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**SUPPORT TO LOW CARBON CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT FOR POVERTY
REDUCTION IN KENYA JOINT PROGRAMME
ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2014**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Title: Support To Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development For Poverty Reduction In Kenya Programme Number : 00090583 MPTF Office Project Reference Number: <i>00091744</i> 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results</p> <p><i>Kenya, Africa</i></p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <p>UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UN-ILO, UNIDO and UNESCO.</p>	<p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i> <i>UNDAF Outcome 3.2. Outcome 3.2. Enhanced environment management for economic growth with equitable access to energy services and response to climate change.</i></p>
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: GBP 1,266,000 JP Contribution¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>DFID = USD 1,158,475</i> <p>Agency Contribution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>UN Agencies = 50,000</i> <p>TOTAL: 1,208,475</p>	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR), Ministry of Devolution and Planning, The National Treasury, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministries of Labour, Social Security and Services; Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development; Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development; and the Kenya Renewable Energy Association (KEREAA)</p>
<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: <i>dd.mm.yyyy</i></p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>24 months</i>)</p> <p>Start Date (<i>1st March 2014</i>)</p> <p>Original End Date (<i>31st December 2016</i>)</p> <p>Current End date (<i>31st December 2016</i>)</p> <p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name: Geoffrey OMEDO Title: Programme Officer Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP Email address: Geoffrey.omedo@undp.org

¹ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPEBR	Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review
DaO	Delivery as One
DFID	UK Department for International Aid
GoK	Government of Kenya
KARA	Kenya Alliance of residents Association
KEREA	Kenya Renewable Energy Association
LPAC	Local Project Appraisal Committee
MEWNR	Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources
MTEF	Med Term Expenditure Framework
MTP II	Medium term Plan 2013-2017
NamSIP	Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NuTRIP	National Urban Transport Improvement Project
SUMP	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP)
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Consolidated Annual Narrative Report under the ‘**Support to Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development for Poverty Reduction in Kenya**’ Joint Programme covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2014. This report is in fulfilment of the reporting requirements set out in the Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) concluded with the Donors. In line with the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), the report is consolidated based on information, data and financial statements submitted by Participating Organizations. It is neither an evaluation of the Joint Programme nor an assessment of the performance of the Participating Organizations. The report provides the Steering Committee (SC) with a comprehensive overview of achievements and challenges associated with the Joint Programme, enabling it to make strategic decisions and take corrective measures, where applicable.

The UNDP Kenya Country Office, in collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UN-ILO, UNIDO and UNESCO are working with the Government of Kenya under a Joint Climate Change Project titled ‘**Support to Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development for Poverty Reduction in Kenya**’. This project was designed in recognition of the impacts of climate change across all the key sectors in Kenya, because of its geography and reliance on rain-fed agriculture, pastoral livestock production systems and tourism which are all heavily dependent on nature. By combining the skills and resources of UN Agencies active across the country and by jointly addressing key development issues alongside others, the UN Agencies are jointly working to complement the efforts of Government, civil society, the private sector and other development partners, using available resources as judiciously as possible and reinforcing the leadership of other actors through technical support and modest financial contributions.

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) serves as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the pass-through funded portion of the Joint Programme. The MPTF Office receives, administers and manages contributions from the Contributors, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations in accordance with the decisions of the SC.

Despite the project not commencing on time, the progress made within the last two months of 2014 (November and December when all the agencies received funds) was basically preparatory in anticipation of sustained implementation and delivery in 2015. All the Agencies now expect that there will be much more to report (activity-wise and financially) towards the end of the second quarter.

I. Purpose

The objective of the Joint Programme is to support Kenya transition to a low carbon climate resilient development pathway reducing the country's vulnerability to climate risk and improving livelihoods while contributing towards the global efforts to reduce green-house gases emissions. In addition, the Project seeks to actualize the UN's commitment of ‘Delivering as One’, aptly captured in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Kenya under Outcome 3.2. ‘*Enhanced environment management for economic growth with equitable access to energy services and response to climate change*’. The Joint Project utilizes the specialized niches of the 5 UN agency partners (ILO, UNEP, UNHABITAT, and UNESCO) to achieve the following:

1. Output 1: Pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes (*UNDP/UNEP*)
2. Output 2: Renewables and sustainable biomass production promoted in Arid and semiarid Lands (*UNDP/KEREA*)

