

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



Distr.
RESTRICTED *

DP/GC/KEN/R.4
5 March 1981

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-eighth session
June 1981
Agenda item 6

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
KENYA

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Kenya
for the period 1982-1986

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* This document will be derestricted upon approval of the Country Programme.
See document DP/526 which will be issued in June 1981.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The country programming exercise for the period 1982-1986 actually started in early 1979 when intensive and continuous discussions were initiated between UNDP and the Government on how UNDP assistance should be reoriented to assist the Government as efficiently and quickly as possible in meeting the development objectives specified in the fourth Development Plan (1979-1983). Throughout this process the Government of Kenya has taken the lead in the identification of most areas of UNDP assistance. Thus the concept of continuous programming applies to this exercise which is really a confirmation of the different UNDP programmes of assistance already identified and which will continue to be adjusted to meet the needs of the Government.

2. No specific sectoral studies by the Government of Kenya were carried out in preparation of this programming exercise. In fact, the Government had already undertaken all the sectoral studies needed in preparation for the formulation of the fourth Development Plan on which UNDP assistance for the second half of the second programming cycle (1977-1981) and the third cycle (1982-1986) is based.

3. The salient features of the methodology employed for this country programme can be summarized as follows:

a) UNDP-assisted clusters of projects are grouped under main development themes to underline the comprehensive, integrated and co-ordinated nature of UNDP assistance. Individual projects are then presented in the country programme document only as an illustration of UNDP's contribution to the development theme.

b) In identifying UNDP-supported technical co-operation activities, the following criteria are used:

- Whether it fits into the Government's priorities as defined at the highest level possible;
- Whether UNDP and its sister agencies can deliver the required assistance quickly, efficiently and effectively;
- What is the minimum requirement of additional Government recurrent expenditures on UNDP-assisted programmes and/or projects;
- What is the minimum involvement in long term research with emphasis on practical implementation of proven techniques and technology; and
- Whether it can impact in the shortest time possible in such areas as policy and strategy formulation, increased productivity, manpower availability, energy supply, increased investment and improved balance of payments.

c) An attempt is also made to consider the use of United Nations resources other than the IPF such as those available from the World Food Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration.

d) For reasons related to budgetary constraints described in the 1980 Budget Proposals and Sessional Paper No.4 of 1980, no figures on Government contributions to project budgets are given, but the Government is committed to supporting those projects to a maximum.

I. DURATION, TIME-FRAME AND ANTICIPATED RESOURCES

4. This five-year country programme covers the period 1982-1986 and therefore

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coincides with the third IPF cycle. However, it does not coincide with the country's five-year development plan. The fourth Development Plan covers the period 1979-1983 while the fifth Development Plan will cover the period 1984-1988. Thus the present country programme will cover the last two years of the fourth Plan and the first three years of the fifth Plan. The significance of this overlapping lies in the fact that UNDP assistance may not only contribute towards achieving the development objectives of the fourth Plan, but it may also make input into the formulation and implementation of the fifth Plan.

5. The UNDP resource situation for the period 1982-1986 appears as follows (US\$'000):

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL
IPF for 1982-1986	9,360	9,880	10,400	10,920	11,440	52,000
Available for programming* (80 per cent of IPF)	9,360	9,880	10,400	6,860	5,100	41,600
Available for further programming (20 per cent of IPF)	0	0	0	4,060	6,340	10,400

If and when the reserve resources of \$ 10.4 million become available, further discussions and consultations will be held with the Government to determine the appropriate areas for UNDP assistance.

6. In addition to resources available from the IPF, other resources are anticipated for 1982-1986 as follows:

WFP	\$ 42.0 million
UNFPA	\$ 6.0 million
UNRFRRE	\$ 2.6 million
Trust Funds	\$ 1,350.0 million
International Fertilizer Scheme Counterpart Funds	\$ 14.0 million

III. DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

7. Kenya is a country with an area of 583,000 square kilometers. Population, which was about 15.3 million in 1979, is expected to grow at a rate of about 3.9 per cent. In 1976, the urban population constituted 11.3 per cent of the total, with the remaining 88.7 per cent being rural.

8. The performance of the Kenya economy has been impressive since independence in 1963. Between 1964 and 1977, the gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices grew at the annual average rate of 5.8 per cent which is one of the best attained in Africa during this period. Despite a high rate of population growth, the GDP per capita at constant prices grew at an annual average rate of 2.2 per cent. The agriculture, fishery and forestry sector grew on an average of 3.2 per cent and its share of the GDP decreased progressively from 39.8 per cent in 1964 to 29.0 per cent in 1977 at 1964 constant prices. The average annual growth of the manufacturing and repairing sector was 9.2 per cent and the share of this sector in the GDP increased

*For 1982, 1983 and 1984, the figures are at maximum budget level (MBL) which are between 15 and 10 per cent above expected actual expenditures for those years.

from 10.4 per cent in 1964 to 15.6 per cent in 1977. The extent of the spread of the monetary sector into the rural areas is depicted by the progressive increase in the relative share of the monetary economy in total output: from 73 per cent in 1964 to 81.4 per cent in 1977.

9. Modern sector wage employment has grown quickly since independence, even though at a slower rate than output and with significant variations from year to year and between sectors. The number of modern sector jobs has increased more quickly in the public sector with an overall rate of 5.7 per cent between 1964 and 1977. Non-agricultural, private sector employment expanded at an average rate of 4.1 per cent, but wage employment in agriculture showed little growth over this period (0.2 per cent).

10. Kenya has also made a tremendous effort since independence to provide its citizens with services intended to meet their basic needs. This is especially true in the area of food availability, health, education, water supply and sanitation.

11. Kenya has achieved these impressive results despite the fact that like many countries, it suffered from the international economic crisis caused at the beginning of 1973 by the increase in oil prices. The challenge facing Kenyan authorities during the formulation of the fourth Development Plan (1979-1983) was to formulate a plan, the implementation of which would contribute towards maintaining the performance of the whole economy at least at the level reached up to 1977, given the fact that new situations and constraints now existed (or previous ones had become more binding) both on the domestic and international fronts.

A. Fourth Development Plan (1979-1983)

12. In the fourth Development Plan (1979-1983), the efforts of the Government to deal with emerging problems and to take advantage of new opportunities are organised around the theme of "alleviation of poverty throughout the nation". The objective of alleviating poverty is being pursued on four fronts: (a) the creation of income earning opportunities; (b) the improvement of expenditure patterns; (c) the provision of such other basic needs as nutrition, health care, education, water and housing; and (d) institution building. Five target groups have been identified on the basis of their lack of access to employment opportunities, land, water, markets, credit, modern technological innovations, power, quality education and medical care. The target groups are the pastoralists, small farmers, landless rural workers, the urban poor and the handicapped.

13. The fourth Plan recognized that the "era of soft options is now over. What is ahead is a more protracted struggle for development against obstacles that are in many ways more difficult to overcome." The high rate of population growth exacerbates the problem of providing adequate income earning opportunities and postpones the time when decent levels of primary education, health care and other basic needs can be made available to all Kenyans. Lately, it has also increasingly come into focus that food production is not keeping pace with population growth and the Government will increasingly have to face the problem of making good seasonal food deficits. Owing to increased imported oil bills and collapse of the East African

Community which has led to the disruption of certain joint enterprises and to the closure of a regional market for Kenyan exports, the fourth Plan anticipated worsening internal revenue and foreign exchange situations. It put greater emphasis on the utilization of existing capacities. The aims of the Plan are as follows:

- a) To improve the utilization of the considerable infrastructure that was developed under previous plans;
- b) To improve the quality of the social services, particularly health, education and agricultural extension;
- c) To put more emphasis on the construction of rural infrastructure and institutions and to promote dispersion of economic activity more widely and through small projects;
- d) To increase the productivity of small farms and to draw idle and under-utilized land into production;
- e) In the industrial sector; to stimulate export industries by putting greater emphasis on the promotion of industrial efficiency and decreasing emphasis on industrial protection; and
- f) To promote the economic and efficient use of existing capital, as well as investment which utilizes more labour per unit of capital invested.

