

Country Programme Plan Kenya

I. ANALYSIS

1.0 Country Context Analysis

1.1 Brief overview

Kenya has in the past few years recorded positive economic growth i.e. 4.3% in 2004 and 5.8% in 2005. Nevertheless, there has been growing criticism that this growth has not been felt at the general population level with Kenya still considered one of the poorest countries in the world – 52% living under the poverty line. Indeed, Kenya is ranked at 152 out of 177 countries in the 2005 Human Development Report – placing it in the 'low human development' category¹. Since the Government launched a national HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan 2000-2005 in December 2000, prevalence rates have fallen from over 11% to 6.1% over the last five years. Access to safe water and sanitation for Kenyans has generally improved with 6 out of every 10 Kenyans having access to safe drinking water.

The current constitution was drafted by the In December 2002, Kenyans held democratic and open elections, some of which were judged free and fair by international observers. The 2002 elections marked an important turning point in Kenya's democratic evolution in that power was transferred peacefully from the single party that had ruled the country since independence to a new coalition of parties. The hopes of Kenyans were lifted by the landslide victory of Mwai Kibaki's NARC coalition government; however, its effectiveness has been adversely affected by political infighting amongst the coalition partners. This has undermined the functioning of government causing a beleaguered Kibaki administration to resort to political patronage to secure its survival. Whilst this may have promoted ethnicity on the one hand, it has also been credited with enabling the Kibaki administration realize notable progress on some of its stated goals e.g. implementing the free primary education initiative, securing higher economic growth targets etc.

colonial government at the height of the state of emergency in the 50s. It is considered to be outdated and attempts to review the constitution fell through when a proposed draft constitution was rejected by the Kenyan public in a referendum held in November 2005. Kenya's continued inability to review its Constitution has constrained the realisation of key human rights i.e. both Civic and political Rights (CPR)² and Economic Social Cultural Rights (ESCR).

The media in Kenya continues to be vibrant and it is noted that there has been a proliferation of FM radio stations especially in the urban areas but more recently radio station targeting specific ethnic groups have also increased. Nonetheless, it is noted that there has been disturbing incidents of intimidation of the press e.g. the 2006 attack on the standard newspaper printing press. Further, the recently published Media Bill has received wide criticisms for its attempts to entrench state regulation and state control of public media.

Insecurity and especially incidents of sexual and gender based violence has seen an unprecedented rise in the recent past. Indeed, Kenyan women and children have suffered the most and have borne the brunt of these heinous acts of sexual violence. In a period when HIV prevalence rates still stand at 6.1%, this is particularly worrying as these

¹ http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_KEN.html

² Abbreviations see page 44

sexual acts are bound to be unprotected. This is further complicated by the lack of access to quality health services and drugs a majority of Kenyans face and especially those infected by HIV.

The occurrence of negative incidences as a result of climate change on the equator lying Kenya has also been on the increase. It has been noted in the recent past that the occurrence of climate change induced drought and flooding has been on the increase in Kenya. Indeed, changing weather patterns have been accused of negatively affecting lives and livelihoods of farmers living on the slopes of a drier Mt. Kenya to pastoralists grazing increasingly dry savannah grasslands in Isiolo – not to mention farmers displaced annually from their farms by a flooded River Nyando.

1.2 Participation

Though Kenya is a multi party democracy, there is lack of equitable participation of all Kenyans in decision making and the Governance of the country. Involvement of women and other marginalised groups e.g. youth, PLHIV, pastoralist communities etc continues to be minimal in governance and other decision and policy making structures.

Little progress has been made in ensuring equal opportunities for women representation in legislative bodies e.g. local authorities and parliament. Of the 2140 councillors elected in 2002 only 97 were women and, out of the 210 elected Members of Parliament, only 9 were women. Thus, though women constitute half the population, only 8% of the current parliament is female.

Regional disparities in the participation of Kenyans in governance have also persisted since independence, resulting in a rise and dominance of a distinct political and economic elite, who enjoy clear benefits in terms of social and political influence, incomes and access to health, education and livelihood opportunities.

The Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) reform program presently proposed by the current government has been widely criticized. It is accused of been a government inspired and expert-produced strategy that has limited public ownership and participation. It is noted that the ERS was an outcome of a government led process which had very limited opportunities for community involvement. The strategy is also characterized as private-sector oriented and focus on economic growth with limited attention to social and economic justice issues³. Though the strategy commits itself to participatory budgeting, there are concerns as to whether this will be achievable. From past experiences, it would be naïve to expect government functionaries - who are presently unable to meet public accountability and transparency expectations, to promote participatory budgeting.

There is ample evidence of unrepresentative and unaccountable governance.

The reasons for these disparities are myriad and include the following:

There is rampant discrimination and exclusion of certain classes of citizens from participation in governance and decision-making. This is despite the provisions of S. 82 of the constitution which guarantees equal rights and freedom from any form of discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, ethnicity or any other status. Kenya has also ratified the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which calls upon governments to guarantee equal participation in governance and decision making (ART

³ 'The ERS as a poverty Reduction Strategy: what are the facts, where are the opportunities? A Civil society perspective.' Paper presented by Wamuyu Gatheru at the NGO Council Forum on PRSP held at Nairobi Safari Club on 15th July 2004.

25 ICCPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW). CEDAW calls upon governments to guarantee equal participation of women in decision-making and governance (ART. 7 & 8). Despite these legal and human rights framework, gender inequities continue to be perpetuated by systemic gender discriminative customs and practices. There is also lack of adequate domestication of the international human rights instruments that have been ratified. Notably Kenya is yet to ratify the Protocol on Women's Rights to The African Charter in Human and People's Rights. This protocol contains progressive Provisions that can enhance women's Participation in decision making.

Kenyan Politics are politics of patronage. Main Political parties through which people accede to power are ethnic and personality centred. The parties' leadership is mainly dominated by men and party structures hinder the participation of women and youth thus locking them out of critical party policy-making and decision making structures.

1.3 Equity

Kenya has ratified the United Nations International Convention on Economic Social Cultural Rights (ICESCR). However most of the provisions have not been domesticated and thus cannot directly benefit the citizens in their demands for ESCR. The same however provide a human rights framework that can be utilised for lobbying and advocacy for ESCR as well as for legislation change.

The main equity deficit in Kenya is the unequal distribution of the country's resources resulting in a situation where 10% of the population controls over 80% of the country's wealth. Kenya's poverty gap continues to widen with 56 % still living below the poverty line. In the 2005 Human development Report, Kenya was ranked 152 out of 177 countries second to Zimbabwe which is ranked 151⁴.

Since the introduction of free primary education in 2002, an extra 1.5 million children are now accessing primary education, with primary school enrolments improving from 5.9 million to 7.4 million in 2004. Transition to secondary education has also risen from 27% in 1999 to 30% in 2004 with a 2008 target of 70%. Equal opportunities for boys and girls have been achieved by free universal primary education and the primary gender parity index is 0.94 with girls' survival to grade five at 83%. However, at higher levels the gender parity index is lower at 0.86 for secondary and 0.58 at university. In the labour market, gender disparities are further reflected. For the 20 – 24 age group, there are about 4 unemployed women for every 1 unemployed male in the urban areas within the same age bracket.

Regional disparities in wealth distribution are evident with the Central and Nairobi Province fairing much better than the North Eastern and Coast Provinces. Gender and age disparities also exist with women and youth fairing poorly in as far as access to and control of economic resources is concerned. For example studies show men own over 56% of immovable property like Land, agricultural produce and big livestock, while women own small livestock like ducks, chicken and rabbits and owned 67% of the kitchenware (FIDA Kenya, 2002).

The root causes of these deficits include the following:

There is rampant corruption in Kenya which compromises equitable distribution of economic resources and also reduces the government resources that would otherwise go to the provision of necessary services. Kenya ranks 144 out of 158 countries in the Transparency International (TI) 2005 corruption index. Perverse economic scandals

⁴ http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/countries/data_sheets/cty_ds_KEN.html

dogged the Narc Government's efforts to fight corruption. The Anti corruption Agency is yet to bring to book any of the highly placed perpetrators of the big economic scandals like Goldenberg and Anglo Leasing.

Kenya's property laws inhibit women's property ownership. Women have also for a long time lacked the decision-making capacity to decide on the disposal of properties that are traditionally associated with male ownership e.g. land etc. In any event, even the means by which women can own property are hindered by unequal gender power relations and the systemic gender inequalities entrenched by discriminative legal regulations and provisions that still exist in some of our laws and policies. For example, women's right to inherit immovable property upon the death of their spouses is limited to a life interest⁵. The law limits inheritance of agricultural land by women in un-adjudicated agricultural regions, and limits women's inheritance of livestock in certain nomadic areas gazetted by the Minister⁶. In many cases women are unable to access credit facilities as titles which are required as collateral, are mainly in the names of the men or the man makes decisions on how to utilize and dispose such property. Ultimately, men may also make decisions on the disposal of property owned by women.

Kenya's foreign Trade policies favouring globalisation and liberalization do not provide room for the masses to participate in important decisions – especially as these relate to foreign investment. In many instances policies for opening up local markets to foreign investors without putting in place protective frameworks for the local industries has resulted in closing down of some of the locally owned industries thereby affecting the livelihood of Kenyans. The proposed EPA with the European Union also portends serious negative effects on the local agricultural sector and industries to say nothing of the effect it will have on the already marginalised groups like poor women, small scale local farmers etc. Kenya Taxation regime taxes the poor more than the rich and a skewed investment regulatory framework favours foreign investments, which often disenfranchise the locals and often result in environmental degradation. This coupled with the effects of climate change i.e. rising temperatures and changes in rainfall patterns. This has played havoc with the country's important agricultural sector⁷.

Kenya has high rates of unemployment and under employment particularly among the youth. Though the Kenyan Government does not publish unemployment figures, but 1994 estimates put it at 35 - 40 percent.⁸. Kenyan education system places more emphasis on education for white collar jobs resulting in an oversupply of seekers of white collar jobs other than emphasising skills that lead to job creators geared towards wealth creation.

The HIV and AIDS scourge, malaria and TB continue to exert pressure on government resources due to the high expenditure on medical services. Kenya spends about 8% of the total health budget on HIV and AIDS related expenses. The AIDS pandemic has resulted in reduced productivity in the agricultural as well as the industrial sector due to the death of workers as well as loss of time as those infected and the care givers take time off for medical services and for home based care. The home based care is particularly onerous on women and girls and has resulted in an increase of an already heavy workload.

Though there are genuine efforts by the Government to invest in and rehabilitate infrastructure, the process is still fraught with corrupt tendering and management practices. There is still skewed distribution of road repair and construction resources with

⁵ The Law of Succession Act Cap 160 Laws of Kenya

⁶ Ibid S. 32

⁷ 'Climate Change impacts on East Africa – a review of scientific literature.' November, 2006, WWF publications

⁸ U.S. Department Of State - Kenya: 1994 Country Report On Economic Policy And Trade Practices, Bureau Of Economic And Business Affairs

regional disparities in the amounts provided for different regions in the country. Access to markets for agricultural products in many rural areas continues to be affected by the lack of all weather access roads.

In summation, it is clear that a majority of Kenyans have been excluded from the economic and environmental governance of the country which has resulted in the equity deficits cited herein, and this can to a significant extent be attributed to the participation deficits sited earlier.

1.4 Protection

Section 70 (a) of the Kenyan Constitution guarantees every person in Kenya the right to life, liberty, security of the person and the protection of the law. Though Kenya has been generally a very peaceful country; there are continuous outbreaks of resource based internal conflicts particularly in pastoralist areas and more recently in sedentary communities e.g. Mt. Elgon Region where re-settlement and land allocation is the issue.

Though, Kenya has a ministry in charge of gender issues, a gender commission and a Gender policy, the implementation of the gender policy and the efforts to move towards gender equality in the political realm has been hampered by a lack of political will to mainstream gender. This lack of political will is manifested by the lack of interest demonstrated by the Kenyan Parliament in passing laws on gender issues, the lack of adequate financial and human resources allocation to the gender ministry and the gender commission. Thus Kenya lacks a comprehensive legal framework to address the rising cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV). The recently enacted sexual offences Act is a step in the right direction, but its implementation is hampered by limited dissemination, lack of awareness on its provisions among the citizenry and law enforcement officers, coupled with certain provisions that constrain the rights of the victims of violence by threatening them with prosecution should they be unable to prove their cases in Court.

