

NCA KENYA / UGANDA Programme
NARRATIVE REPORT 2009

16th April, 2009

2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Country: KENYA / UGANDA

Year: 2009

Kenya:

Thematic Focus	Cooperation Partner	Expenditure
Civil Society for Accountable Governance (2.4.1)	Korogocho Community Radio (KOCH FM), Kenya Small Coffee Growers Association (KESCOGA), National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCKK), Building Eastern Africa Community Network (BEACON)	300,420.00 NOK
Climate Change Response (2.4.2)	Lamu Cotton Growers and Industrial Association (LCGIA), KOCH FM, Kipini Community Power Project (KCPP), Mt Kenya Natural Resources Management Project (MKEPP-FDA), Rural Agency For Community Development and assistance (RACIDA), Mully's Children Family Homes (MCF) CAMCO-Formerly Energy for Sustainable Development (ESD), Zero Foundation, Green Africa Foundation (GAF), Pan African Alliance on Climate Justice (PACJA)	1,426,000.00 NOK
Faith Communities address HIV and AIDs (2.4.3)	MCF, St. John's Community Centre (SJCC), Catholic Diocese of Kitui (CDK), EHAIA, Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK)	422,300.00 NOK
Women and Men address gender based violence (2.4.4)	Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA), Habiba International Youth and Women Affairs (HIYWA), Free Pentecostal Fellowship of Kenya (FPFK), NOSSIM	378,000.00 NOK
Emergency Preparedness (2.4.5)	RACIDA	588,850.00 NOK
Additional thematic area under joint programme: Refugee Education (2.4.6)	Operational	155,130.00.00 NOK

Uganda:

Thematic Focus	Cooperation Partner	Expenditure
Civil Society for Accountable Governance (2.4.1)	UJCC (Uganda Joint Council of Churches)	140,880.00 NOK
Education (2.4.6)	COU	258,300.00 NOK

2.3 Which projects were completed during the year?

Following efforts to re-align the Kenya – Uganda program to emerging priorities and as part of the endeavor to reduce the number of partners and deepen strategic interventions, the support to the following projects were to end in 2009;

	PID No.	Description	Donor	Start date	End date
Kenya					
1.	14666	National Advocacy on GBV - FIDA	NCA	01.01.06	31.12.09
2.	10918	HIV & AIDs and Orphan care – CDK	NCA	01.01.01	31.03.09
4.	KENRIG	Kenya Drilling Unit`	NORAD	010103	31.08.09
Uganda					
3.	10115	Students Scholarships – COU	NCA	01.01.00	31.12.09

2.4 To what degree have the programmes been implemented as planned, and what results were achieved during the year?

The Kenya program in 2009 focused on Climate and Gender as the main thrusts of its work. Support to Accountable Governance and HIV and AIDS work continued as minor strands with efforts being made take on the latter two as cross-cutting concerns. This is the direction the programme seeks to take in 2010 as elaborated in the proposed Country Plan based on the new GLS.

Support to the Uganda program in 2009 centered on Accountable Governance. Educational support was also provided for Sudanese refugees in the country.

2.4.1. CIVIL SOCIETY FOR ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE

In Kenya, the Accountable Governance and Economic Justice work of NCA in 2009 focused on coffee, public finances, local governance concerns and trade justice. These were specifically advocacy interventions related to; securing fair and just returns to small scale coffee farmers, promoting accountable and transparent use of devolved funds especially the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and pro-poor advocacy related to the proposed Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) between the EU Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) group of countries.

Key results achieved :

In Coffee Advocacy;

- Registration of Kenya Small Coffee Growers Association (KESCOGA) which has enhanced the capacity by the farmers for self advocacy
- Secured governmental recognition of the concerns of small scale coffee farmers
- Engagement and increased awareness and advocacy by churches and other faith communities on trade liberation especially Economic Partnership Agreement (EPAs) being pushed by the EU.

In Public Finances;

With increased amounts of money amounting to 2.5% of ordinary revenue in every fiscal year being moved to constituencies by, the need for an effective and efficient utilization of these funds cannot be overemphasized. The NCKK and Koch FM's engagement with devolved funds resulted in:

- Enhanced public awareness and monitoring of devolved funds especially in six constituencies of the country targeted by NCA partners (NCKK and KOCH FM)

“Let’s share every information with the community for even if we don’t the NCKK will share it with them anyway”- A Chairman of one of the local County Councils in the target areas

- A training manual on centralized / devolved funds which has become a major instrument for community monitoring of the utilization of the funds at the local level.
- Involvement by the MPs and their committees of local people in the prioritization of projects to be supported via the devolved funds attributed to the advance in transparency and accountability by the CDF committees
- Success and adoption of the UJCC public accountability forum model (*Kimeza*) by the national government.