3. Output 3: Green buildings are promoted in the construction sector with associated benefits for employment, environmental improvement, social equity and economic prosperity (*ILO*)
4. Output 4: Low carbon transport is included in the on-going urban planning processes and national policies are developed to promote importation of cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles in Kenya (*UNHABITAT/UNEP*)
5. Output 5: Governance reforms in the wildlife sector contribute to reducing illegal wildlife trade in Kenya (*UNEP/UNESCO*)

II. Results

The UN Joint Programme on Climate Change formally began activities in November 2014, when the funds released by the donor, DFID, were actually received. At this point, it is therefore important to note that, as per the 31st December 2014 reporting period, not much had been achieved, and especially with regard to measurable results demonstrating the story of change. This is because of the delay in receiving the first tranche of the DFID grant (700,000 GBP). However, a number of useful steps, activities, and preparatory work had begun in the background by all the UN agencies, and currently the Agencies are working to fast track implementation in the first 2-3 quarters of the 2015 year.

i) Narrative reporting on results:

Outcomes:

1. UNDP/UNEP:

Within the reporting period, efforts to initiate climate change mainstreaming in the planning, budgeting and financial cycles of Government of Kenya were started, and will go a long way in contributing to strengthened national and sub-national development planning processes. The key beneficiaries here are the MEWNR, MDP and The National Treasury. The new County Governments (that resulted from the radical shift in governance structures from centralized to devolved governance, as encapsulated under the Kenya Constitution 2010) also benefited from capacity building, in the subject of climate change mainstreaming in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). Key areas of intervention, for UNDP/UNEP under this outcome area are to influence the budgeting, planning processes to be climate change sensitive, and to also evolve new methodologies and means of establishing climate finance in the context of Kenya's budgeting and expenditure cycles.

This was done through the following workshops/trainings, which targeted a broad representative group of actors:

1. The 1st Inception Workshop for the Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review
2. The Technical Review Workshop for the Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review (CPEBR) work
3. Support to the National validation Workshop for the 2nd National Indicators Reporting Handbook for the MTP II, where climate change, gender and human rights mainstreaming opportunities were identified, and embedded within the Handbook
4. The MTP II County Indicator Development and Climate Change, Gender and Human Rights Mainstreaming workshop for all the 47 counties conducted from 1st - 5th December 2014

2. ILO (Lead) with UNEP & UNHABITAT:

Like the other UN Agencies, UN-ILO was engaged mainly in preparatory activities, as they awaited to receive the resources from DFID/UNDP. Within the reporting period ending 31st December 2014, ILO had recruited a National Project Coordinator to support the green jobs in the building and construction portfolio activities, covered under the UN Joint Programme on Climate Change. The project also identified

opportunities (partnerships with building and construction developers) for the development of demonstration units.

In response to the arid climatic condition and poverty being faced by the pastoralists' communities in Kenya, ILO in partnership with Eco Manyatta Afrika have developed the Eco Manyatta which is an improved Maasai manyatta using locally available resources and materials, powered with readily available sustainable green energy supply from solar and biogas technology and with the ability of harvesting and storing rain water. Eco manyattas are being promoted within the pastoralist communities who will also receive capacity building with the aim of creating jobs and/or self-employment ventures that contribute to a more sustainable environment (green jobs). The prototype is under construction and the project will host a large launching ceremony for the replication of the same. It is hoped that ILO shall roll out more than 300 pieces in 2015 in more than 3 counties in the country.

ILO has also held several discussions with key partners with the aim of greening the lighting in selected Government offices/buildings and a Green schools/university ideas, within the urban areas. This component has partnered with the Kenya Green Building Society and UNEP to roll out an initiative to green schools throughout Kenya, with Ngara Girls High School, Nairobi becoming the first beneficiary of this initiative.

In response to the capacity building of MSMEs and along with the green building and construction value chain, ILO in conjunction with KGBS and Tangaza College, has designed a two-day training course tackling green building principles and sustainable entrepreneurship for social impact. This course will utilize Green Star (South Africa) and Santa Clara University (California, USA) accredited content and will be certified.

3. UNHABITAT/UNEP:

UNHABITAT is working to provide technical expertise on urban mobility, that recognizes the value of low-carbon and climate resilient pathways, by planning for the selected county/counties under the World Bank NuTRIP and NaMSIP programmes and within the reporting period, a lot of preparatory work was done. This included holding meetings with NamSIP coordinator on progress with complementary activities and identifying possible links to the work on integrated land use and transport plans. It was during these discussions that a recommendation to use Kiambu County as the pilot County for the work was mooted and agreed upon. In addition, the consultancy terms of reference were finalized, after which the first meeting with Kiambu County was held to agree on the work plan. UNHABITAT also held discussions with CSUD, Earth Institute, & Kenya Alliance of Resident Associations (KARA) regarding supporting stakeholder involvement in the Nairobi NMT policy development.