Thus, the main protection issue in Kenya is related to gender based violence.

The root causes of this deficit/s include the following:

The Sexual Offences Act became operational in July 2006. The Act repealed the provisions of the Penal Code relating to sexual offences. Consequently, anyone charged with a sexual offence should, as a matter of course, be charged under the new law. However, it has been documented that cases in which persons who have committed sexual offences subsequent to the enactment of the Sexual Offences Act were instead charged under the Penal Code. This has in part been compounded by the fact that most judicial officers and police officers do not have in their possession the new Act. What this means is that persons convicted under that law could have their sentences quashed on appeal for the reason that they have been convicted under a non-existent law. The danger then is that accused persons are likely to go scot-free unless the institutions concerned with administration of justice are well versed with the new law and indeed enforce it. At the same time complainants face the unfortunate possibility of being charged under section 38 of the sexual Offences Act once the perpetrators have been acquitted.

On the other hand, it has also become clear that citizens are not aware of the provisions of the Sexual Offences Act and the fact that the new Act repealed provisions in the Penal Code relating to sexual offences. Citizens are therefore not conversant with the effect of conviction under the Penal Code and are also not able to identify sexual offences stipulated under the new law. Thus, an ignorant citizen is disempowered and least able to claim and exercise their rights.

At a social relations level, increased modernization and urbanization has progressively resulted in more nuclear families and single headed families in essence leading to the

breakdown of the extended family. This has reduced the safety nets at the community level for vulnerable groups like OVCs, PLHIV and women survivors of GBV. Further, certain cultural practices and attitudes have continued to affect women negatively and are sometimes being used to justify continued GBV. The lack of a comprehensive and progressive law to address GBV compounds the situation.

1.5 Role of civil society and NCA partners

1.5.1 Role of civil society

Kenya boasts of a vibrant civil society and a fairly free media which has progressively worked towards the realisation of the right to information – a critical basis for demanding accountability from public leaders. Kenyans are considered to be fairly well informed. CSOs in Kenya are mainly registered and regulated under Non-governmental Organization's Coordination Act. Some are also registered under the Department of Social Services i.e. community based organisations (CBOs). Though there is generally space and freedom for civil society organizations to organize and contribute to the general development in the country as stipulated under the law, the civil society is said to be one in transition as it is trying to regain its footing after a systematic incorporation of most of its leadership into Government after the 2002 General Elections.

Kenyan CSOS are involved in and address a myriad of social, economic and political issues including service delivery of basic social services; agriculture and mining; trade and industry and supply of energy among others. In the more recent past, Kenyan CSOs have been very active in advocacy issues and their commitment and potential for this remains. CSOs are more concentrated in the urban areas than the more remote rural areas. . FBOS however have a wider reach with stronger links in the rural areas especially in matters of service delivery to the rural communities.

The Kenyan civil society has played a key role in enhancing the capacity of citizens to participate in governance and decision making processes in the country. The vibrancy of the civil society was, however, constrained by the Government's conscription of key civil society figures into the Government after the last General election. The civil society is, however, now recovering its footing and is playing a key role in involving the citizenry in holding the government accountable particularly through the Movement for Political Accountability (MOPA).

Though there is generally free media in Kenya, the reach of the media is restricted to the main cities and town centres. There is thus limited access to information by the poor and marginalised women and men in the very remote areas on governance issues. Even in the urban areas the issues of interest of the mainstream media do not discuss issues pertinent to the very poor and marginalised within the informal settlements. Recent developments in Kenya indicate attempts have been made by government to 'muzzle' the media through intimidation and enactment of regressive media laws. Whilst none of the proposed legislation has secured parliamentary approval, the fact that they were formulated is indicative of 'authoritarian tendencies' in certain sections of the ruling regime. Nonetheless, the environment in Kenya remains generally conducive to the functioning of Civil Society.

1.5.2 Role of NCA partners in civil society

NCA's historic partners in the Kenya have been faith-based organizations (FBOS). These remain NCA'S core partners. The main reason for retaining FBOS as NCA core partners is the shared values and vision of NCA and FBOS of addressing the plight of the voiceless, poor and marginalized women and men particularly in areas of conflicts or very remote and neglected zones. The FBOS also have the mandate and constituency to mobilize and reach the masses through their elaborate faith networks that reach to the household level. Due to this mandate and constituency, the FBOs have the untapped potential of advocating on behalf of the marginalized and voiceless.

In terms of service delivery and operations, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) in the Kenya have been involved in address a wide range of social, economic and political issues including service delivery of basic social services. Indeed, FBOs, given their broad outreach, are particularly well placed to respond to the needs and demands for service delivery by the rural poor. For example NCA and partners Kenya, have been involved in complementing the Kenya Government's efforts in responding to community needs e.g. securing access to safe drinking water for women and men in remote areas.

Complementing the FBOs are resource organizations e.g. COVAW, FIDA, KRWA etc who bring in critical knowledge is specific sectors to strengthen the work of FBOs and NCA. At the grassroots level, NCA also seeks to work with secular organizations that have specific competencies e.g. Habiba International, that are addressing FGM in predominately pastoralist and Muslim communities in North Eastern Kenya.

2.0 NCA's added value

The Vision and Mission statements of NCA forms the basis for our engagement in Kenya. NCA has been operating in Kenya as program since 1990s, and during these years NCA has established a partner network characterized by well-rooted relationships with church-based organizations, local secular organizations as well as government institutions and the UN agencies.

With the reconfiguration of the Regional Office that took place in 2006, a new Area Office for Kenya, Somalia and Uganda was created. The overall management of these three countries lies with the new position of the Area Representative. However, the Representative for Regional Programs is still located in Nairobi and housed by the Area Office, and the Area Representative has the full financial responsibility for the AO as well as giving financial and administrative support to the Regional Representative function.

The Regional Representative has two thematic advisors; one advisor or Gender and Right Based Approach and one advisor for communication and advocacy. The proximity of the regional programs has made it easier for NCA staff and partners to develop their capacity within NCA's thematic areas as well as core competencies defined in the GSP. The potentials for building synergy both thematically and geographically with the partners in Eastern Africa are areas will be further explored between the Regional and Area Offices during the reminder of the planning period.

NCA's long experience as a civil society actor in Kenya is the foundation of our understanding and competence in empowering people as citizens participating in the delivery of social and economic rights; influencing decisions by amplifying the voice of the poor and vulnerable and exposing and redressing injustice. Such experience and competence is invaluable to our partners in our pursuits of global justice.

These relationships inform NCA's value and agenda and provide the foundation of our legitimacy in our interventions.

Norwegian Church Aid – through its partners, is well positioned to continue making contributions towards the realisation of the MDGs in Kenya. It has had many years experience working with a diversity of partners and projects in various locations in Kenya. These experiences have enable NCA establish meaningful links with competent professionals, effective resource partners, experienced implementing agencies and networks. Building on these, NCA is in a unique position to make meaningful contributions and deliver quality outcomes in the development and humanitarian programmes it supports.

Through its linkages with FBOs, NCA has direct connectivity to the broad alliance of church partnerships with which NCA has the distinct advantage of sharing a similar value base. By building on the trust and confidence these institutions enjoy in the local community and engaging them in alliances for change, NCA expects to muster national support for pro-poor policies and interventions.

NCA continues to be an active participant in the ACT Nairobi Forum activities and appeals. Build on this, NCA seeks to strengthen the cooperation of faith communities in disaster response and preparedness and further enhance collaboration and coordination with other key stakeholders e.g. the Kenya Government and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS),

To further enhance the impact of faith communities involved in the response to HIV and AIDS, NCA will draw on its present representation in the Global Fund Board to raise resources to support an inter-religious HIV and AIDS initiative in Kenya. The goal is to explore possibilities of re-vitalizing an already existing inter-religious platform i.e. KIRAC, and draw upon NCA's ongoing engagement with the Inter Religious Council of Kenya to re-energize its.

Linkages with other Faith Based resource organizations e.g. BEACON will be intensified and expanded building upon the solid foundations of experiences already in place.

II. NCA INTERVENTION STRATEGY

3.0 Thematic analysis and priorities

In the first chapter on country context analysis a number of rights deficits emerged. As NCA does not have the capacity to work effectively on all of these, a number of right claims have been identified below as priorities for NCA Kenya programme. While each right is supported by normative rights frameworks such as international human rights conventions, or the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, NCA's starting point will be poor people's own lived experiences of poverty and exclusion.

3.1 Specific rights to be addressed by the program

A number of rights violations emerge from the analysis of participation, equity and protection deficits in Chapter 1. NCA does not have the capacity to work effectively on all these, important as they may be. We have therefore identified the following rights claims as priorities for NCA's work in Kenya during this plan period. While we make evident that each right is supported by normative rights framework such as international human rights conventions, and that some are backed up by United Nations millennium Development Goals, NCA'S starting point is poor people's own lived experiences of poverty and exclusion, an understanding that these rights reflect real felt needs. The following rights will be prioritised in the plan period.

- Rights to equality and non-discrimination – the rights of marginalised groups like women, youth, PLHIV, OVCs to protection, equity and participation will be addressed to redress the deficits noted in the analysis.
- The rights of citizens – women, men, youths (Girls and boys) right of participation and to equitable participation in governance and decision making will be a key focus of the program
- The right to liberty and security of the person and to equal protection under the law particularly of marginalised groups – women, OVCs, PLHIV and youths. Under

this violations of women's right to protection by harmful traditional practices and through Sexual violations and domestic violence will be a key area of intervention.

3.2 Thematic focus

The overall aim for the NCA's program in Kenya is to promote human dignity for the poor and marginalized women and men, girls and boys by supporting partners and programs that contribute to increased participation, equity and protection.

NCA's Kenyan program for the plan period will have the following thematic priorities:

- Civil society for Accountable governance : inequity and governance;
- Water and Climate / emergency preparedness
- Faith communities addressing HIV and AIDS – Discrimination, stigma, participation,
- Men and women addressing Gender based violence

The following will be considered as cross cutting themes:

- capacity building, gender and RBA cross cutting

3.2.1 Civil society for accountable governance

The Kenyan country program seeks to mobilise and enhance the capacities of women and men (girls and boys) to engage in governance, at all levels starting at the community to the national level. The areas of work described below seek to address the rights of all citizens – women, men, girls and boys to participate in the economic and political governance and address the deficits in equity and protection: advocacy to increase poor and marginalised people particularly PLHIV'S access to basic services; increase the capacity of Faith communities and NCA partners to engage in economic governance and address issues of exclusion and inequalities and address Gender Based violence. NCA partners will be mobilised to participate in economic governance at the national and regional level through the participation in the EPA processes and policy formulation, implementation and monitoring debates. Community media will be used to mobilise youth and marginalised groups in the informal settlements to participate in governance through provision of requisite information. The community media will also be used to provide a forum for the citizen to discuss issues of concern with their leaders. NCA partners will also be mobilised to demand action from duty bearers on the issue of climate change and further undertake measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities to the adverse effects of climate change.

The FBOS themselves and other partners will be targeted to address inequalities and discriminatory practices and structures within their own organizations that lead to the exclusion of women, youths, PLHIV and other marginalised and vulnerable communities.

NCA will work in the following key areas to address the question of accountable governance:

a. NCA partners and FBOS engaged to address policy and legislative formulation for accountable and good governance

As stated above most Kenyans are effectively left out of the important governance issues and structures in the country. This has mostly been contributed to by the lack of space and capacity to participate in policy and legislative formulation processes in the country. Marginalised women and men also lack the requisite information and knowledge to effectively participate in policy formulation and governance issues.

NCA will through its FBOs and other partners mobilise and empower vulnerable rights holders (women, men and youth, and informal settlements communities) through forums to empower them to engage in and monitor Government's policy formulation and

implementation and to also monitor government resource use and allocations through budget monitoring at community, district and national levels. Roundtables and other forums will be organized with community members and women, men and youth involved in the different sectors of the economy to enable them articulate their issues and form unions and networks to demand their entitlements. At a broader level, FBOs will also be enabled to continue lobbying for comprehensive constitutional reforms – within which communities are effectively represented.

Capacity building through use of community media will be used to mobilize of women, men and youths and disseminate information on key governance and social issues.