Future trends:

- Deepening the engagement with FBOs and Youth on the issue of accountable governance following the lessons drawn from climate advocacy experience.
- Mainstreaming of Accountable Governance in all NCA supported projects.
- Exiting Uganda due to budgetary cuts and NCA strategic choice in the next GLS period.

Important Publications resulting from our work:

- Kenya Coffee Policy Mapping Report by BEACON
- Decentralised Funds: How to participate in the management, monitoring and evaluation of decentralized funds. A training Manual by the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCKK)

2.4.2. CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE

2009 was a special year with regards to climate change: Firstly, the devastating climate impact of droughts, floods and severe energy shortages that hit the country in 2009 brought to the fore the urgency of addressing climate change. This in turn contributed to building the advocacy momentum towards the much anticipated UNFCCC COP 15 in Copenhagen.

Significant of NCA climate work was the creation of a national platform for advocacy which to a large extent shaped both government and public discourse on climate change issues.

Key results achieved;:

Community Mitigation and Adaptation:

- Farmer mobilization and training in the Jatropha integrated energy Project in Lamu resulting in increased uptake in Jatropha farming by 705 farmers who collectively planted over 53,000 plants.
- 90% completion of construction work on the oil pressing facility and subsequent interest by Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) in the purchase of the plant oil for use in pure plant oil.
- Establishment of a community based institution as a representative body for farmers in the project area.
- Provision of electricity to 113 households in Kipini
- Use in Kipini of the converted *Lister* engine running on jatropha oil to support electricity provisioning when the loads are low e.g. during community functions e.g. weddings, public gatherings etc.
- The Lamu project has become a model project for community mitigation and adaptation as attested by visits by both international and national and local actors interested in climate work.

Youth Mobilization and Climate Advocacy;

- Kenya climate work especially its youth mobilisation and advocacy become a flagship for NCA’s climate work in the region.

- Centrality of NCA in the establishment and operation of the Kenya Climate Working Group which played a key role in providing a local platform for mobilizing popular action on climate change focused on the Copenhagen COP 15 meeting.
- Formation of the Youth Movement on Climate Action (YMCA) in Kenya which facilitated 'climate' hearings with the evidence from these hearings being used to formulate campaign messages and as documentary evidence to support advocacy during the Copenhagen meeting.
- Provision of a forum for the interaction of Kenyan youth with key actors (UN, MPs, FBOs etc) which resulted in the inclusion of young people's perspectives in the climate change debate and their inclusion in different processes both nationally and internationally.
- Through the use of local music celebrities e.g. the artist Julliani with the NCA sponsored climate change song '*Rauka ama hatuta survive*' (Arise or we will not survive) song, the programme realized a greater outreach and mobilization of young people around climate change issues.
- Use of social and conventional media to link and sustain the opinion of the Kenyan youth on matters pertaining not only to climate, but also with regard to justice and governance issues.
- Advocacy for legislation on climate concerns has borne fruit with the bills awaiting parliamentary debate and approval.
- Recognition of NCA as a resource on climate matters by the Kenyan government and other actors.

National and Global Advocacy:

- Influenced not only Kenya's but the Pan African stand during the COP 15
- Key player and initiator of local and regional campaigns such as the 'One Africa, One Voice, One Position' campaign which became the rallying call for Africa's climate advocacy in Copenhagen.
- Established linkages for consultation and action from the local, national, regional and global level which served bring together African CSOs, Governments and popular movements to engage effectively with the Copenhagen process.

Future Trends:

- Contribution to the draft climate bill.
- Involvement in the formulation of the climate policy process
- Step up in efforts to consolidate the youth movement and its continued engagement with climate and governance matters.

Important Resources from Climate work

- Draft Handbook *The Climate Change Handbook for Youth*. Awaiting editing and publication in 2010
- '*Rauka ama hatuta survive*' Climate song
- *Developing an Integrated Jatropha Energy Project: A manual based on NCA's project experience in Lamu and Tana River Districts in Kenya.*

2.4.3 FAITH COMMUNITIES ADDRESS HIV AND AIDS

In 2009, in recognition of the wider outreach and influence of FBOs, the programme enhanced its engagement of FBOs as key actors in the fight against HIV and AIDS. A dual approach was adopted which sought to encourage FBOs to look internally at themselves as institutions and externally to the impact of the responses to the pandemic. A notable departure in the programme was the adopted direction linking gender, religion and HIV and AIDS.