Under this outcome, UNEP is working with the Government of Kenya to support the development of a tax incentive scheme for Kenya on cleaner vehicles importation (including a freebate program, labeling system etc). UNEP was primarily engaged in preparatory work, to set in place the activities for the realization of this objective, and much of the work done revolved around consultative meetings.

4. UNESCO/UNEP:

Under this Output, UNESCO and UNEP are collaborating to the entrenchment of governance reforms in the wildlife sector to deal a blow to illegal poaching by working with the GoK in convening inter-agency meetings to identify and initiate collaboration on implementing agreed priority recommendations of the Inter-Agency Wildlife Security Task Force Report. The main activities under this component include: the review of early indications and implementation results of the Wildlife Conservation Management Bill (WCMB), after one year into effect; stakeholder's consultations with representatives from civil society to support engagement in national coordination efforts; planning and executing joint training workshop sessions including government officials (transport, police, customs) civil society and private sector for sensitization. UNESCO is also working to promote private sector support through partnership building and

communication efforts, through the establishment of the Kenya Corporate Conservation Champions programme. This will encourage the Government leadership in managing the private sector engagement in anti-poaching initiatives.

- **Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices:**

The five UN partners, each with its core niche area of specialization, have their own established way of planning, working, and reporting and also have their own stakeholders. Under the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Kenya (UNDAF) 2014-2018, the Delivering as One platform offers the agencies ample opportunities to work together, and effectively respond to the developmental challenges affecting the country. Hence, the UN Joint Project on Climate Change as one of the signature pilot initiatives that is now putting the UN 'Delivering as One' into practice has had to contend with the numerous challenges in harmonizing the working of the UN partners.

With regard to the Government of Kenya players, the Implementing Ministry of the project is the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (MEWNR). There are however other key Ministries spearheading other activities of the outcome areas which are largely cross-cutting and developmental in nature. There is need to foster even closer working arrangements with the Focal Implementing Ministry (MEWNR) and these other critical Government players, given the emerging global consensus that climate change is now more than a cross cutting issue, and hence there is a need to ensure all the key partners understand their role and responsibilities under the project. The formulation of all the key technical committees (Technical Advisory Groups, etc.) in the first quarter of next year will effectively resolve all the underlying issues between the key partners because the accommodation of all their thoughts, ideas and sentiments, (sometimes conflicting) has proven to be a challenge.


The main opportunities are summarized below:

- The launch of the UNDAF at the highest level of government (Head of State) and overwhelming support for the DaO by all the key partners is a useful opportunity for project success.
- The individual strengths of the five UN agencies, especially in resource mobilization and technical expertise, if well harnessed, will effectively support the Government of Kenya deliver on the outcome areas as encapsulated in the project documents.


- **Qualitative assessment:**

As explained in the context setting, the preparatory processes for the JP activities, which included recruitment of the Programme Officer, setting in place of the management structures, obtaining Government of Kenya buy-in and ownership, receipt of funds and distribution of the same to the other agencies, took longer than envisaged, hence significantly affecting the roll-out of the activities across all the five outcome areas. With the receipt of the funds in November 2014, the UN Agencies have now set in place the structures for implementation and appropriation building to bring on board all the key partners of the Government of Kenya, civil society and private sector. The first Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting was organized by UNDP where all the UN agencies and the Government of Kenya partners agreed on the technical issues across all the five outcome areas. Despite the project not commencing on time, the progress made within the two reporting months (November and December 2014) has been remarkable. We expect that there will be much more to report in the next report (activity-wise and financially).



ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification	
Outcome 1 <i>Kenyans benefit from application of pro-poor and cross-sectoral CC adaptation and mitigation initiatives at national and county levels. The 5 outputs will contribute towards achieving the overall intended outcome as follows:</i>				
Output 1 (UNDP/UNEP) Pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes. Indicator 1.1 <i>CPEBR Reports</i> <i>At least 10 workshops targeting 120 high level national (Treasury, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, MTEF sector working groups and CC Units in sectoral Ministries) and county governments officials trained in application of MTEF Sector/County guidelines/procedures that incorporate pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation</i> Baseline: <i>Zero Climate Mainstreamed in budget process</i> Planned Target: <i>to influence the national 2016-2017 budget</i> Indicator 1.2 <i>(workshops in 3 national government line ministries; 4 county training workshops in 2 counties and 2 workshops (national and county) for cc adaptation and mitigation in MTP II monitoring)</i> Planned Target: <i>4 counties develop County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that integrate climate change;</i> <i>At least 2 MTEF/Budget Policy statements reflect climate change budgetary allocations (e.g. Agriculture and Rural Development, and Environment, Water and Housing);</i> <i>2 pilot county teams apply revised MTEF guidelines that support the inclusion of priority CC adaptation and mitigation programmes;</i>	1.1 Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review Study (CPEBR) work on target (<u><i>3 workshops, with over 60 participants trained</i></u>)	On track	CPEBR Inception Report CPEBR Mid-Term Report & Draft Guidance Notes on Climate Finance (attached) Presentation on UNDP work  1 UNDP UNEP Sub-Component 1 (
	1.2 Training of staff in pro-poor CC A&M budgeting and planning (<u><i>Over 60 GoK staff participated</i></u>)			
		1.3 Support to 2 MTEF sector working groups 1.4 Identification and adoption of climate change adaptation and mitigation indicators in MTP II monitoring system (NIMES) finalized	On track	The Medium Term Plan II Handbook of National Indicators 2013-2019 Publication (accessible here)

<p>At least 2 approved MTEF Sector guidelines/procedures and Budget Chart of Accounts that incorporate pro-poor CC adaptation and mitigation.</p>			
<p>Output 2 (UNDP) Renewables and sustainable biomass production promoted in Arid and semiarid Lands</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1 NAMA charcoal framework study and outline</p> <p>Baseline: Planned Target:</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 50 solar vendors accredited (<i>Current baseline of 600 solar dealers nationally</i>)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.3 At least 6 charcoal producers in three counties, including Taita Taveta, Kwale and Machakos, to apply improved charcoal production technologies, resulting in 25% increase in efficiency i.e. energy efficient kilns as per UNDP SLMW</p>	<p>2.1 Study for development of a NAMA outline - for sustainable charcoal production in Kenya <u>on course, with conclusion of procurement process for firm to lead this work</u></p> <p>2.2 Support to solar PV vendors to enable provision of good quality solar PV products and associated services through accreditation <u>(50 vendors sensitized at national level)</u></p> <p>2.3 Charcoal producing associations at the county level (Taita Taveta and Machakos Counties) formalize their leadership and governance structures, and apply sustainable charcoal production technologies - including modern energy efficient kilns. <u>(Concept for Kwale County received and being finalized; Mission to Taita Taveta and Machakos planned to initiate activities)</u></p>	<p>The pull-out from the procurement process by one of the leading firms for the work, delayed the process of recruiting the charcoal NAMA firm</p> <p>On target</p>	<p>NAMA Evaluation Report</p>

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Output 3 (UN ILO) Green buildings are promoted in the construction sector with associated benefits for employment, environmental improvement, social equity and economic prosperity</p> <p>Indicator 3.1. 50 new and / or retrofitted units of green buildings developed At least 3 media/publicity campaigns on green building principles, products, technologies and methods have reached 50,000 persons 3 demonstration units in three counties 3 counties with a draft policy and regulatory framework that stimulates appropriate building materials, skills, products and technologies 1,000 people trained in new/low carbon technologies,</p>	<p>3.1 Conduct 3 media campaigns reaching at least 50,000 people - <i>Media strategy comprising varied media channels has been prepared for roll-out with active implementation of the same anticipated from March 2015.</i></p> <p>3.2 Conduct sector stakeholder awareness campaign on green building principles - <i>Several stakeholder awareness materials on green building principles prepared targeting varied audiences e.g. target beneficiaries, MSMEs in green building value chain, building and construction professional bodies, school and communities.</i></p> <p>3.3 Support drafting of national and county policy framework on green building - <i>UNEP is playing a lead role on this and has engaged utilizing the tool kits and strategies that have</i></p>	<p>Despite the delay in receipt of funds from UNDP, ILO has still managed to fast track a lot of activities leading to tangible results being seeing within the first quarter of the project. The planned targets will be comfortably met if the pace is maintained and the funds steadily flow from UNDP.</p>	<p><i>Presentation on ILO Activities</i></p> <p></p> <p>3 ILO - Component 3.pdf</p>

