicted families. The main recommendations include advocacy at policy and planning levels and incorporation of HIV/AIDS coping mechanisms in all development project cycles.

## Female genital mutilation (FGM)

A number of UN agencies are collaboratively involved with issues related to female genital mutilation (FGM): among them UNIFEM, UNICEF and UNDP, together with the Rockefeller Foundation, and Pathfinder International. The areas of focus are: research on the impact of FGM on the health of women; studies on the role of traditional cultural practices in furtherance of FGM; advocacy to discontinue the practice, and adoption of alternative methods of "coming of age rites" for girls; and the championing of the rights of women. A joint proposal for project funding in this area met with success, and the Turner Foundation has accepted to

fund UN system activities for the discontinuance of FGM in Kenya to the tune of US\$350,000.00.

#### Disaster management:

The United Nations Agencies continued to monitor the country's weather and flood situation, and the malnutrition status of the population living in the areas affected by the El Nino floods. In this regard, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP collaboratively fielded joint assessment missions to verify the extent of 1997/98 floods and recommended appropriate interventions. These agencies together with WHO worked with the office of the President to prepare Government appeals for the Kenya flood emergency operations. Together with UNICEF, they participated in the logistics prioritization committee which helped prioritize delivery of Government, NGO, UN agencies' relief supplies during the 1998 Kenya flood emergency operations. WFP provided aircraft while UNDP and UNICEF provided personnel and helped mobilize Government counterpart personnel and helped logistical support during the flood assessment missions in February 1998. UNDMT organized regular meetings under the chairmanship of the Resident Co-ordinator bringing together the Government and major donors, ensuring that the Government articulate its needs to the donor community.

The monitoring reports were shared with UN agencies, donor community, Government Ministries and departments and NGOs concerned with disaster management, relief and rehabilitation activities. A number of NGOs continued to provide useful information for monitoring the situation on the ground covering areas such as food distribution, rehabilitative project activities, water and sanitation, soil conservation, and community mobilization. The World Food Programme (WFP) pursued major emergency food distribution operations to flood-affected areas through the NGO sector. UNICEF supported efforts in the area of health and supplementary feeding programmes in districts facing greatest needs through the NGO network to distribute UNIMIX to malnourished children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The 7 August bomb blast offered another challenge for a collaborative response to the needs of the victims of this national disaster. The Government response was coordinated by the Office of the President and the country's needs were intensively discussed both at the Kenya Coordination Group and the Kenya Country Committee meetings. The Government disaster appeal was also keenly debated and refined with advice from the UN system and the donor community. One of the key points made by the UN system in dealing with the country's immediate needs for medical support, was the longer-term need for capacity building for disaster preparedness within the Office of the President, and down to District level.

#### UN support to the refugee operations in Kenya.

In Kenya, WFP and UNHCR have established a close working relationship to service the refugee community, which number some 200,000. This fully conforms to the joint WFP/UNHCR Memorandum of Understanding, which was reviewed in March 1997. The memorandum establishes the division of responsibilities between the two agencies. UNHCR has assumed the overall responsibility for the protection and welfare of the refugees, while WFP addresses the emergency food needs and logistical support requirements to deliver food to the camps. UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP have actively coordinated the construction of boreholes to provide water to the refugees and local communities in the arid areas of Northern Kenya where the refugee camps are based.

1.4. Progress report on actions taken at the country level towards the implementation of the secretary-general's Programme for Reform (A/51/950)

The United Nations agencies continued to support the government's development programmes during the year. They collaboratively supported the preparation of Common Country Assessment (CCA) indicators to provide benchmarks with which to gauge progress in achieving development goals, and finalized the UNDAF document, spelling out the areas of UN system collaborative response to the country's development needs. Within the UNDAF preparatory process, eleven Theme Groups were established to develop collaborative activities, incorporating harmonization of programme cycles for the UN system common response to the country's development challenges. UNDP, UNICEF and WFP harmonized their new programme cycles to run for the period 1999-2003. UNFPA is expected to harmonize its programme cycle with the other three agencies in the coming year. A Technical Committee was also established to oversee the preparation of the UNDAF document. The UN Agency Representatives signed the document on 20 November 1998, bringing the preparatory process to a close. Through regular meetings of the Kenya Country Committee, the UN system shared information and continued to participate and guide the UN Agencies collaborative programming under UNDAF. They also established a Programme Appraisal Committee which reviewed the UNICEF, UNDP and WFP programmes in May and October 1998. They also jointly funded the UN day advocacy activities with the University of Nairobi.