Awareness creation on gender inequities and their effect on women's participation in governance and leadership and decision making will be carried out to enhance gender equality. There will be lobbying for change of laws and policies that dis-empower women and girls and inhibit their equitable participation in governance issues.

b. FBOS and partners capacity to act as watch dogs and for advocacy on governance issues enhanced

NCA FBO partner ACK has limited experience / capacity for advocacy particularly in issues of Accountable Governance. This has translated to limited capacities of the church partner to use its elaborate structures and broad constituencies to monitor governance issues – especially at community levels. NCA will invest in giving capacity to its FBO partners through training, information sharing and linking them to resource organizations for accompaniment and support.

3.2.2 Water / Climate and emergency preparedness

It is noted that climate change induced floods, famine and droughts have become a common occurrence in Kenya. This poses several new challenges for communities dependent on the environment, its biodiversity and available natural resources for their own survival and livelihood. Indeed, environmental degradation and climate change has dramatically accelerated the burdens to those already marginalized and are vulnerable – especially poor communities. It is thus critical that the necessary attention is given towards reducing poor community's vulnerability to natural and human induced hazards through support to sound natural resources management, climate risk management and sustained support to climate change adaptation measures. Kenya, as other developing countries in the tropics is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change due to its location on the equator⁹.

In this regards, NCA will enter into strategic partnerships with competent resource organizations and legitimate community based organizations to explore and devise suitable interventions to address climate change. Related to this is the issue of water scarcity and disaster preparedness. NCA will endeavour to support its partners devise suitable strategies to undertake rain water harvesting in targeted communities and further, formulate appropriate disaster preparedness plans for the same communities

Thus, working with and through its core partners, NCA will seek to strengthen the capacities of grassroots communities to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change, water scarcity and disasters. NCA will further facilitate targeted communities explore and take advantage of alternative sources of energy.

⁹ 'Climate Change impacts on East Africa – a review of scientific literature.' November, 2006, WWF publications

Thus, NCA and its core partners will carry out the following activities:

a. Mobilise communities to carry out rainwater harvesting

Working with partner organisations with a presence in respective grassroots communities, NCA will support rain water harvesting initiatives at both communal and individual levels. The aim will be to maximise collection and storage of rainwater run off and encourage its utilisation for domestic and agricultural use. Thus, inputs will be made in the establishment of sand dams, underground becards, household storage tanks etc.

i. Enable communities to undertake adaptive measures to climate change

NCA will engage its core partners in specific locations with a view of initiating appropriate adaptation projects in their respective locations. The basic idea is to – on a pilot basis, initiate climate change interventions in a number of locations and use the feedback from this for learning and advocacy purposes.

Thus, NCA will seek to establish strategic partnerships between resource organisations competent in climate change issues and NCA partners with a presence on the ground to effect adaptive measures at community levels. This will entail raising awareness on climate change amongst the partners and target communities and thereafter developing and implementing appropriate adaptation initiatives in the respective locations. Lessons for replication and outputs to inform advocacy will be a key element of the intervention process.

ii. Strengthen FBO and community capacities for disaster preparedness

To address the issue of recurrent drought and flooding, NCA will work with its appropriate partners to undertake suitable disaster preparedness measures. This will entail mapping out community vulnerabilities and risks to specific disasters and thereafter devising appropriate plans to respond to possible disaster scenarios. Of particular importance to NCA, will be to engage and involve the ACT membership through the auspices of the ACT Nairobi Forum. Through this, respective competencies and capacities of specific ACT members will be tapped to further strengthen the preparedness plans. Further, linkages to other stakeholders – including government, will be established to maximise synergy between and within the various emergency response capacities and initiatives.

3.2.3 Faith communities address HIV and AIDS

According to the World Health Organization Kenya has a "severe, generalized HIV epidemic". The country has suffered a massive human and economic loss from HIV and AIDS, reducing life expectancy to 48 years. Despite recent indications that the prevalence of the disease may be declining, HIV prevalence rates remains high with women aged 15–49 is 8.3%, while for men aged 15–49 it is 4.3%. Young women are especially vulnerable to HIV infection compared with young men; 4.9% of women aged 15–24 are HIV-infected, compared with 0.9% of men of the same age group. The rights of PLHIV to live a dignified life free of stigma and to access basic rights continue to be violated. These high levels of neglect, stigma, and discrimination result in exclusion of PLHIV in communities and particularly in religious settings leading to a lack of acceptance and often a loss of livelihoods resulting in the increase in OVCS and child headed households. This state of affairs is caused by the continued stigma and discrimination against PLHIV as well as the failure by the government as duty bearer to fulfil the rights of the PLHIV.

NCA will, in its endeavour to respond to these challenges, seek to reorganise its HIV and AIDS programming. Key to this will be the drive to scale up its support to the sector and further engage faith communities with a view of initiating inter-religious HIV and AIDS initiative. Building on NCA's presence in the Global Fund Board, the Kenya office seeks to engage and re-vitalise an existing inter-religious platform i.e. KIRAC and develop an appropriate proposal that secured funding support from the Global fund. NCA's linkages

with EHAIHA, the Inter Religious Council of Kenya and the National Aids Control Council in Kenya will be very useful.

On the issue of ARVs, it is important to note that whilst NCA and its core partners may not have the capacity to supply these, it is within their mandate and obligations to lobby state actors to fulfil these access rights for vulnerable PLHIV. Thus, NCA will engage its partners to advocate on behalf of PLHIVs for the access to ARV and related nutritional support.

In all its endeavours, NCA will factor in the feedback from the NCA Global HIV and AIDS Evaluation. Of particular consequence will be NCA's endeavour to promote internal gender and HIV and AIDS mainstreaming in its partner organisations. Given that FBOs form the core of NCA's partners, such a proposal would be of strategic value in NCA's longer term response to the HIV pandemic. It is important to note that NCA approaches its HIV and AIDS work from the perspective that it is but one of the many players thus, linkages and partnerships with other strategic organisations and institutions will be encouraged at all levels. To meet the thematic objective above, NCA together with its core partners will carry out the following activities:

a. Provision of community based services and support

PLHIV capacity to access basic rights and services are compromised due loss of livelihoods, poor health and pervasive poverty among the poor and vulnerable PLHIV. The situation is made worse by the failure of the government to deliver basic services to PLHIV. The longer term strategy is for NCA core partners to create space, mobilise and give voice to PLHIV to demand for the fulfilment of their rights. In the shorter term NCA and its partners will supplement the efforts of the government by providing community based care, education and support. Communities will be mobilised through drama, songs and community media outreaches to reduce stigma and increase the safety net for PLHIV within the communities where they live. OVCs and poor PLHIV will specifically be targeted for empowerment with economic resources to sustainably enhance their capacity to improve their livelihoods. Partners will also empower the PLHIV with information and networks of Government and state actors where they can access available services.

b. Women and men in communities addressing stigma and discrimination against PLHIV.

Stigma and discrimination against PLHIV continues to be very high particularly within the faith communities due to a culture of silence and bias against people infected and affected by HIV and AIDS. These end up being progressively isolated and have in some cases led to their exclusion from accessing basic rights and services like education, employment and health. Partners will be linked up with EHAIA the regional NCA resource organization on HIV and AIDS for capacity enhancement in addressing HIV and AIDS as well as for information sharing and dissemination. Awareness creation forums will be held to sensitize women, men, girls and boys on stigma and discrimination against PLHIV. NCA partners will organise forums to facilitate the participation of PLHIV in policy and governance issues affecting them. The implementation of the HIV and AIDS Act will be monitored to ensure that the entitlements due get to the PLHIV. In areas where the HIV and AIDS Act is wanting, state actors will be engaged to re-address the deficits.

3.2.4 Women and men address gender based violence

Gender Based Violence continues to be prevalent in Kenya. The NCA program in Kenya has in the past concentrated most of its efforts in addressing Harmful traditional practices like FGM. Efforts will now be enhanced to also address the policy and legislative framework. Further, this will of necessity be complemented with awareness creation on gender and community change of attitude which known to be one of the root causes of GBV and FGM.

3.2.5 Capacity building

The partners' capacity in programming is low in certain aspects e.g. Rights Based Approach, Gender Planning, mainstreaming HIV AND AIDS; Do No Harm and in reporting for results. To ensure effective programming and implementation NCA will concentrate efforts in developing these capacities within the partners. As a long term and more sustainable strategy NCA will link the partners with resource organisations from within the country in various programmatic areas. Training and capacity building will be conducted in:

- Planning monitoring and evaluation
- Financial and narrative reporting
- Rights based programming including gender planning and analysis and advocacy

4.0 Strategies for rights holders and duty bearers

In NCA's rights based approach, we seek to engage with poor women and men as citizens i.e. as people who are equally entitled to human dignity and basic human rights by virtue of being human. NCA RBA entails a two pronged strategy. A vital component of our strategy is to resource poor and excluded groups as rights holders. By empowering them to claim abstract rights as tangible entitlements, poor women and men (girls and boys) can realise concrete improvements in their lives. At the same time we recognise that social relations and institutions - both formal and informal within society, pose a serious barrier to poor women and men who try to claim their rights. Thus, in this regards, NCA rights based approach will also entail the identification of key duty bearers and strategies to engage them to transform these institutional barriers and mechanisms of marginalisation and exclusion. A particular role for NCA and partners will be to facilitate linkages between prioritized rights holders and the most relevant duty bearers.

4.1 Rights holders

The prioritized rights holders and the corresponding strategies for each thematic focus area are:

Theme	Right Holders	Strategies
Participation and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men and youth community members in NCA intervention areas. • Most Vulnerable and requiring special attention: Women, youth, uprooted and displaced women, men, boys and girls and PLHIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create spaces at community level where women, men and youth can engage with government and local leadership for purposes of securing their entitlements • Community citizens forums to discuss policy issues and monitoring budgets • Information and awareness raising platforms for policy engagement • Advocacy for policy and legislative changes • Use of community radio and including faith based radios and other forums for awareness raising on governance and gender issues • Roundtables around key issues
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congregants NCA's Faith Community partners, • Emphasise will be laid on youths, women and PLHIV congregants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender awareness forums to mobilise communities to recognise capacity and competencies of women to be leaders from national to local levels • Youths, women, PLHIV, children and other marginalised groups provided with information on existing policies and frameworks that guarantee them rights to participate in church leadership and governance • Use of community radio and other media for gender awareness and good governance •
Water ,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change awareness forums to mobilise

<p>Climate and Emergency preparedness</p>	<p>youth community members in NCA intervention areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Vulnerable and requiring special attention: Women, youth, uprooted and displaced women, men, boys and girls and PLHIV 	<p>communities to recognise the adverse effects of climate change and devise suitable adaptation measures including rain water harvesting, tree planting etc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youths, women, PLHIV, children and other marginalised groups provided with information on existing policies and frameworks that enable them to secure their right to a good and sustainable environment • Development of community disaster preparedness plans • Use of community radio and other form of community media / forums for awareness raising and promote sustainable development
<p>HIV and AIDS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PLHIV and OVCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education support for OVCs and awareness raising for OVCS and PLHIV through drama, songs and videos • Provision of basic medical and home based care to PLHIV and support with information and networked to know where to access existing services • psychosocial support, education and life skills development • Provision of economic resource support and training for community care givers • Forums and awareness raising for PLHIV, OVC and faith community members targeting reduction of stigma and discrimination • Networking with regional bodies working within ecumenical bodies in the region in the area of HIV and AIDS.
<p>Gender-Based violence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men and youth community members in NCA intervention areas. • Most Vulnerable and requiring special attention: Women, uprooted and displaced women, girls and female PLHIVs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation among the women, girls, boys and men victims of GBV on their rights and on existing laws and policies • Monitoring of implementation of laws and policies on GBV particularly the Sexual Offences Act • Community media used to address change of attitude towards GBV and victims of GBV. • Establishment of community structures to address gender based violence at community level.

4.2 Duty bearers

The state and state actors are the main or primary duty bearers. The program will thus seek to engage and influence the state as the primary duty bearer in fulfilling its obligations to the vulnerable rights holders identified above. NCA and partners are considered as intermediary duty bearers who will be targeted to enhance the capacities of the vulnerable rights holders to demand their entitlements.

