



CONSOLIDATING GAINS AND DEEPENING DEVOLUTION IN KENYA

Programme Annual Progress Report



January 1 – December 31, 2021

Project Summary	Country:	Kenya	
	Project Duration:	2019 – 2022	
	Budget and Donors:	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\$ 8,564,543
		Annual Budget for 2021	= US\$ 4,098,946
		Total 2021 Expenditure	= US\$ 3,357,289
		Government cost sharing	= US\$ 767,537
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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
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CAF	County Assemblies Forum
CBEF	County Budget and Economic Forum
CBROP	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CEC	County Executive Committee
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
COBS	County Open Budget Survey
COG	Council of Governors
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CP	Child Protection
CPIE	Child Protection in Emergencies
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DDWG	Devolution Donor Working Group
DEF	Devolved Environmental Functions
DP	Development Partner
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Response
e-CIMES	Electronic County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
e-NIMES	Electronic National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
FCDC	Frontier Counties Development Council
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Fiscal/Financial Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GMS	General Management Services
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information Systems
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JDP	Joint Devolution Programme
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Policy Analysis and Research
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSG	Kenya School of Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MCA	Member of County Assembly
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate
MOD	Ministry of Devolution
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi Partner Trust Fund
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NDRM	National Disaster Risk Management
NG	National Government
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
OBS	Open Budget Survey
OCOB	Office of the Controller of Budget
OSR	Own-Source Revenue
PC	Performance Contracting
PF4C	Public Finance for Children
PFM	Public Financial Management
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIU	Programme Implementation Unity
PMS	Performance Management System
PUNO	Participating United Nations Organization
PWD	People with Disability
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SERP	Socio-Economic Response Plan
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOCATT	Society of Clerks at the Table
SIR	Social Intelligence Report
TA	Technical Assistance
TNT	The National Treasury
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UN Women	United National Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAC	Violence Against Children

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
II. PROGRAMME CONTEXT	10
III. PROGRAMME RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS	11
IV. TRAININGS PROVIDED BY THE JOINT DEVOLUTION PROGRAMME	33
V. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	34
VI. RISKS AND ISSUES	35
VII. TARGETING, SUSTAINABILITY, STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITIES AND SOUTH-SOUTH TRIANGULAR COOPERATION	41
VIII. COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS	44
IX. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS	44
X. FINANCIAL REPORT	46
XI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	49
ANNEX 1 – IMPLEMENTATION OF 2021 ANNUAL WORK PLAN	51
ANNEX II – PHOTO GALLERY	67

I. Executive Summary

In order to enhance coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitable and accountable service delivery, the Joint Devolution Programme (JDP) contributed to improved budget absorption by the 14 target counties¹ from 75% in the financial year (FY) 2018/19, 78% in FY2019/20 to 80% in FY2020/21. Budgetary allocation to social sectors with women and children priorities increased from 43.5% in FY 2020/21 to 45.6% in FY 2021/22². In 2017/18 the national average for those sectors was 33%. All counties supported by the JDP exceeded the 35% target allocation for social sectors.

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

While some policies and legislation to support devolution have been put in place, there is still a lot that remains to be done especially in service delivery areas related to child protection, disaster management, and regional economic blocs policies. Intergovernmental relations and gender are additional areas where improvements are needed. Further, there are emerging challenges related to shared cross-county natural resources endowments such as water. To enhance effective functioning of counties, equitable delivery of public services, effective oversight, and enhanced accountability for results, the JDP strengthened 6 intergovernmental coordination mechanisms: Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC), Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) or Committees, Intergovernmental Framework on Gender, County Assemblies Forum (CAF) and Council of Governors (CoG). One notable result of enhanced collaboration between counties was the reduction of conflicts emanating from utilization of shared water resources.

JDP also provided technical and financial support to county governments to develop the following policies and legislations to strengthen the counties capacity to manage devolved functions:

- Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) Regional Economic Bloc established; Lake Region Economic Bloc and Maunganui wa Kunti za Pawn blueprints reviewed to align with the COVID-19 Socioeconomic Reengineering and Recovery Strategy.
- The Policy on *Devolved System of Government* was reviewed to respond to emerging realities from the first 10 years of implementation of decentralization and a devolved system of government in Kenya. The revised policy will improve optimal service delivery by strengthening institutional resources (both financial and human) and inter and intra governmental relations.
- *Intergovernmental Relations and Alternative Dispute Resolution* (ADR) Regulations to guide resolution of disputes between county governments without having them waste valuable time and resources in formal court processes.
- Fourteen (14) JDP counties³ improved Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and response to the ongoing drought by enacting DRM policies, allocating budgets for DRM activities and developing

¹ Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West Pokot counties

² Office of the Controller of Budget

³ Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot counties

disaster risk profiles. According to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC)⁴ analysis, 7 out of the 9 counties severely hit by the drought are JDP counties.

- Garissa, Tana River, Marsabit, Wajir and Kilifi counties integrated gender equality and social inclusion in their DRM policies and County Disaster Contingency Plans.
- Tana River County, with support of the National Youth Council, developed a draft Youth Policy informed by the National Youth Development Policy.
- 39 policies and bills on Health, Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sectors in 12 counties.

Implementation of Child Protection (CP) services in 7 counties⁵ was enhanced using the National Guidelines for Child Protection Case Management and Referral and Operational Guidelines for Child Protection in Emergencies. CP Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were revitalized in 9 counties⁶ to support identification, prevention and response to CP issues. GBV and sexual harassment was reduced in Kilifi and Kajiado counties through advocacy that was led by 180 (105 male, 75 female) GBV Champions. The champions have continued to facilitate GBV sessions at county level.

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

County governments have established nascent planning and financial management systems aligned to County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The project provided technical support to counties to enhance budget allocation to the vulnerable especially children, youth and women through ADPs and 2021/22 County Fiscal Strategy Papers (CFSP) for the 14 JDP counties. As a result, budget allocation to social sectors was increased from 43.5% in FY 2020/21⁷ to 45.6% in FY 2021/22 budgets⁸ in JDP counties against the county average of 42.6%.

Counties have some challenges with public finance management (PFM) and fiscal prudence. JDP, in collaboration with the Office of Auditor General (OAG) provided in-county training and monitoring support to counties to implement recommendations of audits on 7 aspects, namely: Reporting, Expenditure Management, Assets management, Revenue, Procurement, Governance and Internal Control Systems and Human Resources. This resulted in improved audit performance of the 14 JDP counties, with 14% of counties⁹ returning adverse audit opinions while 71% of counties¹⁰ returning qualified opinions in FY 2019/20 compared to 28% with adverse opinions and 56% with qualified audits in FY 2018/19.

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/kenya/kenya-drought-flash-appeal-october-2021-march-2022-extended-january-2022>

⁵ Turkana, West Pokot, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Tana River and Kilifi counties

⁶ Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Kajiado, West Pokot, Isiolo, Mandera and Marsabit counties

⁷ JDP 2020 Annual Report

⁸ Office of the Controller of Budget

⁹ Busia and Isiolo counties

¹⁰ Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot

The new Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) was completed to facilitate reporting to sub-programme level and to track outputs against budget targets. with a specific focus on children, gender, and climate change. The SCOA will clarify linkage between disbursed resources and development outcomes and enable disaggregated reporting of revenue allocation and expenditure for greater transparency and monitoring of social spending. The extended reporting in the SCOA will help to identify the analytical reporting on government allocation and expenditure climate change, child protection, women empowerment, PWDs, HIV&AIDS, among others.

County Own Source Revenue (OSR) is still low nationally, with OSR constituting less than 15% of total county resources. More than one-third of counties collect less than 20% of their OSR potential.¹¹This can be attributed to the inability of county governments to identify and develop own revenue sources more effectively. JDP worked with the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) to strengthen the counties capacity to identify, develop and document OSR sources. This resulted in 14 counties increasing their OSR by 27% in FY 2020/21 compared to the national average of 15% between 2018/19 and 2019/20 fiscal years. Eight (8) counties¹² recorded an increase in OSR while 6 counties¹³ recorded a decrease in OSR between 2018/19 and 2019/20 fiscal years. West Pokot County recorded the highest increase in OSR at 128%¹⁴.

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

Performance Management Systems (PMS) in counties is still weak. This has undermined service delivery and reduced management accountability. To mitigate this, JDP through the Council of Governors (CoG) provided in-county coaching for implementation of performance contracting (PC). All the 14 JDP counties adopted PCs but they are at different stages of implementation. Further, JDP supported the review of County PC guidelines, a process that enabled youth, the COVID-19 reengineering recovery strategy and disaster management indicators to be incorporated in the PC matrix.

Counties whose performance was below par attributed their performance to lack to alignment of plans, budgets, and programme needs of residents to lessons emerging from implementation. JDP contributed to significant improvement in the following Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacities of counties: Turkana, Busia and Tana River counties approved M&E policies and developed M&E Bills while the remaining 11 counties¹⁵ have developed draft M&E policies; 12 counties¹⁶ established M&E units, 5 counties¹⁷ have established county M&E committees (COMECs); and all JDP counties undertook County Annual Progress Reporting (CAPR) informed by data from becomes.