14. The Plan objectives by specific sectors can be summarized as follows:

- a) In agriculture: poverty alleviation, agriculture growth, improvement of the balance of payments, employment and conservation of natural resources. The strategy for reaching these objectives is more intensive land use and development, accelerated development of appropriate technologies, small-holder development, semi-arid land development, market incentives and increased access to land and land-based employment.
- b) In livestock production: the services for small-holder dairy development are most important in terms of income, employment promotion, improved nutrition and thus poverty alleviation. The objective is to develop intensified grass production systems in high potential areas for dairy cattle and cassava production on the coast for feeding pigs and poultry. Livestock development in arid and semi-arid areas will be promoted through a variety of activities. Priority will also be placed on research and extension for developing mixed crop and livestock farming systems for the semi-arid areas.
- c) In co-operative development: the most serious constraint is the shortage of qualified personnel needed to carry out accounting and management functions. Some of the strategies adopted in the plan are the promotion of co-operatives in existing and new areas of activities; monitoring of the efficiency of co-operatives; strengthening of the Ministry of Co-operative Development as regards control, supervision, guidance and promotion of co-operatives (e.g. fishing co-operatives, small-scale rural industries, and agricultural marketing cooperatives).
- d) In fisheries: the main thrusts of the fishery development strategy proposed for the Plan period are development of mechanized trawling on Lake Victoria and at the coast, improvement of traditional fishing methods, improvement and provision of onshore facilities and promotion of fish-farming in inland areas.

e) In forestry : development and improvement of afforestation techniques in the arid and semi-arid regions, study of the interaction between forestry and agricultural practices to maximize total production from the land.

f) In industry: increased production for domestic and foreign markets, reduction of dependence on import, expansion of exports, creation of employment opportunities, Kenyanization, diversification and efficiency, high growth rates and increased Government revenues. In order to achieve these objectives, the strategies to be adopted include the strengthening of the Ministry of Industry's capacity to: formulate long, medium and short-term industrial development plans and projects; initiate reviews of industrial policy measures; monitor, regulate, coordinate and assist industrial development activities and expedite implementation with particular reference to small-scale industries and the informal sector; carry out project studies and evaluation of industrial projects; and deliver industrial extension services.

g) In education: to eradicate illiteracy in the country by 1983. The aim and programmes of secondary education will be primarily oriented to suit the pattern of employment opportunities.

h) In manpower development and training: to achieve optimum employment targets and to minimize the constraints produced by labour and skill bottlenecks, to emphasize training programmes designed to improve services in rural areas, to strengthen institutions which train extension workers, to co-ordinate training activities at the national level.

i) In energy: to formulate a national energy plan and to promote local resource based energy production, especially hydroelectrical and geothermal power.

B. Revision of some major targets set out in the Plan

15. Kenya formally entered the second programming cycle (1972-1976) with the approval of its country programme at the twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council in January 1978. Although the economic climate was not as favourable as during the first decade after independence, the country was still enjoying uncommon high prices for its principal exports, coffee and tea. The earlier decision by the Government to raise prices paid to farmers for maize, sugar, rice and beef were additionally beneficial to the terms of trade. Considerable growth was recorded in 1977-1978 in such divergent industries as food processing, beverages, tobacco, textiles, minerals and metal products. Other sectors of the economy also progressed. Despite the uncertainty of medium-term trends for coffee and tea prices, there was some basis for cautious optimism in respect of the fourth Development Plan. Consequently, the Government set annual growth targets of 6.3 per cent. This target required optimistic assumptions both for setting the different objectives described above as well as for projecting the balance of international payments and Kenya's fiscal and monetary position.

16. Ensuing events have adversely affected the legitimate and rational assumptions then made. Two in particular, the adverse terms of international trade and disequilibrium between Government receipts and expenditures, have combined to limit growth in both social and economic terms. At the same time, the rate of population growth has been revised upward from 3.5 to 3.9 per cent. When coupled with a shortfall of

some 300,000 tons in food grain production mainly due to drought, it can be assumed that the anticipated increase in income and social benefits cannot be achieved. In 1973, Kenya's foreign exchange outflow for petroleum was Kf 21.6 million, less than 10 per cent of export earnings. In 1979, the comparable figure was Kf 133.2 million or 24 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings. While 60 per cent of the coffee crop would finance petroleum imports in 1973, 120 per cent of coffee production was needed in 1979, with further increases a probability. In the past, the high rate of growth in the industrial sector (especially the manufacturing sector) was due mostly to a sustained policy of import substitution. Now, however, the Government wishes to adopt policy measures which will make the industrial sector compete in foreign markets so that increased exports would contribute to income growth and to solving the balance of payments problem.

17. This amalgam of adversity, largely externally generated, imposes two major requirements on the Government: first, to reassess the goals established for the plan period in national income and welfare terms and relatively reduce them to reflect present economic reality; second, to design a revised set of policy initiatives that will overcome the short term problems. Given limitations, prudently self-imposed, to the financing of external and internal deficits by borrowing, it is axiomatic that "the garment must be cut to fit the cloth". Hence it became necessary to reduce estimated annual growth from 6.4 per cent to 5.4 per cent. Budgetary imbalances were to be soundly managed and project designs made to correspond to these constraints to avoid inflationary pressures and sustain credit to priority private investment. In these circumstances, two facts were self evident. First, some additive social services and expansion of economic infrastructure provided for in the Plan would have to be deferred. Second, projects and programmes which are not self sustaining and which increase recurrent costs must also be set back.

18. External assistance in carrying out development projects is significant either in the form of grants or loans. For instance during the fiscal year 1979/1980, external grants were estimated at Kf 18 million and external loans at Kf 83 million. Most of the grants come from bilateral sources (Denmark, Germany, France, Switzerland, USA, etc). UNDP has provided important technical assistance since independence. This assistance is to continue in areas and sectors which the Government has identified and which are described in more detail in the next section.

III. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE

19. It is important to note that one of the necessary conditions for achieving the development objectives is the ability of the Government to devise relevant and effective policies, strategies and programmes. The Government has identified the following activities to which it wishes to apply UNDP assistance:

- a) Strengthening the Government in policy and strategy formulation; in design, monitoring and evaluation of development processes and in expediting the delivery process in all sectors of the economy;
- b) Strengthening the capacity for manpower planning, development and training;

- c) Increasing productivity in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, industry and increase in overall productivity;
- d) Increasing acreage of productive land;
- e) Developing the domestic energy supply;
- f) Contributing to short-and-medium-term satisfaction of basic needs; and
- g) Providing for adequate growth in employment.

20. Some of the targets set out in the fourth Plan within the framework of these development objectives can be summarized as follows:

- GDP to grow at 5.4 per cent over the Plan period;
- Balance of payments deficit at Kf 203 million by the end of the Plan period;
- Government revenues and expenditure deficits set at Kf 583 million at the end of the Plan period;
- Total employment to grow at 3.8 per cent annually;
- Employment as a percentage of the labour force to grow from 90.6 per cent in 1978 to 92.2 per cent in 1983;
- Growth rate in agriculture of 4.7 per cent over the Plan period;
- Percentage increase in total hectares under crop to reach 10 per cent by the end of the Plan period as compared with 1976;
- Development of agricultural production over the Plan period to grow at an annual average of 4.9 per cent for food crops, 14.6 per cent for industrial crops, 7.6 per cent for export crop and 4.6 per cent for livestock; and
- Enough increase in the supply of energy to meet the requirements of the economy and rationalization of the use of imported oil.