Activities carried out in 2009 aimed at;

- Prevention of new infections
- Mitigating the socio-economic impact of the pandemic
- Providing care and support to people impacted by the disease especially PLWA and OVCs in particular.
- Advocacy

Key results achieved:

- Outreach to 18,578 men, women, boys and girls with activities aimed to prevent new infection activities.
- The involvement of children in the fight against HIV through the formation of child-to-child prevention clubs by both CDK and SJCC in Kitui and Pumwani respectively resulting in increased awareness and understanding of the disease by children.
- Alleviation of the suffering and support to 5771 persons including children were beneficiaries of Home based care.
- Provision of a home to and institutional support to 2010 children under the care of the Mully's Children's Home,
- Treatment and referral of 297 PLWA to hospitals (47 of who have since succumbed to the disease)
- Increased care and support to 300 OVCs and other children impacted by HIV through the provision of scholastic materials, food, clothing and medication
- Enhanced capacity of various groupings in the target areas as Socio and economic mitigation measures
- Recognised vulnerability of young women to the pandemic leading to the formation and support to young women's only forums.
- Enhanced business management skills resulting in increased household incomes for 80 beneficiaries support by CDK.
- Improved palliative care and home based support through the training of 70 volunteer Home Based Care workers and a significant number of Community Health Workers
- Greater though still inadequate access to health services and medication (ARVS) for PLWA as well as increased governmental and community support to OVCs resulting from advocacy work.

Future Trends:

2010 will see an endeavor by the programme to identify and enable FBO engagement with a national level platform/s focused on the issue of youth, children and HIV & AIDS. Further exploration and advancement of the theme Gender, Religion and HIV will continue at both practical (congregational) and strategic (Institutions of theological learning) levels.

2.4.4. WOMEN AND MEN ADDRESS GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

NCA's programme gender related work adopted a twin approach of addressing gender based violence. On the one hand, the programme dealt with issues related to barriers undermining women's empowerment in general and on the other hand the specific issue of GBV and more specifically FGM.

A partner's gender capacity assessment undertaken in 2009 reviewed the need to enhance capacities for gender mainstreaming both within NCA itself and within its partners. As a result of this, specific measures were made to commit 10% of our resources to facilitate gender mainstreaming in NCA and partner activities.

Notable also was the adoption by partners working on FGM of both clustering and community conversation as main methodologies.

Key results achieved:

- Increased retention of girls in schools from the project areas by addressing some of the factors that kept girls away from school and through the provision of girls' friendly toilets and school fees support. A total of 34 girls either rescued or most vulnerable to FGM were afforded social and school fees support.
- Availability of data for advocacy purposes achieved through the training and deployment key resource persons in the programme areas.
- Opening up of space to influence policy through gaining membership to the National Steering committee on FGM by both NCA and her partner FPFK

- One NCA partner PPFK developed an anti-FGM policy for internal advocacy and policy influence within its own organisation as well as within the congregations of the church thus fomenting the Church's stand against FGM
- Consolidation of Networking and Collaboration with organisations working on similar concerns. A good example of this was the joint planning and implementation of awareness and outreach by NCA and other six Nairobi based Ecumenical organisations of activities during the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women.

Future Trends:

Adoption of a long-term approach to engage communities in dialogue through Community Conversation (CC). Priority given to the development of a CC Manual – adapted to the Kenyan context accompanied by development of local capacities to facilitate CC. Gender mainstreaming in all NCA projects in the country through training, mentoring and adaptation of tools.

2.4.5. REFUGEE EDUCATION

This continued to contribute to human resource development for students' refugees from southern Sudan.

Future Trends:

This support has been ended following relative peace in Sudan and as a result of budgetary cut backs and geographical focusing (whereby Uganda programme will be phased out).

2.5 Were there any special internal and external conditions that significantly affected the implementation of the plan of the year?

Internal Factors

The most significant factor that impacted the Kenya / Uganda programme was the unexpected budgetary cut totalling to over 800,000 NOK which resulted in partner budget reductions amounting to over 50% in some instances. This resulted in a re-orientation of the programme through the adoption of clustering of project areas in response to this reality.

The inability to totally turn around the loss making trend of the KENRIG resulted in the decision to close the programme in June 2009.

An accompanier was recruited in 2009 on a short-term basis for the Lamu project. This is as a stop-gap measure to enable the administrative function as local capacities are being strengthened. This position would be reviewed in 2010 and decision taken regarding further extension.