The Resident Coordinator successfully negotiated premises within the compound of United Nations Offices in Nairobi (UNON). UNAIDS UNCRD, UNDP, UNIDO and UNIFEM moved from KICC to the new common premises at UNON, Gigiri, at the end of October, while UNFPA moved from its premises in downtown Nairobi in December 1998.

1.5. Composition of the United Nations system country team

Mr. F. Lyons	UN Resident Coordinator
Ms. P. Banks	DHA/IRIN
Mr. D. Gustafson	FAO
Ms. S. Wakeham	HABITAT
Mr. Z. Baliddawa	ICAO
Mr. M. Hooper	IFC
Mr. D. Mason	ILO/Nairobi
Mr. A. Ibrahim	ILO/Dar es Salaam
Mr. F. Osunsade	IMF
Mr. K. Kouame	UNDCP
Mr. F. Lyons	UNDP
Ms. M. de Amorim	UNEP
Mr. P. Vitta	UNESCO
Mr. S. Coulibally	UNFPA
Ms Y. Stevens	UNHCR
Mr. T. Brevik	UNIC
Mr. C. Wilson	UNICEF
Mr. G. Mariki	UNIDO
Ms. L. Dirasse	UNIFEM
Mr. A. Barabanov	UNON
Mr. I. de Willebois	UNOPS

Ms. V. Nyagah  
Mr. H. Wackman  
Mr. H. Arthur  
Mr. R. Chatora

UNSO  
WB  
WFP  
WHO

#### 1.6. Composition and Output of Theme Groups and/or Inter-Agency Task Forces

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework has eleven thematic areas of inter-agency collaborative programming based on the critical priorities of Kenya identified in the CCA. These are: Industrialization and Employment; Food Security and Rural Development; Natural Resource Management; Population and Development; Education; Health and Nutrition; Water and Sanitation; Economics and Governance; Disaster Management; Gender Mainstreaming; and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Each of the Theme Groups developed medium term work plans for the period 1999-2003 during 1998 and established further prioritized core activity clusters to be undertaken in 1999.

The Industrialization and Employment Theme Group priorities in 1999 include the preparation of an action plan for implementation of Kenya's industrial policy; provision of support for the establishment and operation of a consultative industrial governance system; provision of small and medium enterprise support services as well as strengthening the managerial and technical skills development with emphasis on gender.

The Food Security and Rural Development Theme Group focuses on supporting the development of early warning food security and nutrition systems and studies on policy reforms in agriculture as well as data collection analysis and utilization in decision making. The group will also support improved agricultural technologies, animal health and product and market development including food safety and trade.

Activities under the Natural Resource Management cluster involve data collection and analysis on environmental conditions and the systematic information exchange among development partners through an Internet website. The Group will also prepare a status report on environmental law reform and an inventory of existing networks and pilot projects in natural resource management.

The Population and Development group will focus on the following activities: strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of national institutions to implement the national population policy; enhancing reproductive health and rights (including adolescent health, safe motherhood and control the spread of HIV/AIDS); follow-up on the implementation of the convention on the Rights of the Child; awareness creation on the rights of children and advocacy for the recognition of the needs of adolescent and the youth; awareness creation and integration of persons with disabilities in the socio-economic life; support to the provision of basic social services to the refugees; and the development of qualitative and quantitative data bases on population including support for the 1999 census and vital registration activities.

