



## CONSOLIDATING GAINS AND DEEPENING DEVOLUTION IN KENYA

### Semi-Annual Progress Report



*Delegates following the launch of Tana River Youth Policy.*

January 1 – June 30, 2022

<b>Project Summary</b>	<b>Country:</b>	Kenya	
	<b>Project Duration:</b>	2019 – 2022	
	<b>Budget and Donors:</b>	Total resources mobilized	= US\$ 18,962,471
		Sweden	= US\$ 8,319,441
		Finland	= US\$ 5,725,484
		Italy	= US\$ 441,501
		Government contribution	= US\$ 3,276,045
		Contribution by UN agencies	= US\$ 1,200,000
		Total expenditure to date	= US\$ 9,378,183
		<b>Total 2022 Programme Budget</b>	<b>= US\$ 3,167,878</b>
		<b>January – June Expenditure</b>	<b>= US\$ 2 076 734</b>
		<b>Government cost sharing</b>	<b>= US\$ 71,637</b>
	<b>Contact Persons:</b>	Dan Juma Team Leader – Governance and Inclusive Growth <a href="mailto:dan.juma@undp.org">dan.juma@undp.org</a> Mary Njoroge Programme Manager – Devolution <a href="mailto:mary.njoroge@undp.org">mary.njoroge@undp.org</a>	

#### **Collaborating Partners:**

*The National Treasury, Ministry of Devolution, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Controller of Budget, Council of Governors, Kenya School of Government, County Assemblies Forum, Frontier Counties Development Council, International Budget Partnership*



## Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BBI	Building Bridges Initiative
CA	County Assembly
CAF	County Assemblies Forum
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CAPR	County Annual Progress Report
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBROP	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CCO	County Chief Officer
CEC	County Executive Committee
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIC	Community Information Centre
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
COBMIS	Controller of Budget Management Information Systems
CoG	Council of Governors
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSAS	County Staff Appraisal System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDWG	Devolution Donor Working Group
DP	Development Partners
DPG	Development Partners Group
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWG	Devolution Sector Working Group
eCIMES	Electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth Development Office
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GTWG	Gender Technical Working Group

HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
IBPK	International Budget Partnership Kenya
ICT	Information Communications Technology
IGRTC	Inter-Governmental Relations Technical Committee
ISIEC	Isiolo Youth Innovation and Empowerment Centre
JDP	Joint Devolution Programme
JKP	Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSG	Kenya School of Government
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LREB	Lake Region Economic Bloc
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Member of County Assembly
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MoD	Ministry of Devolution
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OSR	Own Source Revenue
PC	Performance Contracting
PFM	Public Finance Management
PMS	Performance Management System
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PUNO	Participating UN Organization
PWD	People with Disability
REB	Regional Economic Bloc
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SDfG	State Department for Gender
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
SGD	Sustainable Development Goals
SIR	Social Intelligence Reporting
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOCATT	Society of Clerks at the Table

TA	Technical Assistance
TICH	Tropical Institute for Health
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations County Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
VAC	Violence Against Children
VLR	Voluntary Local Reporting
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEE	Women Economic Empowerment
WEP	Women Empowerment Programme

## Table of Contents

ACRONYMS .....	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	5
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	6
II. PROGRAMME RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS .....	10
III. MONITORING .....	26
IV. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT .....	29
V. RISKS AND ISSUES .....	30
VI. TARGETING, SUSTAINABILITY, STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITIES AND SOUTH-SOUTH TRIANGULAR COOPERATION .....	36
VII. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS .....	40
VIII. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	40
IX. PRIORITIES FOR THE NEXT 6 MONTHS: .....	41
X. FINANCIAL REPORT .....	42
XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION .....	45
ANNEX I – PHOTO GALLERY .....	47

# I. Executive Summary

Kenya adopted a devolved system of governance with the creation of 47 counties in 2013. Devolution seeks to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalised communities; promote social and economic development; ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources and ensure provision of proximate, easily accessible public services throughout Kenya. While devolution has resulted in improved service delivery and citizens continue to support this system of governance, much remains to be done to build the capacity of county governments to implement key aspects of devolution.

The Consolidating Gains and Deepening Devolution in Kenya Project (hereafter the Joint Devolution Programme - JDP) supports 14 arid and semi-arid counties<sup>1</sup> to develop capacities to deliver coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced, and accountable public services. The JDP responds to key capacity gaps and challenges, including policies and legal frameworks; public finance management systems; planning, monitoring, and evaluation (M&E) systems; civic engagement and public participation processes.

The JDP focusses on the following outputs:

1. Government has strengthened policy, legal and institutional mechanisms for coordinated, inclusive and effective service delivery.
2. Public finance management institutions have strengthened processes and systems for equitable, efficient and accountable service delivery.
3. County level institutions have strengthened capacity for evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for accountable service delivery.
4. People in Kenya have capacity to engage, deepen accountability and transparency in devolution, especially women, youth and persons with disability.

This report details the achievements and challenges in the implementation of JDP activities over the period 1 January – 30 June 2022.

## Current Context

The upcoming 2022 General Elections has affected programme implementation as government focus shifted to electoral preparedness and transition. The electioneering processes also occasioned security concerns and curtailed programme activities in some counties. County assemblies adjourned *sine die* to allow members to participate in electioneering activities and the engagement of senior county officials, including County Executive Committee (CEC) members and County Chief Officers (CCOs), significantly reduced owing to the uncertainty surrounding post-election transition. Programme partner counties

---

<sup>1</sup> Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot

experienced resource constraints and a general slowdown due to the absence of these senior officials. To mitigate this, the JDP continued to work with permanent county staff (from Director Level and below).

Policies and legal frameworks are largely in place for devolution, with the interventions of the JDP having played a key role in this achievement, and now there is a greater focus on delivering results at the county level. The year 2022 is significant for the United Nations system in Kenya because a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and respective UN Agency country programmes are being developed, which have provided prominence to devolution and focusing on Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and marginalized areas.

The drought experienced in the first half of the year is expected to persist up to September 2022, with most counties expected to receive below average rainfall. Six JDP counties (Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Isiolo, Turkana) are still on Alarm Drought Phase while five counties are in Alert Drought Phase (Garissa, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, West Pokot). Kajiado and Narok counties remain in Normal Drought Phase.<sup>2</sup> Agro-pastoral livelihoods were severely affected with increased prices for basic foodstuffs and county budgets being diverted to food and non-food interventions. In some cases, pastoralist children did not attend school due to migration in search of pasture. Conflict occurred in several areas due to competition for pasture including Somalia-Mandera County cross-border conflict<sup>3</sup>. Owing to this, counties diverted their focus from development to mitigating the effect of the drought on human and livestock. County governments also re-programmed their budgets to drought response programmes. This affected implementation of JDP interventions in the affected counties.

As the Kenyan shilling continues to depreciate, debt payments come due, and a slowdown in economic growth associated with the drought and elections, the current and projected medium term national fiscal space will continue to shrink. This will put pressure on national to county financial transfers during the next fiscal year and beyond. As a result, counties are increasingly looking to diversify their income streams, including through increases in Own Source Revenue (OSR).

### **Achievements during January – June 2022**

The first half of 2022 saw progress in the area of strengthened policy, legal and institutional mechanisms directed at more inclusive and effective service delivery. Intergovernmental mechanisms were strengthened to address key issues affecting county governments in the areas of gender and development, disaster risk management and the management of shared resources (especially water). For example, 39 policies and pieces of legislation were enacted in key sectors: health, education, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Also, to leverage the common priorities of counties in the JDP, three

---

<sup>2</sup> National Drought Management Authority, May 2022. Five drought phases are identified each month by the early warning system, including: 'normal,' 'alert,' 'alarm,' 'emergency,' and 'recovery.' They indicate how far the situation is from what would be considered normal the time of year. Unlike other disasters, droughts evolve gradually over time. The drought phases help identify the best course of action for the stage a particular drought has reached (NDMA).

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2022.

Regional Economic Blocs (REBs) were supported to advance their formation as effective and legal entities (Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani; Lake Region Economic Bloc; Frontier Counties Development Council).

Public finance management issues continue to create challenges towards the realisation of devolution's benefits. Noting the shrinking fiscal space at the national level and its likely future impact on national to county financial transfers, the JDP continued to emphasize the importance of improving OSR with its partners. Notable gains were made in OSR in several partner counties as a result of JDP support; however, this remains an area of great priority where further support is required. A similar situation exists in JDP partner counties with respect to audit performance where there have been gains made through programme support with the Office of the Audit General (OAG).

One of the JDP's objectives is to improve the quality of budgets in terms of both public participation and the allocations made for priority groups. The programme has worked with several County Budget and Economic Forums (CBEF) in these areas and as a result we have witnessed an increase in the allocation for women, children, and youth priorities. Tracking county spending has also been improved through support to the Controller of Budget Management Information System (COBMIS), which is being rolled out to counties to enhance gathering, synthesis and reporting of budget execution.

Improved county service delivery is a primary objective of the JDP. There has been an improvement in this area due to the programme's focus on management accountability through the adoption of county Performance Management Systems (PMS) and the critical Performance Contracting (PC) aspect of this. All 14 programme counties have now adopted Performance Contracting with these being fully operational in 8 counties<sup>4</sup> which are now utilizing target setting, monitoring, annual reviews, and results reporting. Another critical aspect of PMS in counties is M&E and the use of evidence-based planning. All JDP partner counties now have M&E policies either approved or drafted for assent and all now have established M&E units and utilize eCIMES for project data capture and reporting. This includes the use of Voluntary Local Reporting (VLR) in Busia, Marsabit and West Pokot counties which is used for tracking of and reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17.