External Factors

Externally, the persistent political machinations between competing members of the Grand Coalition in Kenya continued to pose the gravest threat to political stability in the country. This has continued to undermine the reform agenda whilst providing fertile ground for corrupt elements.

The failure of the government to pull together as an entity breeds incisiveness and lack of clarity as to who performs what function within the government. An example was the jurisdictional conflict noted between the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Environment. This made it difficult to anchor the 2009 climate advocacy activities by civil society in the right governmental docket. This contributed to some delays in building consensus within government circles on a common advocacy agenda for the Copenhagen Meeting.

It is noted that in the earlier part of July / August 2009, Kenya faced its most severe shortage of water which resulted in power and water rationing in all major towns in the country. It was however noted that, towards the end of September, power supplies were normalised with the coming on-stream of the emergency power supplies driven by diesel generators. This of course resulted in a significant raise in the cost of electricity which

impacted more on the poor and further contributed to carbon emissions into the environment from the generators used.

Prolonged drought conditions, posed a significant food and energy shortage which impacted significantly on poorer households. This situation inadvertently affected community involvement in some of the drier pastoralist areas where NCA partners have activities e.g. Manderu. Nonetheless, activities continued without major deviations.

In Uganda, increased hostility of the Government to pro-democracy forces and the risk posed to the incumbent by the imminent general elections slated for 2011, served to make 2009 rather challenging for NCA church partners to operate freely. However, through its wide networks and broad constituency, the Church managed to continue to engage government leadership at both local and national level to demand for greater accountability and transparency. Nonetheless, it is critical to note that with the elections drawing nearer, it is expected that Government will step up efforts to constrict the democratic space thus making it more challenging for our partner/s to sustain effective advocacy programming – especially those that are of an advocacy nature.

2.6 Results and risks: Is it probable that the projects/programmes will achieve their goals, or is there a risk of major changes?

Despite the significant budget cuts that were experienced for projects supported with NCA own funds, a majority of the Kenya / Uganda country's projects are supported with NORAD (i.e. general and earmarked) and these were not affected. However, in light of the reduced NCA own funding, the programme had to take strategic decisions to refocus some of its FGM and HIV & AIDs interventions. This has however entailed a refocusing in 2010 interventions to focus on fewer partners and/or locations. Nonetheless, activities in 2009 proceeded under the existing partnerships, keeping true to the stated goals albeit with some reduction in terms of scope and scale.

With the termination of cooperation with COWAV in 2008, the implementation of FGM interventions in Kajiado continued but in cooperation with new partners' i.e. NOSIM and FPFK. Other FGM activities proceeded as planned in Manderu working with Habiba.

The Jatropha project in Lamu was faced with teething organizational challenges. As a result, NCA put a lot of efforts to provide a space to enable the issues of contention to be amicably resolved. Whilst these circumstances have had a bearing on implementation, it is the programme's belief that time spent building a sustainable community institution to carry on with the project is time and resources well spent. Nonetheless, stop gap measures have been instituted to ensure critical activities including, purchase of jatropha seeds, milling operations and support to farmers are not affected during the critical phase of strengthening the community organization.

Learnings from the Mpeketoni experience have duly informed the interventions in Embu and a more cautious approach has been adopted.

A decision was taken in 2009 to wind up the KENRIG operations in Kenya and duly transfer the drilling rig and related equipment to NCA Ethiopia. All the necessary processing of official documentation commenced and was finalized in 2009. It is expected official approval letters from the Ethiopian government for transfer of the rig equipment to Ethiopia will be finalized in 2010 and transfer effected then. Thus, the drilling operations in Kenya effectively came to an end in October 2009.

2.7 Which concrete measures have been implemented to ensure administrative /technical and financial sustainability?

This remains a critical focus of the programme. Indeed, there have been consistent efforts geared towards securing the viability and sustainability of all its interventions.

Linked to the above point 2.5 and budgetary constraints NCA Kenya is increasingly realizing that there is a need to be looking for diversified funding, especially under the climate change response.

A key role played by the programme in 2009 was that of capacity building both at partner and community levels. This saw the transfer of knowledge and skills and the strengthening of procedures aimed at ensuring sustainability of efforts undertaken.

The rooting of NCA supported projects into existing community structures and institutions while working to internally strengthen the same is also a means of ensuring sustainability.

Enhanced local capacities of groups and individuals means that knowledge and skills passed on will be retained in the target communities.