<p>and green construction methods</p> <p>Baseline: Level of installed capacity of clean energy = 0 on the buildings targeted Number of public awareness campaigns on green building principles = 0 Limited data exists on number of counties with a draft policy and regulatory framework Limited data exists on the number of people in the MSMEs and stakeholders in building industry trained in new/low carbon technologies People with access to clean green building technologies in the housing units targeted by the project = 0</p> <p>Planned Target:</p> <p>KPI 2: At least 300 people benefit from and have access to clean green building technologies (in the 50 new or retrofitted housing units)</p> <p>KPI 5: 200 green jobs created as a result of ICF support</p> <p>KPI 6: At least 28,700 watts of new clean energy capacity installed (if information is available to accurately measure)</p>	<p><i>already formed a basis form for the work to be carried out.</i></p> <p>3.4 Construction/ retrofitting of three demonstration units, replicated into at least 50 green buildings - <i>Developed the Eco Manyatta which is an improved ecologically friendly and green Maasai manyatta the prototype about to be launched. It is hoped that ILO shall roll out more than 300 pieces in 2015 in more than 3 counties in the country. Retrofitting of School to green schools has already commences with Ngara Girls High School becoming the first beneficiary of this.</i></p> <p>3.5 Build the capacity of 500 MSMEs in green construction value chain – <i>In conjunction with the Kenya Green Building Society and Tangaza College have designed a two-day training course for MSMEs in the green construction value chain, tackling green building principles and sustainable entrepreneurship for social impact. This course will utilize Green Star (South Africa) and Santa Clara University (California, USA) accredited content and will be</i></p>		
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	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
<p>Output 4</p> <p>(UNEP/UNHABITAT)</p> <p>Low carbon transport is included in the on-going urban planning processes and national policies are developed to promote importation of cleaner, more fuel efficient vehicles in Kenya.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of low-emission vehicles increases by 30% <p>Indirect/low intensity support to create the enabling environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 policy/legislation on integrated urban transport and import of cleaner vehicles taken up by government. One sample county develops and adopts a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) that will impact on a target population of 100,000 <p>Baseline: 0.02% of imported light duty vehicles were</p>	<p>4.1 Provide technical expertise on urban mobility planning for the selected county/counties under the World Bank NuTRIP and NaMSIP programmes <u>(Initial consultation with the NamSIP coordinator held. Preliminary visits to Kiambu County covering possible areas of technical assistance done.)</u></p> <p>4.2 Support development of integrated urban transport strategies at national level</p> <p>4.3 Develop a tax system for Kenya on cleaner vehicles importation (including a feebate program, labeling system etc)</p> <p>4.4 Support the dissemination of the recommendations on cleaner vehicles</p>		<p>Presentations covering Output Activities</p> <p> DFID StarCK workshop_March 19</p> <p> 4 UNHABITAT - Component 2015.pc</p>

<p>low-emission as at end of 2012</p> <p>Planned Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A framework for assessing sustainable and integrated transport systems at the city level presented to 50 high level policy makers. - Feebate policy (to encourage higher uptake of low emission vehicles) developed. - Report on taxation levels and other incentives to encourage import of cleaner vehicles. 			
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	<u>Achieved Indicator Targets</u>	<u>Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)</u>	<u>Source of Verification</u>
<p>Output 5 Governance reforms in the wildlife sector contribute to reducing illegal wildlife trade in Kenya</p> <p>Indicator 5.1 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions adopts a handbook/guide on Standard Operating Procedures for prosecuting wildlife crimes. Baseline: 0 target: 1</p> <p>All prosecutors and judges/Magistrates in courts with jurisdiction over conservation areas are aware of existing and new wildlife laws Baseline: 0 Target: 100%</p> <p>Office of the Chief Justice develops sentencing guidelines for wildlife crimes Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>MEWNR develops a memorandum of proposed legislative changes to the Wildlife Conservation and Management Law Baseline: 0 Target:1</p> <p>Baseline: Number of tools developed and adopted to support intelligence-based national enforcement efforts Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Number of education and awareness programmes initiated and tools developed and disseminated Baseline: 0 Target: 2 Number of strategic partnerships signed to leverage greater coverage Baseline: 0 Target: 4</p>	<p>5.1 Support to implementing priority recommendations from the Inter-Agency Wildlife Security Task Force Report and other coordination efforts at national level to address illegal wildlife trade.</p> <p>5.2 Capacity development for prosecutors and judges/magistrates</p> <p>5.3 Development of overarching campaign and communications products to support national and international efforts</p>		

<p>Number of wildlife conservation stakeholder consultations conducted Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p> <p>Compendium of alternative livelihood opportunities linked to wildlife trafficking and shared benefits from wildlife developed and disseminated Baseline: 0 Target: 1</p>			
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