In order to deepen accountability and transparency at county level, especially with respect to women, youth, and persons with disability, the JDP is working with counties to develop youth centres such as the Isiolo Youth Innovation and Empowerment Centre (IYIEC) have trained 1,800 young people in various areas during the first half of the year and also the Tana River Youth Innovation Centre which was established. The Butula Youth Centre (Busia County) was revamped following a peer-to-peer learning session with Isiolo and Makueni counties. In order to improve social accountability, several CSOs were engaged in social audit and alternative service delivery in health, education, WASH and other social sectors and 110 county projects underwent social audits by 1,493 community members with these audit reports being shared with duty-bearers at the ward level for action.

---

<sup>4</sup> Busia, Garissa, Lamu, Tana River, Samburu, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot counties.



It was noted during the reporting period that greater attention must be paid counties capacity to anticipate and manage external risks such as those related to environmental issues, including climate change, drought, and disasters. More needs to be done on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) as the current drought shows major gaps in county preparedness and response.

During the last half of the calendar year, the JDP will be focusing on reviews of current County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) and assisting partner counties to develop new CIDPs that incorporate a greater focus on priority human development issues. The JDP will engage with a wide range of UN Agencies on CIDP support. In addition, partners such as the Council of Governors (CoG) and County Assemblies Forum (CAF) will be supported to prepare stakeholders for the post-election transition period and the induction of newly elected officials and staff.

### **Financial Performance**

The programme is implementing an approved 2022 Annual Work Plan (AWP) budget of US\$ 3,167,878. During the period under review expenditure was US\$ 2,076,734 (65.54% delivery). Government cost sharing was US\$ 71,637. After lagging in the first quarter, the programme accelerated implementation in the second to recover and surpass the semi-annual target of 50% delivery by more than 15%. The accelerated delivery was achieved through enhanced engagement of project IPs and RPs, sub-granting to key national government IPs and CSOs to extend the reach of programme interventions.

## II. Programme Results and Achievements

### Programme Output 1.1: Government has strengthened policy, legal and institutional mechanisms for coordinated, inclusive and effective service delivery

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.1.1: National and county governments have strengthened inter and intra-governmental structures	2 new issues addressed by national and county government coordination and/or dialogue forums	0 issues (2018)	3 new issues: gender and development; public finance management; and transition to newly elected officials	Ongoing support for identification and resolution of issues as they emerge

With 22 governors set to retire after serving two terms<sup>5</sup>, the elections will usher in new senior leadership in the counties. The incoming leaders and their new staff will require robust onboarding and induction to ensure that they adequately understand and engage with county processes and operations. As part of the county transition preparedness, the program supported CoG to sensitize County Secretaries and County Attorneys on the requirements for transition from the current county governments to the incoming ones. The training incorporated experiences of Makeni, Kericho, Kisumu and Kajiado counties on the assumption of office after the 2017 elections.

#### Resolution of Sensitization of County Secretaries and County Attorneys on Assumption of Office and County Transition Management

- i) All counties to operationalize the Office of the County Attorney Act so as to avoid loopholes for litigation after the election period.
- ii) CoG to carry out an intensive induction for newly elected governors, training of the assumption committees once established, and counties prepare documents required for smooth transition. Capacity building of Governors to be continuous beyond their assumption of office
- iii) CoG, in collaboration with Caucus of County Secretaries to liaise with the Salaries and Remuneration Commission for extension of time for construction of the Governors, Deputy Governors and Speaker official residences.
- iv) CoG to engage the OCOB on settlement of pending bills.
- v) The Council of Governors to share the list of programmes, projects and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) entered into and being implemented by county governments.

<sup>5</sup> The Constitution of Kenya 2010, in Article 180(7)(a) prescribes that a county governor shall serve for not more than two terms.

The development of policies, tools, and related budgets to address gender and development issues that are pertinent, especially in JDP counties where women, children and youth have endured historical marginalization in almost all frontiers of development. Women’s civic engagement remains low, while retrogressive cultural practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) persist. The programme worked with CAF, CoG and Society of Clerks at the Table (SOCATT) to address various aspects of gender and development:

- i) Consistent advocacy and lobbying initiatives by Gender Champions: In Kilifi County increased attention to gender dimensions in legislative processes, as evidenced by the adoption of the County Assembly Gender Mainstreaming Policy.
- ii) In Lamu County, a new allocation of Kshs. 4 million for youth, women and People with Disability (PWD) empowerment projects in the Financial Year (FY) 2021/22 was effected. This is a major step since in the FY 2020/21 there was no such allocation.
- iii) A gender analysis toolkit was developed. This will facilitate engendering the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation CIDPs.
- iv) Financing of County Governments: The programme supported the Senate to draft the amendments to the Public Finance Management Act, 2017 to allow rolling over of unspent 2020/21 budgets to 2021/22, thereby enhancing completion of initiated project and clearance of bills incurred in 2020/21.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.1.2: Governments have harmonized governance policy, legal and institutional frameworks to support devolution	8 counties develop policies, bills and regulations in line with devolved functions	0 (2018)	14 counties	Target achieved. Policy and legislation development is an ongoing process based on identified needs.

Policies and legislations are important to support the operationalization of devolved functions. In the second phase of devolution (2017 – 2022), county governments made commendable progress in developing policies and enacting legislations.

However, gaps still persist which the project is addressing, as a result, the following policies were supported during the reporting period:

- i) Jumuiya Ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP) Regional Economic Bloc (REB) Bill was developed. The bill benefited from peer learning from the FCDC REB.
- ii) Kajiado County women Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) and the County’s Budget and Appropriation Committee scrutinized the County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP). This resulted in increased 2022/23 budget allocation on women and children’s programmes.
- iii) The Model County Gender Policy was domesticated in Garissa, Kajiado, Kwale, Mandera, Samburu and Turkana counties. Kajiado County developed an anti-FGM policy.
- iv) Marsabit and Wajir counties finalized their public participation and civic education bills and submitted them to the County Assembly (CA). To mitigate disaster risks, Garissa County finalized

their Climate Change policy and bill, and Tana River County reviewed its DRM bills. These policies and legislations will facilitate more financial resources allocation to DRM.

- v) Tana River County Youth Policy was approved whereas Busia County finalized a draft youth policy. These policies were aligned to the Kenya Youth Development Policy. The policies will guide the counties' engagement with and empowerment of young people.

Output	Target	Baseline (2019)	Achievement	Status
Output 1.1.3: Improved County capacities for effective implementation of child protection services and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	5 child protection committees capacitated to plan and implement child protection policies and Violence Against Women and Girls	5 child protection committees (2019)	No activities undertaken during the quarter	Engagement with 9 CP TWGs <sup>6</sup> ongoing
	1 county has capacity to assess, plan and budget for GBV and Child Protection	0 (2018)	1 county (Turkana) have developed capacity to implement GBV policy	Target achieved. Implementation of the policy being monitored.
	1 standard county-level framework for child protection legal and policy documents in place	0 (2019)	2 frameworks: National Guidelines for Child Protection Case Management and Referral, and Operational Guidelines for Child Protection in Emergencies	Target achieved. Implementation of the guidelines ongoing in JDP counties.
	2 counties implementing alternative care programme/ plans	1 county	2 counties, Garissa and Turkana, implementing alternative care program	Achieved. Ongoing support to Garissa and Tana River alternative care programme.

Structures for mitigating GBV at the county are still suboptimal. The JDP worked with CoG to develop and implement a GBV policy for Turkana County. The support included capacity development of duty bearers to undertake their roles in GBV responsive planning and budgeting, prevention and response to Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), and development of the SGBV policies.

<sup>6</sup> Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Kajiado, West Pokot, Isiolo, Mandera and Marsabit counties

**Programme Output 1.2: Public finance management institutions have strengthened processes and systems for equitable, efficient, and accountable service delivery**

Output	Target (2021)	Baseline (2018)	Achievement	Status
Output 1.2.1: County capacities strengthened for equitable and inclusive budgeting	40% (5 counties) of county budgets aligned to CIDPs and ADPs	29% (2017)	100% alignment to 13 CIDP-IIs. Review of 13 CIDP IIs for Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana counties undertaken.	Review of CIDP II for remaining counties ongoing.
	6 counties with County Economic and Budget Forums (CBEFs) active in the budget process	4 counties (2018)	CBEFs from 11 counties capacity developed through peer learning.	Target achieved.
	Capacity of 10 public entities strengthened to develop and implement AGPO procurement plans	0 new counties (2018)	1 county (Kilifi County) supply chain officers trained on AGPO, issues on implementation of AGPO identified and addressed	Achieved.

The second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP II) will lapse in 2022 requiring counties to start the development of their CIDP III. In preparation for the development of CIDP III, JDP supported the review of CIDP II for Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana counties and a review of implementation of CIDP II gender results for 10 counties<sup>7</sup>.

County Budget and Economic Forums (CBEFs) are mechanisms for involving members of the public and key stakeholder groups in county budgeting process. While all the 14 JDP counties have operationalized their CBEFs, they still need capacity strengthening to do so effectively and be more inclusive. During the reporting period, the JDP facilitated peer learning of CBEF Secretaries from 11 counties<sup>8</sup>. The learning indicated that civic education on public participation helps to break the barriers to women participation in planning and budgeting processes in the counties. The peer learning enhanced participation of women in budget forums in West Pokot and Kilifi Counties where 40% of representatives of non-state actors in CBEFs members were women. Barriers to women’s participation in CBEFs was attributed to the harsh economic conditions, low access to information, high illiteracy levels and disempowering cultural norms. Further, JDP supported the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA) to prepare gender responsive CBEF guidelines and a CBEF effectiveness tool to monitor the operations of the CBEFs in the county governments.