The prioritized duty holders and NCA's corresponding strategies for each thematic focus area are:

Theme	Duty Bearers	Strategies
Participation and Accountable Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> national and local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create space through forums that bring together local communities and local government leaders to discuss issues of good governance Empower through building capacity and enhance ability to address governance issues.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FBOS and partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church leaders engaged through dialogue and persuasion to enhance and increase representation of women within church leadership structures. Support with strengthening networking with ecumenical networks at local to national levels
Water , Climate and Emergency preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and Local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empower through building capacity and enhance ability to address climate change, water and disaster preparedness issues. create space through forums that bring together local communities and local government leaders to discuss issues of climate change, water and disaster preparedness
HIV and AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> national and local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connect with right-holders through trainings, meetings and referral system Build capacity to improve effectiveness in service delivery Advocate for policy support, sustainable services, a grassroots focus, and effective resource mobilization and allocation. Partner for sharing information.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church and other faith communities leaders Congregants in as intermediary duty bearers will be engaged to reduce stigma against PLHIV and to reduce the marginalization of women from church leadership. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of Church and faith community leadership to address HIV and AIDS will be enhanced through training and information dissemination. Enhance capacity to access alternative funds will through enhancing greater collaboration with faith community networks and promoting linkages with other actors in the region including the United Nations, Global funds etc.
Gender-Based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> national and local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen capacities of enforcement officers to implement the Sexual Violence Act
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Church and other faith communities leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of Church and faith community leadership to address GSBV issues through training and information dissemination.

5.0 Geographic focus

NCA's country program, working with its core partners will carry out interventions in the following areas – Nairobi, Embu / Mt Kenya, Masinga / Yatta, Mandera, Lamu and Kitui. Efforts will be made to anchor all interventions in grassroots communities with state actor engagements being ensured at all the relevant levels. NCA's plan, depending on

funding and government approvals, is to initiate, continue, expand and/or end its work in or to the following projects.

Province	District	Program	Status
Nairobi:	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → SJCC → PCEA 	Continue 08 End 07
	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender based Violence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → COVAW → FIDA 	Continue 08 Continue 08
	Nairobi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountable Governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Koch FM → BEACON 	Continue 08 Continue 08
North Eastern:	Mandera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Racida 	Continue 08
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FGM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Habiba International 	Continue 08
Coast:	Lamu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Mpeketoni Cotton Growers Association 	Start 07
Eastern:	Kitui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → CDK 	End 07
	Masinga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV and AIDS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → MCF 	Continue 08
	Embu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → ACK / DoE 	Start 07

III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

6.0 Program objectives per thematic focus area

6.1 Participation and Accountable Governance

Overall goal : Enhanced participation of women, men, girls and boys in governance

	Indicators	Sources of Verification
<p>1. Specific Objective Communities empowered to exercise their right to participate in policy formulation, review and implementation.</p>	<p>Participation of men, women and youth in policy formulation</p> <p>Increased women involvement in decision making bodies at the community level</p> <p>Views of women, men and youth taken into account in policy formulation</p>	<p>Focus Group discussions with RH.</p> <p>Community based monitoring reports.</p> <p>Partner reports, evaluations. Citizens accountability forum reports.</p> <p>Physical count of groups / persons i.e. men, women and youth in decision making.</p>

<p>Expected Results Women and men mobilized given skills to actively participate in policy formulation and advocacy.</p> <p>Women, men and youth in communities are mobilized and given capacity to identify policy gaps and lobby duty bearers for appropriate policy remedies.</p> <p>Communities capacitated to develop appropriate policies.</p> <p>Community and religious leaders are engaged and lobbied to enhance accountability of community leaders and state actors</p>	<p>Quarterly community-wide decision making forums held</p> <p>At least 50% involvement of women, youth and other marginalized groups realised in community decision making forums</p> <p>Community notice boards erected and updated regularly</p> <p>Public pronouncements and notices from community and religious leaders on local accountability and transparency</p>	<p>Partner reports, monitoring visits, media reports / articles, memoranda.</p> <p>Oral testimonies and personal interviews.</p> <p>Community Notice Board (CBN)</p>
<p>2. Specific Objective Faith communities engaged to demand accountability from public leadership.</p>	<p>Leadership enter into public covenants i.e. sign political accountability charter.</p>	<p>MOPA reports, Media articles and programs, Community accountability reports, Evaluation.</p>
<p>Expected Results Faith communities are mobilized and given space to participate in the Movement for Political Accountability (MOPA) process.</p> <p>Faith communities capacitated to participate in the ongoing debate on Economic Partnerships Agreements (EPAs).</p>	<p>At least 4 public accountability forums convened by Faith communities.</p> <p>Key public officials and political leaders participate in public accountability forums.</p> <p>Women, youth and other marginalized groups address public accountability forums.</p> <p>At least 50% of total prospective 2007 General Election MP candidates signing up on MOPA Accountability Charter.</p> <p>Advocacy materials to lobby Regional governments developed and distributed to public in general.</p> <p>At least 2 public events held to engage state actors to regarding public concerns to signing of EPA by specific Regional Governments.</p>	<p>Monitoring visits, partner reports, MOPA reports, Media articles and programs, public accountability forum records, testimonies and interviews.</p> <p>EPAs minutes / reports and advocacy materials.</p>

Risk Assessment:

- National and international good governance efforts complement local initiatives
- Stakeholders willing to participate in local, national and regional good governance initiatives
- Timely disbursement of project funds
- Radio stations willing and free to broadcast accountable governance content
- Conducive environment prevails for implementation of accountable governance programmes

Links between partners and program objectives:

Core Partners	Type of Organisation	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Anglican Church of Kenya	Religious Congregational Organization	National	Mobilization & Advocacy
KOCH FM	Slum Based Youth Organization	Nairobi	Community Media
BEACON	Regional NGO	National	Advocacy and Capacity building
Inter-Religious Committee for Kenya	Faith Based Association	National	Advocacy and Capacity building
Resource Organisations			
All African Council of Churches (AACC)	Continental Faith Based Membership Organization	Continental	Information sharing and advocacy
Fellowship of Christian Churches and Councils in Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (FECCLAHA)	Regional Faith Based Membership Organization	Regional	Information sharing and advocacy
National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCKK)	National Faith Based Membership Organisation	National	Information sharing, advocacy and coordination
Strategic Alliances			
MOPA	Loose network of NGOs/CBOs lobbying for accountable governance	National	Mobilization and Advocacy

6.2 Water and Climate

Overall goal : Women and men in communities in NCA project areas are able to address water scarcity and reduce their vulnerability to disasters and climate change through preparedness and adaptation measures.

1. Specific Objective (Climate) Women, men and youth empowered to reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects of disasters and climate change	Communities responsible for the sustainable management of their own local environment	Partner reports, evaluations, natural resource management plans
Expected Results: Women, men and youth in NCA project areas mobilized and capacitated to engage in environmental, disaster	Quarterly community forums held to address watsan, disaster preparedness and climate change issues in the	Training reports, participant lists, partner reports, community surveys, proposals, funding

<p>preparedness and climate change activities</p> <p>Local administration, community and religious leadership and key resource organizations engaged and capacitated to fulfil their obligations to women, men and youth vulnerable to effects of disasters and climate change</p> <p>Communities have plans for emergency preparedness and disaster response</p> <p>Women, men and youth in NCA project areas supported to develop and implement verifiable climate change projects</p> <p>Women, men and youth in NCA project areas assisted and capacitate to exploit alternative energy sources.</p>	<p>NCA project areas</p> <p>At least 50% of participants in community forums are women and youth</p> <p>Key public officials, community and religious leaders participate in community forums addressing watsan, disaster preparedness and climate change.</p> <p>Emergency preparedness and disaster response plans are available at community level through the ACT Forum</p> <p>At least 2 verifiable climate change projects initiated at community level</p> <p>Increased incomes for women and men from alternative livelihood initiatives</p> <p>At least one community project using an alternative energy sources (bio-diesel, solar, wind, etc)</p>	<p>agreements, monitoring visits, memoranda.</p>
<p>2. Specific objective (Water) Women and men in NCA project areas assisted to address water scarcity.</p>	<p>Communities in water scare areas assisted to sustainably harvest rainwater</p>	<p>Partner reports, project visits, evaluations</p>
<p>Expected Results: Women, men and youth in NCA project areas mobilized and capacitated to reduce water scarcity through water harvesting and water wells initiatives</p> <p>Local administrators, community and religious leaders engaged and capacitated to fulfil their obligations to women, men and youth vulnerable to water scarcity</p>	<p>Quarterly watsan and climate change forums are held at community levels in the NCA project areas</p> <p>At least 50% of participants in community watsan and climate change forums are women and youth</p> <p>Key public officials, community and religious leaders participate in community watsan and climate change forums</p> <p>Increased incomes for women and men from alternative livelihood initiatives</p> <p>At least 5 interventions on clean water and safe sanitation initiated in the NCA project areas.</p>	<p>Training reports, participant lists, partner reports, community surveys, proposals, funding agreements, monitoring visits, memoranda.</p>

Risk Assessment:

- Humanitarian access to vulnerable communities is guaranteed
- Institutions involved in disaster early warning system will collaborate in the provision of surveillance information
- Donor support for preparedness interventions will be availed.
- NCA and partners willing to integrate DNH approach in all aspects of the interventions

Links between partners and program objectives:

Core Partners	Type of Organisation	Geographic Focus	Intervention
RACIDA	Local NGO	Mandera	Implementing water & sanitation projects
MCF	Local NGO	Yatta / Ndalani	Bio-Diesel / reforestation
Lamu cotton Growers Association	Local Farmers Association	Mpeketoni	Bio-Diesel / Re-forestation / Sustainable Livelihoods
ACK – Embu diocese	Anglican (Religious) Congregational District	Embu District	Reforestation / Renewable Energy / Sustainable Livelihoods
KOCH FM	Slum Youth Association	Nairobi	Advocacy / Capacity Building
Resource Organisations			
Green Africa Foundation	Local NGO	National	Facilitate Jatropha establishment & reforestation programs e.g. nursery establishment
ZERO Foundation	International NGO	Oslo / Norway	Advocacy and Capacity Building
Climate Network Africa	Regional NGO	Regional / National	Advocacy and Information Sharing
Water Resource Authority, Embu	Government Institution	Tana River System	Coordination
Strategic Alliances			
ACT International	International Ecumenical Alliance	International	Provide funds for emergency projects
ACT Nairobi Forum	Network of ACT Members in Kenya	National	Information sharing and coordination through sectoral and cluster committees
UNICEF	UN (International) Agency	National	Provide funding for emergency Water & Sanitation projects
UN-OCHA	UN (International) Agency	National	Providing funds and coordination information for emergency livelihood projects
WFP	UN (International) Agency	National	Providing food relief for distribution by NCA

6.3 HIV and AIDS

Overall goal : PLHIV live a dignified life free of stigma and discrimination		
	Indicators	Sources of Verification
<p>1. Specific Objective PLHIV empowered with capacities to claim their rights and entitlements.</p>	<p>Increased number of PLHIV and OVCs accessing service and care in NCA project areas.</p> <p>Increased advocacy initiatives on HIV and AIDS by NCA partners.</p>	<p>Post – test group records, Activity reports, hospital records, partner reports, Evaluation.</p>
<p>Expected Results: PLHIV and OVCS mobilized to join support groups and networks.</p> <p>PLHIV are mobilized to access to medication and adequate nutrition.</p> <p>PLHIV mobilized and assisted to identify alternative / adequate livelihoods.</p> <p>PLHIV mobilized to lobby for implementation of the HIV and AIDS Act and challenge discriminative laws and policies.</p>	<p>At least 2 functional support groups and networks established within NCA project areas.</p> <p>Increased incomes for women and men living with HIV and AIDS in NCA project areas. Increased No. of PLHIV accessing medical, nutritional and psycho-social support</p> <p>Active participation of PLHIV and OVCs in decision making.</p>	<p>Partner reports, hospital records, PLHIV / OVC surveys, monitoring visits, baseline surveys.</p>
<p>2. Specific Objective Duty Bearers – especially within FBOs, embrace, care and protect PLHIV and OVCs</p>	<p>Positive attitude towards PLHIV and OVCs especially from clergy, laity and congregations in FBOs</p>	<p>PLHIV / OVCs testimonials, Sermons, Partner reports, Evaluation.</p>
<p>Expected Results Existing gaps in HIV and AIDS Act re-addressed.</p> <p>Mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS in FBO and partner organizations.</p> <p>Increased awareness and change of attitude in FBO leadership.</p> <p>Churches and partners lobby for Implementation of laws and policies that are non discriminatory to PLHIV and OVCs.</p> <p>Increased capacity and willingness for state actor to provide medication/treatment nutritional support.</p> <p>FBOs and partners engaged and assisted to respond to the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) issues of women living with HIV and AIDS.</p>	<p>Gaps in HIV and AIDS Act identified and addressed.</p> <p>No. of FBOs and Clergy embracing and accepting PLHIV / OVCs.</p> <p>Systems and structures established within FBOs to provide for clergy and congregations to care and support PLHIV and OVCs – free of discrimination or stigma.</p> <p>At least three (3) FBOs / partners initiate SRH interventions in their respective programs / organisations</p>	<p>Act amendments, partner reports, PLHIV / OVC surveys, monitoring visits, sermons, etc</p>

Risk Assessment:

- Strong internal and external support for faith based HIV and AIDS interventions in Kenya secured
- Community will drop discriminative practices that demean PLHIVs.
- Community and Religious leaders cooperate and support programme objectives
- Capacity to train beneficiaries on identified skills exists locally
- Timely availability of funds.