In the Education area, the Group will support a strengthened education for the girl child with emphasis on increased enrolment, retention and completion rates in the primary and secondary levels and improved quality and relevance of teacher training that is responsive to gender and environment. It will also support the development of curricula and revision material for schools and the promotion of alternative and complementary forms of education development. The groups will also support integration of drug demand reduction activities with

the Kenya Scouts Association's family life education and peer counselling programme and with the Nairobi City Council's population, environment and health/family planning services.

The Health and Nutrition Group will focus on the establishment of disease outbreak management units in the country; provision of support for health sector reform and a strengthened district level health services delivery and technical and financial support for polio, measles, malaria control and address micro-nutrient deficiencies and childhood malnutrition.

The Water and Sanitation Group targets increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation in deprived areas, and for refugees and their neighbourhoods; education on hygiene and environment and the development of a data bank for monitoring purposes. The Group will also support policy development on water and sanitation.

The Economics and Governance Group will support community participation in decision making and the development of partnerships between local authorities and grassroots communities; engendered constitutional reform through supporting the women's political caucus to articulate women issues; the promotion of civil and human rights education, and the formulation of pro-poor policies and programmes. The group will also support anti-corruption initiatives and capacity building for more accountable and transparent management systems.

The 1999 priority activities under the Disaster Management Theme Group include vulnerability assessment, mapping and establishment of early warning information systems; workshops and study tours for Theme Group members to learn more about information systems for planning disaster preparedness and response systems; sharing information with development partners on disasters and monitoring cross-border disaster related initiatives. The Group will also fund consultants to work with the Government on the establishment of a disaster management programme, to be co-funded with other donors.

The Gender Theme Group will support the creation of a gender and development database, and advocate for the elimination of violence against women and the curtailment of harmful social and cultural practices. It will also support advocacy against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), the creation of opportunities for women entrepreneurs and the development and implementation of a national policy on gender.

HIV/AIDS prevention and care group will concentrate on the development of workplace programmes on HIV/AIDS and the integration of information into formal and non-formal education curricula. The group will also support other forms of advocacy workshops, including mass media campaigns and increased availability of condoms. The Group undertakes to support sentinel surveillance for HIV/AIDS to monitor the epidemic, and capacity building for civil society groups and CBOs and NGOs.

#### UNDAF THEME GROUP CHAIRS AND MEMBERS

i. Industrialization and Employment: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNIDO

UNIDO	Mr. G. Mariki (Chair)
UNIDO	Mr. F. Van Rompaey
UNDP	Mr. W. Kiiru
WORLD BANK	Mr. H. Wackman
UNIFEM	Ms. J. Kabebere-Macharia
UNCHS	Ms. S. Wakeham.
UNEP	Ms. M. de Amorim

ii. Food Security and Rural Development: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: FAO

FAO	Mr. D. Gustafson (Chair)
FAO	Mr. M. Oggema
UNIFEM	Ms. J. Kabeberi-Macharia
UNDP	Ms. H. Korsgaard
UNDP	Mr. C. Gakahu
UNIDO	Mr. F. Van Rompaey
WFP	Mr. G. Mwangi

iii. Natural Resource Management: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: FAO

FAO	Mr. D. Gustafson (Chair)
FAO	Mr. M. Oggema
UNEP	Mr. C. Sow
UNDP	Ms. H. Korsgaard
UNDP	Mr. C. Gakahu
UNSO	Ms. K. Blindheim
UNHCR	Mr. K. Muigai
UNIDO	Mr. F. Van Rompaey

iv. Population and Development: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNFPA

UNFPA	Mr. S. Coulibaly (Chair)
UNFPA	Mr. I. Sambuli
UNDP	Ms. G. Okonji
UNHCR	Dr. N. Whande
UNHCR	Ms. F. Nzau
UNDCP	Ms. Lee-Nah Hsu
UNAIDS	Dr. W. Namara
UNICEF	Ms. A. Mirikau

v. Education: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNICEF

UNICEF	Mr. Chrispin Wilson (Chair)
UNICEF	Mr. Marmadou Bagayoko
UNDCP	Ms. Lee-nah-Hsu
UNAIDS	Dr. W. Namara
UNHCR	Ms. A. Ludeking
UNESCO	Ms. A. Ochanda
WB	Mr. G. Wainaina
WFP	Ms. E. Ouma

vi. Health and Nutrition: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: WHO