<sup>7</sup> Busia, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana and West Pokot counties

<sup>8</sup> Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot counties

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.2.2: County capacities improved for revenue projection, generation, collection, and reporting	Gap between potential and actual OSR through realistic projection for all streams reduced from 47% to 40%.	47% (2017/18)	35% in OSR shortfall	Tracking of gaps between projected and actual revenues ongoing.
	14 counties with harmonized codes between the revenue generation systems and the proposed Standard Chart of Account (SCOA) for all streams for ease of reporting.	0 (2018)	SCOA completed. To be rolled out by the National Treasury.	Ongoing. Awaiting cabinet approval for official roll-out to counties and MDAs.
	1 county's OSR increased between fiscal years.	0 (2018)	Tana River and Kajiado counties OSR assessment undertaken.	Ongoing. Change in OSR will be reported in Q4.

County governments need to develop reliable sources of revenue to enable them to govern and deliver services effectively.<sup>9</sup> County Own Source Revenue (OSR) complements counties' equitable share and reduces overdependence on national transfers. OSR constitutes only 15% of total county resources. To enhance OSR generation, the JDP supported an OSR assessment of Kajiado and Tana River Counties revenue administration and enforcement framework and dissemination of the draft report to respective county assemblies and county executives. Both counties will use the assessment report to enhance existing revenue streams.

The programme supported the development and validation of CoG's Strategic Plan 2022-2027. Gender issues were mainstreamed across all pillars of the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan will strengthen gender and social inclusion for sustainable service delivery. It will provide an opportunity for CoG to take systematic steps to integrate gender, diversity, and inclusion into all its interventions to ensure that no one is left behind.

### **Programme Output 1.3: County level institutions have strengthened capacity for evidence-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for accountable service delivery**

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.3.1: Counties have strengthened planning and service delivery mechanisms	10 counties have (a) established and (b) operational performance	(a) 6 (2018) (b) 6 (2018)	(a) all 14 JDP counties adopt PMS (b) 6 counties <sup>10</sup> sign performance contracts	Ongoing. Finalization of 2022/23 PCs

<sup>9</sup> Article 175, Constitution of Kenya 2010

<sup>10</sup> Busia, Garissa, Lamu, Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot counties

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
	management systems in line with CIDPs/ADPs		(c) 2 county assemblies <sup>11</sup> adopt reviewed PC guidelines (d) 3 counties <sup>12</sup> evaluate their 2020/21 PCs	awaiting new leadership.

All the 14 JDP counties have experienced significant service delivery improvement and enhanced management accountability for results through PMS. Adoption of PMS has also enhanced implementation of county policies as required by law.<sup>13</sup> PMS in the JDP counties was implemented through PCs and a County Staff Appraisal System (CPAS). The programme continued to provide technical backstopping to the County Executive through PC champions. Through the intervention of the JDP, there has been improvement in adoption and implementation of various aspects of PCs, as illustrated below.

#### Adoption of Performance Contracting by JDP Counties

PC Activity	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Leadership Sensitized on PCs	21%	57%	86%	100%
Performance targets negotiated and vetted	21%	36%	57%	71%
Signed PCs	13%	14%	21%	50%
Mid-Year Performance Evaluation	0%	0%	14%	7%
End Year Performance Evaluation	0%	0%	14%	Not due
Results Reporting	0%	0%	7%	Not due

During the reporting period, the programme supported Busia, Tana River and Turkana counties to evaluate their 2020/21 PCs. The reviews established that PCs and SPAS have improved departmental performance across and enhanced focus results on service delivery; each department has Citizens Service Delivery Charters publicly displayed at the points of service delivery, with accountability and grievance redress mechanisms put in place. COVID-19 Socio-economic Reengineering and Recovery Strategy, Youth and Disaster Management included as part of Core Mandate in the PC Matrix. In view of the impact realized by county executives, county legislatures through the CAF initiated a PMS in CAs to enhance their legislative, representation and oversight functions. As a result, PC Guidelines for County Assemblies were developed and are being piloted in Busia and Turkana County Assemblies. The two assemblies are in the process of developing their 2022/23 PCs.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
--------	--------	----------	-------------	--------

<sup>11</sup> Busia and Turkana county assemblies

<sup>12</sup> Busia, Tana River and Turkana counties

<sup>13</sup> Section 47, County Governments Act 2012

Output 1.3.2: National and County governments have strengthened monitoring, evaluation, reporting systems	11 counties with operational CIMES for reporting CIDP targets and SDGs.	2 (2019)	14 counties adopt CIMES, eCIMES implementation is still suboptimal. COBMIS finalized. 3 counties undertake VLR	Ongoing
---	---	----------	---	---------

The JDP has been supporting M&E capacities of county governments, with all the 14 counties adopting County Integrated M&E Systems (CIMES), 14 counties developing M&E policies, 12 counties<sup>14</sup> establishing M&E units and all the JDP counties are using data from eCIMES to prepare their County Annual Progress Reports (CAPRs). Despite this progress, only 11 counties adopted eCIMES, making tracking and reporting on projects suboptimal. JDP worked with Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (MED) to support 7 counties<sup>15</sup> to update their project information in eCIMES in readiness for 2021/22 CAPR and generation of performance reports for CIDP IIs. The reports generated from eCIMES will provide foundation information for development of CIDP IIIs.

The efficiency of the Office of the Controller of Budget (OCOB) in county budget tracking and reporting is suboptimal due to lack of a central system for real-time capture and synthesis of county budget information. To address this gap, the JDP has been supporting automation of CoBMIS which has now been finalized. CoBMIS is expected to enhance reporting on resources utilization, with disaggregated expenditure data.

County localization of the SDGs is low. In response to this challenge, JDP, in collaboration with the CoG and State Department for Planning, supported development of SDGs Acceleration Action Plans and VLR<sup>16</sup> in Busia, Marsabit and West Pokot counties. The three counties initiated VLR on SDG 4 (Quality Education); SDG 5 (Gender Equality); SDG 14 (Life Below Water); SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Through VLR, SDG county reports will contribute to the Kenya SDG Country Report and facilitate the sharing of experience, successes, challenges and lessons learned.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.3.3: National and County systems improved for the generation of disaggregated data	3 county data sheets produced to collect disaggregated data on target sectors/groups.	0 (2018)	12 data sheets on 2019 census released by KNBS <sup>17</sup> . Assessment of the impact of devolution	Ongoing. Assessment report to be disseminated and

<sup>14</sup> Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot counties

<sup>15</sup> Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Lamu, Samburu, Tana River and West Pokot counties

<sup>16</sup> The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) is an analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for a specific local context, thus, a very important monitoring tool for their implementation at city or regional level.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.knbs.or.ke/publications/>



Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
(GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including PWDs at county level, including a joint baseline study) for evidence-based decision making at both levels of government			on women and girls finalized. KNBS finalized the inequality study.	recommendations implemented.

Despite generating or having access to huge amounts of data, counties still lack synthesized information to inform planning, budgeting and implementation. This is because the data is not disaggregated by gender, disability, age or other parameters and is in raw form. To address this challenge, JDP supported implementation of the recommendations of a baseline study on marginalization data management by conducting an assessment and documentation of the impact of devolution on women and girls in education, health, agriculture, water, and urban planning sectors. The assessment identified gaps that propagate inequalities at the county level, proposed avenues for meaningful engagement of women and girls in governance and provided recommendations for enhancing inclusion and empowerment of women and girls.

Inequalities at county level were further revealed by a Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) inequality study which provided trends and drivers of inequality across households focusing on women and children. The study also considered gender dimensions, factors that influence educational and employment outcomes during later childhood and adulthood, public finance and service delivery factors associated with women's and children's wellbeing outcomes, and stimulations of direct and indirect effects of external shocks on households and children's and women's wellbeing outcomes. The findings of the study will contribute towards measuring and reporting on inequality (SDG 10)<sup>18</sup>, children (SDGs 1 – 4)<sup>19</sup> and gender (SDG5)<sup>20</sup>. The findings of the study will inform the development of the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) and CIDP IIIs.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
1.3.4. National and County governments have strengthened capacity for risk-	14 counties have increased budget allocation for disaster prevention and	0 (2019)	11 counties made local budgetary allocations for DRM for FY 2021/22	Ongoing. Most of this budget went to mitigating the

<sup>18</sup> Reduced inequalities

<sup>19</sup> SDG 1 – No poverty; SDG 2 – Zero hunger; SDG 3 – Good health and wellbeing; SDG 4 – Quality education

<sup>20</sup> SDG 5 – Gender equality

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
informed development planning and budgeting.	preparedness interventions.			effect of the ongoing drought
	12 climate and disaster early warning products developed.	8 (2018)	14 counties developed and are utilizing disaster risk information for planning	Target achieved. Implementation ongoing
	8 counties have functional and inclusive disaster and emergency coordination mechanisms.	0 (2018)	14 counties established disaster and emergency coordination mechanisms	Target achieved. Implementation of the contingency plans ongoing
	10 counties with operational CC/DRM legal frameworks.	8 (2018)	4 counties (Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale and Garissa) developed DRM Bills	Development of policies and legislation ongoing

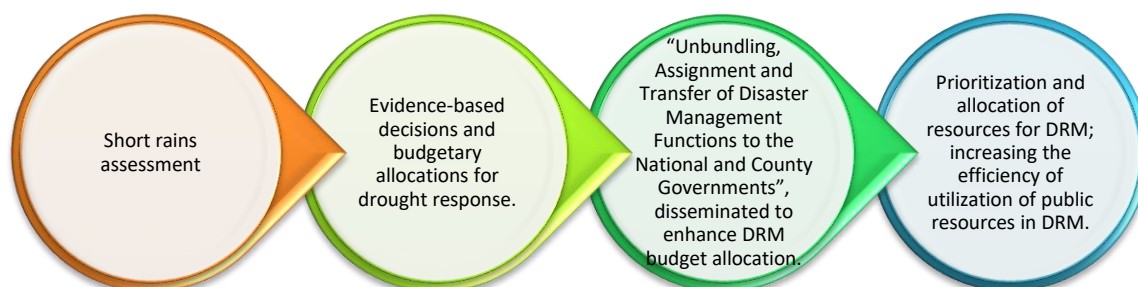
The rapid expansion of physical and service delivery infrastructure at the county level increased exposure of populations and economic assets to disasters; accumulation of climate-related risks in urban areas due to rapid and unplanned developments; excessive strains on natural resources and ecosystems; and exacerbation of social inequalities for children, youth, women, and PWDs. The JDP supported county-level disaster risk management efforts by developing the counties' capacity to do risk-informed planning and budgeting. Some of the interventions supported and results achieved are summarised below <sup>21</sup>:

- i. Generation of critical evidence, data and statistics for GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including PWDs at the county level.
- ii. County capacity for risk assessments, county hazard mapping and contingency planning and risk-informed development plans aligned to national emergency and resilience policies and strategic plans.
- iii. Capacity building of county governments, national government, and key stakeholders in DRM.
- iv. Development of the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV) – Drought and Disaster Risk Management Sector. This will provide a structured mechanism for budget allocation over the period 2022-2027.
- v. Development of the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTP IV) – Drought and Disaster Risk Management Sector. This will provide a structured mechanism for budget allocation over the period 2022-2027.