¹¹ Commission on Revenue Allocation

¹² Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kilifi, Narok, Samburu, West Pokot counties

¹³ Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir counties

¹⁴ County Governments Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended June 30, 2020

¹⁵ Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Lamu, Isiolo, Garissa, West Pokot, Kajiado, Samburu, Narok and Kilifi counties

¹⁶ Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot counties

¹⁷ Turkana, Tana River, Marsabit, Isiolo and Kajiado counties.

Counties had haphazard response to droughts, floods, and other disaster risks. To improve disaster risks management (DRM), JDP provided technical and financial support to 11 counties¹⁸ to develop child-focused flood and drought contingency plans. These plans improved risk-informed programming, increased access of women and girls to DRR and humanitarian services.

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

Even though public participation is a core element of the Constitution, most counties still have weak civic engagement and public participation structures in place. While all the 14 JDP counties undertook some public participation, civic engagement is still inadequate and unstructured. JDP remedied this by providing technical support to 5 counties¹⁹ to enact public participation legislations. Civic engagement and participation of women was enhanced through improved dissemination of information, including through online technology platforms.

Counties have nascent structures in place to involve and engage youth in county planning and development processes. To enhance youth involvement and empowerment, JDP worked with the Kenya School of Government (KSG) to establish and equip the Isiolo Youth Innovation and Empowerment Centre and the establishment of a youth innovation centre in Tana River County was initiated inspired by the success in Isiolo. The Isiolo Youth Empowerment and Innovation Centre empowered 1,895 young people (890 female, 1,005 male) on leadership, talent development, business including agribusiness development, career development, computer literacy, drug and substance abuse. While formal employment is not a direct nor measured and accountable target of this output, this exposure has improved employability of young people as evidenced by 9 youth (3 female, 6 male) securing formal employment with the County Government of Isiolo, 7 youth (3 female, 4 male) working in the creative sector, 35 youth (20 female, 15 male) pursuing income generating activities (IGAs) in business, videography, agriculture and saloon businesses. The low placement can be attributed to limited employment opportunities and lack of capital to venture into IGAs. Governance roundtables for 34 youth (15 females, 19 males) were supported in Tana River to engage the top county leadership, including the Governor, on youth priorities.

Busia, Marsabit, Tana River and Kajiado counties increased civic understanding of county budgetary processes to support social accountability and women's ability to participate and influence planning and budgeting processes through the dissemination of simplified citizen budgets. Four (4) CSOs in Busia County engaged relevant county duty-bearers on accountability for stalled projects and poor services. This enhanced the responsiveness of the county government to citizens demand for improved services.

Lessons learnt

¹⁸ Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Lamu counties

¹⁹ Mandera, Isiolo, Kilifi, Marsabit, Turkana counties.

During the period under review, the project gleaned the following lessons: (i) the impact and reach of JDP can be extended from the 14 JDP counties to the rest of the 33 counties with technical assistance and peer learning; (ii) employing county-specific interventions and exploiting the comparative advantages of Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) improved effectiveness of interventions; (iii) there is need to anticipate and plan for pandemics and disasters; (iv) virtual platforms for meetings and document sharing have come in handy but have not completely replaced physical meetings. The programme should make provision for such engagements in a manner that upholds the safety of participants.

Financial Performance

During the period under review, the JPD implemented an annual work plan (AWP) with a budget of US\$ 4,098,946. The total programme expenditure in 2021 was US\$ 3,357,289, this represented 81.9% of the total budget for the year. Government counterpart funding was US\$ 767,537 which represented 23% of the total programme expenditure for the year.

II. Programme Context

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. In doing so, deliberate action is taken to ensure no one is left behind and to endeavour to reach the furthest behind first. Since the advent of devolution, county governments have made deliberate attempts to build their technical and administrative capacity to manage the devolved functions and to ensure that they provide equitable services to their residents. However, glaring capacity gaps have persisted especially in polices and legal framework; public finance management systems; planning, monitoring, and evaluation (M&E) systems; civic engagement and public participation processes. The Consolidating Gains and Deepening Devolution in Kenya Project (hereafter the JPD) was incepted to support the most left behind counties in arid and semi-arid areas to build these capacities.

The year under review (2021) was especially exciting for county governments in general and the programme in particular for several reasons:

- (i) Counties had initiated measures to work amidst the ravaging effects of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19). This included implementation of County Social Economic Reengineering Recovery Strategies;
- (ii) After almost 1 year of disruptions due to COVID-19 travel and meeting restrictions, many counties experience significant reductions in revenue generation;
- (iii) County residents were yearning to access basic services from county and national government offices, after having been barred for a good part of 2020;
- (iv) There was a raging drought throughout the country and in most of the programme's target counties in particular, with crop seasons failing and domestic animals dying. County governments were forced to spend significant time and resources on mitigating the effects of the drought, diverting attention from development and service delivery programmes planned at the beginning of the year.

This report details the achievements, challenges and lessons learnt in the implementation of JDP activities over the period 1 January – 31 December 2021.

III. Programme Results and Achievements²⁰

3.1. Progress on Devolution Programme Outcomes

Outcome	Target	Baseline (2018)	Achievement	Status/Comments
By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced, and accountable	80% of county government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by County Government sector	75%	78%	Target partially achieved. Counties experiencing slow recovery from the effects of COVID-19. Priority given to drought response initiatives, making other sectors to lag behind.
	45% of total county government budget allocated to social sectors with priorities of children and women	41%	45.6%	Target fully achieved. Project targets to realize a 48% allocation to social sector by June 2023

The UN Joint Devolution Programme contributes to UNDAF Outcome 2: By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable. Under this outcome, JDP sought to strengthen the capacity of county governments to utilize resources allocated to them in providing coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitable and accountable services to their citizenry.

County governments have over the years experienced low budget absorption, undermining their development efforts and public service delivery. At inception of the Joint Devolution Programme, county governments were absorbing 75% of their allocated budgets. JDP sought to remedy this by improving county budget absorption to 85% by 2022. Budget absorption in target counties improved to 78% in FY 2020/21 from 75% in FY 2018/19. Budgetary allocation to social sectors with women and children priorities increased to 45.6% in FY 2021/22²¹ from 43.5% in FY 2020/21, 42.0% in FY 19/20, 41% in FY 2018/19 and the national average of 33% in 2017/18. This was 0.6% above the FY 2021/22 target of 45%.

²⁰ Targets and achievements are cumulative since inception to the reporting year (2021)

²¹ Office of the Controller of Budget

3.2. Progress on Joint Devolution Programme Outputs

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)	7 new intergovernmental issues addressed.	Target achieved. Frameworks for sustained resolution of these issues has been established.

County governments have made commendable progress in developing policies and enacting legislations to manage devolved functions. Significant gaps still exist, especially in social sectors affecting, women, youth and children. In response to addressing the policy and legislation gaps at county level, JDP supported development of polices and legislation. Such structures included Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC), Sectoral Working Groups (SWGs) or Committees, Intergovernmental Framework on Gender, County Assemblies Forum (CAF) and Council of Governors (CoG). During the reporting period, the following 7 intergovernmental issues were supported:

- i) **Gender and Development:** The project worked with the State Department for Gender Affairs to finalize the National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGD). The policy was used to develop County Assemblies Gender Policies in Tana River, Busia and Kilifi counties, improving gender responsive fiscal analysis and budget oversight. Further, Busia County Assembly reviewed its Standing Orders to include the Women Caucus as one of the Standing Committees of the County Assembly. The women caucus is expected to influence gender responsive legislation, budgeting and oversight.
- ii) **Governance of Transboundary Water Resources:** County governments have had numerous conflicts arising from utilization of shared natural resources, especially water. JDP enhanced inter-county relations in management of water as a shared resource through the establishment of the Multi-Stakeholder Water Sector Consultative Forum and review of the Water Act 2016 to align with the devolved system of government. Once finalized, this will significantly reduce water-related conflicts between counties.
- iii) **Civic Education and Public Participation:** Although public participation is embedded in the Constitution, it remains weak in the counties. To address this challenge, JDP supported Wajir and Marsabit counties to establish civic education and public participation bills which are awaiting enactment by the respective county assemblies. Further, the drafting and stakeholder consultation

processes on these bills enhanced capacities of the county assemblies on citizen-focussed legislation development process.

- iv) **Child Protection:** JDP created legislative frameworks for nurturing care and guaranteeing children’s health through adequate nutrition, safety, security and early learning. Some of the child protection legislative frameworks developed included Kajiado and Turkana counties childcare services bills; West Pokot and Isiolo counties²² child protection policies; Isiolo County action-plan for children; Busia County nutrition and disaster management policies; Narok and Kajiado childcare and harmful practices bills; and Kilifi county nutrition and community health bill. Implementation of Child Protection (CP) services in 7 counties²³ was enhanced using the National Guidelines for Child Protection Case Management and Referral and Operational Guidelines for Child Protection in Emergencies. CP Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were revitalized in 9 counties²⁴ to support identification, prevention and response to CP issues.
- v) **Strengthening Inter-County Learning:** Counties are at different stages in various aspects of devolution and benefit from learning from each other in sectors where they are successful. In view of this, county peer learning and information exchange is one of the means of sharing best practices. JDP enhanced peer learning between counties by supporting the CoG to undertake a learning mission to Makueni County. This generated valuable learnings on Performance Management Systems (PMS) and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were disseminated to JDP counties.
- vi) **Coordination of Development Partners Support to Devolution:** JDP enhanced harmony and reduced duplication of development partner initiatives seeking to strengthen devolution through the revitalization of the Devolution Sector Working Group under the Ministry of Devolution (MoD).
- vii) **Gender Based Violence:** JDP equipped 180 (105 male, 75 female) GBV Champions in Kajiado and Kilifi counties to undertake advocacy against GBV and sexual harassment. The champions have continued to facilitate GBV sessions at county level.