21. As mentioned earlier, the attainment of these targets is made difficult by certain constraints which could become seriously binding. These constraints can be summarized as follows:

- Shortage of qualified manpower at middle and higher managerial levels, resulting in limited capability to devise and formulate policies and strategies and to formulate, monitor and implement development programmes;
- Shortage of highly qualified technicians in the public and private sectors making it difficult to carry out the objectives of Kenyanization;
- Low acreage of arable land making it mandatory for the Government to find the practical solution which would allow for increased productive acreage by bringing arid and semi-arid lands into production;
- High rate of population growth;
- High cost of limited energy supply;
- Budgetary constraints making it difficult to maintain and initiate development project with high recurrent costs;
- Balance of payment deficit due to increased cost of imports, relative decrease of value of exports, inability of existing structure of domestic industry to allow it to compete to its full potential on external markets; and
- Erratic fluctuation in weather conditions affecting continuous production of food.

22. The Government is sparing no effort to remove these constraints. It is moving quickly to strengthen the different Ministries in formulating policies and strategies, and in programme monitoring and deliveries. It is at the same time putting emphasis on giving Kenyans the further training necessary to carry out this exercise on a permanent basis. Existing training institutions are being strengthened (e.g. general education, technical training, special training). In order to increase total acreage of productive land, the Government has already embarked on a national programme to bring marginal land areas into production. This programme is being strengthened. A different approach to the Family Planning programme is being explored to make it more effective and therefore to make some impact on the high rate of population growth. Efforts to make budgetary constraints less binding are being made through improvement in the efficiency of the different government institutions, cutting down on projects with only marginal productivity, or which are income consuming (except where they are designed to provide for satisfying basic needs), devising means of increasing government revenues through increased efficiency in fiscal and monetary management. On the balance of payments constraint, the Government has adopted and is formulating major policies and strategies designed to stimulate exports, control imports and assure better management of imported fuel. In the energy sector, the Government is putting an effort into developing the domestic potential such as geothermal energy, and is also looking for a cheaper way to procure imported fuel.

23. UNDP co-operation as identified by the Government is intended to assist in removing constraints, mainly by strengthening the programme described above. The third country programme comprises 35 projects, of which 14 are on-going and 21 are new. For on-going projects a total of \$ 14.159 million (34 per cent) is earmarked, while \$ 27.441 million (66 per cent) is allocated to new projects. The relatively high percentage of on-going projects is due to the fact that most of them started in the last part of the second IPF cycle, after being identified and formulated through the process of continuous programming.

24. Among the on-going projects, only two, KEN/74/017 (Dryland Farming Research and Development) and KEN/76/005 (Senior Energy Adviser) are being carried over into the new programming cycle owing to delays in implementation against the original schedule. The remaining on-going projects are being carried over into the new cycle either because they started recently, or because they have been revised to meet new priorities.

25. During the programming cycle, UNDP assistance will be devoted mainly to supporting direct training and institution building. The sectoral distribution of UNDP assistance during the cycle, using the ACC sectoral and functional classification is given in Annex IV. However, for this exercise and for reasons given on page 2, the areas in which the Government wishes to apply UNDP assistance are grouped under five major development themes which underline the comprehensive, co-ordinated and integrated nature of UNDP assistance during the third cycle. Those major themes are: policies and strategies formulation, rural development, industrial promotion and development, energy development and other categories. The UNDP contribution within each theme is outlined below, as well as the percentage share of resources devoted to the theme in the country programme.

A. Policies and strategies (23.6 per cent)

26. Since early 1979 when the fourth Development Plan was launched, the Government has embarked on a sustained drive to strengthen its capability in the area of policies and strategies formulation for the different sectors of the economy. In doing so, it has turned to UNDP for a technical assistance input. UNDP started responding positively and substantially to that request in mid-1979 and its assistance will run well into the third IPF programming cycle. It will assist the Government in strengthening its capability in strategy and policy formulation, design, monitoring and evaluation of the development process, and in expediting the delivery process in all sectors of the economy. One very important aspect of this assistance is the further training of Kenyans to carry out activities in this area. The projects identified under this theme are briefly described below with an indication of UNDP financial input during the period 1982-1986.

On-going projects

KEN/76/005, Senior Energy Adviser - Ministry of Energy

27. This project is intended to assist the Ministry of Energy in carrying out a survey of current energy consumption, evaluating and quantifying existing energy resources and assessing potential, including non-conventional energy resources; in studying existing plant technology and the potential for improved conversion and conservation technology, establishing a long-range (15-20 years) energy plan and detailed planning; and in training Kenyans to carry out activities related to the above objectives.

UNDP input: \$ 200,000 (Personnel, training)

KEN/78/006, Agricultural Marketing, Phase II

28. The objectives of the project are to assist the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and other relevant ministries in devising appropriate policies and strategies for agricultural products; in drafting recommendations to overhaul and modernize existing legislation on food marketing and related topics; in assisting small farmers and modest consumers in the formation of co-operative type marketing societies for the distribution of basic food products and distribution of inputs; and in training Kenyans to carry out those activities when UNDP assistance ceases.

UNDP input: \$ 1,224,000 (Personnel, training, equipment).

KEN/79/001, Assistance to the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

29. The objectives of the project are to assist the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development in reviewing the state and performance of the economy; in advising on relevant monetary and fiscal issues, recommending measures to improve the Government's overall economic performance, and advising on macro-economic problems as they relate to the implementation of the fourth Development Plan; in reinforcing sectoral policies; and in providing further training necessary for Kenyan officials to carry out this work on a permanent basis when UNDP assistance ceases.

UNDP input: \$ 2,471,000 (Personnel, training, equipment).

KEN/79/002, Advisory Services in Petroleum

30. The objectives of the project are to advise the Government of Kenya on petroleum policy and strategy; to study supply arrangements for crude oil imports into Kenya including an evaluation of Government to Government purchases; to study and advise on such things as refining of finished petroleum products and oil storage; and to train counterparts for continued monitoring of Government policies and decisions with respect to petroleum.

UNDP input: \$ 80,000 (Personnel)

KEN/80/001, Assistance to the Ministry of Industry

31. The project is intended to assist the Ministry of Industry in formulating guidelines, forms, strategies and prospects for long term industrial planning and policies, developing measures and designing instruments for guiding the activities of public and private enterprises, developing and improving its capability to outline and co-ordinate industrial activities; in carrying out pre-investment studies, developing national manpower in the industrial sector, developing a comprehensive information system and data bank for industrial planning and project evaluation; and in providing further training necessary for Kenyan officials to carry out this work on a permanent basis when UNDP assistance ceases.

UNDP input: \$ 2,513,300 (Personnel, training, equipment).

New projectsKEN/80/007, Technical Assistance Pool (Phase II)

32. The objective of the project is to assist the Government in instituting a mechanism which will efficiently advise on policies and strategies dealing with the agricultural development programme: its planning, management and financial control. This is a multidonor, Government executed project, in which the UNDP contribution amounted to about 10 per cent in financial terms during the first phase. This share is expected to increase during the second phase.

UNDP input: \$ 2,550,000 (Personnel, training, equipment).

KEN/80/011, Assistance to the Ministry of Commerce

33. The objectives of the project are to assist the Ministry of Commerce in developing a strong technical capability which will allow it to carry out the analyses and studies required to determine the best policies and strategies to promote efficient growth of internal trade, and to train Kenyans to carry out the activities related to this objective as efficiently as possible.

UNDP input: \$ 524,000 (Personnel, training)

KEN/80/012, Assistance to the Ministry of Tourism

34. The objectives of the project are to assist the Government in devising

strategies to optimize the contribution of the Tourism sector to the the socio-economic development of the country mainly through maximizing foreign exchange - earnings from this sector; and to train Kenyans in carrying out activities related to this objective.