Links between partners and program objectives:

Core Partners	Type of Organisation	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Mully's Children Family	Local NGO	Eldoret / Yatta /Ndalani	HIV and AIDS response targeting rehabilitated Street Children
St. John's Community Centre / ACK	Local NGO	Nairobi	HIV and AIDS response targeting vulnerable groups living in informal settlements
Religious Leaders	formal and / or informal association of Religious leaders e.g. Inter – Religious Committee for Kenya (IRCK) and KIRAC	National	Involvement in non discrimination / non-stigmatization campaigns
Resource Organizations			
Ecumenical HIV and AIDS Initiative in Africa - EHAIHA	World Council of Churches organisation on HIV and AIDS	Regional	Capacity Building and Information Sharing
National Aids Control Council - NACC	National Aids Body	National	National coordination of HIV and AIDS interventions
IWSF	International Association of Women Living Positively with HIV and AIDS	International / Regional	PLHIV responsive programming
Strategic Alliances			
Global Fund	International Funding framework	International	Funding support and coordination through sectoral and cluster committees

6.4 Gender-based Violence

Overall goal : Men and women in communities where NCA has interventions live a dignified life free of violence.

	Indicators	Sources of Verification
<p>1. Specific Objective Women, men, girls sand boys in Communities where NCA has interventions and NCA partners empowered to address sexual offences (SO) and gender based violence (GBV).</p>	<p>Increased reporting of sexual violence in communities where NCA has interventions</p> <p>At least 50% of NCA Partners are involved in the annual 16 days campaign against gender violence</p> <p>Increased involvement of community and religious leaders in the campaign against gender based violence</p> <p>Gender based violence messages being included in sermons FBOS</p>	<p>Testimonials, partner reports, police records, evaluation</p>

<p>Expected Results Women and men (Girls and boys) and FBOS in NCA areas of interventions have been equipped with information and knowledge on GBV and its impact.</p> <p>Women and men partners in NCA intervention areas are enabled to respond to GBV and lobby for the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act.</p> <p>State Actors are engaged and capacitated to address GBV and Sexual Offences in areas where NCA has interventions.</p> <p>State actors are engaged and lobbied to put in place gender responsive laws and policies.</p>	<p>Increased reporting of sexual offence cases .</p> <p>Draft gender responsive laws in place.</p> <p>Increase in the cases highlighted in the media.</p> <p>Dealt with conclusively.</p> <p>At least 200 duty bearers trained in GBV annually.</p> <p>State actors and community and religious leaders holding joint forums to address GBV.</p>	<p>Partner reports, community surveys, monitoring visits, government records.</p> <p>Draft bills.</p> <p>Minutes and reports from joint forums.</p>
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Risk Assessment:

- Strong internal and external support in Kenya for gender equality is consolidated
- Community will drop resistance to eradication of practices that demean women e.g. FGM and wife battering.
- Community members, leaders and traders will cooperate and support project objectives
- Capacity to train beneficiaries on identified skills exists locally
- Timely availability of project funds.

Links between partners and program objectives:

Core Partners	Type of Organisation	Geographic Focus	Intervention
Nairobi Archdiocese Refugee Assistance Programme	Local FBO	Nairobi	Advocacy, Service Delivery and Capacity Building
Habiba International	Local CBO	Mandera	Advocacy & Capacity Building
Religious leaders	informal association e.g. Inter – religious Committee for Kenya	National	Involvement in Anti- FGM campaigns
Resource Organizations			
Action-Aid international	International NGO	National	Provision of resources for anti- FGM initiatives
COVAW	Local NGO	National	Advocacy and Capacity Building
FIDA	Local NGO	National	Advocacy & Capacity Building
UNIFEM	UN (International Agency)	National	Provision of resources for anti- FGM initiatives
Strategic Alliances			
FEMNET	Network of local and International NGOs focusing on Women issues	National	Information sharing

6.4 Capacity building

Overall goal : Core partners' advocacy and programming capacities strengthened to enhance programming for realization of rights by rights holders.

	Indicators	Sources of Verification
1. Specific Objectives NCA partner capacities strengthened to ensure effective and efficient programming geared towards sustainability.	Quality of reports and proposals enhanced by end of 2008. Improved planning for and reporting on results. Retention of funding levels.	Partner proposals / reports, NCA reports, evaluation.

<p>Expected Results NCA partners with enhanced skills in planning, M & E, financial management.</p> <p>NCA partners equipped with Gender, RBA and conflict sensitive planning skills and competencies.</p>	<p>No / quality of proposals written and submitted by partners.</p> <p>Quality, timeliness and accuracy of donor reports and annual plans / budgets.</p> <p>No. of staff with requisite planning and M & E skills.</p> <p>No. of partner staff participating in gender and RBA training.</p> <p>Gender and rights impact of all programs assessed by 2009.</p> <p>Number of activities being implemented as planned within time and resource budgets.</p>	<p>Partner / activity reports, monitoring visits, evaluation TOR</p>
<p>2. Specific Objectives Church leaders & FBO staff equipped with skills and capacities for rights advocacy.</p>	<p>Effective FBO engagement with state actor/s on rights advocacy and governance.</p>	<p>Media reports, Partner / Activity reports, campaign reports / pamphlets, Evaluations.</p>
<p>Expected Results FBO leadership and staff have competent skills in articulating rights advocacy and governance issues.</p> <p>Rights, advocacy and governance issues incorporated in theological training.</p> <p>Effective capacities and coherent media strategies for FBOs to hold duty bearers i.e. state actors in governance and service delivery, accountable.</p>	<p>Collaboration / coordination mechanism / structures for rights monitoring & advocacy between CoU and UJCC established.</p> <p>FBOS adopt gender and HIV and AIDS mainstreaming within their organizational structures.</p> <p>Coherent Media strategy to facilitate rights advocacy at local, regional and national level established.</p> <p>Rights advocacy and governance themes incorporated into theological training curriculums.</p>	<p>Partner reports, Coordination structures ToRs, Monitoring reports, and Theological college curriculum.</p>

Risk Assessment:

- Staff willing to adopt best practices and mainstreaming of DNH and gender.
- Community and religious leaders, women, men and youth will cooperate and support adoption of best practices and mainstreaming of gender.
- Capacity to train beneficiaries on identified skills exists locally
- Timely availability of funds.

7.0 Rationale for choice of partners, resource organisations, and strategic alliances

In order to implement its programs NCA will work with core partners, resource organizations and enter into strategic alliances.

7.1 Capacity of NCA Partners

NCA's core partners in Kenya are ACK, RACIDA, KOCH FM, BEACON and MCF. Two are church based / affiliated civil society organizations whose mandate and value base match those of NCA i.e. ACK and MCF. The rest are secular organisation with strong links with communities in their respective locations and espouse values that are compatible with those of NCA. These core partners have been involved in giving voice and support to the poorest and marginalised women and men (Girls and boys) in Kenyan communities. The ACK has, for a long time, been involved in service delivery to the poor and has elaborate structures that reach to the lowest and remotest areas in the country through their dioceses. The ACK has legitimacy and can mobilise a large constituency of the very poor and marginalised.

MCK has a long history responding to the needs of street children and facilitating their rehabilitation through education and vocational training.

Challenges related to governance, distribution of resources, peace and security will not be left to the government alone. By linking core partners up with resource partners NCA will continue to mobilize the communities and civil society institutions, not least religious institutions to struggle for broader participation, promote equity, and secure protection for marginalized and vulnerable groups.

7.2 Partnership Strategy

NCA's partnership strategy is informed by the need to link NCA'S objectives with those of the core partners. NCA however also aims at linking resource organizations that have knowledge with the core partners who have a constituency and mandate but may not have all the requisite skills and capacities to deliver in all the areas of the program.

NCA's historic partners in Kenya have been faith-based organizations though in more recent times secular organisations having increasingly received support from NCA. In this regards, NCA has a unique mixture of secular and non-secular partners in the Kenya program. It is NCA's belief that by strengthening collaboration and interaction between these two types of organisations greater synergy can be realised by matching the technical competencies noted in secular organisations to the obvious broad outreach and legitimacy Faith based organisations enjoy.

Thus the program will work with and through community based core partners addressing questions of rights advocacy, climate change, HIV and AIDS, service delivery of basic services e.g. water and also addressing sensitive community issues like FGM. At a more national level, the program will seek to empower partners engage state actors on governance including engaging core partners to mobilizing their constituency to participate in the EPA campaigns. The main objective will be to create awareness with a view to enhance the involvement of the NCA core partners in advocacy and lobby on EPAs. The target group shall be the churches, church based organizations, farmers organizations and other CSOs.

NCA will seek to progressively include resource organizations in the program to lead support to its core partners in certain areas and issues like economic justice, GBV and climate change with a view of enhancing and complementing their capacities.

7.3 Overview of Partners

Core Partners

Name of partner	St John's Community Centre (SJCC)
Year of Foundation	1957
Mission	To develop and enhance the social, economic, psychological and spiritual capacity of vulnerable individuals in Nairobi-Pumwani slums, so as to be responsible for their development towards a dignified living
Constituency	Poor communities vulnerable to HIV and AIDS
Geographic Focus	Pumwani Informal Settlements:- Namely:- Majengo, Kitui, Kanuku, Kinyago, Motherland and Kiambiyu villages.
Thematic Focus	Faith Communities address HIV and AIDS
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV and AIDS Information dissemination - Promoting the formation of safe behaviour and change from risky behaviour in relation to HIV and AIDS. - Care and support for people living with AIDS - Care and support for orphans and vulnerable children and their guardians. - Advocacy for greater involvement of PLHIV as well as protecting their rights. - Mobilizing local religious leaders to effectively respond by HIV and AIDS in Pumwani.
Role in Civil Society	SJCC is active networking with mother Civil Society players including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRADLE on Child rights - KANCO an AIDS consortium that received funding through the Global Fund - LEA TOTO for paediatric support for ARV therapy for children - FIDA and IMLU for legal aid and human rights advocacy
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 150 people living with HIV and AIDS mobilized and organized into support groups. Members have been active in supporting each other and in promoting VCT services and positive living amongst themselves and also to the wider community. Positive living has been noted in those members active in the support groups. - Peer educators empowered with skills and knowledge to engage youth through behaviour change campaigns. - Improved access to medical care for people affected and infected by HIV and AIDS living in the project's target area. - Increased household incomes for assisted PLHIV's who have secured capital from an ongoing micro-finance project. - Greater support for orphans and vulnerable children through the work of volunteer community child based counsellors and an existing child protection team. - One local church has started an OVC project which is being sustained through local resource mobilization.
Relationship with NCA	Core Partner
Start of Cooperation	1990
NCA's rationale for relationship	SJCC has a long history working with communities in the Pumwani informal settlement and has the requisite experience and capacity to support implementation of appropriate HIV and AIDS interventions
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Increased cooperation
Strategic Potential for	SJCC is a key partner in the proposed Inter-Faith HIV and AIDS

Future Cooperation	initiative that NCA is planned to apply for support from the Global Fund
Partners, other than NCA	Kindernothilfe, Hope for the African Child International (HACI), Fredkorpset University, Tearfund

Name of partner	Mully's Children Family (MCF)
Year of Foundation	17th November, 1989
Mission	To rescue, rehabilitate, building capacities and offer parental love, psychosocial support and spiritual care to vulnerable children.
Constituency	MCF's stated constituency are poor, displaced, orphaned, street children and the oppressed children in Africa
Geographic Focus	MCF rescues and rehabilitates children from the whole republic of Kenya. We have three homes and three community based projects. Homes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ndalani in Yatta district – Eastern province 2. Yatta in Yatta district - Eastern province 3. Eldoret – Rift valley province Community based projects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Kangundo – Machakos district – Eastern province 5. Kitale – Rift Valley province 6. Vipingo in Kilifi – Coast province
Thematic Focus	Faith Communities address HIV and AIDS
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of formal education to rescued boys and girls - Provision of technical skills training as an option to boys and girls who cannot pursue formal education - Provision of home based care to rescued children and new beneficiaries - HIV and AIDS education and counselling especially for the staff and peers youth groups - HIV and AIDS outreach to other disadvantaged children - Micro Finance support - Capacity building staff on various issues i.e. counselling, psycho-social care and support, project planning and management and so on - Community outreach activities e.g. HIV and AIDS education, especially to schools, churches and other sports groups in the community
Role in Civil Society	MCF is an active member of the Kenya Alliance for the Advancement of children Rights (KAAC) which has a membership of 200 child related organizations and MCF is one of the 5 member agencies that focus on street children
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Over 3000 children and young people have successfully been rehabilitated in the home since its formation to date - The home has currently 1,287 children. FORMAL EDUCATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since registration by the Ministry of Education the home has recorded good performance winning certificates and trophy awards for the best school in KCPE for 11 years running (1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006) and top candidates emerging from the home as well. - In 2001, the MCF Secondary School was ranked top in the district in the Kenya National Secondary School exams for year 2000. The MCF was ranked position one in the republic of Kenya among the special schools category a position it has maintained since then.