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)	13 counties	Target achieved. Counties still require sectoral policies and legislations to enhanced delivery of public services.

Policies and legislations frameworks guide counties in the discharge of their duties and delivery of equitable services to their residents. There are still gaps in this area hence JDP has supported counties in

²² Development of county level policy and legal framework for child protection was developed through a contract co-funded through JDP and UNICEF/World Food Programme Kenya Social and Child Protection Systems Strengthening programme

²³ Turkana, West Pokot, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Tana River and Kilifi counties

²⁴ Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Kajiado, West Pokot, Isiolo, Mandera and Marsabit counties

the formulation of different policies and legislation. The following policies and legislations were developed or reviewed:

- i) **Regional Economic Blocs (REBs):** Eight (8) counties²⁵ enacted their FCDC Acts, paving the way for proper constitution of the Frontier Counties Development Council (FCDC) REB. The FCDC REB is now actively engaging the member counties to accelerate their socio-economic development, exploit their economies of scale to attract investment and trade, and forge a common front for addressing the social challenges that they face. The Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) and Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP) blueprints were aligned to the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy. Based on the review, seven priority sectors were identified for revitalizing the economies of the counties: Agriculture, Tourism, Education, Health, ICT, Financial Services, and Infrastructure. The reviewed blueprints also re-programmed resources to enhance collaboration between the private sector and county governments in mitigating and responding to pandemics and natural disasters.
- ii) **Disaster Risk Management (DRM):** Disaster Management is one of the devolved functions and therefore the JDP worked with Kenya Law Reform Commission, the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) to support 13 counties to improve DRM and their response to the ongoing drought by enacting DRM policies and allocating budgets for DRM activities. Further, all the 14 JDP counties developed and implemented disaster risk profiles. Kilifi County finalized its County Disaster Contingency Plan and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy. Capacity of Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) and County Executive Committees (CECs) from Garissa, Kilifi, Marsabit and Tana River counties was developed on risk-informed planning and budgeting for DRM. As a result, the county leaders integrated gender in their DRM policies. Wajir County reviewed its contingency and response plan in DRR through a forum comprising of 70 officials (42 women and 28 men, 5 of whom were PWDs). The reviewed contingency and response plan enhanced gender-transformative disaster prevention and response.
- iii) **National Devolution Policy:** The National Policy on Devolved System of Government was reviewed to respond to the experiences of the first 10 years of implementation of the devolved system of government in Kenya. The policy aims to improve public service delivery by strengthening institutional capacity, human and financial resources as well as inter- and intragovernmental relations.
- iv) **Intergovernmental Relations and Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Regulations:** Counties are primarily addressing their disputes through the court systems. However, through a resolution of the National and County Government Coordinating Summit, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms were adopted by county governments. JDP supported formulation of ADR regulations. These regulations will guide the resolution of disputes arising between county governments without having them waste valuable time and resources in tedious court processes.
- v) **Devolved Environment Functions:** Capacity of JDP counties to manage devolved environmental functions was strengthened. JDP supported IGRTC and CoG to commence unbundling of

²⁵ Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Samburu, Lamu, Tana River, Marsabit, Isiolo counties

environmental functions. This accelerated uptake of devolved environmental functions by county governments.

- vi) **Gender:** JDP supported Kajiado County to review its Anti-FGM Policy, Garissa and Kilifi counties to review gender policies, and West Pokot County to draft its gender policy. This enhanced gender transformative planning, budgeting and implementation of county programmes and projects.
- vii) **Social Sector Policies and Legislations:** 39 policies and bills on Health, Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sectors in 12 counties to ensure sustainability in budget allocations to children, youth and women priorities over time were informed by the budget briefs developed in 2020.
- viii) Out of the recommendations of the National Youth Council (NYC) led youth engagement, Tana River County developed a youth policy aligned to the Kenya Youth Development Policy.

Output	Target	Baseline (2019)	Achievement (2021)	Status
Output 1.1.3: Improved County capacities for effective implementation of child protection services and GBV	5 child protection committees capacitated to plan and implement child protection policies and Violence Against Women and Girls	5 child protection committees (2019)	9 CP technical working groups ²⁶ revitalized	2021 target fully achieved
	1 county has capacity to assess, plan and budget for GBV and Child Protection	0 (2018)	6 counties ²⁷ capacity built	Target achieved
	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. Frameworks being rolled out in counties.
	2 counties implementing alternative care programme/ plans	1 county	2 counties, Garissa and Turkana, implementing alternative care program	Target achieved

²⁶ Garissa, Samburu, West Pokot, Isiolo,

²⁷ Kajiado, Garissa, Kilifi, West Pokot, Isiolo & Turkana counties

GBV and CP policies in counties are still weak. The JDP sought to remedy this situation by supporting CP and GBV policies and legislations. The CP Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were revitalized in 9 counties²⁸ and they supported county departments for children services to identify, prevent and respond to CP issues. Implementation and coordination of CP services in 7 counties²⁹ was enhanced using the National Guidelines for Child Protection Case Management and Referral and Operational Guidelines for Child Protection in Emergencies. JDP supported development of the CP investment cases for Turkana and Garissa Counties, which influenced inclusion of priorities of children, women and girls into county plans and budgets. West Pokot and Isiolo counties were supported to develop draft CP policies. Isiolo County also developed an Action-Plan for Children. The Turkana County Childcare Services Bill was approved by the County Executive Committee and will be submitted to the County Assembly for enactment.

CHILD PROTECTION TECHNICAL WORKING GROUPS

Appointment: By the Department of Children Services

Composition: Representatives of National Police Service, Judiciary, CSOs, Ministry of Education, County Gender and Social Services Department, National Government Administration Officers.

Functions: Identify and address emerging CP issues and child exploitation; Develop CP strategies, initiatives and development; M&E of CP; Community level advocacy and communication.

Kajiado, Garissa, Kilifi and West Pokot counties convened GBV technical working groups to review progress of GBV policies and trained 62 county duty bearers on gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

²⁸ Wajir, Garissa, Tana River, Samburu, Kajiado, West Pokot, Isiolo, Mandera and Marsabit counties

²⁹ Turkana, West Pokot, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Tana River and Kilifi 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 (2021)	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% (14 counties) develop County Fiscal Strategy Papers ³⁰ (CFSPs) aligned to CIDP and ADPs and with clear budget lines for sub/programmes that addresses the most left behind.	Target fully achieved.
	6 counties with County Economic and Budget Forums (CBEFs) active in the budget process	4 counties (2018)	14 counties CBEFs engaged in the development of CFSPs	Target achieved. Strengthening of CBEFs ongoing.
	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	Capacity building undertaken but reporting done by Kilifi County only.

Robust planning, budgeting and fiscal management are the foundations of effective devolved service delivery. County governments planning and financial management systems are supposed to be aligned to County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) but this is still not in place in most counties. To ameliorate this, JDP supported: alignment of county budgets and plans to CIDPs and the Annual Development Plans (ADPs); strengthening the role of County Budget and Economic Forums (CBEFs) in county planning and budgeting; and development of Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO)³¹ procurement plans.

ADPs of 13 counties³² and 2021/22 County Fiscal Strategy Papers (CFSP) for the 14 JDP counties were finalized based on the evidence on the needs of children, youth and women. The review of CFSPs for Mandera, West Pokot and Busia counties enhanced the capacity of MCAs on county budgeting, alignment of county priorities to national development plans, and more effective county assembly oversight of the budget process. These counties assemblies developed plans for engagement with county executive departments to continuously monitor budget implementation for improved service

³⁰ CFSP provides a forecast for the economy and a basis for expectations about revenues and expenditures in the coming year. It sets the final budget sector ceilings for the next three financial years upon approval by the county assembly.

³¹ AGPO is an affirmative action aimed at empowering youth, women and persons with disability-owned enterprises by giving them more opportunities to do business with Government. This is made possible through implementation of the Presidential Directive that 30% of all government procurement opportunities be set aside for these enterprises.

³² Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot counties

delivery. As a result, budget allocation to social sectors was increased from 43.5% in FY2020/21³³ to 45.6% in FY 2021/22 budgets³⁴ in JDP counties against the national average of 42.6%.