UNDP input: \$ 260,000 (Personnel).

35. To ensure that the activities of these different projects will mutually reinforce each other, each of them will have a national co-ordinator who will ensure that frequent consultations are held between different projects to exchange information on the progress accomplished in their implementation .

B. Manpower planning, development and training (28 per cent)

36. UNDP is now undertaking a major effort in helping the Government remove the constraint caused by the lack of adequately trained manpower. This effort will continue during the third cycle. UNDP assistance in this area will take different but mutually reinforcing forms.

37. First, one of the most important immediate objectives of UNDP assistance at the policy and strategy level as described in the preceding section is the training of Kenyans to carry out activities related to the different objectives of the relevant projects. In terms of input, a relatively high percentage of funds is earmarked in each project for training purposes.

38. Second, all on-going UNDP assisted projects which are likely to continue during the third cycle under one form or another will have the training component reinforced. The Government of Kenya through relevant ministries and other institutions has committed itself to making Kenyans available for training on UNDP-assisted projects, as and when required.

39. Third, UNDP will assist the Government in strengthening existing training institutions and/or setting up new ones when fully justified.

40. Fourth, in order for Kenyans to benefit fully from different training courses offered abroad, a small umbrella project financed by UNDP will be established to be executed by each Agency with potential for arranging for attendance at those courses. This project will also assist in arranging for Kenyans to undertake study tours in other developing countries under the TCDC programme.

41. Fifth, in light of the importance of ensuring that training activities and institutions in the country are well co-ordinated, UNDP will assist in establishing a mechanism for such co-ordination.

On-going projects

KEN/78/008, KEN/78/018, Manpower training in the Aerodromes Department and in the Civil Aviation Department

42. The objectives of the projects are to assist in developing highly qualified manpower for the aerodromes department with emphasis on on-the-job training; and to

assist in developing highly qualified manpower for the civil aviation department with emphasis on training abroad through fellowships.

UNDP input: \$ 560,000 (Training Adviser, equipment, fellowships).

The Government is participating in a substantial way through direct cost sharing and through paying round-trip fares for fellows.

KEN/79/006, Development of Module of Employable Skills Curricula

43. The objectives of the project are to assist the Directorate of Industrial Training in the Ministry of Labour in training Kenyans to become developers and compilers of occupational analyses, job specifications and modules of employable skill training programmes (MES); and in developing specifications and training materials for specific disciplines. UNDP assistance which is on-going will continue during the third cycle.

UNDP input: \$ 738,000 (Personnel, equipment training).

New projects

KEN/80/009, Assistance to the Kenya Industrial Training Institute

44. The objectives of the project are to assist the Kenya Industrial Training Institute by strengthening it in personnel and equipment so that its training capacity can be increased to about 300 students per year; to assist in reviewing and redesigning training syllabi so as to make them more industry-oriented; to assist in planning and restructuring the training programme; and to train Kenyan trainers to carry on the training programme at the Institute.

UNDP input: \$ 1,800,000 (Personnel, equipment, training).

KEN/80/013, Assistance to the Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology

45. The objectives of the project are to assist the Government in developing fully the effectiveness of the courses now being offered at the Institute by providing additional facilities, especially teachers and the equipment needed for training; to assist in bringing the Institute to its full operating capacity of about 700 to 1000 students; and to help determine how best UNDP could help strengthen similar institutions in other parts of the country.

UNDP input: \$ 3,111,000 (Personnel - volunteers, equipment, fellowships).

KEN/80/014, Assistance in the Establishment of a Graduate School of Business

46. The objectives of the project are to assist in carrying out an implementation study for setting up the graduate school of business; to assist in the design of curricula for the school based on the needs of the Kenyan economy and possibly the sub-region; to assist in the provision of initial staff for the school, especially lecturers; and to provide further training to Kenyans as required for the running of the school.

UNDP input: \$ 4,724,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships).

KEN/80/015, Training Support Project

47. The objective of the project is to provide opportunities for Kenyans to participate in training courses abroad when fully justified, especially within the context of TCDC.

UNDP input: \$ 500,000 (Funds for fellowships and study tours).

KEN/80/016, Co-ordination of Training Activities and Institutions

48. The project will assist in setting up an efficient mechanism for co-ordinating training activities and training institutions in the country.

UNDP input: \$ 200,000 (Personnel).

C. Rural development (29.9 per cent)

49. As previously stated, one of the most formidable challenges facing the Government over the coming years will be to maintain the country's self-sufficiency in food production, given the constraints outlined on page 8. As in other major sectors, UNDP will continue to give its full support to the Government in its effort to remove those constraints or to make them less binding. UNDP assistance in this sector as identified by the Government is guided by the criteria outlined on page 2 of this document. More importantly, be it in agriculture or livestock, emphasis will be put on practical development projects. Involvement in long-run research projects will be kept to a minimum. In livestock for example, UNDP assistance during the third cycle will be limited to those programmes and activities which will impact directly and efficiently on production and productivity.

On-going projects

KEN/74/017, Dryland Farming Research and Development

50. This programme which UNDP is already assisting in a very substantial way is intended to assist the Government in developing farming techniques which will bring marginal lands into production; in developing a farming system designed to use all scarce resources of the arid and semi-arid lands in an optimal way (crop production, livestock production, forage crop development, soil and water conservation, etc.); in passing the system so developed to farmers through extension services; in training Kenyan technicians in dryland farming and in specific technical areas such as agronomy, animal husbandry, etc; and in training farmers in the application of the farming systems developed.

UNDP input: \$ 4,022,200 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships, group training).

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KEN/80/003, Development of Forage Crops

51. The objectives of this project are to assist in evolving well developed forage reserves in order to secure animal feed in greater parts of the year; to assist in establishing large-scale pre-extension farms in some of the major ecological zones for the purpose of demonstrating pasture and improvement practices; and to assist in multiplying well-adapted and highly productive seed and plant material and in making them available for farmers, especially those on small-scale farms.

UNDP input: \$ 569,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships, etc.).

New projectsKEN/80/006, Fisheries Development Programme in the Lake Basin Region

52. The objectives of this project are to assist in establishing a comprehensive fisheries development programme in the Lake Victoria Basin region through the Lake Basin Development Authority and other relevant Government institutions; to help establish a boat building programme; to assist in rehabilitating overfished areas of Lake Victoria; and to assist in rehabilitating and developing fish ponds. UNDP will extend similar assistance to other Development Authorities when required (e.g., Kerio Valley Authority).

UNDP input: \$ 2,635,000 (Personnel, equipment, sub-contract, fellowships).

KEN/80/017, Horticulture Production Development

53. UNDP is now assisting the Government in horticulture research at Thika. However, during the third cycle UNDP assistance will be reoriented toward increasing horticultural production using the techniques already established. The objectives will be to assist in identifying areas where potential for small-scale horticultural production is highest; to assist in determining what is needed to develop the full horticultural potential of these areas in terms of basic infrastructure, human and natural resources and alternative economic activities; to assist in setting up small-scale horticultural production schemes through pooling of human resources in areas where it is feasible; to provide technical assistance to those schemes after they have been set up; and to train Kenyans where necessary.

UNDP input: \$ 1,083,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships).

KEN/80/018, Coastal Aquaculture (Phase II)

54. The objectives of the project are to assist in establishing a pilot aquaculture project in the coast area; to assist in helping set up fish farming on the coast based on techniques established by the pilot project; to assist in making the established techniques available to as many interested and potential fish farmers as possible; and to train Kenyans in fish farming.

UNDP input: \$ 930,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships).

KEN/80/019, Livestock Development Programme

55. The project will assist the Government in implementing programmes designed to increase small stock production and productivity: e.g., building and adequate maintenance of cattle dips; vaccination of stock; strengthening of extension services to small stock holders; marketing; technical assistance in rehabilitating certain feedlots, etc. It is proposed that a substantial part of this programme be directly executed by the Government under the new dimensions concept.