	<p>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Already, 55 candidates having qualified to join university have been absorbed in Kenyan universities and colleges. In the year 2006, MCF saw 13 of its beneficiaries graduate from local universities. Education has been a priority at the MCF and excellent results achieved as a result.
Relationship with NCA	Core Partner
Start of Cooperation	2002
NCA's rationale for relationship	MCF is a faith-based organization that has a specific focus on a marginalized and most vulnerable social group i.e. street children and families. Thus, it is in a unique position and has the necessary experience and competency to address issues related to HIV and AIDS and gender
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planned increase
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	In light of the climate change funding secured, MCF is one on the four partners NCA will be working with to implement appropriate climate change interventions in Kenya.
Partners, other than NCA	Local and international church groups and private individuals, Diakonia.

Name of partner	Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance (RACIDA)
Year of Foundation	2001
Mission	To enhance self reliance and prosperity amongst vulnerable pastoralist communities living in Northern Kenya
Constituency	Nomadic pastoralist communities in Northern Kenya- Mandera
Geographic Focus	Mandera and Wajir District.
Thematic Focus	Water and Sanitation, Food security, HIV and AIDS, Gender
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of better livelihood systems - Sustainable use of natural resources and - Community empowerment programmes
Role in Civil Society	RACIDA is an active member of two key pastoralist networks namely Northern Pastoralist forum and Pastoralist Development Network both of which all NGOs operational in the arid areas on northern Kenya are members of i.e. over 24 organizations.
Particular Achievements	<p>Key achievements include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 620 households in Kalicha and Malkamari Locations assisted to secure access to clean portable water for domestic use through construction of storage water tanks with capacity of 60M3 and 390M3 respectively 2. 1200 households in Morothile, Ata garbasha and Rhamu Dimtu location assisted to secure access to clean water for both human and livestock through construction 50m3 water storage tank at each location. 3. 1800 household in Shirshir, Tinfa and chirja locations of Mandera district assisted to secure access to clean drinking through construction of three underground water tanks of each 400 m3 capacity in each respective area. 4. Water storage tanks for 1500 households in Hullows and Garsey location rehabilitated. 5. 6 boreholes serving 8 villages in the project areas rehabilitated.
Relationship with NCA	Core partner
Start of Cooperation	2004
NCA's rationale for relationship	RACIDA has proven legitimacy in the local community and is well rooted amongst the beneficiary communities. Further, it has had consistent organizational growth over the last six years of its

	existence thus securing the necessary competence to support NCA's efforts to respond to the challenges nomadic pastoralist communities face in Mandera.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Increased cooperation
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	With the start up of the climate change interventions in other locations in Kenya, there is good potential of the same being extended to the areas RACIDA is serving
Partners, other than NCA	Cordaid, Diakonia Germany, UN- UNICEF and WFP, Government of Kenya, Action Aid Kenya

Name of partner	Mpeketoni Electricity Company (MEC)
Year of foundation	1994
Mission	Provision of electricity to isolated communities in Mpeketoni Settlement Area
Geographical focus	Mpeketoni Division, Lamu West Constituency
Constituency	Re-settled squatter farmers in Mpeketoni Settlement scheme
Thematic focus	Climate Change
Strategies	To set up an electricity generation station to supply power for income generating activities and employment opportunities through carpentry, metalwork and repair workshops and for wider distribution to consumers in Mpeketoni.
Role in civil society.	Being a service-oriented organization, most of its linkages have being with government and governmental agencies Involved In the regulation Of electricity generation And distribution e.g. Ministry Of Energy, Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) and the Kenya Generation Company (KenGen)
Particular achievement	Employment creation in MEC, Jua Kali (welding, carpentry, car repairs and body work), private houses and businesses (fax, computers, copying services) entertainment industry (video, discos), tourism (restaurants, guest houses), and income generating activities (posho milling), Raising the living standards of all consumers (Radio, TV/video, lighting, refrigerators, telephone, and computers), Improving public services from government offices (use of computers and other office machinery, lighting), Provision of electricity to educational and health institutions. Services provided are of better quality (lighting, refrigeration, lab testing equipment, and mortuary), MEC gives the Township of Mpeketoni an important service, which attracts business and to a greater extent lessens the rural exodus.
Relationship with NCA	Core partner
Start of co-operation	2007
NCA rationale for relationship.	With its over 10 years experience in community electricity generation and management, MEC will be a critical partner in the climate change project in which bio-diesel will be introduced in a fuel switch initiative to replace petroleum diesel.
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	Increased cooperation
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	This will provide a demonstration project to promote the use of bio-diesel in the power plants run by the national utility company – KENGEN. Thus continued cooperation with MEC is envisaged.
Partners, other than NCA	GTZ, ESD, e8

Name of partner	Lamu Cotton Growers and Industrial Association
Year of foundation	1998
Mission	Reducing poverty through encouraging better farming practice to increase yields and to identify and develop better markets for their produce

Geographical focus	Lamu District
Constituency	Resettled Squatter farmers in Mpeketoni Settlement Scheme
Thematic focus	Climate Change
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improving Cotton production and securing/developing better markets and identification and development of suitable cash crops for local farmers - Developing a Cotton ginnery and Fruit processing factory as a market for locally produced cotton and mangoes
Role in civil society.	Most of the linkages Lamu Cotton Growers have had has being with government departments and agencies e.g. Ministry of Agriculture, Mpeketoni Farmers Training Centre, Cotton Board Authority etc
Particular achievement	Mobilized the active participation of 400 farmers in the activities of the Association Developed business proposals for the establishment of a cotton ginnery, Undertaken crop trials and facilitated the introduction on new crops e.g.
Relationship with NCA	Core Partner
Start of co-operation	2007
NCA rationale for relationship.	Given its involvement with local farmers and its past experience in the introduction of new crops, Lamu Cotton Growers serves as a critical partner in the introduction of <i>jatropha curcas</i> for the production of bio-diesel in Mpeketoni.
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	Increased cooperation
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	Lamu Cotton Growers Association will continue to be a strategic partner in the establishment of sustainable supplies of jatropha seeds to support the fuel switch initiative currently underway in Mpeketoni. This will entail the recruitment of more farmers out of the exiting 6,700 farmers in Mpeketoni Settlement Scheme.
Partners, other than NCA	Cotton Growers Authority

Name of partner	Koch FM
Year of foundation	2006
Mission	Serving urban poor denied access to main stream media through edutainment i.e. education-entertainment
Geographical focus	Korogocho Kenya
Constituency	Urban communities living in the informal settlements in Korogocho, Nairobi.
Thematic focus	Civil Society for Accountable Governance
Strategies	Enable the urban poor to share music and opinions, as well as Build the community through bringing people together and promoting diversity, Present a broad mix of culture and views, Use radio broadcasting tool as a community tool through which communities can lobby for transparency and good governance
Role in civil society.	Koch FM is a member of Association for Community Media in Africa (ACMA) and continues to be actively involved in the Kenyan Chapter.
Particular achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the one year since Koch FM secured its broadcasting license, it has been credited with actively advocating for greater accountability in the use of local development resources that are under the jurisdiction of the local political leadership e.g. Constituency Development Fund (CDF). This has resulted in provision of street lighting in the densely populated Korogocho informal settlement, improvement of the local health centre etc.
Relationship with NCA	Core Partner
Start of co-operation	2006

NCA rationale for relationship.	Koch FM extensive involvement of local community members in its activities has endeared the community radio station to the local populace. As a focal point to mobilize community action and engage local leaders, Koch FM provides a suitable avenue to mobilize civil society for accountable governance.
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	Increased cooperation
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	In the climate change initiative currently underway in Kenya, Korogocho is one of the proposed project sites. Thus, in the 2 nd phase of the project which is expected to commence in 2008, Koch FM will provide the entry point for the climate change initiative proposed for Korogocho.
Partners, other than NCA	Open society in Kenya

Name of partner	HABIBA International Women & Youth Affairs (HIWYA)
Year of Foundation	May 2000
Mission	Habiba is committed to empowering women and the youth economically and socially through empowerment leading to gender mainstreaming and equal opportunities at all level.
Constituency	Men, women, girls and boys in pastoralist communities in Mandera District
Geographic Focus	Mandera, Kenya
Thematic Focus	Gender based violence, FGM/ HIV and AIDS, Accountable governance
Strategies	HABIBA aims at eradicating harmful traditional practices and gender based violence through,; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitating community dialogues on Harmful Traditional Practices - Promoting girl education - Facilitating the economic empowerment of women And networking and advocating for the abandonment of harmful tradition practices and elimination of gender based violence.
Role in Civil Society	HABIBA is an active member of pastoralist civil society forums in Kenya and is a member of Districts Steering Group, District Peace Committee and principle pastoralist Human Right Activist
Particular Achievements	Broken the silence on FGM, promoted Girl child Education, Followed up Many Gender Violence to court level and empowered women economically through IGA and Education
Relationship with NCA	Core partner
Start of Cooperation	19 th November 2002
NCA's rationale for relationship	Having had a long history in FGM advocacy in what was then a hostile pastoralist and patriarchal nomadic society, HABIBA has earned the legitimacy with its successes over time. This is a capacity that NCA has sought to utilize to engage pastoralist communities in the area of FGM and gender-based violence.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Continuing cooperation
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	HABIBA would be a strategic partner in the event NCA would wish to extend ongoing FGM and gender-based violence activities to its Somalia programme which is presently focused on humanitarian assistance and a education component
Partners, other than NCA	Rainbo, Health and Rights for African Women, a UK NGO (RAINBO). Education for Marginalized children in Kenya (EMACK) and Amnesty International Kenya.