- Results**
- i. Eleven (11) counties (Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Lamu) improved risk-informed programming through evidence-based risk analysis and developed flood and drought contingency plans.
  - ii. Increased county budget allocations through which the 11 **counties** appropriated Kshs. 1,392,715,661 (US\$ 12,777,207) own resources for preparedness, response, and recovery to the drought over the 2021/22 financial year; this is in comparison to a zero-budget allocation at the start of the JDP in 2018.
  - iii. These funds directly benefitted 1,755,900 people (female 895,509; male 860,391) affected by the drought in the 11 counties.
  - iv. DRM Policy and the Disaster Management Fund Regulations were officially launched.

To alleviate the impacts of the ongoing drought, the JDP supported the government through the Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) to conduct a short rains assessment as part of the overall effort to develop better risk analysis when JDP counties undertake planning. The results of the assessment will enable the national and county governments to make evidence-based decisions and budgetary allocations to respond to the drought. In addition, Garissa County finalized a Climate Change policy and bill, this legislation will support the county government to efficient allocate financial resources to limit the impact of disasters on development resources.



Further, frequent disasters lead to incidents of communal conflict resulting to disruption of access to basic services. To respond to this, the JDP supported capacity for risk-informed planning through training of 40 government officers in West Pokot and surrounding ecosystem on conflict management.

Tana River County is susceptible to the consequence of both natural and man-made disasters, with the most common ones being droughts, floods, conflicts, human and livestock disease epidemics. Floods occur seasonally while droughts are periodic and cyclic in nature. These disasters have increased in frequency and severity in recent past due to extreme climatic change and have devastating economic and social consequences to the lives of the people, including stunted economic growth that reverse developmental gains. To mitigate these challenges, the JDP supported the County Government of Tana River to develop and launch its DRM policy. The county also put in place governance structures for DRM from the village, ward, sub-county to county level. This resulted in to enhanced DRM, prioritization of disaster management and investment in programmes that helped to save the lives and livelihoods of the people.

To enhance gender equity, the JDP worked with State Department for Gender to develop a Gender and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Guidance Note. The guidance note was used in Wajir County to identify gender disparities, gender gaps and social exclusions within the county and helped to develop the capacity of the County Assembly and community members to strengthen its DRR contingency plans and policies to address gender needs brought to the fore by various disasters.

**Programme Output 1.4: People in Kenya have capacity to engage, deepen accountability and transparency in devolution, especially women, youth, and persons with disability**

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.4.1: County governments have established public participation policy, legislation, and frameworks	14 counties have public participation budget allocations and expenditure (county assembly and executive).	0 (2019)	14 county governments allocate budget for public participation 14 county assemblies engage citizens in county budgeting processes Wajir and Marsabit public participation bills developed Assessment of public participation from a gender perspective finalized.	Target achieved. Strengthening county civic engagement and public participation ongoing.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the County Governments Act 2012 require county governments to establish appropriate structures for public participation, including ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities in governance and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of their functions and powers. JDP counties undertake public participation, but this is not adequate to ensure that key citizen voices are included in county plans,

#### **Recommendations of the Study on Public Participation**

- the need to make county plans, budgets, legislation, and policies easily available and accessible to the public.
- development of a comprehensive civic education and public engagement strategies tailor made for women, PWDs, the minorities, and other marginalized groups in conjunction with the CSOs and other partners.
- develop communication tools with tailor made messaging to targeting the elderly, uneducated and the poor for further decentralization to the village level

budgets and implementation frameworks as most counties lack relevant policies and legislation to guide the process, frequency and threshold for public participation. The JDP sought to improve this by supporting counties to establish policies and legislation for public participation. Through the intervention of JDP, all the 14 counties now allocate budgets for

public participation at executive and assembly level. Garissa, Lamu and Samburu counties were supported to develop and review their civic engagement and public participation bills. The budgets and enhanced legal framework are expected to enhance civic engagement and public participation in county planning, budgeting and implementation.

To further strengthen gender-transformative public participation, the programme supported CoG, in partnership with the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), and the State Department for Gender (SDFG) to undertake an assessment of the implementation of public participation and access to information laws from a gender perspective. The assessment identified challenges faced in the implementation of county laws on public participation and access to information; and identified opportunities for enhancing inclusive public participation with a focus on special interest groups. The lessons will be disseminated through the Maarifa Platform to inform public participation and access to information in county governments.

The youth constitute about 65% of the population in the JDP counties<sup>22</sup>. The young people have undergone systemic monetary (71.4%)<sup>23</sup> and multi-dimensional poverty (78.5%)<sup>24</sup>. As a result, the youth have faced unemployment, drugs and substance abuse, inability to venture into income generating activities and low skills sets. This is further aggravated by their inadequate knowledge and skills for engaging the county executive and legislature. This has undermined their participation in county planning, budgeting and implementation initiatives. The JDP sought to ameliorate this by providing a platform for youths to engage with county leadership in Isiolo and Tana River counties. In collaboration

---

<sup>22</sup> Frontier Counties Development Council Secretariat, 2021

<sup>23</sup> Male = 65.4%; female = 77.2%

<sup>24</sup> Male = 70.7%; female = 85.8%

with the Kenya School of Government (KSG), the JDP continued to support IYIEC. Towards this endeavour, over 1,895 youth (1,005 males, 890 females) were trained and are engaged with county and local leaders on opportunities for young people. The enhanced engagement is expected to improve budget allocation for youth priorities in the county.

In Tana River, the Youth Innovation Centre was launched March 23, 2022<sup>25</sup>. The Centre is an initiative by the County Government of Tana River and KSG with financial support from UNDP. Through the youth centre, a series of youth governance round tables with county leadership. This is expected to result in increased budget allocation towards the youth agenda including allocations to the centre. Further, the young people lobbied for support from the County Government for economic empowerment through agribusinesses, resulting in the establishment of a hydroponic farming facility for them.

The programme supported a peer learning visit to Isiolo and Makueni counties. The mission sought to identify best practices in youth empowerment and innovation undertaken by the two counties. Through the peer learning exercise, Busia County sought to learn from established Centres about the structure, running and programmes offered at a youth centre; find out strategic interventions done by county youth directorates in addressing challenges facing the youths; and learn from these counties how other economic sectors can be exploited to provide gainful employment for youths. Some lessons identified by the peer learning mission team, which are applicable to other JDP counties, include:

- i. The Isiolo Youth Centre was active at the time of the visit with programmes in Computer, entrepreneurship and Market linkage training in session. Youths were utilizing the space for different activities including exploring the online workspace. At Makueni, youths were being trained in Ajira Digital and 3D Printing.
- ii. The Courtesy call to the County Government gave insights into the main challenges facing the youths in Isiolo which include lower literacy level, unemployment, drugs and substance abuse and radicalization. It also revealed the gap that still exists in fully incorporating youth priorities in CIDPs and ADPs.
- iii. Importance of collaboration and partnership reverberated through the entire Isiolo Youth Centre Programs. The Centre programs including computer literacy course, hydroponic farming, Martial Arts have all been supported through strategic partnership. In Makueni County, partnership with Cisco, Facebook, Liquid Telkom, IBM, Ajira Digital and others enriched the hub with programmes.
- iv. Addressing youth challenges through a youth Agenda requires an all-inclusive approach, not just youth department. In Makueni County, all departments including agriculture, health, education & Information Communications Technology (ICT) contribute strategically to the solutions. Inclusion of the youths in all committees is inherent in involving youths in decision making.
- v. Makueni County carried out a needs assessment regarding the needs of the youths. This informed the interventions that were carried out by the County Government and the

---

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.kenyanews.go.ke/youth-innovation-centre-established-in-tana-river/>

- partners. The emphasis on data by the County was clear on the demographics impacted as well as cross reference of the beneficiaries across the different departments.
- vi. The involvement of the County leadership, commitment and support has ensured implementation and success of the interventions in Makueni County. This was evident through Makueni Youth Policy 2020, Makueni Youth Empowerment Strategy, Makueni Youth Empowerment Bill and the Ujuzi Teketeke<sup>26</sup> program among others that have impacted 150,000 youths in Makueni County.
  - vii. Embracing new technology and advancement is key driver in engaging the youth in the Innovation Centres. In Isiolo, the hydroponic farming training and the ICT classes attracted youths. In Makueni, the ICT classes as well as programming and design thinking classes have spearheaded the programmatic initiatives.
  - viii. In Makueni County, the ICT Hub is fully run by the County ICT department. The County staff in the IT departments have been trained by different partners and have been stationed at the hub to provide training to the youths. The ownership of the process and also knowledge transfer continues to play an important role in the delivery of services.
  - ix. Clustered development model in Makueni County with people’s government at all levels, from village level, ward level up to the County level has ensured greater involvement of the citizens in budget participation and management of development.
  - x. Makueni County has dealt with challenge of access to technology and learning extensively. While the ICT hub serves a limited population in Wote, 14 Community Information Centres (CICs) are spread across the county running digital literacy courses to the population. These are run by County Government staff who have been trained by ICT Authority of Kenya.