County PFM systems are still weak as exhibited in subsequent audit findings. JDP worked with the Office of the Auditor General to track county audit performance, identify county PFM issues and build the PFM capacity of counties on 7 aspects, namely: Reporting, Expenditure Management, Assets management, Revenue, Procurement, Governance and Internal Control Systems and Human Resources

THEMATIC AREA		ISSUES RAISED	CURRENT STATUS
1.	Reporting	Late submission Financial Statements, Non-Submission supporting schedules, Variances, Reconciliation statements.	More complete payment documents; 100% of JDP counties now observe reporting deadlines; variances and reconciliations simplified owing to complete documentation
2.	Expenditure management	Pending bills, Budget issues.	66% of 2019/20 pending bills cleared by 31 December 2020
3.	Assets management	Maintenance and updating of assets register.	All counties maintain asset registers. Estimated 78% of JDP counties have up to date registers.
4.	Revenue	Accounting for revenue disbursed.	Accounting for revenue done in time
5.	Procurement	Breach of Procurement process and laws.	Significantly reduced
6.	Governance and internal audit	Audit committee, Risk management, IT control systems.	100% of JDP counties have audit committees, maintain risk registers and use IT-based finance ERPs, IFMIS most widespread.
7.	Human resource	Recruitment, development and implementation of HR policies and manuals, Establishment list.	Recruitment follows laid down procedures. HR policies and manuals followed.

JDP provided technical and financial support to the OAG to develop a tool for tracking audit performance and identifying priority capacity building interventions. As a result, 80% of the 14 JDP counties³⁵ improved their audit performance against these 7 themes.

County governments allocated insufficient budgets to health, nutrition, education, and WASH sectors owing to poor alignment between county budgets and the CIDPs. The JDP remedied this by supporting the 14 counties to align their 2021/22 CFSPs to CIDPs; include priorities of children and women in their CFSPs; align the CFSPs to County Post COVID-19 Socioeconomic Reengineering Recovery Strategies; and train Directors of Budget and County Planning Officers from the counties on implementation of County Budget Briefs and CIDP mid-term evaluations. As a result, 10 counties³⁶ enhanced inclusion of children, youth and women in their budgets and programmes; strengthened planning, budgeting, programme implementation and effective budget oversight with a gender lens during emergencies. The

³³ JDP 2020 Annual Report

³⁴ Office of the Controller of Budget

³⁵ Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir, West Pokot

³⁶ Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Samburu, Busia, Narok, Kajiado, Tana River, Isiolo and Turkana counties

County Assemblies Gender Responsive Oversight Checklist for Emergencies, Gender Responsive CBEF Training Tool and Gender Responsive County Revenue Assessment Tool were used to train 200 officials on social planning and budgeting. County Assemblies Gender Champions were equipped to support county legislators in carrying out their budget oversight roles through a gender lens. Advocacy and lobby efforts through the support of the gender champions resulted in increased allocation of resources to gender interventions in the 2020/2021 budgets.

JDP counties allocation to Youth, Gender and Social Programmes³⁷

County	2019-20 (Kshs)	2020-21 (Kshs)	Percentage Change
Busia	130,770,000	184,420,000	41.0
Garissa	138,200,000	152,700,000	10.5
Isiolo	133,990,000	172,940,000	29.1
Kajiado	173,970,000	147,860,000	(15.0)
Kilifi	378,210,000	274,000,000	(27.6)
Lamu	149,820,000	164,802,000	10.0
Mandera	143,210,000	205,140,000	43.2
Marsabit	149,890,000	102,350,000	(31.7)
Narok	104,666,100	164,802,000	57.5
Samburu	202,090,000	174,980,000	(13.4)
Tana River	174,480,000	174,890,000	0.2
Turkana	214,760,000	350,420,000	63.2
Wajir	128,930,000	141,823,000	10
West Pokot	122,780,000	132,930,000	8.3
Total	2,345,766,100	2,544,057,000	8.5

Under the leadership of the National Treasury, a new Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA) was completed. The new SCOA will facilitate reporting to sub-programme level with specific focus on children, gender and climate change. The SCOA will provide clear linkage between disbursed resources and development outcomes. SCOA, being the main framework for effective budget cycle management, will enable county-level disaggregated reporting of revenue allocation and expenditure for greater transparency and monitoring of social spending.

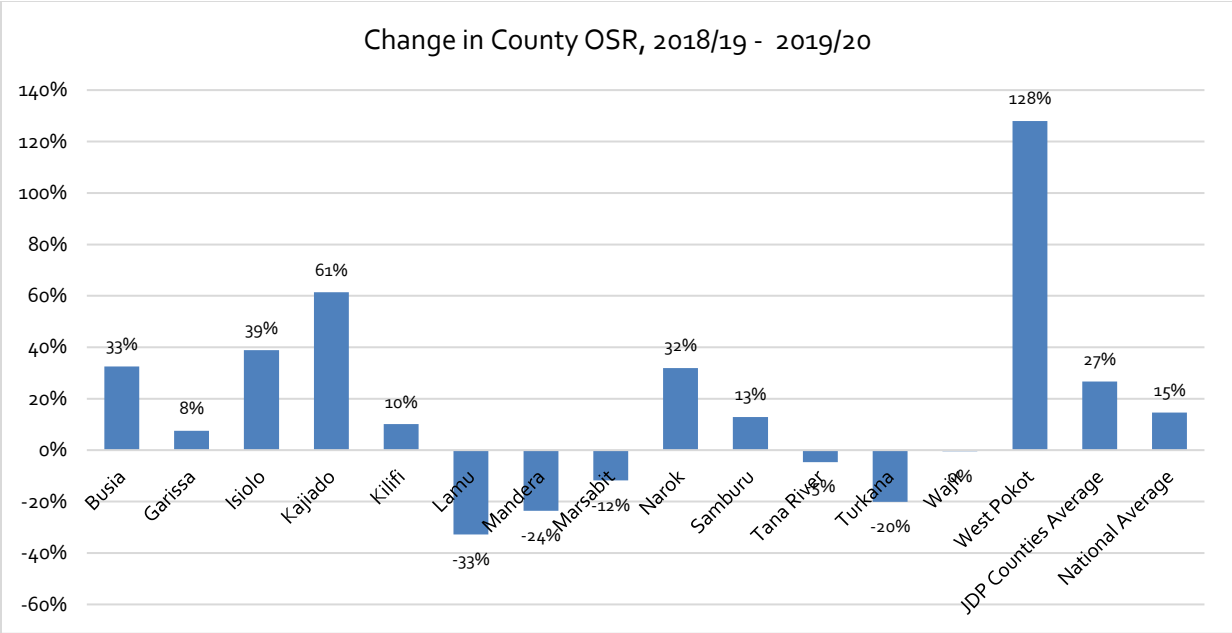
The programme supported an AGPO onsite monitoring mission to Kilifi County to assess progress following 2018/2019 training of supply chain officers. As a sequel to this mission, AGPO procurement plans were completed. These procurement plans will ensure that youth and women enterprises get an equitable share of all government procurements, eventually building the capacity of women and youth to trade with county governments.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.2.2: County capacities improved for revenue	Gap between potential and actual Own Source Revenue (OSR) through	47% (2017/18)	35% in OSR shortfall	Ongoing. Counties being supported to

³⁷ Source: County Budget Implementation Review Report, 2021

projection, generation, collection, and reporting	realistic projection for all streams reduced from 47% to 40%.			undertake more accurate revenue projection.
	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 finalized	Ongoing SCOA awaiting cabinet approval for official roll-out.
	1 county OSR increased between fiscal years	0 (2018)	8 counties ³⁸ increased their OSR.	Ongoing. OSR action plans developed for assessed counties.

The Kenyan system of devolved government is premised on the principle that county governments shall have reliable sources of revenue to enable them to govern and deliver services effectively.³⁹ To reduce overdependence on national transfers and have sustainable resource base⁴⁰, county governments need to generate Own Source Revenue (OSR) to complement their equitable share. OSR generation by counties is still low nationally, with OSR constituting 15% of total county resources.



³⁸ Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Narok, Samburu, West Pokot counties

³⁹ Article 175, Constitution of Kenya 2010

⁴⁰ Public Finance Management Act 2012

To improve county capacities for OSR projection, generation, collection, and reporting, JDP provided financial support to CRA to support counties to reduce the gap between projected and actual revenues from 47% in FY 2017/18 to 40% in FY 2022/23; harmonize county revenue collection and reporting systems to the new Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA). This simplified revenue reporting and enhanced the capacity of counties to increase OSR. JDP worked with CRA to strengthen gender responsive OSR administration in Lamu, Garissa, Isiolo, Turkana, Busia and Kilifi.

JDP counties increased their OSR by 27% compared to the national average of 15% between 2018/19 and 2019/20 fiscal years. Eight (8) counties⁴¹ recorded an increase in OSR while 6 counties⁴² recorded a decrease in OSR between 2018/19 and 2019/20 fiscal years. West Pokot County recorded the highest increase in OSR at 128%⁴³. This significant change is attributed to JDP interventions which included mapping of existing revenue streams and collection mechanisms, and identification, automation, and generation of revenue from new county revenue streams. A Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment (TADA) was undertaken for Busia, Isiolo, Lamu, Kilifi, Kajiado and Garissa counties in collaboration with CRA, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and the International Monetary Fund. The assessments established strengths and weaknesses in revenue administration, which guided county interventions towards enhancing OSR collection and accountability.

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 management systems (PMS) in line with CIDPs/ADPs	(a) 6 (2018) (b) 6 (2018)	(a) 13 counties adopt PMS but at various stages of implementation (b) 6 counties sign performance contracts	Target achieved. PMS cycle implemented annually.