UNDP input: \$ 2,000,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships).

KEN/80/020, Sheep and Goat Development (Phase II)

56. UNDP assistance which is on-going will be continued during the third cycle under a second phase, which will be completely production oriented. The objectives will be to assist in increasing the production and productivity of sheep and goats through multiplication of better breeds to be passed to farmers, better marketing organization for the small farmers, and better extension services to small sheep and goat farmers; and to assist in marketing of sheep and goats in foreign countries.

UNDP input: \$ 1,195,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships, etc.).

D. Industrial promotion and development (3.0 per cent)

57. The major input by UNDP in this sector during the third cycle will be at the policy, strategy and training levels, as already described above. In addition, UNDP will continue its assistance to the promotion of small-scale industries and to the informal sector. Improved efficiency of the industrial sector (especially manufacturing) depends not only on rational policy and strategy decisions, but also at the operational level, on whether or not the various factors involved are optimally efficient which in turn depends on well trained manpower, availability of spare part and adequate maintenance of the machinery. UNDP will assist when possible in any effort intended to strengthen the capability to manufacture spare parts and to assure adequate maintenance of the machinery.

On-going projectsKEN/77/006, Assistance to Small-scale Industries (Phase II)

58. The objectives of this project are to assist in expanding the Kenya Industrial Estates' activities into areas defined by the Government; to strengthen the capacity of Kenya Industrial Estates to provide extension services for developing industrial estates, and rural industrial development centres; and to train Kenyans to help Kenya Industrial Estates to carry out its mandate without relying too much on outside experts.

UNDP input: \$ 1,201,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships).

New projects

KEN/80/022, Repair and Maintenance Centre for Metal Working Industries

59. This project is intended to assist in establishing a repair and maintenance centre for metal working industries.

UNDP input: \$ 65,000 (Personnel, equipment).

E. Energy development (6.7 per cent)

60. One of the most promising alternative sources of energy supply for the country is geothermal energy. During the first and second IPF cycles, UNDP successfully assisted the Government in carrying out exploratory work at Olkaria which has led to substantial investment using Government resources and loans from the World Bank. About 30 Megawatts of electricity is expected to be produced at Olkaria. During the third IPF cycle, UNDP will assist the Government in carrying out further exploration for geothermal energy in other parts of the country where the potential is high.

61. UNDP will also assist in promoting the use of other unconventional sources of energy, provided that it does not involve long-term research. Programmes to enhance full exploitation of the hydroelectricity potential of different rivers will be emphasized.

New projects

KEN/80/008, Exploration for Geothermal Energy (Phase II)

62. The objectives of the project are to assist the Government in geothermal exploration in other parts of the country; and to train Kenyans in geothermal energy exploration.

UNDP input: \$ 2,800,000 (Personnel, equipment, fellowships, sub-contracts).

F. Other categories (8.8 per cent)

63. During the third cycle, UNDP will provide assistance to different regional development authorities such as the Lake Basin Development Authority for exploiting optimally the resources of the respective regions for the benefit of the country. In the transport sector, technical assistance in the form of a few advisers will be provided to the Aerodromes Department when advisory services are needed for a short time. In light of the importance that the Government attaches to the rehabilitation of the handicapped, UNDP will assist in providing technical assistance and in promoting activities which will benefit the handicapped directly even if this means providing substantial amounts of equipment. UNDP assistance will help the Government meet at the national level, the objectives set for the United Nations-sponsored International Year of the Disabled Persons.

64. UNDP assistance in promoting the socio-economic activities of Kenyan women through the Women's Bureau will continue during the third cycle. This assistance will be strengthened to make it more effective. In view of the traditional role that African women play in certain sectors of the economy, emphasis on their involvement and participation will be built into a number of projects in the course of revisions following periodic reviews.

65. Within the context of the training support project described on page 15, UNDP will support the effort of the Government in activities falling within the objectives of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade as well as of the Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa by providing funds for Kenyans to attend courses and study tours, and for the promotion of TCDC. In order to enhance the United Nations system effort in helping meet basic needs requirements, technical support to projects under the World Food Programme will be provided under the IPF during the third cycle. The technical assistance being provided now to the Government in setting up a fertilizer manufacturing company will be continued during the third cycle. One of the constraints on the development effort at the local level is the fact that quite often there is a lack of qualified expertise to formulate small-scale projects to be implemented at the community level. UNDP will assist in solving this problem by earmarking modest funds for micro-projects formation to be executed by the Government.

66. In the sector of food processing, UNDP will assist the Government in the management of the Kenya Meat Commission and the Uplands Bacon Factory, both wholly Government owned and experiencing serious management difficulties. Technical assistance required will be in the area of financial, sales and production expertise.

On-going projects

KEN/75/009, Advisory Services in Establishing a Fertilizer Plant

67. The objective is to provide technical and legal advice to the Government on the establishment of a fertilizer manufacturing plant in the country.

UNDP input: \$ 82,000 (Personnel).

KEN/78/004, Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

68. The objectives of this project are to assist the Government in developing resources and services in both urban and rural areas; to assist in developing additional training resources for the disabled in urban and rural areas; to assist in establishing additional production workshops, improving existing employment programmes and developing cooperatives, and to train Kenyans.

UNDP input: \$ 500,000 (Personnel, equipment, training).

New Projects

KEN/80/004, River Profile Studies in the Lake Basin Region

69. The project is intended to review previous studies carried out on the six river

of the Lake Basin Region with the view to determining their potential for irrigation, hydroelectric-power generation and flood control; to formulate specific programmes or projects in those three sectors (irrigation, hydroelectric-power generation, flood control) which can be implemented as quickly as possible; and to identify all the steps necessary for the implementation of formulated programmes and projects, including training and equipment.

UNDP input: \$ 785,000 (Personnel, training, sub-contracts)

KEN/80/005, Catchment Conservation and Rehabilitation Programme in the Lake Basin Region

70. The objectives of the project are to assess the utilization of these catchments over the years to formulate a programme for soil conservation based on afforestation of strategic parts of the Lake Basin Region; and to recommend steps to be taken to ensure implementation of programmes formulated including training.

UNDP input: \$ 685,000 (Personnel, equipment, sub-contracts).

KEN/80/023, Assistance in the Management of Kenya Meat Commission and Uplands Bacon Factory

71. The objective of this project is to assist the Government in the management of the two meat processing companies.

UNDP input: \$ 270,000 (Personnel).

KEN/80/024, Assistance to the Women's Bureau

72. The objectives of the project are to assist the Women's Bureau in planning, developing and implementing its programmes, and to strengthen the technical and administrative capability of the Women's Bureau.

UNDP input: \$ 670,000 (Personnel, equipment, training).

KEN/80/025, Technical Assistance Support to the World Food Programme in Kenya (WFP)

73. The objective of this project is to provide technical assistance when necessary to ensure an efficient delivery of WFP projects in Kenya.

UNDP input: \$ 400,000 (Personnel).

KEN/80/026, Assistance in Micro Project Formulation

74. The project is intended to assist the Government at the local level in formulating small scale projects to be funded from Government/local communities or other sources.

UNDP input: \$ 250,000 (Personnel).

IV. RELATIONSHIP WITH INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

75. Most of the programmes and projects identified for UNDP assistance for the third cycle will have some direct or indirect link to some activities of regional, interregional and global character through the Government's support and commitment to regional, interregional and global co-operation. Kenya is a strong supporter of TCDC and recently has hosted the first TCDC conference of African Governmental Experts. It participates in a number of African intercountry projects assisted by UNDP and is the host of several regional and global projects assisted by UNDP or other United Nations system organizations. Some of these are briefly presented below.