Based on the learnings from the tour, Busia County established a computer class in Butula Youth Centre. The number of students taking basic computer literacy skills at the centre increased from 2 to 23.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.4.2: County governments have established and operationalized inclusive citizen engagement and accountability mechanisms	14 counties engaged in the development of Open Budget Index (OBI)	0 (2018)	14 counties engaged in the Open Budget Index under the County Budget Transparency Initiative.	Budget Transparency Survey undertaken every year through IBPK

Counties are required to provide budget related information as part of their commitment to budget transparency. Some of the documents that counties are required to publish include County Fiscal Strategy Papers (CFSPs), County Budget Review Outlook Papers (CBROPs), approved county budgets,

<sup>26</sup> Ujuzi Teketeke is a Swahili mnemonic meaning skills now. It is a rallying call used by County Government of Makueni to mobilize young people to acquire employable skills.

citizen's budgets, in-year reports, mid-year review reports, annual reports and audit reports. With the intervention of the JDP, county budget transparency has steadily improved from 2019. For example, the number of counties publishing citizens' budget, ADPs and CBROPs increased to 19, 30 and 33 respectively in 2019/20 from 13, 25 and 26 in 2018/19<sup>27</sup>.

The programme continued to support International Budget Partnership Kenya (IBPK) to finalize the 2020/21 County Budget Transparency Survey Report. The report showed a further improvement in county budget transparency, with JDP counties collectively scoring 38 points in 2021 from 33 in 2020. The improvement can be attributed to JDP support to IBPK to develop the capacity of county governments to ensure inclusivity of citizens in their engagement with members of the public. This demonstrates enhanced budget transparency by county governments to increase public engagement in county planning, budgeting, and programme implementation.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.4.3: Increased capacity of CSOs and relevant NSAs to engage county governments on planning, budgeting and service delivery	6 CSOs in target counties influencing the county planning and budgeting processes.	0 (2018)	12 CSOs (8 NGOs <sup>28</sup> and 4 CBOs <sup>29</sup> ) supported to influence county planning, budgeting, and response to COVID-19 pandemic	Achieved. Contracting of 3 more CSOs ongoing through Amkeni Wakenya <sup>30</sup> .
	100 women and youth entrepreneurs in target counties linked to trade finance and markets opportunities.	0 (2018)	200 SMEs benefited from a buyer seller forum to improve their marketing. 167 SME ToTs were trained on agribusiness. 150 women SMEs in 6 counties benefited from AGPO training on how to access and apply tenders.	Achieved.
	25 women benefiting from company policies and initiatives	0 new beneficiaries	49 companies signed Women Empowerment Programme (WEPs).	Achieved.

<sup>27</sup> County Open Budget Assessment, 2019/20

<sup>28</sup> FIDA – Tana River, Kajiado, Marsabit, Busia counties); Tropical Institute for Community Health (TICH) – Busia County; Wajir Peace Development Agency (WPDA) – Wajir County; HURIA – Kilifi County; Advocates for Social Change Kenya (ADSOCK) – Narok and Busia counties; Action Aid Kenya – Kajiado, West Pokot, Kilifi, Garissa counties; IBF and IRCK – all 14 JDP counties.

<sup>29</sup> All the CBOs were from Busia County: Bidii Self Help Group, Namulekhwa Self Help Group, Shining Stars Women Group, and Kapina B Women Group

<sup>30</sup> Amkeni Wakenya is UNDP's civil society strengthening programme.



Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
	stemming from WEPs.		9 companies joined Unstereotype Alliance <sup>31</sup> . 3 women youth entrepreneurs benefited from Generation Equality fund to start small business.	

Citizens’ voice in county planning and budgeting processes is suboptimal. While some engagement has been done through CBEFs, a wider cross-section of citizens was engaged, and capacity developed through the engagement of CSOs. During the reporting period, the programme supported the Tropical Institute for Health (TICH) to equip 21 women Members of County Assembly (MCAs) and 15 women budget officers from county departments with gender-responsive budgeting skills to analyze the Busia Budget Estimate 2022/2023 from a gender perspective. Through support to FIDA, a further 17 members (10 females, 6 males and 1 PWD) of Busia Gender Sector Working Group (GTWG) were equipped to champion the review of the budgeting processes and information and sensitize community members on the same. Following this engagement process: there was a commitment to develop gender-responsive budgets within their departments and abridged versions of the budget estimates were developed and shared with residents for input.

The programme continued to engage CSOs in Busia County to strengthen social accountability. Five (5) CSOs were supported to audit diverse projects in health, water and gender. The Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) and TICH empowered 1,456 (844 females and 612 males) community members from 24

---

**CSOs supporting social accountability and elevating citizens’ voice in devolved governance**

- *110 village based social accountability groups with structures to sustain regularized public participation was established.*
  - *1,430 community members engaged in the auditing of 110 county government-funded projects.*
  - *Social audit reports with recommendations advocating for Gender Results Budgeting and social inclusion in social sectors and service delivery shared with Ward Administrators.*
  - *Data integration and disaggregation strengthened through 3-tier data management hubs (village, ward, and sub county).*
- 

wards to monitor implementation of projects and give recommendations on service delivery. As a result, the Gender Advocacy Network and other alliances emerged to enhance advocacy on gender and provide a platform for engagement between duty bearers (CECs, MCAs and GTWG) and right holders (CSOs,

---

<sup>31</sup> The Unstereotype Alliance is a thought and action platform that seeks to eradicate harmful stereotypes in all media and advertising content.

social audit groups) on county development results. TICH engaged 41 county officials (21 females, 20 males) to develop policy recommendations on gender responsive budgeting and rallied duty bearers to advocate for Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in county programmes. Further civic engagement was held for 38 community members (23 females, 15 males, and 3 PWDs), 103 stakeholders (37 females, 66 males, 4 PWDs, and 4 youth) and through community radio<sup>32</sup> which reached more than 238,907 residents of Busia County. These engagements provided an opportunity for a wide cross-section of Busia County residents to give recommendations for resources allocation, planning, and priority programs.

Kenya has established affirmative action programmes to benefit women, youth and PWDs. One of this is the AGPO which sets aside a 30% quota of all government procurement for women, youth and PWD enterprises. The uptake of these procurement opportunities by women or youth run enterprises is low owing to lack of capital, information, inadequate technological capacity, delay in payments, and complicated bidding processes. In order to address this, the programme supported continuous capacity development of women, youth and PWD SMEs on AGPO. A simplified AGPO procurement manual was finalized and used to conduct a virtual consultative meeting with the County Directors in charge of Gender and Supply Chain Management on accelerating uptake and implementation of AGPO. The Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) strategy was disseminated in Kilifi, Busia and Isiolo counties. 217 women, of which 36 were youth and 15 were PWDs, from Busia, Isiolo, Narok and West Pokot counties were trained on AGPO. Support to both the Agriculture Gender Policy, Women Economic Strategy and WEE policy improved capacity of CSOs and counties to grow gender equality and women economic empowerment. This will enhance access of women and youth to AGPO.

### III. Monitoring

During the period under review, the programme undertook two monitoring missions together with development partners, one to Busia County (January 11 – 13, 2022), and the other to Turkana County

#### *Specific Objectives of the Joint Monitoring Missions*

- i. To assess progress of the JDP in the county and identify challenges and provide technical support to address the issues, accelerate implementation and enhance JDP and partner visibility.
- ii. Engage with JP beneficiaries to receive feedback on project support, setbacks, and suggestions on way forward.
- iii. Engage county officials to identify unmet needs that fall within the JP pillars and consideration for support in the remaining period.
- iv. Gain understanding of how the various UN agencies in the county work to collectively to support the County Government of Turkana to implement the current Development Assistance framework.
- v. To identify priority interventions for implementation in the proposed extended programme period (2022 – 2025)

<sup>32</sup> A morning talk show dubbed Asubuhi Njema was held on March 18, 2022, at Emuria 101.3 FM

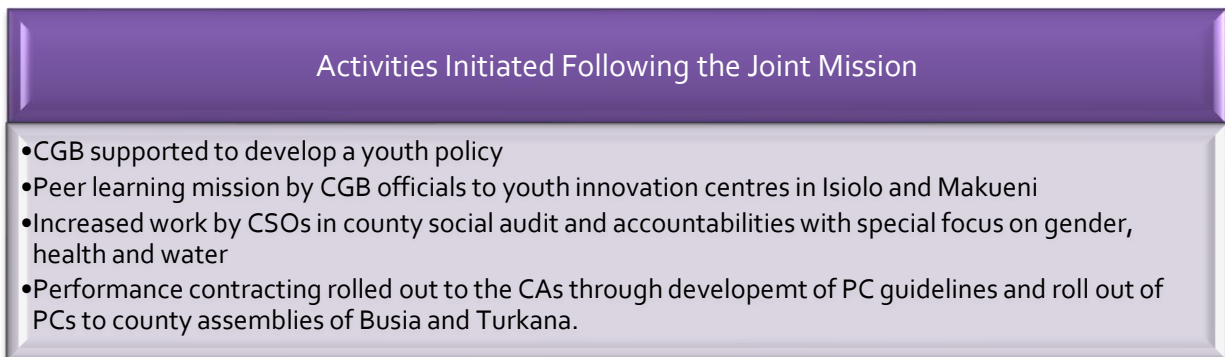
(April 27 – 30, 2022). The purpose of these missions was to facilitate participating UN organizations namely, UNICEF, UNDP and UN Women, development partners, national government, county government counterparts and non-state actors, to jointly take stock of the programme's achievements, challenges and technical support to accelerate implementation, enhance programme and partner visibility, and to identify areas of further support. During the missions, various project stakeholders engaged with programme beneficiaries to receive feedback on the projects' interventions.