The County Governments Act 2012 requires county executives to establish a Performance Management System (PMS) to evaluate performance of the county public service and the implementation of the county policies.⁴⁴ County governments adopted PMS that was developed from the previous UNDP devolution programme following the resolution of the 2015 Annual Devolution Conference and Council of Governors Resolution of August 2018. All JDP counties have adopted PMS but are at different stages in implementation leading to uneven documentation and reporting of results. JDP provided technical

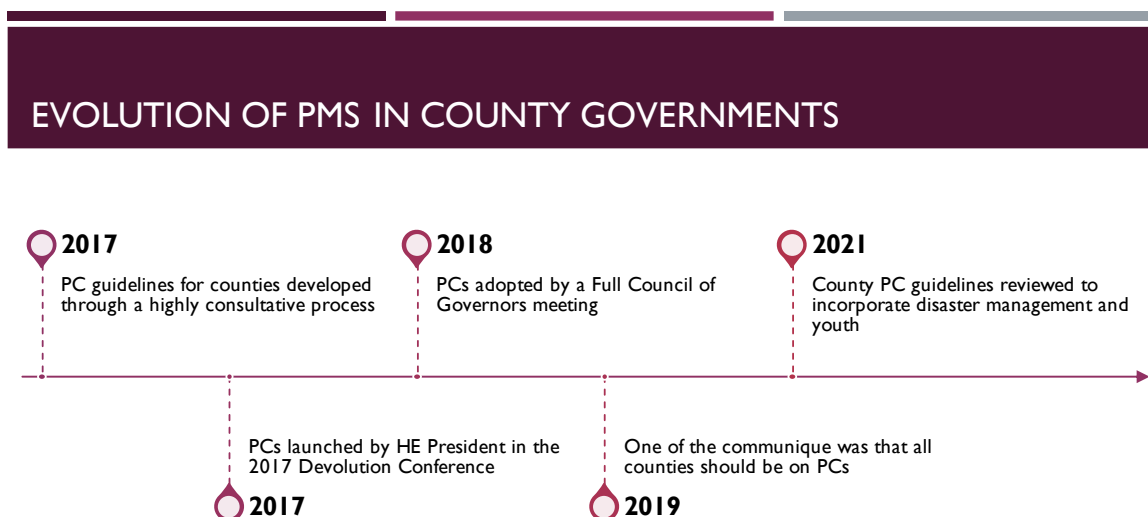
⁴¹ Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Narok, Samburu, West Pokot counties

⁴² Lamu, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir counties

⁴³ County Governments Consolidated Financial Statements for the Year ended June 30, 2020

⁴⁴ Section 47, County Governments Act 2012

support for the establishment and operationalization of PMS in focus counties in line with their CIDPs. Key components of PMS implemented included Performance Contracts (PCs), Citizen Service Delivery Charters, Results-Based Management, Rapid Results Initiatives and Staff Performance Appraisal System (SPAS)⁴⁵.



JDP, in collaboration with the CoG, provided in-county support to the implementation of PCs. As a result, 100% of the JPD supported counties sensitized their leadership on PCs (compared to 86% in 2020 and 57% in 2019), 71% negotiated and vetted their PCs (compared to 57% in 2020 and 36% in 2019), while 50% signed their PCs (compared to 21% in 2020 and 14% in 2019). The programme also provided financial and technical support towards finalization of the National Performance Management Policy and National PC Guidelines.

PC Activity	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Leadership Sensitized on PCs	57%	86%	100%
Performance targets negotiated and vetted	36%	57%	71%
Signed PCs	14%	21%	50%
Mid-Year Performance Evaluation	0%	14%	Due in 2022
End Year Performance Evaluation	0%	14%	Not due
Results Reporting	0%	7%	Not due

Implementation of SDGs at the county level is low, with few counties localizing SDG indicators. JDP, in collaboration with the CoG and State Department for Planning, supported development of SDGs Accelerated Action Plans and an institutional coordination framework was used to localize SDGs in West

⁴⁵ CoG (2017): County Performance Management Framework

Pokot and Narok counties. In-county support for County Voluntary Local Reporting (VLR) was provided to West Pokot County. VLRs facilitate sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Guidelines for SDGs Awards were developed. The Awards will increase the rate of SDGs adoption by recognizing outstanding stakeholders' efforts in the implementation of SDGs. The Awards will provide a platform for peer learning between counties on implementation of SDGs; mobilizing stakeholder support to accelerate implementation of SDGs; and promote localization of SDGs by county governments.

CoG reviewed, documented and validated its staff establishment to ensure relevance and alignment to its mandate. The revised human resource compliment once fully staffed will strengthen CoG's internal processes, systems, and capacity to support its committees, which require a strong internal system to function effectively and efficiently. As a result, CoG has effectively coordinated performance management, localization of SDGs and county VLR.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
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)	11 counties have implemented CIMES, but County Annual Progress Report (CAPR) is still weak	Target achieved. Ongoing strengthening of CAPRs.

Counties have not built adequate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacities for evidence-based planning, budgeting and programme/project implementation. Although counties undertake some form of M&E, their M&E systems (M&E Policy and Legislation; CIMES structures; County Annual Progress Reporting; and M&E financing) were largely weak.⁴⁶ JDP worked with MED to implement interventions identified by the diagnostics. This resulted in strengthening of county M&E in target counties:

Status of County M&E Capacity

Parameter	Status at Diagnostic	Status as of 31 December 2021
M&E Policy and legislation	57% have draft policies	21% have approved policies 21% developed M&E bills 79% have draft policies
CIMES Structures	64% have M&E units No COMECs established	79% established M&E units 36% established COMECs 14% have SCOMECS
County Annual Progress Reporting	50% undertake CAPR	79% undertake CAPR
Financing County M&E	No dedicated M&E budget lines	57% have dedicated M&E budget lines

⁴⁶ Findings of two M&E Diagnostic Assessments undertaken 2020 and 2021 with leadership of M&E Directorate (MED)

- **M&E Policies:** Turkana, Busia and Tana River counties have approved M&E policies and developed M&E Bills which are awaiting approval by the County Executive Committees (CECs) before submission to respective county assemblies. The other 11 counties⁴⁷ have developed draft policies which are undergoing review by their CECs.
- **CIMES Structures:** 12 counties⁴⁸ established M&E units. 5 counties⁴⁹ have established county M&E committees (COMECs). Tana River and Kajiado counties have established sub-county M&E committees. Narok County has a Governor's Delivery Unit which tracks and reports on county flagship projects.
- **County Annual Progress Reporting:** All JDP counties undertake County Annual Progress Reporting (CAPR). Tana River County has fully embraced eCIMES and is using it to generate comprehensive CAPRs. Turkana, Tana River and Isiolo use Kobo Collect⁵⁰ to collect, analyse and data from the wards. These standalone systems require integration with eCIMES.
- **M&E Financing:** 8 counties⁵¹ have dedicated budget lines for M&E. The budgets are however inadequate, hindering timely and effective implementation of M&E plans and activities.

The JDP, in collaboration with the State Department for Planning, MED and the Evaluation Society of Kenya hosted the 9th M&E Week, 2021. More than 699 participants from National and County Governments; Civil Society Organizations; Private Sector; Development Partners; Academia and Professional Bodies in Kenya and beyond, participated in the virtual conference to deliberate on perspectives, practices, and evidence of M&E within the context of COVID-19 pandemic. Through the conference, the stakeholders made the following recommendations:

- The approval of the National M&E Policy by the Cabinet provides an opportunity for UN agencies to work together on targeted strengthening of county M&E systems.
- Open/big data is an imperative for development tracking and reporting and needs to be leveraged by national and county governments for evidence-based formulation, implementation and service delivery.
- There is need to strengthen integrated knowledge management, community participation, accelerated evidence and development of M&E norms and standards.
- The existing M&E systems should be strengthened to make them more responsive to disasters and pandemics e.g., COVID-19.
- There is need to enhance County M&E Capacity by deepening CIMES and eCIMES. There is also need for technical capacity building and county peer-to-peer learning to deepen M&E practice.
- Engagement of M&E stakeholders is still weak. This calls for mapping of the stakeholders, expanding the network of partners to include international organizations and including experiences of all demographics, especially youth, children, women, People living with Disabilities (PWDs) and other Special Interest Groups (SIGs).

⁴⁷ Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Lamu, Isiolo, Garissa, West Pokot, Kajiado, Samburu, Narok and Kilifi counties

⁴⁸ Busia, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kilifi, Lamu, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Tana River, Turkana, West Pokot counties

⁴⁹ Turkana, Tana River, Marsabit, Isiolo and Kajiado counties.

⁵⁰ Open-source software for data capture, data sharing and transfer.

⁵¹ Wajir, Turkana, Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Lamu, Kajiado counties

Delayed capture and synthesis of budget information from counties has undermined the efficiency of the Office of the Controller of Budget (OCoB) in budget tracking and reporting. The situation is more dire for social sectors relevant to children, women and youth. JDP supported automation of the Controller of Budget Information Management System (CoBMIS) to improve tracking of 2021/2022 budget and expenditure by sub-programme relevant to children, youth and women. Improved tracking resulted in more efficient release of resources to spending units as well as reporting on resources utilization, with disaggregated expenditure reporting. To assess the impact of devolution on women and girls in social sectors within select counties to inform county plans and budgets, the programme supported continued advocacy and technical support for inclusive planning and budgeting through on-the-job support to implementation of County Budget Briefs, which were developed in 2020 via the support of JDP.