Resource Organisations

Name of partner	COALITION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (COVAW)
Year of foundation	November 1995
Mission	A Society that is free from all forms of gender-based violence within the domestic, private, public and political institutions
Geographical focus	A national advocacy NGO with specific interventions in 4 Districts i.e. Laikipia, Kajiado, Taita and Nairobi
Constituency	Abused women in Kenya
Thematic focus	Gender-based Violence
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional, National and community advocacy - Legal aid and counselling - Public interest litigation, , - Research, documentation and communication.
Role in civil society.	Lead agency in the GBV network(Gender Based Violence Network) dealing with all forms of gender based violence, Girl Child Network-dealing with issues affecting young girls in and out of schools including but not limited to FGM/C, (GCN), Justice Juvenile Network(JJN) reforming laws that affect women and children,
Particular achievement	A visible women human rights organization active on issues of violence against women and has gained national recognition especially for its role in facilitating the 16 days of activism against gender based violence i.e. TAMAR Campaign COVAW participated in the formulation of the sex offences bill that later became an act. COVAW has also involved in the engendering and simplification of key parliamentary Acts and the dissemination of the same, Building of social movements opposed to violence against women within communities, COVAW has a well furnished resource centre which is a source of relevant information on GBV
Relationship with NCA	Core Partner
Start of co-operation	2006 December
NCA rationale for relationship.	COVAW has been a key partner with NCA is its community advocacy program focusing exclusively on FGM/C in two districts i.e. Kajiado and Laikipia which are predominantly Maasai communities and practicing FGM/C at a prevalence of 100% .
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	Increased cooperation
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	NCA envisages an extended role for COVAW in supporting its other core partners in integrating gender and GBV into their programmes – where appropriate.
Partners, other than NCA	FORD foundation, Christian Aid, UNIFEM, Heinrich Boll Foundation, Trocaire, HBF

Name of partner	Federation of Women Lawyers – Kenya (FIDA-Kenya)
Year of foundation	1985
Mission	To eliminate patriarchal norms and practices that discriminate against women through provision of legal aid, women rights monitoring, advocacy, education and referral.
Geographical focus	Kenya
Constituency	
Thematic focus	Gender and Human rights especially women's rights
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal representation, - education and awareness, - Advocacy and lobbying, - Research
Role in civil society.	FIDA is actively involved in the following networks; - Kenya Human Rights Network (K-HURINET)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Girl Child Network and, - Trafficking in Persons Network (TIP)
Particular achievement	<p>FIDA Kenya legal aid services programme enabled many Kenyan women access justice in the absence of a national legal aid scheme.</p> <p>FIDA Kenya is also reputed for its key role in ensuring provisions that would promote women's rights were included in the proposed new constitution that was rejected at the referendum in 2005.</p> <p>FIDA received the 2007 peace award from the Center for African Peace and conflict Resolution (CAPCR) –California State University, for its model family mediation services.</p> <p>FIDA is the first Kenyan NGO to achieve observer status with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights.</p> <p>FIDA Kenya has also contributed to the enactment of gender related laws such as the Children Act, The Sexual Offences Act, The National Gender and Development Act, among others achievements.</p>
Relationship with NCA	Core partner
Start of co-operation	2006
NCA rationale for relationship.	Given its long-standing involvement in women's rights issues especially around sexual violence in Kenya, FIDA remains a key resource partner to support NCA's core partners and programmes.
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	Continued cooperation.
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	FIDA has the capacity to support monitoring of human rights violations and lobbying for implementation of International and Human Rights Instruments with and through NCA's partners especially the Faith based organizations. This is an area NCA will explore for future cooperation.
Partners, other than NCA	Irish Aid, UNDP, Action Aid, Ford Foundation, CORDAID-(Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid), SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency), UNFPA, USAID (United States Aid Agency), Global alliance for trafficking in women, Tides Foundation, Embassy of Norway, DANIDA , Finnish embassy, ICCO, among others.

Name of partner	Green Africa Foundation (GAF)
Year of foundation	2000
Mission	Securing the betterment in quality of life for communities vulnerable to worsening environmental circumstances.
Geographical focus	Kenya with ambitions to later serve the wider East African region and beyond
Constituency	Vulnerable communities in Arid and Semi-Arid parts of Kenya which occupies 80% of the country's land mass
Thematic focus	Climate Change
Strategies	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduction of ecological imbalances created by environmental degradation 2) Promotion of environment friendly economic and social practices 3) Engaging local communities, using organized groups in environmental affairs 4) Promotion of sports as an entry point to environment and conservation 5) Increase attention to policy challenges and increased policy dialogue in support of environment
Role in civil society.	GAF has continued to be a key member of the National Committee on Bio-Fuels in Kenya and has been a key protagonist for the development of a national policy to govern bio-fuels in Kenya.
Particular achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Foundation has facilitated the establishment of successful tree nurseries in Kitui district- which are capable of producing about one million tree seedlings per rain

	<p>season: About 3,360,000 seedlings of different tree species have been distributed to diverse areas of Kenya through Communities, the government and corporate sector toward environmental development and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental campaigns: The foundation through media, services extended to <i>Jatropha</i> growers (women and youth groups) and collaborating with other bodies has made the public aware of the negative impacts of environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change caused by mismanagement of environment and natural resources. - Greening & sports initiatives: The Foundation was appointed the National Supplier for the environmental program branded "<i>The Green Cross Country</i>" during the 35th <i>International Athletics Association Federations (IAAF) World Cross Country championships, Mombasa held in March 2007.</i> - Corporate social responsibility: The Foundation is a key facilitator of various greening initiatives with corporate organizations. Bamburi Cement Company through Bamburi La-Farge has sponsored the '<i>Green Schools Project</i>', and this project through the Foundation has so far distributed more than 100,000 seedlings to schools in four districts. - Jatropha Curcas: The foundation is a leading player in the establishment of <i>jatropha curcas</i> nurseries and farmers in Kenya. This, it has realized through a network of out-growers and individual plantations it is presently working with.
Relationship with NCA	Resource partner
Start of co-operation	2007
NCA rationale for relationship.	Given its experience in nursery management and crop establishment i.e. in relation to <i>jatropha curcas</i> , NCA proposes to recruit GAF to support its core partners in the climate change initiative presently underway in Kenya. Its primary role will be to support partners establish sustainable supplies of <i>jatropha</i> seeds and seedlings to support bio-diesel production in the respective project sites. GAF input for the supply of other tree seedlings may also be enlisted as is appropriate.
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	Increased cooperation
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	With the growing possibility for extensive tree planting in the various project locations under the climate change project, NCA envisages technical assistance from GAF to support the different partner programmes. Further, in relation to national advocacy related to Bio-fuels, GAF present a strategic partner in the lobby for enactment of community-friendly laws and regulations.
Partners, other than NCA	GTZ, World Bank, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Community Women/Youth Groups, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology(JKUAT), Prince Albert Foundation DE MONACO, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya Airways Authority(KAA), Kenya Wildlife Service(KWS), Bamburi-Lafarge through the Bamburi Green School Project, Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI), Earth Band LLC in Japan, Hiroshima University of Japan , Rainmaker Kenya, Safaricom (K) Ltd – largest mobile phone service provider.

Name of partner	Energy for Sustainable Development
Year of foundation	1993
Mission	Build Sustainable Energy Infrastructure by providing technical, policy and management expertise
Geographical focus	ESD Africa - Eastern, Southern and the Horn of Africa ESD - Worldwide
Constituency	International organizations, national governments, donor agencies,

	corporations, non-governmental organizations and communities
Thematic focus	Climate Change
Strategies	Emphasizing the development and transfer of new methods and skills through partnership and training
Role in civil society.	Advocacy role in formulation of Energy Policy for Sustainable Development
Particular achievement	ESD has supported national governments in the region on climate change and energy policies - including Kenya, Planning and designing of sustainable energy systems (for communities and buildings), Implementation of renewable energy and modern energy services and sustainable land use projects.
Relationship with NCA	Resource Partner
Start of co-operation	2007
NCA rationale for relationship.	Increased Cooperation
Planned increase ; decrease: phase out	
Strategic potential for future co-operation.	ESDA will continue to support NCA in the ongoing climate change initiative especially in the technical area of verification and fuel switch.
Partners, other than NCA	Oxfam, UNDP, WWF (Tanzania), ADRA and ITDG

Name of partner	Building East African Community Network (BEACON)
Year of Foundation	1996
Mission	BEACON's mission is to facilitate the attainment of a just, peaceful and sustainable society in Eastern Africa through capacity development, policy research, analysis and advocacy
Constituency	Faith Based Organizations and there respective constituencies in the region.
Geographic Focus	Regional East-Africa
Thematic Focus	Accountable Governance especially economic justice
Strategies	Capacity building, Advocacy and lobbying, Research
Role in Civil Society	BEACON's role in the civil society is that of providing information and capacity to the churches and church related organizations on economic policies with a view to enhance their participation and visibility on these issues. BEACON is viewed to be strategically placed to coordinate and focus energies on key matters of economic justice and sustainable development amongst the faith communities from a faith perspective.
Particular Achievements	BEACON has emerged as an ecumenical and civil society platform committed to securing social and economic justice, human rights, and good governance through capacity building, advocacy and information. BEACON has emerged as a strong voice of faith communities in issues of justice, good governance and human rights. Thus through its work, the organization is now viewed as a vehicle for empowering communities to understand their role and rights in society; an ecumenical entity for churches to advocate for justice; and a vehicle to disseminate information
Relationship with NCA	Resource Partner
Start of Cooperation	2003
NCA's rationale for relationship	Resource partner for development of core partners capacities on Economic, social and cultural rights with a focus on economic justice and accountable governance
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Increased cooperation
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	BEACON remains a suitable platform to mobilise FBO involvement in regional and international economic justice advocacy. This is a potential NCA would like to explore further
Partners, other than	Church Development Service (EED), Primates World Relief

NCA	Development Fund (PWRDF) of the Anglican Church of Canada and Diakonia (Sweden)
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Name of partner	Ecumenical HIV and AIDS initiative for Africa (EHAIA)
Year of Foundation	2001
Mission	EHAIA's mission is to slow down and eventually halt the progression of the AIDS epidemic in Africa
Constituency	Faith and Interfaith based organizations in the region
Geographic Focus	Continental Africa/ EHAIA EA region; Eastern Africa and Great Lakes
Thematic Focus	Faith Communities address HIV and AIDS
Strategies	Building the capacity of religious leaders through training, consultations and exposure visits; Production of material for both training and education at all levels; Building capacities of religious institutions and communities to support people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS; Promoting networking and collaboration at local, national and international levels; Advocacy and promoting treatment literacy.
Role in Civil Society	To bring the role of Faith Based Organization at the table with governments, Africa Union and UN agencies; scaling up the active participation of religious bodies in prevention, care & support, advocacy and elimination of stigma, discrimination and denial; supplementing and complementing government effort where and where necessary
Particular Achievements	More religious leaders are becoming aware of their role in responding to the challenges of HIV and AIDS in Africa through their respective institution; More religious leaders have gone public about their HIV+ status and have become peer educators and advocacy activists; More people living with HIV and Aids or affected by the same are seeking services i.e. joining support groups and accessing ARVs/ART; Availability of a variety of resource materials produced by EHAIA for various cadres and in various languages.
Relationship with NCA	Resource Partner
Start of Cooperation	June 2006
NCA's rationale for relationship	EHAIA remains a strategic resource partner to compliment and support the NCA country-based HIV and Aids interventions. This has been mainly in the areas of competence development, networking and compiling and sharing of best practices.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Increased cooperation
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	In light of the proposed inter-faith HIV and AIDS initiative NCA is proposing for Global Fund support, EHAIA will be instrumental in accompanying the Kenya office in the application development and submission. Its contacts in the local and regional network of Global Fund players will be of strategic importance in this process.
Partners, other than NCA	WCC Geneva

Strategic Alliances

Name of partner	Fellowship of Christian Churches and Councils in Great Lakes and Horn of Africa
Year of Foundation	Officially registered in 1997
Mission	The vision of FECCLAHA is the creation of communities that are inclusive, harmonious and living an abundant life in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa. Its mission is to enhance peace and reconciliation in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa Region by facilitating ecumenical co-

	operation and fellowship within the framework of holistic Christian ministry.
Constituency	National Faith Based Organizations in the region e.g. National Councils of Churches etc
Geographic Focus	Regional East Africa & Great Lakes
Thematic Focus	Peace and reconciliation, Human security, Gender Based Violence Information sharing and advocacy
Strategies	FECCLAHA addresses the above strategic issues of focus through the following five broad strategic responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy Lobbying - Capacity Building of members - Theological Reflection - Research and Documentation - Gender Mainstreaming
Role in Civil Society	Primary constituency: Member councils and churches in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa (Christian Councils or Churches of: Tanzania, Congo, Eritrea, Mekanu Yesus/Ethiopia, Burundi, Kenya, Sudan, Rwanda, and Uganda), and secondarily their respective governments and civil societies.
Particular Achievements	Results Achieved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having participated in 15 Inter Ministerial Committees of the International Conference in the Great Lakes Region (IC/GLR) at the national and regional level, 2 Heads of States Summits, 14 preparatory meetings and some 13 other continental processes of the AU, the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and East Africa Action Network on Small Arms (EAANSA) this resulted in over 60 sessions of networking with other ecumenical entities, national and regional CSOs regarding monitoring mechanisms for peace and security. - Great Lakes Ecumenical Forum (GLEF) was established and provided a platform to articulate the issues of peace and security in the Great Lakes Region after a series of 5 consultative meetings of over 200 church leaders, ecumenical partners, policy makers and members of parliament. - FECCLAHA solidarity, pastoral and fact finding visits to areas of conflict included Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Northern Uganda, Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Somalia and Tanzania as well as work with Intergovernmental organizations and regional processes related to local processes in advocacy for peace through national focal points of FECCLAHA's 11 member councils and churches and involved about 20 cross border initiatives that covered a range of issues including small arms and light weapons, regional policy issues, healing and reconciliation in a post conflict situation, and gender based violence. - 15 capacity building workshops and seminars for FECCLAHA members in conflict transformation and peace building, including issues of democracy and good governance, gender based violence, psychosocial intervention in a post conflict situation, Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration of ex-combatants, election monitoring and observation, advocacy techniques. - Youth camps for about 60 youth from the Great Lakes Region and accompaniment of members and observing general elections in Uganda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Tanzania and DRC also exemplified local processes of peace advocacy. - FECCLAHA organized 10 cross border dialogue forums, 15 local consultative forums, 7 roundtables with key Members of Parliament and relevant parliamentary select committees,