WHO	Dr. R. Chatora (Chair)
WHO	Dr. D. Mutie
UNHCR	Mr. B. Swai
UNFPA	Ms. V. Kakyomya
UNICEF	Mr. R. Gotink

UNDP	Mr. E. Oduol
FAO	Mr. M. Ogee
UNAIDED	Dr. W. Namara

vii. Water and Sanitation: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNICEF

UNICEF	Mr. C. Wilson (Chair)
UNICEF	Mr. Z. Karma
UNDO	Ms. S. Leveler
UNSHIPS	Ms. S. Wakeham
UNHCR	Mr. S. Malik
WHO	Dr. D. Mutie
WB	Mr. J. Karuiru

viii. Economics Governance: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNDP

UNDP	Mr. M. Nyirongo (Chair)
UNDP	Mr. L. Wasonga
UNDP	Mr. S. Njagi
IMF	Mr. F. Osunsade
UNEP	Ms. M. de Amarin
UNIFEM	Ms. L. Dirasse
IFC	Mr. M. Hooper
WB	Mr. L. Ojiambo
UNHCS	Ms. S. Wakeham
UNESCO	Mr. P. Vitta

ix. Disaster Management: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: WFP

WFP	Mr. H. Arthur (Chair)
WFP	Mr. T. Ochieng
FAO	Mr. W. Oggema
OCHA	Mr. B. Parker
UNDP	Mr. E. Oduol
UNICEF	Mr. Alan Lindquist
UNIFEM	Ms. H. Addou
UNHCR	Mr. D. Tshitungi
WHO	Mr. Buonahora
WB	Mr. C. Cornelius

x. Gender Mainstreaming and fostering the Advancement of Women in Economic and Political Spheres 1999-2003: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNIFEM

UNIFEM	Ms. Laketch Dirasse (Chair)
UNIFEM	Ms. Diana Opar
UNIFEM	Ms. Janet Kabebere-Macharia
UNDCP	Ms. Lee-nah Hsu
UNDP	Ms. Grace Okonji
UNDP	Ms. Henriette Korsgaard
UNHCR	Ms. Mahoua Bamba-Parums

UNICEF  
WFP  
UNESCO  
UNFPA

Dr. Ben Oierere  
Ms. Esther Ouma  
Ms. Alice Ochanda  
Mr. Ibrahim Sambuli

xi. HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care: Theme Group Coordinating Agency: UNAIDS

UNDP  
UNAIDS  
WHO  
UNHCR  
UNFPA  
UNICEF  
UNDP  
UNDCP  
WB

Mr. F. Lyons (Chair)  
Dr. W. Naamara (arrival expected 2/99)  
Ms. T. Oduori  
Mr. B. Swaii  
Ms. V. Kakyoma  
Ms. Rachel Odede  
Mr. E. Oduol  
Ms. Lee-nah Hsu  
Ms. W. Ikua

## **Part Two of the Annual Report**

### 2.1 Methodology for report preparation

The United Nations country team actively supported the preparation of this annual report. Inputs, work plans and contributions were obtained from the UNDAF Theme Groups, the Technical committee, and the Resident Coordinator Secretariat. The UN Agencies contributed comments on interim drafts for incorporation in subsequent editorial work. Lastly, the report was reviewed by members of the Kenya Country Committee before finalization.

### 2.2 Self-appraisal of the United Nations country team based on the 1998 work plan of the Resident Coordinator system.