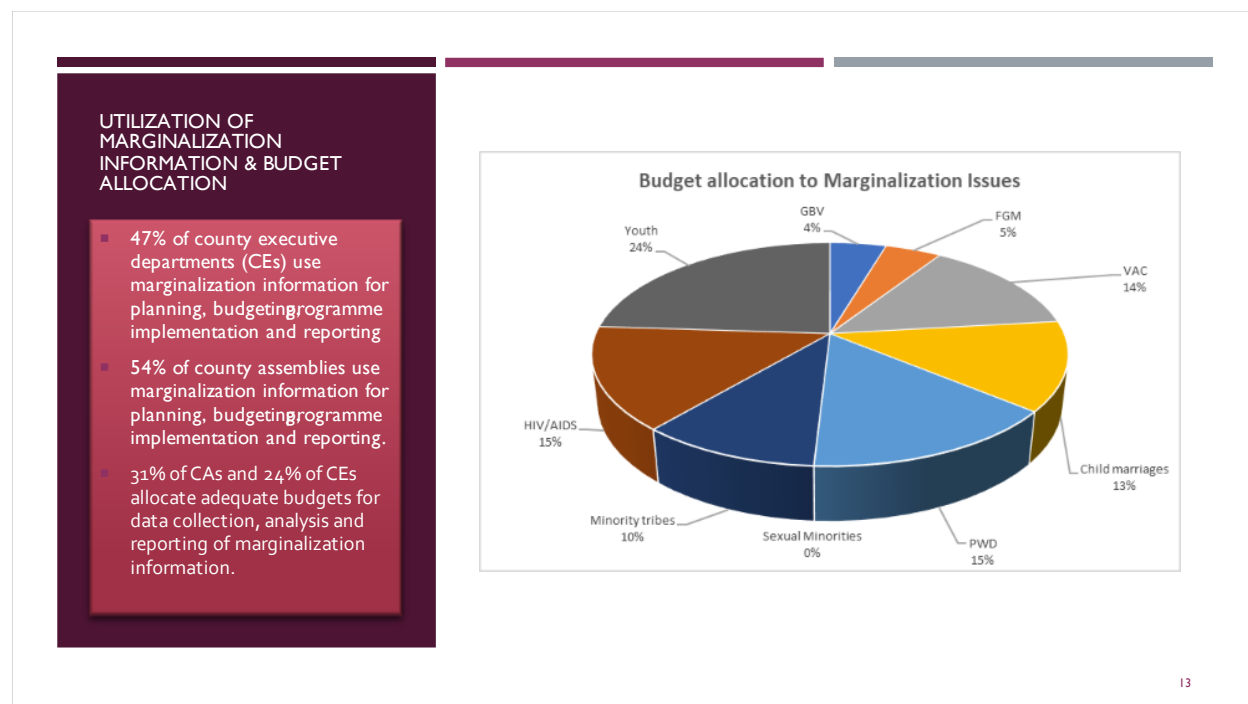
Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
Output 1.3.3: National and County systems improved for the generation of disaggregated data (GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including PWDs at county level, including a joint baseline study) for evidence-based decision making at both levels of government	3 county data sheets produced to collect disaggregated data on target sectors/groups.	0 (2018)	Inequality analysis undertaken and data sheets developed for 47 counties ⁵² Marginalization data management baseline study undertaken	Ongoing implementation of study findings.

Kenya has been conducting the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) since 1989 as part of the World Demographic and Health Survey Programme with the last one having been conducted in 2014. The 7th KDHS will be undertaken in 2022 by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in collaboration with other stakeholders. This KDHS will provide up-to-date estimates of social, demographic, and health-related indicators to inform evidence-based planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of population and health programmes at both National and County Levels. JDP provided technical inputs to the KDHS design and tools, which led to the inclusion of GBV, Women Economic Empowerment, and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) modules in the KDHS. These modules were further informed by the Women Empowerment Index 2020 and COVID-19 gender assessment questions on GBV.

⁵² Through the use of KNBS, the support was extended to all the 47 counties without occasioning additional expenditure on programme resources.

The JDP supported validation of 10 of the 12 monographs⁵³ analysing the 2020 census data. Evidence from the monographs informed planning and implementation of initiatives to promote social inclusion and employment; the 4th Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) process; development and implementation of sectoral plans; baseline information for key SDGs targets; and development of 3rd generation CIDPs.

In response to the need for up-to-date information on marginalization data management, JDP undertook a baseline study on systems, tools and guidelines for collecting disaggregated data for policy formulation, planning and budgeting on marginalization. The study established that 50% of county assemblies had systems for collection and reporting on marginalization information while 54% of county executive departments have systems for collecting and reporting marginalization.



Key aspects of marginalization tracked by CEs include Violence Against Children (VAC), child marriages, People with Disability (PWD) and FGM. The tools used for tracking marginalization included Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS); Case record sheet; Case registers; Monthly returns; Gender-based reporting form; KDHS; Child abuse reporting form, national census data. As a sequel to this baseline study, JDP will partner with CAF and CoG to upscale the baseline to all counties; disseminate the findings to CAs and CEs; and collaborate with CAs and CEs to automate, integrate and expand data sources; and enhance Utility of Marginalization Information.

Output	Target	Baseline	Achievement	Status
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⁵³ Fertility and Nuptiality, Household and Family Dynamics, Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household, Assets, ICT, Urbanization, Youth and Adolescents, Disability, Education and Training, Elderly (Ageing) and Vulnerable Population.

1.3.4. National and County governments have strengthened capacity for risk-informed development planning and budgeting.	14 counties have increased budget allocation for disaster prevention and preparedness interventions.	0 (2019)	13 counties made local budgetary allocations for DRM	Not achieved. CBEFs advocating for allocation to DRM.
	12 climate and disaster early warning products developed.	8 (2018)	14 counties developed and are implementing disaster risk profiles	Target achieved. Disaster risk profiles inform DRR/M.
	8 counties have functional and inclusive disaster and emergency coordination mechanisms.	0 (2018)	14 counties established disaster and emergency coordination mechanisms	Target achieved. Response to drought and other disasters ongoing.
	10 counties with operational CC/DRM legal frameworks.	8 (2018)	4 counties (Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale and Garissa) developed DRM Bills	Development of DRM policies and bills ongoing.

The rapid expansion of physical and service delivery infrastructure at the county level increased exposure of populations and economic assets; 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 complements county-level disaster risk mitigation efforts by developing county capacity for risk-informed planning and budgeting. Some of the interventions include: support for generation of critical evidence, data and statistics for GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including PWDs at the county level; county capacity for risk assessment, hazard mapping; county contingency planning and risk-informed ADPs aligned to national emergency and resilience policies and strategic plans; and building capacity of county governments, national government and key stakeholders in disaster management to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters and emergencies.

Eleven (11) counties⁵⁴ improved risk-informed programming through evidence-based risk analysis and developed flood and drought contingency plans based on child-focused county risk profiles developed with the support of the JDP. A Gender and DRR Guidance Note was developed. Based on the guidance note, Wajir County identified gender disparities, gender gaps and social exclusions within the county and built the capacity of the County Assembly and community members on strengthening DRR contingency plans and policies to address perpetual gender needs brought to the fore by various disasters.

Mandera County trained women and youth leaders from Saku, Laisamis, North Horr, and Moyale sub-counties on Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE); global, regional, sub regional and

⁵⁴ Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Kilifi and Lamu counties

national frameworks on the role of women in peace and security and disaster risk governance processes; conflict prevention, peacebuilding, and DRR. As a result, gender issues were mainstreamed in DRR policies, plans and programming. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was supported to enhance drought preparedness and work with the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC) to support county-level disaster preparedness. FCDC Secretariat was supported in multi-stakeholder engagement for flood response.

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 assemblies engage citizens in county budgeting processes Wajir and Marsabit public participation bills developed	Target achieved. Strengthening county civic engagement and public participation ongoing.

Public participation is an integral pillar of devolved governance. It is one of the national values and principles of governance enshrined in Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. It is the avenue through which citizens exercise their power of self-governance as espoused in Articles 174 and 175 of the Constitution. The County Government Act, 2012 requires all counties to establish appropriate structures for public participation, including by ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance; and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of their functions and powers. Effective participation by members of the public in county governance processes strengthens democracy and governance; increases accountability of county officials; improves process quality and results in better decisions; helps manage social conflicts and enhances process legitimacy. The JDP sought to support county governments to establish and operationalize public participation mechanisms.

All the 14 JDP counties undertook some form of public participation in 2021. Five (5) counties⁵⁵ have standalone budget lines for public participation while 5 counties⁵⁶ have enacted public participation legislations. The lack of dedicated vote heads for public participation occasioned a shortage in budgets because of competing demands. Lack of proper public participation, citizens are not well coordinated to provide meaningful feedback during public participation exercises. To enhance public participation and the participation of women in county assembly affairs, the programme supported county assemblies to adhere to access-to-information protocols, including deployment of technology to aid public participation.