### **Busia County Joint Monitoring Mission**

The mission was successful due to the commitment of all actors including the County Government of Busia Executive and Legislature, the national government partners, CSOs partners, the donors, who joined online, Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) and the UN Mission team. The mission established that Busia County has made significant progress in governance space and the social sectors. Some of the areas cited included capacity development activities, advocacy, policy work, child protection, PFM, performance management, M&E systems, gender mainstreaming and youth engagement.

The mission identified some challenges to the implementation of the JDP: shrinking donor resources that may adversely affect meaningful civic engagement; need for more support to the legislature and the need for a harmonized UN support. The County Government of Busia identified support towards induction of new county leadership and development of CIDP III as areas for immediate additional support, subject to availability of funding.

Following the Joint Mission, some activities have been initiated and/or accelerated:



**Activities Initiated Following the Joint Mission**

- CGB supported to develop a youth policy
- Peer learning mission by CGB officials to youth innovation centres in Isiolo and Makueni
- Increased work by CSOs in county social audit and accountabilities with special focus on gender, health and water
- Performance contracting rolled out to the CAs through developemnt of PC guidelines and roll out of PCs to county assemblies of Busia and Turkana.

### **Turkana County Joint Review Mission**

The Mission was attended by 73 participants from the Turkana County Government, various national government institutions, Development Partners (DPs) and UN organizations. The mission team learnt that through the support of the JDP, Turkana County had realized the following transformative results:

- i) Several policies and legislations have been enacted. Some of these include social assistance policy and bills.

- ii) Turkana CIDP II, development of ADPs and departmental workplans, implemented. Service delivery in key social sectors, especially in the health sector significantly improved.
- iii) Performance management, M&E, and data for evidence-based planning and implementation. County departments now deliver efficient and effective services to residents.
- iv) Public finance management, including improvement in audit performance and operationalization of the CBEF.
- v) Upward growth of OSR.
- vi) Gender mainstreaming and inclusion of key marginalized groups in planning documents, budgets, implementation, and reporting. The county is allocating 48% of its budgets to social sectors with direct impact on women and children.
- vii) Turkana County Assembly has improved its operations through adoption of e-Parliament. Some notable improvements include cost reduction due to elimination of printing and reduced time for processing bills.

During the mission, the following opportunities for further engagement with Turkana County were identified:

1. Implementation of national government systems for improving service delivery: CoBMIS, eCIMES, SCOA, GBV Management Information System. Finalize and roll out CoBMIS to provide a citizen interface for budget and expenditure review. eCIMES also has a portal for citizens' access to non-financial information.
2. Strengthen CSO engagement in budget transparency, social accountability, and advocacy. This process will be looked at with immediate urgency and in the medium term after the review.
3. Continue support to OSR mapping and development to exploit the county's potential for OSR. The county has capacity to generate KShs. 1 billion, but currently collect KShs. 200 million (almost 20%).
4. Support Turkana County in the development of its 3rd Generation CIDP, ADP and CFSP that has adequate allocation to social sector priorities.
5. Induction of newly elected and nominated county officials and onboarding them into the operations of the county. This provides a fresh opportunity to build lasting partnerships with the county and sustain gains.
6. Support management of disasters prevention, resilience, preparedness, and response.
7. Finalize county assembly performance contracting process by finalizing the pilot and rolling out to all CA departments.
8. Capacity building of staff involved in M&E and residents to increase demand for and utilization of M&E results.
9. Continue support to the county to enact child, youth and women friendly policies and legislation.

## IV. Knowledge Management

Knowledge Product	Author	Link (location)
Kenya's County Budget Transparency Survey 2021	International Budget Partnership Kenya/UNICEF	<a href="https://internationalbudget.org/publications/the-kenya-county-budget-transparency-survey-2021/">https://internationalbudget.org/publications/the-kenya-county-budget-transparency-survey-2021/</a>
KNBS census analytical reports/ monographs	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics/UNICEF	<a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lpZFrgbdpOBIBFmTEFqm1xLZO1HX-rPp/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lpZFrgbdpOBIBFmTEFqm1xLZO1HX-rPp/view</a>
Mainstreaming Gender in Counties: A Review of County Integrated Development Plans of 10 Select Counties	Council of Governors and UN Women	<a href="https://bit.ly/3NpgOgk">https://bit.ly/3NpgOgk</a>
Model County Assembly Gender Policy	County Assemblies and UN Women	<a href="https://bit.ly/3ayqVRI">https://bit.ly/3ayqVRI</a>
Assessment of the Impact of Devolution on Women and Girls	CoG	<a href="https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource/assessment-of-the-impact-of-devolution-on-women-and-girls-report">https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource/assessment-of-the-impact-of-devolution-on-women-and-girls-report</a>
Kilifi County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2022/23	CAF	<a href="https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html">https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html</a>
Tana River County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2022/23	CAF	<a href="https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html">https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html</a>
Turkana County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2022/23	CAF	<a href="https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html">https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html</a>
Kajiado County Community Land Bill	CAF	<a href="https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html">https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html</a>
Kajiado County Public Health Bill	CAF	<a href="https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html">https://www.countyassembliesforum.org/article_content/trcb_e.html</a>
Tana River County Youth Policy	NYC	<a href="https://www.nationalyouthcouncil.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Validated-Tana-River-Youth-Policy.pdf">https://www.nationalyouthcouncil.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Validated-Tana-River-Youth-Policy.pdf</a>
Busia County Youth Policy	NYC	<a href="https://www.nationalyouthcouncil.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Validated-Busia-Youth-Policy.pdf">https://www.nationalyouthcouncil.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Validated-Busia-Youth-Policy.pdf</a>
Lake Region Economic Bloc Blueprint	CoG	<a href="https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource/lake-region-economic-block-blueprint-unlocking-economic-potential-of-lreb">https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource/lake-region-economic-block-blueprint-unlocking-economic-potential-of-lreb</a>
Muungano wa Kaunti za Pwani Economic Bloc Blueprint	CoG	<a href="https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource/jumuiya-ya-kaunti-za-pwani-2030-development-blueprint">https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource/jumuiya-ya-kaunti-za-pwani-2030-development-blueprint</a>
Kenya County Factsheets – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition	CRA	<a href="https://cra.go.ke/download/kenya-county-factsheets-3rd-edition/">https://cra.go.ke/download/kenya-county-factsheets-3rd-edition/</a>

## V. Risks and Issues

Below is the programme's risk matrix. The highlighted risks were updated during the reporting period.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of June 30, 2022
1	Overlapping mandates of institutions to support devolution.	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Programme engaged the state and other stakeholders with a view to ensuring transformative implementation of devolution in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010.</li> <li>Joint Programme's capacity development interventions at both national and county levels strengthened devolution institutions and legal frameworks.</li> </ul>	National/ county gov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This was monitored with CoG and Ministry of Devolution (MoD). No instances of overlap that affected the programme were reported in the period. However, it is noted that in some sectors (e.g., health, agriculture) there remain some challenges. The programme supports an interface and cascading of national to county level of policy development and implementation (e.g., DRM, youth, gender, public participation, audit, etc.) which helps clarify mandates as well as strengthening devolution institutions and legal frameworks.</li> </ul>
2	Weak collaborative mechanisms between key players on devolution, incl. programming duplication by UN Agencies, Development Partners,	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN level: To be monitored through the UN Devolution Working Group and United Nations County Team (UNCT).</li> <li>DP &amp; GoK level: To be monitored through the Devolution Donor Working Group (DDWG) and Devolution Sector Working Group (DSWG).</li> <li>Joint Programme facilitated frequent round table consultative forums among the players.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women (via Sector/DP Groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme has continued to participate in the DDWG and UNDWG to promote collaboration and prevent duplication.</li> <li>DSWG was revived and a programme coordinator seconded to MoD to support.</li> </ul>

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of June 30, 2022
	government entities.						
3	Poor cooperation between leaders (incl. Executive-Assembly) hampers implementation.	Sept. 2018	political/strategic	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Programme engaged GoK stakeholders state and development partners in marshalling political support to fully implement devolution.</li> <li>JDP worked with county executives and county assemblies of Samburu County to improve working relationship between the two arms of the county government. The Samburu County Assembly and County executive identified solution to bottlenecks to budget implementation<sup>33</sup>.</li> <li>The UN agencies continued to leverage own existing partnerships to strengthen dialogue</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There remains very good support for devolution from county executives, county assemblies and national government stakeholders. The relationship between county executives and county assemblies has improved. The programme supported this by incorporating county assemblies directly in programming and through CAF when programming with the executive and county public service.</li> </ul>
4	Inter-County, Intra-County, Cross-Border disputes (incl. natural resources and county boundaries).	Sept. 2018	political/strategic	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Programme engaged with relevant actors to assess risk and where needed support appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms at both national and county levels.</li> <li>Joint programme supported establishment of FCDC regional bloc.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women (via DDWG, Conflict Groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alternative dispute resolution mechanism regulations provide other avenues for resolving disputes between counties. This has significantly reduced the cost of dispute resolution and time taken by counties on the disputes.</li> </ul>

<sup>33</sup> Delayed disbursement of resources from the National; County doesn't submit complete documents; Poor follow up and coordination.