The work plan of the Resident Coordinator System (RCS) was formulated during a retreat held in Nakuru in February 1998. The plan's cardinal objective was the preparation of the UNDAF document for Kenya as a tool for enhancing coordination and harmonisation of UN system country programmes. Specific activities contained in the work plan included the following: (i) finalisation of the Common Country Assessment, (ii) the preparation of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya incorporating UNSIA priorities, (iii) establishment of Theme Groups for the preparation of UNDAF document, (iv) a review of the Kenya Country Strategy Note (CSN) to establish its relationship with UNDAF, (v) the establishment of a joint Programme Review Committee of the Kenya Country Committee (KCC), (vi) harmonisation of programme cycles of UN agencies beginning with JCGP members, (vii) the preparation of a management study to explore country specific management and administrative issues and possible adjustments taking into account the modalities of the UN system collaborative programming, (viii) strengthen collaboration between the United Nations system and the Kenyan civil society, and (ix) complete negotiations on new common premises and move towards the end of the year.

The country team considers that the main objective of the work plan, that is, the preparation of UNDAF document, was successfully executed with active participation and commitment by the agency Heads despite the pressure it involved. They felt that the team had accomplished most of what it set out to do in the work plan and in the process, gained significant insight into what each of the agencies was doing while discussing collaborative programming. A number of agency Heads feel that the process had enhanced the level of cooperation, sometimes in sharp contrast with initial misgivings. There is a general consensus nevertheless, that for the time being the end product of the process remains words, articulating the UNDAF thesis in the just finalised document: the real test remains ahead, to implement collaborative activities in 1999 onwards.

The main accomplishment in implementing the 1998 work plan include (i) the finalisation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) document (ii) organisation of two retreats for the UN Country team to prepare work plan, and review progress on the preparation of an UNDAF (iii) completion of a United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya (iv) establishment of eleven Theme Groups and a Technical Committee for UNDAF document preparation (v) establishment of a Joint Programmes Appraisal Committee (vi) harmonised programme cycles of WFP, UNICEF and UNDP running from 1999 to the year 2003, and (vii) successful negotiations on new common premises at UNON, Gigiri for agencies based in KICC. UNCRD, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIDO UNAIDS and UNIFEM moved to the new premises at UNON at the end of October 1998. The monthly Kenya Coordination Group, co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the World Bank, as well as the Kenya Country Committee of UN

Agency Representatives continued to operate well, together with an extensive panoply of programme and sectoral working groups bringing together Government, donors and UN system on a regular basis.

A number of areas in the work plan were not accomplished. These include the review of the Kenya Country Strategy Note and its relationship with UNDAF; the strengthening of collaboration between the UN system and civil society; finalization of a paper on follow-up to Global Conferences (currently under preparation); and a management study: and inclusion of UNFPA into the harmonised programme cycle. These areas will form part of the challenges to be addressed in the 1999 work plan.

### **2.3. Appraisal of Headquarters' support received in 1998**

The Headquarter supported the country team's collaborative programming through the supply of informative materials, documents, innovative tools, the General Assembly Resolutions, UNDAF preparation guidelines, as well as information on best practices and experience from other countries. Headquarters also supported the country team during their retreat held in February 1998 by supplying presenters and facilitators – Messrs Michael Askwith, Niangoran Essan and Douglas Passanisi - to guide the team in the design of suitable approaches for the formulation of the UNDAF document for Kenya. The facilitators provided the country team with valuable experiences from Mozambique, Senegal and Mali. Additionally, Headquarters assisted with UNDAF monitoring and evaluation work undertaken by an inter-agency team led by Mr. Ian Hopwood. The evaluation team's report was a useful element in the Kenya team's UNDAF document preparation. Nevertheless, the UNDAF preparation guidelines were too general and could have been improved and sharpened. Also, additional financial support will be required particularly during the current year when the team practically starts to implement the identified collaborative activities under UNDAF.