⁵⁵ Busia, Mandera, Marsabit, Samburu and Turkana counties.

⁵⁶ Mandera, Isiolo, Kilifi, Marsabit, Turkana counties.

Wajir and Marsabit counties developed draft public participation bills. The bills were submitted to the respective CECs for approval. The bills, once enacted by the respective CAs, will provide a framework for the counties to engage members of the public in planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting. The bills seek to establish avenues for; balanced and objective information sharing between the county and its public; public feedback on analysis, alternatives and or decisions; working with the public to ensure concerns and aspirations are understood and considered; discussions and agreements between public parties to identify a common ground for action and solution; and creating governance structures to delegate decision-making and work directly with the public.

The programme supported the Isiolo Youth Empowerment and Innovation Centre (IYEIC). IYEIC is a joint initiative of County Government of Isiolo, the Kenya School of Government (KSG) supported by the JDP. The centre provides a safe haven for young people in Isiolo County to develop their skills, networks and share issues affecting youth. Some of the issues affecting youth that IYEIC has addressed include youth unemployment, low technical capacity of youth, drug and substance abuse, and violent extremism. The centre provided a space for engagement of youth from the County and reported the following results:

- *Empowered youths to participate in leadership:* 940 Young people empowered through the coffee talks to participate in leadership programmes and activities.
- *Job opportunities:* 4 youth secured formal employment and 20 youth pursuing opportunities in business, videography, agriculture and saloon businesses.
- *Reduced rates of drug abuse:* A youth-friendly peer-counselling unit also provides a space for youths to face their fears and find a way to cope with drug and substance addiction.
- *Computer literacy among the youths:* 100 youth equipped with basic computer skills, improving their skills in use and application of technology. A further 25 youth are currently enrolled in various computer classes.
- *Talent support:* 150 youths equipped with different talents - dancing, football, Martial Arts and acting have been allocated coaches and trainers who support in harnessing their talents.
- *Disciplined and empowered youths:* 940 youths empowered to have a focused life through guidance on the pursuit of visions and how to avoid distraction from peer pressure.
- *Agribusiness ventures:* 164 youths equipped in agricultural-influenced businesses and income-generating activities, including aquaculture, beekeeping, hydroponic farming, and horticulture. This has led to the growth of self-employed groups who practice fish and beekeeping as a source of income.

The Isiolo Youth Empowerment and Innovation Centre has improved employability of young people as evidenced by 9 youth (3 female, 6 male) securing formal employment with the County Government; 7 youth (3 female, 4 male) engaging in creative sector and photography; and 35 youth (20 female, 15 male) engaging in IGAs including poultry farming, dairy value addition and general trade. The low employment rates were attributed to limited formal employment opportunities and lack of capital to venture into informal IGAs. While formal employment is not a direct nor measured and accountable target of this

output, this initiative is providing skills that will improve employability and also help prevent movement of youth towards criminal and extremism activities.

The programme supported the ongoing establishment of Tana River Youth Empowerment and Innovation Centre through purchase and handover of equipment for the centre. The programme worked with the National Youth Council (NYC) to organize a Youth Roundtable with the leadership of Tana River County. 34 youth (15 females, 19 males) engaged the top county leadership, including the Governor, to identify priorities. Busia, Kajiado and Tana River counties developed social accountability tool to strengthened inclusive planning, public participation, and social accountability.

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	Ongoing support to counties to avail key budget documents to members of the public.

The programme supported International Budget Partnership to finalize the 2020 County Budget Transparency Survey. During the quarter, the programme supported IBP to develop the report of the survey, which will be released in the next quarter. The survey findings will inform initiatives towards enhancing budget transparency by county governments to increase public engagement in county planning, budgeting, and programme implementation. West Pokot, Samburu, Turkana, Tana River, Marsabit and Kajiado counties scored above the national average (33%) for budget transparency. Narok and Wajir counties did not publish any documents on online public spaces for scrutiny by members of the public.

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 ⁵⁷ and 4 CBOs ⁵⁸) supported to influence county planning, budgeting, and response to COVID-19 pandemic.	Achieved. Work still needs to be done on civic engagement, shadow reporting and

⁵⁷ 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.

⁵⁸ All the CBOs were from Busia County: Bidii Self Help Group, Namulekhwa Self Help Group, Shining Stars Women Group, and Kapina B Women Group

				social accountability.
	100 women and youth entrepreneurs in target counties linked to trade finance and markets opportunities.	0 (2018)	200 SME benefited with Buyer seller forum to improve their marketing. 167 SME TOTs were trained on agribusiness. 150 women SMEs benefited 6 counties benefited from AGPO training on how to access and apply tenders.	Target achieved.
	25 women benefiting from company policies and initiatives stemming from WEPs.	0 new beneficiaries	49 companies signed Women Empowerment Programme (WEPs). While 9 companies joined Un-Stereotype Alliance. 3 women youth entrepreneurs benefited from Generation Equality fund to start small business.	Target achieved.

Busia, Marsabit, Tana River and Kajiado counties increased civic understanding of county budgetary processes to support social accountability and women’s ability to participate and influence planning and budgeting processes. This was achieved through support to Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) and Tropical Institute for Community Health (TICH) to develop and disseminate simplified budget processes civic education materials and strengthen capacity of the community on social accountability. 235 community members [88 citizens were trained in Busia, (48 female, 40 male, 3 PWDs, 21 youth); 29 in Tana River (12 female, 17 males, 10 youth) and 54 in Kajiado (30 female, 24 male, 1 PWD); 64 Marsabit (32 female, 32 male)] were trained in Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB).

Social accountability action by CBOS in Busia county

Name of the group.	Constituency.	Tool used.	Detailed description of Civic Action.
Bidii Self Help Group	Teso South Constituency	Memorandum	Bidii Self-help group in Chakol North Ward on 20th September 2021 submitted a memorandum to the chief officer concerning the stalled laboratory at Ochude dispensary which had a budgetary allocation of 2 million. In the memorandum the group decried poor health services owing to the lack of a laboratory in the facility.

Namulekhwa Self Help Group	Matayos Constituency	Inquiry Letter	Namulekhwa self-help group in Busibwabo ward submitted an inquiry letter to the office of the ward administrator on 22nd September 2021 requesting a status update on the stalled Nasira water project.
Shining Stars Women Group	Samia Constituency	Memorandum	Shining Stars women group in Angenga/Nanguba Ward submitted a memorandum to the Ward Administrator on 14th September 2021 proposing the inclusion of a well-equipped maternity at Buduta dispensary in the annual development plan 2022/2023.
Kapina B Women Group	Nambale Constituency	Inquiry Letter	Kapina B women group in Bukhaya North/Walatsi ward submitted a memorandum to the ward administrator, Bukhaya North/Walatsi on 27th September 2021 requesting information on the status of electricity connection to Kapina dispensary which has not been actualized despite having a budgetary allocation in FY 2020/2021.

The SMEs benefitted from networking, registration of AGPO which brought them closer to government tenders, mentorship and getting financial support from GoK Women Funds. The 150 women trained on AGPO were members of the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) thereby strengthening women SMEs access to finance and chances of accessing AGPO. 200 MSMEs (65 women-owned) came together through a buyer-seller forum that linked them to private financial institutions, including Equity Bank, Equity Foundation, ABSA, KCB, United SACCO, and Agricultural Finance Corporation. Training of trainers (ToT) on agribusiness was undertaken for 167 SMEs, while 150 women SMEs were equipped to access and apply tenders under AGPO. The programme supported CoG to finalise a simplified bidders' handbook for AGPO. This handbook will be disseminated for awareness creation to expand uptake of AGPO by women led MSMEs and youth enterprises. Support to both the Agriculture Gender Policy, Women Economic Strategy and Women Economic Empowerment policy improved capacity of CSOs and counties to grow gender equality and women economic empowerment.

IV. Trainings provided by the Joint Devolution Programme

Thematic Area	Baseline (2020)			Annual Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Monitoring and Evaluation	38	27	65	409	340	749
Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	-	-	-	16	25	41
Civic Engagement and Public Participation	3,505	2,711	6,216	39	166	205
Sustainable Development Goals	-	-	-	57	38	95
Performance Management Systems	21	15	36	-	-	-
Policies and Legislation	9	5	14	-	-	-
County Integrated Development Plans	14	5	19	-	-	-
Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	-
County Fiscal Strategy Paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
County Revenue, including OSR	55	27	82	27	27	54
Intergovernmental Relations	-	-	-	4	4	8
Access to Government Procurement Opportunities	32	54	86	-	-	-
County Budget and Economic Forum	-	-	-	11	30	41
Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	-	-	-	*	*	1,015 ⁵⁹
Youth Engagement	9	16	25	44	104	148
TOTAL	3,683	2,860	6,543	*	*	2,356

⁵⁹ Some of the themes on which training was undertaken include: Gender mainstreaming to strengthen for gender champions in County Assemblies on legislative function; Integrating gender dimensions in revenue administration and enforcement framework; Public participation in planning, budgeting, and social audit; Operationalization of the gender inter-governmental framework to strengthen monitoring and reporting on county gender priorities; Gender-responsive planning and budgeting, to enhance prioritization of GBV financing by the counties; Women Safety Audits, to enhance capacity of counties to use this participatory methodology to harness women's knowledge on the drivers of VAW; Gender disparities, gender gaps and social exclusions and the role of legislators in strengthening the current DRR and contingency plan in Wajir; Gender mainstreaming and implementation of policies and plans in humanitarian and disaster risk governance; Access to AGPO and how to operationalize women business including the climate smart agri-businesses; and Gender responsive procurement and access to finance.