76. Kenya is a host to such UNDP-assisted projects as the African Regional Labour Administration Centre, the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research, the African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutes, the International Laboratory for Research, and the East African Bird Control Programme. It also participates in the following UNDP projects hosted by other countries: the Multinational Programming and Operation Centre based in Zambia; the East African Flying School based in Uganda; the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute based in Tanzania; the Institute for Economic Development and Planning based in Senegal, the East African Development Bank; and the Hydro-Meteorological Survey for the Upper Nile Catchment Area.

77. Other regional programmes in which Kenya participates actively include the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (ILO); Market Development and Development of Export Industries (SIDA/ITC); Introduction of Technology in Basic Education (SIDA/ILO); International Tea Promotion Association (UNCTAD/ITC); and the programme for Modernization and Harmonization of Port Statistics in Eastern Africa (UNCTAD/ECA).

78. Kenya's national programmes will benefit from the activities of the regional, interregional and global programmes listed above.

V. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM PROGRAMMES

79. In identifying areas of UNDP assistance for the third IPF cycle, an attempt has been made to take into account the complementarity of resources from other major UNDP supervised programmes in assisting the Government to remove the constraints outlined earlier. The most important of these programmes are the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE) and the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV).

A. World Food Programme (WFP)

80. During the period 1982-1986, WFP activities in Kenya will consist mostly of three important projects: Feeding of Primary and Pre-School Children, Food for Work, and Milk Supply. These projects will not only help meet basic needs, but they will also save foreign exchange.

81. The School Feeding Programme is primarily a nutrition intervention project aimed at providing better nutrition for up to 300,000 children in selected schools in poor areas. It will supply about 44,850 metric tons of wheat and about 3,900 metric tons of vegetable oil at a total cost of approximately \$ 14.0 million.

82. The Food for Work project will aim at supporting settlement schemes by providing food to settlers in their first year of settlement for work done in planting trees required for fuel, construction and desertification control. All those settlement schemes are in the semi-arid areas. The total cost to the WFP is expected to be about \$ 10.0 million.

83. The Milk Supply project is intended to supply the Government with dried skimmed milk and butter oil which would be recombined into liquid milk and used to support the School Milk Programme already being operated by the Government. The WFP input in this project is expected to be about \$ 12.0 million.

84. It is important to note that maize and beans provided by WFP under the above programme will be financed by deliveries of wheat to Kenya by the WFP under a "swapping" arrangement. As Kenya is a net importer of wheat, this will help save foreign exchange.

B. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

85. During the coming years, the challenge to UNFPA in Kenya will be to formulate programmes and projects which will help the Government have some control over its rate of population growth. The UNFPA programme for 1982-1986, which is likely to be more than \$ 6.0 million, will make substantial inputs to the National Family Planning Programme. It will also make inputs to the programme of population education in schools and in the sector of health and health education.

C. United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

86. The UNRFNRE has already committed \$ 1.1 million to a programme of mineral exploration in South Nyanza (Lake Basin Region) which will automatically be followed up with further resources if warranted by the findings under the first phase (about \$ 1.5 million).

D. United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

87. The UNV programme already has eighteen volunteers in Kenya and is proving to be a useful adjunct to projects in almost any field. It is currently intended to recruit about 50 UNVs for a two-year programme of assistance in various ministries and training institutions which will largely be funded from the international fertilizer scheme counterpart funds. Again this programme will complement the effort being provided under the IPF programme for the third cycle.

E. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC)

88. The CTC has already organized high-level seminars and workshops on such important topics as transfer pricing; domestic participation and control of transnational corporations (TNC); transfer of technology through TNC; and institutional framework for monitoring foreign investment. During the period covered by this country programme, maximum effort will be made to take advantage of the services offered by the CTC in order to complement programmes identified under the IPF.

VI. SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

89. This country programme, Kenya's fourth, represents a clear shift from the preceding, third country programme in terms of the areas of emphasis. This is due to the fact that the fourth country programme overlaps with a period during which the Government is restructuring and reorienting its economy to meet the new challenges arising from the changing domestic and international economic situation. The main strategy is to apply UNDP assistance in areas, sectors and programmes where it can make an impact in the short and medium terms and in a significant way. UNDP assistance as described in this country programme document has been identified by the authorities at the highest levels possible in order to ensure that different projects and programmes assisted by UNDP not only reinforce one another, but also complement assistance from sources other than UNDP.

90. During the period covered by the fourth country programme, UNDP resources are concentrated in a limited number of areas for the reasons set forth below.

91. First, the programme approach (as opposed to project approach) adopted during this exercise required that assistance to any area or sector be as comprehensive, co-ordinated and integrated as possible. This will ensure that the positive and significant impact that needs to be made in that specific area is optimized. Projects scattered in many sectors with likely marginal impact have been curtailed.

92. Second, if the budgetary constraints described in paragraph 13, are taken into account, it becomes necessary for UNDP assistance to be flexible enough to absorb some costs which would normally be borne by the Government. This makes the available resources from the IPF very limited, especially in real terms.

93. Third, many other donors are involved in assisting Kenya in many areas. Therefore UNDP assistance in these sectors would have only marginal impact in light of the limited resources available.

94. Fourth, UNDP assistance has been earmarked for those main areas where it can be delivered reasonably efficiently to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

95. During the identification phase of UNDP assistance reflected in this country programme, an attempt was made to identify projects where the "New Dimensions" concept could apply. These include:

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- National project co-ordinators and project managers;
- National experts and consultants;
- Government execution of projects; and
- Blanket projects for training and for TCDC activities etc.

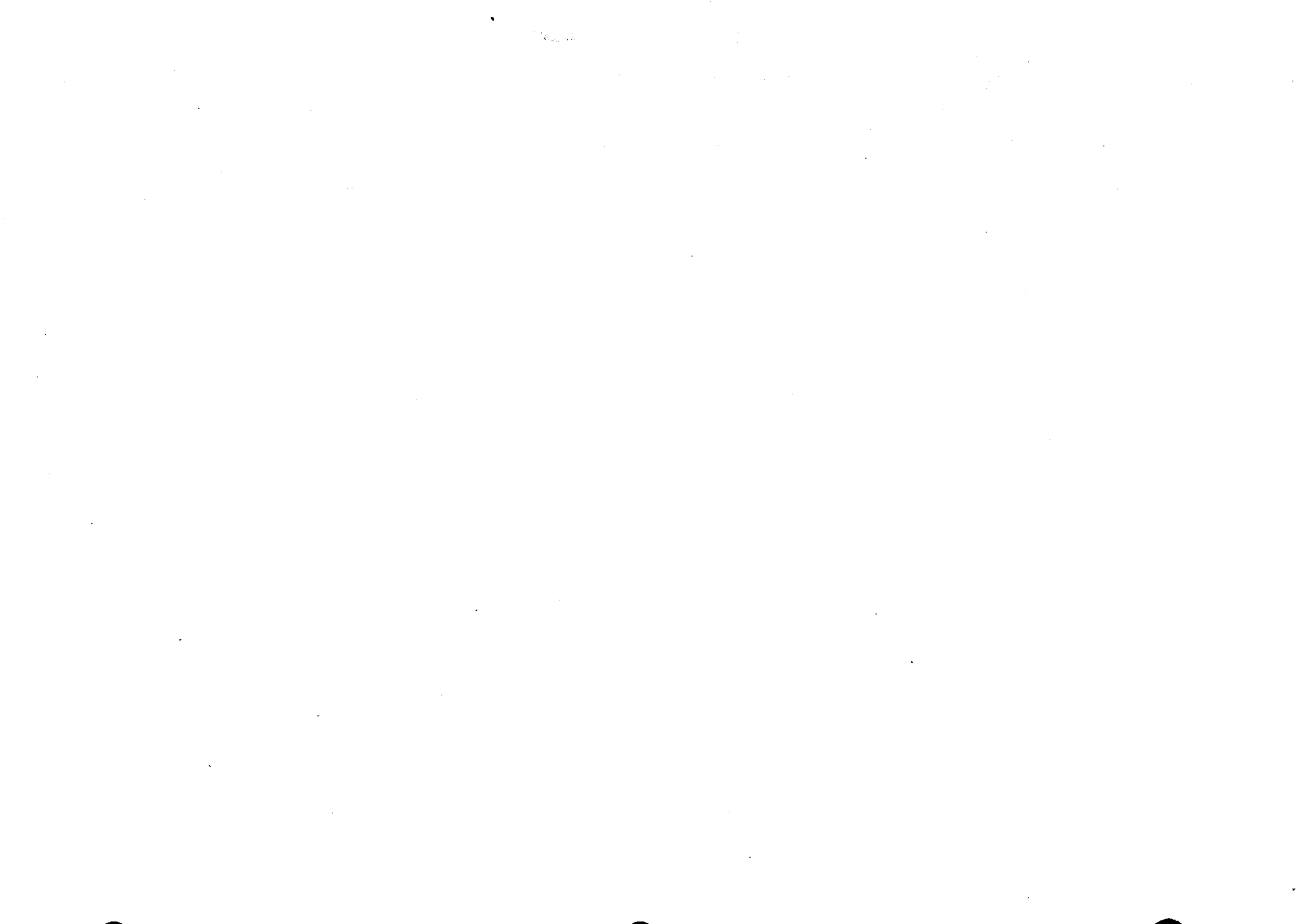
96. Special attention is given to investment oriented projects such as geothermal energy exploration, dryland farming development and sheep and goat development.