### **2.4. Report on the utilization of funds allocated to support coordination functions**

Table V below gives the 1998 monthly breakdown of the utilization of funds in broad accounting expenditure categories. It indicates that a total of US\$114,000 was used during the year to support the Resident Coordinator system. Table VI gives further breakdown of expenditure showing specific expenditure categories. Consultancy on the Common Country Assessment cost US\$46,110 and UNDAF facilitation fees took US\$12,319. The printing of the final CCA document is allocated US\$2,020. The management cost of UK/DFID and UNDP funded pilot project on coordination including support to a strengthened Resident Coordinator Secretariat was US\$37,778. Hardware and software costs were US\$1,795. Operations, maintenance and other office operating expenses took the balance of nearly US \$2,500.

Table V

	Expenditure Codes									Total
	51	221	222	311	352	353	432	499	511	
	US Dollars									
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February			2,171		800	5,582			53	8,606
March	89		712		-	2,791	(3)		-	3,500
April			184		-	2,791				2,975
May		1,860	(50)		43,767	3,999			110	47,826
June								9		9
July		1,491	74		12,289	8,373	20	295		21,051
August					991	2,791				3,782
September				2,262	3,354	2,791				8,407
October			-		2,791	6,791				9,582
November										-
December		1,791		150		2,271		6,188		8,609
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>63,992</b>	<b>38,180</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6,492</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>114,347</b>

Source: UNDP (Kenya): Finance Section.

Legend:

- 51 Overtime and night differential
- 221 Official external travel
- 222 Official local travel
- 311 Contractual printing
- 352 Sub-contracts
- 353 Sub-contract fees
- 432 Equipment and maintenance
- 499 Miscellaneous services
- 511 Stationery and office supplies

## 2.5. 1999 work plan of the Resident Coordinator system

### Objectives for 1999.

The broad objectives of the 1999 work plan of the Resident Coordinator system include the following:

- Continued strengthening of the Resident Coordinator System: increased collaborative programming within the framework of UNDAF: increased administrative coordination.
- Enhanced outreach to the Government and the civil society for greater collaboration with the UN System on programme development and project planning and implementation.
- Implementation of collaborative programme and project monitoring within the United Nations system.
- Increased collaboration between the UN system and Bretton Woods institutions.

## Specific activities to be undertaken in 1999.

### Process Activities

- Organise six weekly consultative meetings for the United Nations Kenya Country Committee to review and advise on the implementation of collaborative work plans for the Resident Coordinator system.
- Organise monthly meetings of the Technical Committee throughout the year.
- Encourage frequent meetings of UNDAF Theme Groups throughout the year.
- Institutionalise and streamline the Resident Coordinator System secretariat and Theme Group System.
- Organise a retreat for the UN country team.

### Programme Activities

- Establish and implement collaborative work plans of UNDAF Theme Groups and institutionalise programmatic and administrative management strategies for the UN system in Kenya at the practical level.
- Initiate facilitation support for administrative and programmatic management issues arising from UNDAF collaborative activities.
- Work with the Government, Non-Governmental organisations in the implementation of UNDAF work plans.
- Advocate for improved economic governance, poverty reduction, and empowerment of civil society jointly with the World Bank, IMF and other international financial institutions.
- Train and support team building for the Theme Group members.
- Start the process to ensure that UNFPA cycle is harmonised with that of UNDP, UNICEF and WFP by the end of the current UNFPA programme cycle which currently runs to the year 2001.

### Administrative Activities:

- Institutionalise administrative management strategies for the UN system in Kenya.
- Move towards the creation of a UN house: negotiate an increasing number of common services (communication: travel: purchasing).
- Institutionalise and strengthen the Resident Coordinator System Secretariat and Theme Group System.

### Constituency Building Activities:

- Support strengthened coordination among the UN system, the Government, donors, private sector, CBO's and NGOs.
- Support enhanced networking in providing and sharing of information for enhanced Coordination System.

### Information Activities:

- Support for joint UN system information and outreach activities including television and radio programmes.

- Support the compilation of data banks on Theme Group activities, benchmarks, donors, and their areas/sectors of operation and financial aspects linked to the Development Cooperation Report.