The piloted cluster and twining of partners approach was also undertaken to ensure that the success of efforts is not only limited to one partner as attested in the FGM work in Kajiado.

Finally, it is noted that, with NCA support focusing on strengthening community structures and processes, sustainability prospects will be better entrenched to serve the projects beyond the period of receiving support.

2.8 Which concrete measures have been implemented to link inputs to national plans and priorities?

In 2009, the programme made specific efforts to engage with national processes in sectors relating to its thematic concerns. The purpose of this strategic engagement was to ensure its activities at partner / community level are effectively anchored in national processes and serve to inform and be informed by national agendas.

The programme's involvement in the formation of the Kenya Climate Change working Group (KCCWG) and subsequent engagement with Government to influence the Country's position at the Copenhagen Climate Talks was a demonstration of this. Related to this was the accompaniment by the programme of the climate bill making process and the climate policy formulation activities in Kenya.

Further, the programme continues hold membership to National Taskforces and committees such as the National Taskforce of Bio-fuels which brings stakeholders involved in bio-fuels development in Kenya and the National steering Committee on FGM which provides strategic guidance to Government on FGM matters. At the local levels, NCA partners such as HABIBA, RACIDA and NOSIM are members of the local District Steering Group.

The National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) and Koch FM advocacy and monitoring of devolved funds continue to influence the management and usage of such funds. This has provided a grassroots linkage for communities to inform and engage national development allocations.

2.9 Which concrete measures have been implemented to strengthen the role of civil society in the development process?

2009 saw NCA continue in its endeavor to enhance the role of civil society in development through establishment of platforms for advocacy and action which saw partner organizations meaningfully engage with other stakeholders including the Government. The Kenya Climate Change Working Group is an example.

The creation of inter and intra linkages especially along thematic lines of partners and other actors provided an environment of learning and experience sharing.

Advocacy and other skills training are also examples of measures undertaken by both NCA and her partners to strengthen the role of civil society.

2.10 How have inputs helped to promote Norway's development policy objectives?

NCA priority issues namely Climate change, Gender and HIV & AIDS are in line with Norway's development policy. Through its active participation in the Kenya Climate Change Working Group, the National Task Force on

FGM and representation of its partners in child rights and HIV&AIDs platforms, the programme has been able to inform policy discussions and subsequent Government action. A good example is the role NCA played within the KCCWG as it engaged government to take on a more pro-active engagement in the Copenhagen process. Further, the program's contribution has enriched the ongoing national processes on anti-FGM activities.

2.11 Specific reporting on The Norwegian Government's Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security

(Particularly relevant for activities in countries in conflict/post-conflict)

While no direct UNSCR 1325 activity was undertaken in 2009, consultations were initiated between FECCLAHA with a view of holding an orientation of church and women leaders drawn from the region on women's participation in governance, peace building and conflict resolution.. Due to unavoidable circumstances, the event re-scheduled to be held in early 2010. The Gender focal point in the Kenya programme who also doubles as the regional gender focal point continued to serve as a resource with regard to UNSCR 1325 and 1820 to the FK participants under the theme Peace and Gender in the Horn of Africa (PGHA)

3. FOLLOW-UP OF RESULTS AND EVALUATION

3.1 Describe the reviews/evaluations that have been carried out during the year and give a brief summary of the conclusions, recommendations and follow-up activities:

No evaluation was undertaken in 2009. In 2010, the programme will be developing a new country strategy for 2011 – 2015. To this end, significant time and resources will be dedicated to carrying out internal reviews and analysis to help inform the strategies and objectives of the new plan. It is planned that there will be a series of assessments and reviews carried out in 2011 as the programme commences implementation of the 2011 – 2015 Country Plan.

Abbreviations

BEACON	Building Eastern Africa Community Network
CDK	Catholic Diocese of Kitui
CFDA	Community Focal Development areas.
CNA	Climate Network Africa.
ESD	Energy for Sustainable Development
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Circumcision
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
FPFK	Free Pentecostal Fellowship of Kenya
GAF	Green Africa Foundation
HBC	Home Based Care
HIYWA	Habiba International Youth and Women Affairs
KCPP	Kipini Community Power Project,
KEN-RIG	Kenya Rig
KOCH FM	Korogocho Community Radio
LCGIA	Lamu Cotton Growers and Industrial Association
MCF	Mully's Children Family Homes
MKEPP-FDA	Mt Kenya East Pilot Project for Natural Resource Management – Focal development Area/s
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
PHAST	Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation training
RACIDA	Rural Agency For Community Development and assistance
SJCC	St. John's Community Centre,