97. The country programme has also attempted to take into account the complementarity of other activities coming under the general supervision of UNDP (i.e., UNFPA, UNRFRRE and UNV).

Annex I

Financial Summary

		<u>US\$('000)</u>					
I.	<u>Resources taken into account for programming</u>						
1.	Resources available						
	IPF resources available for programming (1982-1986)	<u>52,000</u>					
	Total resources taken into account for programming	<u>52,000</u>					
II.	<u>Use of resources</u>						
1.	Programmed						
	(a) On-going projects	14,159					
	(b) New projects	<u>27,441</u>					
	Total	41,600					
2.	Reserve (twenty percent holdback)	<u>10,400</u>					
	Total resources programmed	<u>52,000</u>					
III.	<u>Annual financial distribution of programme by development theme</u> (in US dollars '000)						
<u>Sector</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Policy and strategy	3,250	3,306	2,719	550	-	9,825	23.6
Manpower development	1,774	2,001	2,621	2,863	2,404	11,633	28.0
Rural development	2,118	2,598	3,240	2,763	1,715	12,434	29.9
Industrial promotion	326	360	440	140	-	1,266	3.0
Energy	300	350	900	409	841	2,800	6.7
Others	1,622	1,265	480	135	140	3,642	8.8
GRAND TOTAL	9,360	9,880	10,400	6,860	5,100	41,600	100



Annex II

KENYA'S FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME

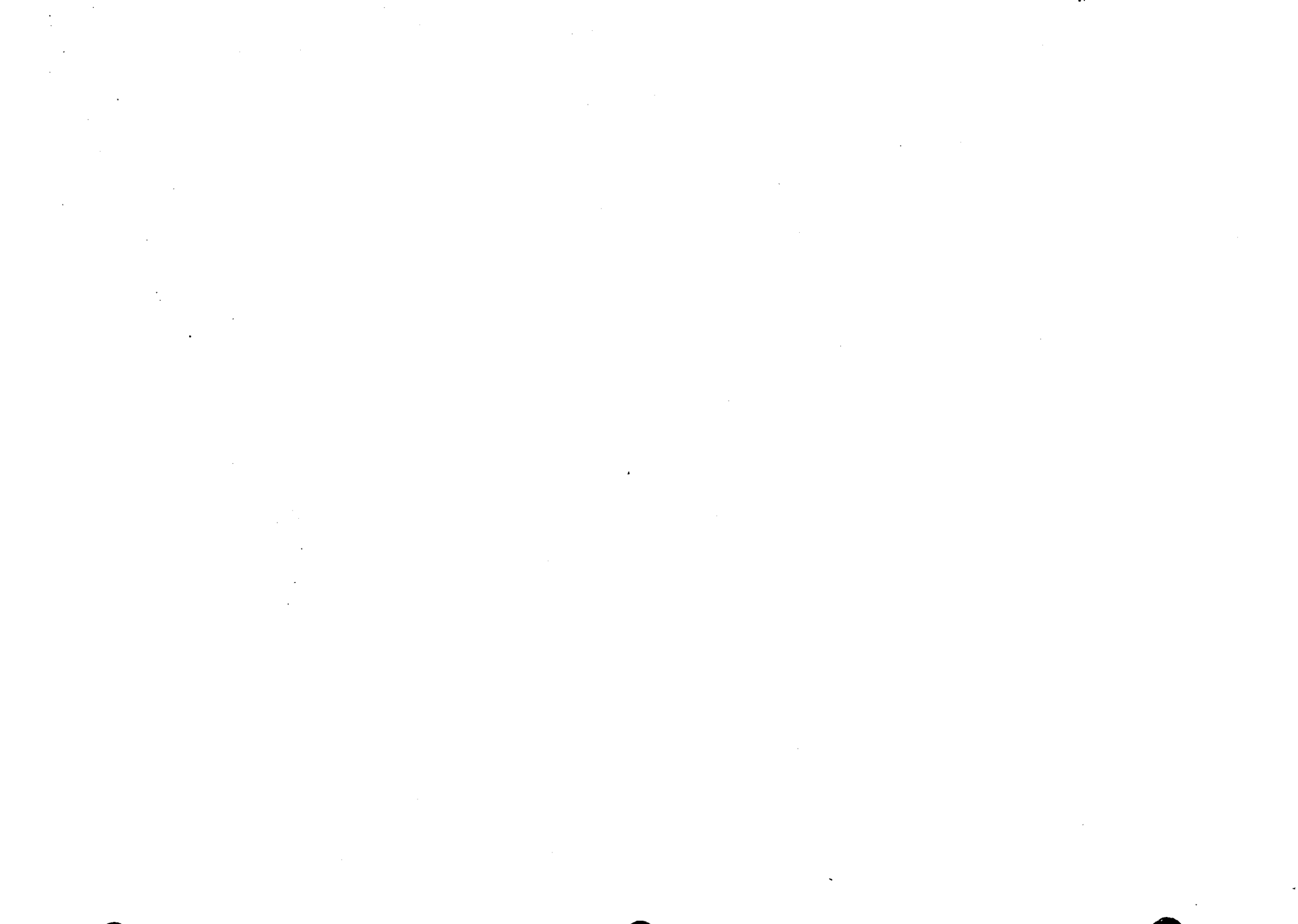
1982 - 1986

Projects by development themes	UNDP estimated funding (US \$'000)					Total
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
POLICY AND STRATEGY						
<u>On-going projects</u>						
1. KEN/76/005						
Energy Adviser	100	100				200
2. KEN/78/006						
Agricultural Marketing II	587	637				1224
3. KEN/79/001						
Assistance to Ministry of Economic Planning and Development	739.3	821	904			2464.3
4. KEN/79/002						
Petroleum Adviser	80					80
5. KEN/79/004						
Advisory Services in Economic Policy	6.7					6.7
6. KEN/80/001						
Assistance to the Ministry of Industry	1037	1040	435			2512
Sub-total	2550	2598	1339			6487
<u>New projects</u>						
1. KEN/80/007						
Assistance to Agri- cultural Planning (TAP)	500	500	1000	550		2550
2. KEN/80/011						
Assistance to Ministry of Commerce	100	124	300			524
3. KEN/80/012						
Assistance to Ministry of Tourism	100	84	80			264
Sub-total	700	708	1380	550		3338
Theme total	3250	3306	2719	550		9825
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT						
<u>On-going projects</u>						
1. KEN/78/008						
Training in the Aerodromes Dept.	110	120	130			360
2. KEN/78/018						
Training in the Civil Aviation Dept.	60	66	74			200