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of June 30, 2022
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This probability has been raised to 4 this quarter to reflect drought related conflicts in counties and including across the Somalia-Mandera County border.</li> </ul>
5	Beneficiary institution capacity implementation limitations, incl. for peer learning.	Sept. 2018	operational/ institutional	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessed through monitoring and evaluation as per M&amp;E frameworks and addressed at DDWG and DSWG.</li> <li>Capacity support for peer-learning institutions e.g., KSG, CoG/Maarifa Centre considered.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peer learning between counties on thematic areas: implementation of public participation and access to information laws; PMS; youth engagement</li> <li>Information and knowledge sharing undertaken through Maarifa centre.</li> </ul>
6	Joint programme scope too broad and/or creeps.	Sept. 2018	operational/ institutional	P=3 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PSC used objective criteria to determine limits to geographic and sectoral/sub-sectoral programme scope.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme's scope remains limited to 14 counties as selected in the project document using the objective criteria. Requests from other institutions processed through established partners (e.g. support to State Department for Public Service was processed through CoG).</li> </ul>
7	National to county financial transfer reductions impact county ability to implement joint programme.	Sept. 2018	operational/ institutional	P=2 I=2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing monitoring of national debt and potential impact on national to county financial transfers; consultation with CRA.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This risk did not materialize during the quarter.</li> </ul>
8	Weak transparency and accountability for	Sept. 2018	operational/ institutional	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing M&amp;E; Spot Audits; undertake direct procurement as needed; strengthen county procurement and PFM capacity; upfront initial</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme held monthly technical meetings to review progress on the use of programme resources.</li> </ul>



#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of June 30, 2022
	use of programme resources.				visits/training to lps/recipients re. fiduciary risks and controls. Use of UN Agency's common Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) approach. Regular UN audit process used.		
9	Program design doesn't prove feasible (not flexible, fit for purpose, results not being realized, etc.).	Sept. 2018	operational/ institutional	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing M&amp;E; peer review via DDWG and DSWG; PSC to receive mid-term evaluation. Create off-ramps.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme remained agile and responsive to developments affecting the devolution sector.</li> <li>Monthly internal programme meetings were held with the three Agencies to discuss progress towards results and evolving partner needs and context.</li> </ul>
10	Inadequate funding for the project.	Sept. 2018	funding	P=3 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Programme will work with national and county governments to expand resource mobilization base and work with development partners to ensure that resources mobilized are used prudently for intended results.</li> <li>Phased approach to implementation utilized, esp. in first year.</li> <li>The programme initiated negotiations with FCDO and other DPs for additional resources.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme has developed a tool for tracking and reporting government counterpart funding.</li> <li>A concept note identifying priorities for 2023 and rationale for programme extension is being finalized.</li> <li>Project Steering Committee (PSC) sitting on June 29, 2021, directed development of a concept note for extension of JDP to 2025 and approaching new donors to the programme</li> <li>The programme has received an in-principle agreement from its donors for an extension of the programme. Finland has agreed to a no-cost</li> </ul>

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of June 30, 2022
							extension to 31.12.2023. Costed extensions are being discussed with individual donors on a case-by-case basis.
11	Gender equality and women empowerment issues receive less attention in policy, planning and budgeting.	Sept. 2018	operational/ funding	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint programme to emphasize GEWE capacity, and resource allocation</li> <li>Gender advisor to support all programme to support full integration of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) issues</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme continued to monitor engagement of women in programme activities.</li> <li>Gender equality work is led by UN Women.</li> </ul>
12	General Elections 2022 and the ongoing Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) led call for referendum to amend the Constitution of Kenya 2010	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=5 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As election approaches, a set of project guidelines (re. elections risk) will be developed and circulated.</li> <li>The project will identify and attempt to primarily target government officers who will remain in their positions after the 2022 election (not incl. MCAs targeted for training).</li> <li>Timing: Approx. six months before election implementing partners will be distracted by the election. The project will use this period to focus on: gathering/sharing lessons learned; conduct monitoring and evaluation activities; spending will be reduced during this period.</li> <li>The project ensured that project activities and equipment are not used,</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme is monitoring the runup to the 2022 General Election. The programme has lined up monitoring and reporting activities to be undertaken during the height of electoral campaigns when many government institutions will either have no funding for programme activities or will be engaged in electioneering processes.</li> <li>The programme is working with CoG and CAF to support onboarding of newly elected and nominated county officials, and development of 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation CIDPs.</li> </ul>

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of June 30, 2022
					or perceived to be used, for political gains.		
13	Environmental/ climate-related shocks that affect county resources	March 2019	Environmental	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joint Programme continuously monitored environmental climate-related risks and engage with relevant actors to support counties undertake contingency and risk mitigation measures.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme is monitoring the drought situation in counties. This will help implementation of appropriate responses to mitigate any adverse effects.</li> <li>Counties have reallocated budgets to address drought the situation. See Risk #4 also.</li> </ul>

## VI. Targeting, Sustainability, Strengthening National Capacities and South-South Triangular Cooperation

### 6.1 Targeting

Target groups	Needs addressed	Evidence
National and county government social sector planning and economic officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Evidence/data generation.</li> <li>– Training on social sector sensitive planning and budget.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 47 county budget briefs produced.</li> <li>▪ 47 county poverty profiles produced.</li> <li>▪ Training of social sector planning and economic officer in all 47 counties in 8 clusters.</li> </ul>
Intergovernmental agencies (OCOB, CRA, IGRTC, MoD)	– Automation of the OCOB budget reporting system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Controller of Budget Management Information System (COBMIS) to help in automation of MDAs and county quarterly budget implementation reporting system being finalised.</li> </ul>
	– Identification and strengthening of county OSR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assessment of county OSR finalized to inform identification and development of OSR streams.</li> <li>▪ CRA – OSR tracking tool, OSR training guidelines.</li> <li>▪ All OSR streams correctly mapped and coded in the revised standard chart of account.</li> </ul>
	– Policy dialogues on devolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Policy dialogue publication produced. The publication will inform debate on devolved governance in Kenya and provide reference material for policy makers, implementers, and academia.</li> </ul>
	– Development of national policy on devolution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The policy will provide overall guidance on implementation of devolved system of government in Kenya.</li> </ul>
State Department for Gender Affairs	– Legislative and administrative measures for realization of gender equality and women's empowerment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ National gender and development policy developed.</li> </ul>
Women, youth, PWDs at county level	– Meaningful participation in county budgeting and planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CBEFs have representation of women, youth, PWDs as required by the law.</li> </ul>
Civil society	– Strengthen voice in local and county governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County response to COVID-19 GBV issues enhanced.</li> </ul>

## 6.2 Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
Collaboration with other development partners working in the devolution areas e.g., under the devolution and Public Finance Management (PFM) working groups.	Collaboration with other programmes working in the devolution space support sustainability and sustain change in the development cooperation sector.
Technical Assistance (TA) to both National Treasury, County Assembly Forum and CoG.	The sustainability of the efforts under Joint Devolution Programme strengthened by providing TA and capacity building. These efforts have built the requisite capacity in targeted partner institutions. This support also developed tools and frameworks that can feed into nationally acceptable processes.
Gender responsive budgeting institutionalized in national and county budgeting processes.	Development and institutionalizing the training tools on GRB in OCOB, CAF, SOCATT, and CRA in progress.
Use of national government partners to implement the programme.	Capacity created remains within government e.g., MED leading capacity building on M&E, capacity building on PCs done by Ministry of Public Service, OSR capacity building by CRA etc. In the development of County DRM Policies and Bills, national government institutions like the Kenya Law Reforms Commission (KLRC), the Kenya Institute for Policy Research (KIPPRA) and the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) offered technical support. This enhanced the constitutionally envisaged complementarity working on shared functions like Disaster Management
MoU signed between Ministry of Labour & Social Protection and Kenya Social of Government for trainings on social and child protection programming.	Institutionalizing of training of government personnel for social protection, and child protection programming both of which include gender perspectives.
Targeting of middle and high-level leadership in government institutions.	These cadres do not get affected by regime changes brought about by electoral processes. This will ensure continuity in case of elections or referenda.
Government cost sharing sustained at the 10% level prescribed by PFMA.	Government investment in programme interventions ensured ownership in the programme.

## 6.3 Strengthening National Capacities

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
Automation of the budget reporting systems.	OCOB	MDAs and County government quarterly budget implementation reporting system. Finalization of COBMIS to enhance gathering, synthesis and reporting of county budget utilization information.
Monitoring and Evaluation Dashboards.	State Department for Planning	MDAs and County government National and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System strengthened. National M&E Policy approved to guide implementation of M&E at national and county levels.
Gender mainstreaming guideline in revenue administration.	CRA	Incorporation of gender in training of CBEFs CRA staff capacity on GRB strengthened.
Citizens and key stakeholders engaged in county planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes.	CRA	47 counties governments establish CBEFs. CBEFs strengthen to participate in county budgeting processes.
Improved county visibility and transparency due to accurate and results-based reporting.	MED, State Department for Planning, TNT	National and county governments M&E (E-NIMES, E-CIMES) reporting system.
Enhanced county government transparency.	CoG, CRA	County Budget Transparency Index (for National and County government publication of planning and budgeting documents).
Enhanced tracking of expenditures and utilization of resources allocated for social sectors.	Social Governance Department, TNT	Social Intelligence Reporting (SIR) tools.
Faster disbursement and utilization of resources allocated to counties.	TNT	SCOA
Improved tracking of and reporting on budget utilization by counties.	OCOB	Automation of the budget reporting system.
Mapping of counties for disbursement of equalization fund.	CRA	Online system for revenue and expenditure database with equalization fund project GIS-enabled site.
Strengthened county governments for effective and accountable service delivery.	County governments	Public finance management systems. Gender responsive public participation structures, including engagement with CSOs. County Integrated M&E systems, including e-CIMES.