	<p>accompany media to affected areas to raise the profile of the problem, held 36 working group meetings, 3 public debates/symposia jointly hosted with the police and community policing agents, 5 consultative meeting to discuss the authenticity and adoption of the Karamoja cluster protocol, 70 church meetings on illegal small arms and light weapons, represented EAANSA through the working group in the Nairobi secretariat, undertook relevant studies, and advocated for the adoption of the Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons and toolkit translation into French and Kiswahili in 4 meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FECCLAHA held 15 regional workshops and meetings bringing together about a total of 600 theological educators, church leaders/members and service providers and launched the Tamar Campaign in Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and DRC addressing gender based violence on women and children in the region. Gender desks in about 25 member councils and churches in the region proactively took up the gender-based violence concerns and churches' voices augmented 16 days of activism against gender based violence. - Through its research and communications programme, FECCLAHA produced video advocacy and educational commentaries on Nairobi Protocol on Small Arms and Light Weapons, Tsunami Response in Somalia, newsletters and reports on conflict transformation and peace building, theological literature on Gender Based Violence and benchmarks on regional policies which are being used by more than 60 member councils and churches. - Policy/advocacy capacity/network relationships: FECCLAHA offers a platform where 9 member councils and churches share perspectives on issues of common concern and map out ways of addressing them. It fosters strong ecumenical co-operation in taking ownership and responsibility for problems in the region and proactively seeking solutions to them. FECCLAHA raises awareness on the problems of conflict and violence in the region among its constituency and advocates for their peaceful resolution. It continues to work at developing an ecumenical platform for contribution to the peace process in Somalia. - Gender awareness/integration: FECCLAHA promotes gender awareness and integration into its mainstream programming. For example, FECCLAHA organized with Nairobi Peace Initiative (NPI) a Regional Consultation for Women Working in Peace Through Faith-Based Institutions with recommendations for the UNIFEM-coordinated Regional Meeting of Women's Organization in 2004. FECCLAHA along with NPI was also able to make a technical representation based on its earlier women's consultation to the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region's Technical Meeting on Gender Dimensions of Conflict, Peace and Security. FECCLAHA also launched the Tamar campaign to counteract violence against women and children.
<p>Relationship with NCA</p>	<p>Strategic Alliance</p>
<p>Start of Cooperation</p>	<p>FECCLAHA became NCA's partner in 1999 at its launch. Prior to this NCA was part of the formation consultations.</p>
<p>NCA's rationale for relationship</p>	<p>FECCLAHA's core business falls within NCA's thematic focus areas of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Civil Society for accountable governance (ii) Men and women address gender based violence (iii) Religions for Conflict Transformation and Peace Building.

Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Increased cooperation
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Mobilization of constituency/faith based organizations in the region for issues of peace and reconciliation, interfaith dialogue, gender based violence and accountable governance
Partners, other than NCA	Canadian Ecumenical Justice Initiatives (KAIROS), Christian Aid, Church World Service, Church of Sweden, Dan Church Aid, Inter Church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO), Lott Carey Baptist Mission, Pax Christi-Netherlands, World Council of Churches

Name of partner	All African Council of Churches (AACC)
Year of Foundation	20th April 1963 in Kampala, Uganda
Mission	The All Africa Conference of Churches is a fellowship of churches and institutions working together in their common witness to the Gospel by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilizing to faithfully live the message of God's love; - Nurturing a common understanding of the faith; - Interpreting and responding to challenges to human dignity; and - Acting prophetically in Word, Life and Service for healing.
Constituency	The All Africa Conference of Churches (AACC) is a fellowship of Christian churches in Africa. AACC remains the largest association of Protestant, Anglican, Orthodox and Indigenous churches in Africa and is a member of the worldwide ecumenical network. The fellowship has 169 members in 40 African countries. The membership comprises Churches, National Christian Councils, Theological and Lay Training Institutions, and other Christian organizations.
Geographic Focus	AACC entire focus is the continent of Africa which is divided into five sub-regions mainly for administrative purposes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Northern Africa (5 countries) - Eastern Africa and Indian Ocean (7 countries) - Southern Africa (10 countries) - Central Africa (8 countries) - Western Africa (10 countries)
Thematic Focus	Governance, Peace and Reconciliation, Information sharing and Advocacy
Strategies	Owing to its strategic position and being the largest ecumenical association in Africa, AACC works with member churches, National Christian Councils and other Christian organizations as channels to fulfil its mission.
Role in Civil Society	AACC plays a pivotal role in civil society where it coordinates activities and serves as Africa's voice especially on advocacy and governance issues within the ecumenical fraternity and also seeks to strengthen interfaith relations.
Particular Achievements	AACC participated in election observation for DRC in 2006. The AACC Ecumenical Observer Mission comprised of 22 observers from 7 African countries who were deployed in 9 out of (11) eleven provinces. The elections which were held on 30th July 2006 were conducted in a peaceful, free and transparent manner. Norwegian Church Aid financially supported the venture. AACC and CARITA crafted a strong common platform for rooted African advocacy during the 2007 World Social Forum.
Relationship with NCA	Core Partner / strategic Alliance
Start of Cooperation	January 1996
NCA's rationale for relationship	Strategic partner focussing on advocacy within the themes of Civil Society for Accountable Governance and religions for Peace and Reconciliation

Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	There are clear indications that partnership between NCA and AACC is taking an upward trend due to its continental focus on the areas of governance, peace and reconciliation, information sharing and advocacy.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Economic Justice /Accountable Governance/Peace and Reconciliation
Partners, other than NCA	Being a continental body, AACC has global partners drawn for churches and church councils world wide. Such are found in the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, The Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, Thailand, UK and USA

8.0 NCA Contributions

Traditionally NCA has always been more than just a funding organization to our partners. NCA will build the capacities of the core partners for sustainable program to reduce dependency on NCA's funds, but to also ensure that the gains made from the programs can be owned and sustained by the partners even after NCA's exit. NCA will build the capacity of its Kenyan partners in rights based programming, conflict sensitive programming and in qualitative financial and narrative planning. NCA will identify and link core partners with resource organizations in the region who can provide both financial and technical support to the core partners. NCA will also as much as is practical organize learning missions and exchange visits between partners in the region dealing with similar developmental issues.

9.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

In view of the challenges NCA has experienced regarding quality of project monitoring, reporting and evaluation in Kenya, high priority will be accorded to enhancing the capacities of partners and further, NCA commits itself to closer accompaniment of partners to allow for pro-active inputs to the project processes. Thus, though the partners will be responsible for day-to-day implementation, NCA staff will be expected to maintain closer links with the respective partner staff-person. This will be geared towards providing strategic inputs and support for assurance of quality with regards to project, monitoring, reporting and evaluation.

Annual work-plans and budgets will form the basis upon which monitoring will be effected. Ideally, these should be developed in a participatory manner – i.e. including NCA staff, and progress reports outlining achievements and deviations to the agreed upon plans / budgets would be verified and addressed during the monitoring visits.

Partners will be encourage to undertake regular reviews on their own with a view of enhancing their own capacity to self-critic and self-develop through an active reflection and learning cycle. Such reviews will be geared towards addressing both programming and institutional development issues including gender-mainstreaming etc.

Project monitoring and evaluation will take place at two different levels:

- **At partners' level:** The partner will participate in project planning. Partners and NCA program staff will participate in identification of project priorities, inspect project sites, oversee certain aspects of project implementation and participate in evaluation sessions. NCA AO will facilitate the participatory process, document the work at field level. NCA staff shall undertake routine field monitoring visits to

track project activities and results. The respective officers will apply M&E tools (observation checklists, questionnaires)

- **NCA Area Office Level:** AO will prepare quarterly reports. Through its visit to the field the Nairobi office will review assumptions/risks, assess results and impacts through observations and holding consultations with partners and other stakeholders. NCA will prepare 3 quarterly reports, in line with existing guidelines. The project log frame will be used as a monitoring tool, from which monitoring checklists and report writing formats will be developed on the basis of identified indicators using the provided sources of verification. The overall quality control of the program is undertaken from the Area office, and based on inputs from the field, project narrative and financial reports will be prepared and submitted to HO as per NCA requirements.

In addition to the above, NCA commits itself to supporting partners to develop and strengthen their competencies as regards to project planning, monitoring and evaluation. Further, building of partner capacities for conflict sensitive planning, Gender and Rights Based approach will also be undertaken to ensure coherence and compliance to the rights and gender commitment NCA has taken.

10.0 Assessments

10.1 Assessment of relevance of program in relation to national plans and priorities

The program objectives of empowering communities to engage in good governance particularly in regards to ensuring participatory policy making is congruent with the needs in Kenya. Given that Kenya's Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and employment Creation – commonly known as Economic Recovery Strategy Paper (ERSP), was government inspired and indeed expert produced, it needs to be subjected to community review and input. Indeed, it is widely seen as focusing on economic growth with inadequate attention to issues of equity and social justice¹⁰. Thus, the program's intention to enable the communities to interact with it will further enrich the Government's stated objectives. Support for HIV and AIDS is linked to implementation of Kenya government's strategy for combating the spread of HIV and AIDS. The efforts to address gender disparities and exclusion of women from leadership structures will complement the government's effort on Affirmative action and Gender based violence. Support to climate change activities is geared at complementing the government's action on sustainable water resource management and its drive to expand Kenya's forest cover through protection of forests and increased forestation.

10.2 Assessment of relevance in relation to Norwegian development objectives

The program objectives of empowering communities to engage policy review and formulation respond to the efforts and focus of Norwegian development assistance to contribute to nurturing democracies and contributing to good governance world wide. The climate change interventions are in line with increased focus on climate in Norway and its prioritisation in development assistance.

The gender program is entirely consistent with the Norwegian development assistance framework for elimination of all forms of discriminations against women. Even in the war against HIV and AIDS, the greatest concern may be that the pandemic increasingly has a female face. It may not be, however, as broad in scope and specialization as the

¹⁰ 'The ERSP as a Poverty Reduction Strategy: what are the facts, where are the opportunities? A Civil Society perspective' paper presented by Wamuyu Gatheru at the NGO Council Forum on PRSP held at Nairobi Safari Club on 15th July 2004

Norwegian government's plan call for. More specifically, NCA's assistance and action will be concentrated in a few strategic areas where interventions represent a clear added value and have high potential for positive result and high impact. On the other hand, our advocacy efforts will be much broader in scope and will cover most, if not all, areas that are covered by the Norwegian development assistance framework.

10.3 Assessment of Risks

The primary risk the programme faces is an increase in political divisions and intolerance - this further fragmenting the legislative and policy making ultimately undermining effective community participation and community driving policy changes being politicised.

The inability of the NCA partners to implement the proposed programme due to capacity constraints poses another risk.

Losses in terms of productivity due to the effects of HIV and AIDS accord the programme another level of risk that could affect outcomes if these losses are experienced directly by the programme implementers.

10.4 Assessment of sustainability

Toward contributing to the long-term sustainability of the programme, it is critical that the following aspects are addressed;

- Strategic competency development of NCA partners and target communities,
- Promotion / strengthening of strategic alliances especially amongst FBOs,
- Sustained and reliable levels of funding support to build and consolidate the rights claiming regimes linking grassroots communities and relevant advocacy channels at regional and national levels.

11. Budget estimates for 2007-2009

Year	2007	2008 (estimates)	2009 (estimates)
Amount (NOK)	8 million	8 million	9 million

ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Action by Churches Together International
AIDS	Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
CBO	Community-Based Organization
DNH	Do-No-Harm
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GSP	Global Strategic Plan
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDPS	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	Income Generation Activities
Lts	Litres
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Royal Norwegian)
MT	Metric Tonnes
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PLHIV	People living with HIV
RBA	Rights Based Approach
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Economic and Social Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
USD	Dollars (United States of America)
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Program