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Projects by development theme	UNDP estimated funding (US \$'000)					Total
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
3. KEN/79/006 Assistance to the Directorate of Ind- ustrial Training (DIT)	363	375				738
Sub-total	533	561	204			1298
New projects						
1. KEN/80/009 Assistance to the Kenya Industrial Training Institute	200	251	500	700	149	1800
2. KEN/80/013 Assist. to the Rift Valley Institute of Science & Technology	511	500	692	1008	400	3111
3. KEN/80/014 Assistance to the Business School	400	589	1100	955	1680	4724
4. KEN/80/014 Training Support Project	50	50	75	150	175	500
5. KEN/80/016 Assistance to the Coordination of Training	50	50	50	50		200
Sub-total	1211	1440	2417	2863	2404	10335
Theme total	1744	2001	2621	2863	2404	11633
RURAL DEVELOPMENT						
On-going projects						
1. KEN/74/017 Dryland Farming	700	822	800	800	900	4022
2. KEN/80/003 Forage Crop Development	218	201	150			569
Sub-total	918	1023	950	800	900	4591
New projects						
1. KEN/80/006 Fisheries Development in the Lake Basin	500	500	735	535	365	2635
2. KEN/80/017 Horticulture Production Schemes	100	250	300	333	100	1083
3. KEN/80/018 Development of Coastal Aquaculture	200	245	340	145		930
4. KEN/80/019 Livestock Development	200	250	550	650	350	2000
5. KEN/80/020 Sheep & Goat Development II	200	330	365	300		1195
Sub-total	1200	1575	2290	1963	815	7843

Projects by development themes	UNDP estimated funding (US \$'000)					Total
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
Theme total	2118	2598	3240	2763	1715	12434
INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION						
<u>On-going projects</u>						
1. KEN/77/006						
Assistance to Kenya						
Industrial Estates II	261	360	440	140		1201
Sub-total	261	360	440	140		1201
<u>New projects</u>						
1. KEN/80/022						
Maintenance Centre	65					65
Sub-total	65					65
Theme total	326	360	440	140		1266
ENERGY						
<u>New projects</u>						
1. KEN/80/008						
Geothermal Exploration	300	350	900	409	841	2800
Theme total	300	350	900	409	841	2800
OTHER CATEGORIES						
<u>On-going projects</u>						
1. KEN/78/004						
Vocational Rehabilit- ation of Handicapped	200	300				500
2. KEN/75/009						
Fertiliser Adviser	82					82
Sub-total	282	300				582
<u>New projects</u>						
1. KEN/80/004						
River Studies in the Lake Basin Region	365	320	100			785
2. KEN/80/005						
Catchment Rehabilit- ation Lake Basin Region	385	300				685
3. KEN/80/023						
Assistance to Kenya Meat Commission	270					270
4. KEN/80/024						
Assistance to Women's Bureau II	200	220	250			670
5. KEN/80/025						
Tech. Assist. to World Food Programme Projects	70	75	80	85	90	400
6. KEN/80/026						
Micro Project Formulation	50	50	50	50	50	250
Sub-total	1340	965	480	135	140	3060
Theme total	1622	1265	480	135	140	3642
GRAND TOTAL	9360	9880	10400	6860	5100	41600



Annex III

ASSISTANCE TO KENYA BY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OTHER THAN UNDP

Project No./Project Title	Source of Assistance	Duration	Planned commitment US\$	Nature of assistance and location
TCP/KEN/0001 - Integrated Sawlog/Pulpwood Harvesting Trials	FAO/TCP	6 months	51,000	To reduce waste from harvesting plantation and augment raw material supply to wood industry.
TCD/KEN/0002 - Livestock Development Planning and Implementation	FAO/TCP	1 year	89,000	To strengthen the Ministry of Livestock Development at decision-making.
2502 Pre- and Primary School Feeding	WFP	est. 5 years	14,000,000	To assist in a long-term solution to the current drought problems.
1230 Drought Emergency	WFP	5 months (renewable)	6,000,000	
- Settlement and Tree Planting	WFP	est. 5 years	10,000,000	To plant trees as timber, fuel and as desertification control shortage.
- Dairy Development	WFP	est. 5 years	12,000,000	To relieve the overall milk shortage.
KEN/79/P04 - Strengthening of Vital Statistics and Civil Registration	UNTCGD	3 years	382,381	To create focal points for data collection at national level.
KEN/79/P05 - Health Plan Implementation Review Project	WHO	3 years, 9 months	239,300	To evaluate health facilities.
KEN/80/P03 - National Council of Population and Development	UNFPA	5 years	500,000	To establish a Secretariat to cater for management of external aid and in field of population development activities.
KEN/80/P04 - Family Life Education in Schools	UNFPA	5 years	3,000,000	To introduce population education in Secondary Schools.
KEN/80/P06 - Development Subjects Extension to Thicing School	UNFPA	3 years	300,000	Pilot-Project, Sub-set of KEN/80/P04
CHP 2.2.2. Country Health	WHO	4 years	436,300	Not available

Project No./Project Title	Source of assistance	Duration	Planned commitment US\$	Nature of assistance and location
SPM 3.1.1. Health Services Planning and Management	WHO	4 years	174,000	Not available
PHC 3.1.2. Primary Health Care	WHO	4 years	113,000	"
HED 3.2.4. Health Education	WHO	2 years	40,000	"
DPM 3.4.1. Drug Policies and Management	WHO	2 years	20,000	"
ESD 4.1.1. Epidemiological Surveillance	WHO	4 years	61,000	"
EPI 3.1.5. Expanded Programme on Immunization	WHO	4 years	80,000	"
ORH 4.2.3. Oral Health	WHO	2 years	49,000	"
BSM 5.1.2. Basic Sanitary Measures	WHO	4 years	127,000	"
PIR 6.1.2. Promotion of Training	WHO	4 years	696,100	"
FP/0404-78-09 GOK/UNEP/UNDP Project on Environment and Development II, III, IV.	GOK/UNEP/UNDP	-	28,300	"

Annex IV

DISTRIBUTION OF IPF RESOURCES USING UNDP'S SECTORAL AND FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS

<u>SECTORS</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>\$'000</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>General development issues, policy and planning</u>	5021	12.1	<u>Transport and communications</u>	560	1.3
Development planning	5021		Air transport	560	
<u>Natural Resources</u>	4550	11.0	<u>Education, training and human resources Management</u>	700	1.7
Energy	3080		Education system	700	
Land and water	1470		<u>Social conditions and equity</u>	1170	2.8
<u>Agriculture, live-stock and fisheries</u>	14578	35.0	Disadvantaged group	1170	
Agricultural development	6166		<u>Science and technology</u>	3111	7.5
Crops	1655		Transfer of technology	3111	
Livestock	3565		<u>TOTAL:</u>	41600	100
<u>Industry and commerce</u>	11910	28.6			
Industrial development	11646				
Tourism and related services	264				

<u>FUNCTIONS</u>	<u>Primary</u> <u>(\$'000)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Secondary</u> <u>(\$'000)</u>	<u>%</u>
Institution building	13055	31.4	7390.3	17.8
Direct support	26155	62.9	3220	7.7
Direct training	1060	2.5	30989.7	74.5
Pilot project	930	2.2	-	-
Special support project	400	1.0	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>41600</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>41600</u>	<u>100.0</u>