Results achieved	Institution	National capacity strengthened
		Performance contracting and performance appraisal systems. Policies and legal frameworks for devolution
Alternative Dispute Resolution policy developed.	MOD	Strengthened resolution of intra and inter-county conflicts.
Enhanced county OSR capacity.	CRA, County governments	Counties trained and assessed on OSR, action plans developed to address OSR capacity and develop OSR streams (TADAT and KESRA assessments) with a gender lens.
National M&E Policy approved.	MED, County governments	Evidence-based planning, budgeting, service delivery and accountability through robust M&E practices.
National and county PMS guidelines reviewed.	CoG, County governments	Responsive PMS in county governments.

## VII. Coordination and Partnerships

PUNOs, IPs and RPs aligned their interventions to national and county plans as outlined in various policy documents, including the Kenya Vision 2030, Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III), Big Four Agenda, 2018-22 and CIDPs. This strengthened extensive consultation and collaboration between key stakeholders, thereby reducing potential for duplication of activities.

UN agencies led in various policy dialogue platforms to enhance visibility of the programme. For example, UNDP and UNICEF participates in the DDWG, thereby enhancing the programme coordination with other DPs like World Bank, USAID, and programmes funded by bi-laterally. UN Women acted as the Secretariat for the Gender Working Group while UNICEF chaired the PFM Development Partners Group (DPG). These efforts enhanced coordination with key JDP partners. These working groups meet on a monthly basis to deliberate on developments in the governance sector.

In partnership with government representatives, UN organizations participated in the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022 – 26. The UNSDCF places significant focus on devolution using a Leave No One Behind (LNOB) lens which put the ASALs in focus of upcoming interventions.

UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF have had monthly technical coordination meetings during the implementation and reporting period to review progress, identify and resolve any issues around implementation of the programme.

## VIII. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- Comparative advantage and networks of the participating UN organizations have improved programming. Coverage of interventions increased, these being relevant to specific needs of stakeholder groups reached.
- There is need to directly engage counties in work planning and implementation. This will enhance delivery and visibility of the programme at the county level, and address the challenge of delayed implementation of planned activities by national government institutions.
- Due to the effects of the ongoing drought, JDP counties identified the need to increase programming attention to and enhance management of environmental issues.
- Providing input to the county programme documents of the three PUNOs, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, and MTP IV using the programme's results as a basis for input has helped ensure long-term sustainability of programme results.



## **IX. Priorities for the next 6 months:**

1. Review of CIDP II for the 14 JDP counties
2. Support to 14 JDP counties in development of CIDP III for JDP counties.
3. Post-election transition support.
4. Mid-term evaluation of JDP.

## X. Financial Report

### Programme Financial Performance by Outputs

<b>OUTCOME 1:</b> By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced, and accountable.					
<b>UNDAF Output 1.1:</b> National and county governments have strengthened capacities for formulation and implementation of policy, legal, and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for coordinated, inclusive and effective service delivery at devolved level.					
Project Outputs	2022 AWP Budget (US\$)	JAN-JUNE 2022 Expenditure (US\$)	%age Programme Expenditure	GCS (US\$)	Total Project Expenditure (US\$)
OUTPUT 1.1.1: National and county governments have strengthened inter and intra-governmental structures.	182 000	119 559	65,69%	7 303	126 862
OUTPUT 1.1.2: Governments have harmonized governance policy, legal and institutional frameworks to support devolution.	366 825	100 986	27,53%	3 103	104 089
OUTPUT 1.1.3: Improved County capacities for effective implementation of child protection services and GBV.	121 000	91 953	75,99%	3 988	95 941
OUTPUT 1.2.1: County capacities strengthened for equitable and inclusive budgeting.	420 322	284 095	67,59%	11 639	295 734
OUTPUT 1.2.2: County capacities improved for revenue projection, generation, collection and reporting.	65 000	12 759	19,63%	-	12 759
OUTPUT 1.3.1: Counties have strengthened M&E, planning and service delivery mechanisms.	119 000	181 076	152,16%	9 870	190 946
OUTPUT 1.3.2: National and County governments have strengthened monitoring, evaluation, reporting systems.	316 000	83 397	26,39%	7 600	90 997
Output 1.3.3: National and County systems improved for the generation of disaggregated data (GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including PWDs at county level, including a joint baseline study) for evidence-based decision making at both levels of government.	160 000	63 756	39,85%	4 124	67 880

OUTPUT 1.3.4: National and County governments have strengthened capacity for risk-informed development planning and budgeting.	318 826	379 323	118,97%	3 335	382 658
OUTPUT 1.4.1: County governments have established public participation policy, legislation and frameworks.	60 000	38 821	64,70%	9 847	48 668
OUTPUT 1.4.2: County governments have established and operationalized inclusive citizen engagement and accountability mechanisms.	154 093	124 200	80,60%	9 738	133 938
Output 1.4.3: Increased capacity of CSOs and relevant NSAs to engage county governments on planning, budgeting and service delivery.	193 267	88 878	45,99%	1 090	89 968
<b>Subtotal All Outputs</b>	<b>2 476 333</b>	<b>1 568 801</b>	<b>63,35%</b>	<b>71 637</b>	<b>1 640 438</b>
Programme Implementation Unit	456 888	355 417	77,79%	-	355 417
<b>Programme Sub Total</b>	<b>2 933 221</b>	<b>1 924 218</b>	<b>65,60%</b>	<b>71 637</b>	<b>1 995 855</b>
GMS & MA	234 657	152 517	65,00%	-	152 517
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3 167 878</b>	<b>2 076 734</b>	<b>65,56%</b>	<b>71 637</b>	<b>2 148 371</b>

### Expenditures and Balances by Donor

JANUARY – JUNE 2022 FINANCIAL REPORT					
PROJECT TITLE: UNDP-UNICEF-UN WOMEN JOINT DEVOLUTION PROGRAMME					
UNDP PROJECT NUMBER: 00117973/00119428					
Contributions	UNDP	SIDA	FINLAND	ITALY	Total
Contributions Received	231 559	8 293 386	4 557 754	441 501	13 524 200
Total Contributions	231 559	8 293 386	4 557 754	441 501	13 524 200
Expenditures					
Programme Cost					
Main JP Cumulative Expenditure: Yr 2020	0,00	910 705	853 173	37 977	1 801 855
Main JP Cumulative Expenditure: Yr 2021	231 560,11	2 421 575	704 154	0	3 357 289
Main JP Cumulative Expenditure: Yr 2022	-0,80	1 552 357	514 451	9 927	2 076 734
COVID Cumulative expenditure		1 566 666	1 445 137	393 596	3 405 400

<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>231 559</b>	<b>6 451 302</b>	<b>3 516 915</b>	<b>441 501</b>	<b>10 641 277</b>
<b>Balances as at 30TH JUNE 2022</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>1 842 084</b>	<b>1 040 839</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 882 923</b>

## XI. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Key Outcome/Observation	Recommendation	Action Taken
Joint Monitoring Mission – Busia County	<p>JDP has been effective in supporting counties to realize sustainable devolution outcomes. Some outcomes achieved in Busia County include: Establishment of a directorate of M&amp;E and developed a M&amp;E policy that allocates 1% of county resources to M&amp;E; Project completion rate improved from 45 % in 2017/2018 to 83 % in 2019/2020; Policy Support: Gender Policy, Nutrition and Agriculture policy, Review of the financial year 2022/2023 ADP and CFSP, Disaster Risk Policy; Strengthening of CBEF including making it more gender Inclusive; Women Economic Empowerment through AGPO; Improving Environment for GBV Prevention; Strengthening citizen engagement and social accountability in county planning and budgeting processes; County Budget and Economic Forum; COVID-19 Support; Review of county CIDP from a gender perspective.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Undertake a follow up Joint Review Mission with DPs, government and NSA counterparts in a county to be identified.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning for a Joint Review Mission to Turkana initiated.</li> <li>▪ Piloting of PCs in the County Assembly ongoing.</li> </ul>
Turkana County Joint Review Mission	<p>JDP support has contributed to transformative results in Turkana County: Several policies and legislations have been enacted. Some of these include social assistance policy and bills; Turkana CIDP II, development of ADPs and departmental workplans, implemented. Service delivery in key social sectors, especially in the health sector significantly improved; Performance management, M&amp;E, and data for evidence-based planning and implementation. County departments now deliver efficient and effective services to residents; Public finance management, including</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementation of national government systems for improving service delivery: COBMIS, eCIMES, SCOA, GBV Management Information System.</li> <li>▪ Strengthen CSO engagement in budget transparency, social accountability, and advocacy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Piloting of PCs in the County Assembly ongoing.</li> </ul>

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Key Outcome/Observation	Recommendation	Action Taken
	improvement in audit performance and operationalization of the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF); Upward growth of OSR; and Gender mainstreaming and inclusion of key marginalized groups in planning documents, budgets, implementation, and reporting. The county is allocating 4.8% of its budgets to social sectors with direct impact on women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Support Turkana County in the development of 3rd Generation CIDP.</li> <li>▪ Capacity building of staff involved in M&amp;E and residents to increase demand for and utilization of M&amp;E results.</li> </ul>	

# Annex I – Photo Gallery

Photo credits: Project team



Figure 1: Delegates taking a tour of the Tana River Youth Centre before the launch



Figure 5: Young people tending chicken at the Youth Centre



Figure 2: Handing over of the Tana River Youth Policy



Figure 6: Fish farming in over the ground fish ponds



Figure 3: UNDP Deputy Resident Representative – Programme planting a tree to commemorate the launch of the policy



Figure 7: Tyre gardens are an efficient way to maximize land and undertake kitchen horticulture



Figure 4: Hydroponic Farm at the Youth Centre



Figure 8: A session with young people at Butula Youth Centre, Busia County



*Figure 9: Tana River Gender Sector Working Group meeting*