* Indicates no breakdown by gender available

V. Knowledge Management

The Joint Programme adopted a strategic approach to knowledge management to aid continuous learning and knowledge sharing. The following knowledge products were produced during the year under review:

Output	Knowledge Product	Author	Link (location)
COVID-19 Output 4	COVID-19 Documentary	CAF	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B1g5SiArc8s
COVID-19 Output 3	UN Volunteer Health workers support Kenya's COVID-19 response	UNDP	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DH83BsOLp4o
Output 1.3.3	Gender Responsive CBEF Training Tool	CRA	https://cra.go.ke/download/gender-responsive-county-budget-economic-forum-training-tool/
Output 1.3.3	Gender responsive Revenue Assessment tool	CRA	https://cra.go.ke/download/gender-responsive-revenue-assessment-tool/
Output 1.3.3	OSR Training Guidelines	CRA	https://cra.go.ke/download/counties-own-sources-revenue-training-guidelines/
Output 1.3.3	Guidelines for CBEF formation and training	CRA	https://cra.go.ke/download/guidelines-for-formation-and-functioning-of-cbef/
Output 1.3.3	COVID-19 Gender Responsive Checklist for County Legislatures	SOCATT	http://www.socattkenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/County-Assemblies-Gender-Responsive-Oversight-Checklist-Final-21.10.20-pdf.pdf
Output 1.2.1	Model County Gender Policy	CAF	Available on request
Output 1.2.1	Documentary on Isiolo Youth Empowerment and Innovation Centre	CoG	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eowwelpBgrk
Output 1.2.2	Gender Responsive County Budget Economic Forum Training Tool	CRA	Available on request
Output 1.2.2	Gender Responsive Revenue Assessment Tool	CRA	Available on request
Output 1.3.1	Busia County VLR	CoG	Available on request
Output 1.3.1	Marsabit County VLR	CoG	Available on request
Output 1.4.1	Ugatuzi Brief, Vol 5 2020	UNDP	Available on request
Output 1.4.1	JDP Fact Sheet	UNDP	Available on request

VI. 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 December 31, 2021
1	Overlapping mandates of institutions to support devolution.	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Joint Programme's capacity development interventions at both national and county levels strengthened devolution institutions and legal frameworks. 	National/ county gov.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was monitored with CoG and MoDA. 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.
2	Weak collaborative mechanisms between key players on devolution, incl. programming duplication by UN Agencies, Development Partners, GoK entities.	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN level: To be monitored through the UN Devolution Working Group and UNCT. DP & GoK level: To be monitored through the Devolution Donor Working Group (DDWG) and Devolution Sector Working Group. Joint Programme facilitated frequent round table consultative forums among the players. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women (via Sector/DP Groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme has continued to participate in the DDWG and UNDWG to promote collaboration and prevent duplication. DSWG was revived and a programme coordinator recruited by MoDA to support. The JDP seeks to leverage other ongoing programmes through coordination with other UN programmes (e.g. Amkeni Wakenya, Transcending Peace) and the use of common partners (e.g. CSOs, GoK MDAs, counties).
3	Poor cooperation between leaders	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Programme engaged GoK stakeholders state and 	UNDP UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There remains very good support for devolution from county executives,

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of December 31, 2021
	(incl. Executive-Assembly) hampers implementation.				<p>development partners in marshalling political support to fully implement devolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 implementation⁶⁰. The UN agencies continued to leverage own existing partnerships to strengthen dialogue 	UN Women	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.
4	Inter-County, Intra-County, Cross-Border disputes (incl. natural resources and county boundaries).	Sept. 2018	political/ strategic	P=3 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Programme engaged with relevant actors to assess risk and where needed support appropriate dispute resolution mechanisms at both national and county levels. Joint programme supported establishment of FCDC regional bloc. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women (via DDWG, Conflict Groups)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There have been numerous instances of intra-county and cross-border disputes in target counties. This risk has not notably affected programming, but this requires attention from the county governments and diverts time and human resources to issues of peace and security vs. development. The programme has supported enactment of legislation to actualize the FCDC regional bloc which will be a focal point on peace and security and is already developing a peace and security bill for all its members.

⁶⁰ 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 December 31, 2021
5	Beneficiary institution capacity implementation limitations, incl. for peer learning.	Sept. 2018	operational / institutional	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed through monitoring and evaluation as per M&E frameworks and addressed at DDWG and DSWG. Capacity support for peer-learning institutions e.g., KSG, CoG/Maarifa Centre considered. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A county M&E diagnostic was undertaken. These noted M&E limitations and informed interventions to strengthen M&E capacity of counties. CRA, MED, KSG, CoG and CAF have been undertaking capacity building of county governments on OSR, audit, M&E, planning and budgeting and utilizing peer to peer learning. More engagement with CoG's Maarifa Centre is needed.
6	Joint programme scope too broad and/or creeps.	Sept. 2018	operational / institutional	P=3 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSC used objective criteria to determine limits to geographic and sectoral/sub-sectoral programme scope. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme's scope remains limited to 14 counties as selected in the project document using the objective criteria. Requests from other institutions for support are referred to work with existing established partners (e.g., CoG). The programme's expenditures only target the 14 counties; however, other counties are encouraged to learn from the JDP's results at no extra cost via peer-to-peer learning.
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"> Ongoing monitoring of national debt and potential impact on national to county financial transfers; consultation with Commission on Revenue Allocation. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This risk did not materialize during the quarter.
8	Weak transparency and accountability for	Sept. 2018	operational / institutional	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing M&E; Spot Audits; procurement via DEX as needed; strengthen county procurement and PFM capacity; upfront initial 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HACT assessments undertaken for all programme responsible partners and implementing partners and HACT spot checks are performed on select

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of December 31, 2021
	use of programme resources.				visits/training to Ips/recipients re. fiduciary risks and controls. Use of UN Agency's common HACT approach. Regular UN audit process used.		<p>partners by an outside firm (e.g., PwC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RPs and IPs trained on HACT to enhance financial reporting. • Programme holds monthly technical meeting to review progress on the use of programme resources.
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"> • Ongoing M&E; peer review via DDWG and DSWG; PSC to receive mid-term evaluation. Create off-ramps. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme remained agile and responsive to developments affecting the devolution sector. • Monthly internal programme meetings were held with the three Agencies to discuss progress towards results and evolving partner needs and context.
10	Inadequate funding for the project.	Sept. 2018	funding	P=3 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Phased approach to implementation utilized, esp. in first year. • The programme initiated negotiations with FCDO and other DPs for additional resources. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme has developed a tool for tracking and reporting government counterpart funding. • 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 • The programme has received an in-principle agreement from its donors for an extension of the programme. Finland has agreed to a no-cost 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	Sept. 2018	operational / funding	P=4 I=4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint programme to emphasize GEWE capacity, and resource allocation 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment of the level of participation of women in programme supported activities was done which

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of December 31, 2021
	issues receive less attention in policy, planning and budgeting.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender advisor to support all programme to support full integration of GEWE issues 		<p>showed a low rate and this is being proactively addressed with partners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to UN Women's explicit gender targeted programming stream, UNDP (e.g. performance contacting and M&E) and UNICEF (e.g. data, SCOA, COMBIS) are integrating gender issues into work streams.
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"> As election approaches, a set of project guidelines (re. elections risk) will be developed and circulated. 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). 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. The project ensured that project activities and equipment are not used, or perceived to be used, for political gains. 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The programme is working with CoG and CAF to support onboarding of newly elected and nominated county officials, and development of 3rd Generation CIDPs. The programme is closely monitoring Supreme Court proceedings on BBI to identify implications on devolved system of government.
13	Environmental/ climate-related	March 2019	Environmental	P=2 I=3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Programme continuously monitored environmental climate-related risks and engage 	UNDP UNICEF UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme supported target counties to develop climate change

#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact (I) & Probability (P)	Countermeasures/ Mitigation Management Responses	Owner	Status as of December 31, 2021
	shocks that affect county resources				with relevant actors to support counties undertake contingency and risk mitigation measures.		and climate change adaptation policies.

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

7.1 Targeting

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

7.2 Sustainability

Results achieved	Sustainability
Collaboration with other development partners working in the devolution areas e.g., under the devolution and PFM working groups	Collaboration with other programmes working in the devolution space support sustainability and sustain change in the development cooperation sector.
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.
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.

7.3 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.
Monitoring and Evaluation Dashboards.	State Department for Planning, TNT	MDAs and County government National and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System strengthened.
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,	CRA	47 counties governments establish CBEFS.

evaluation and reporting 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) reporting system.
Enhanced county government transparency.	CoG, CRA	Open Budget Index Initiative (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 Performance contracting and performance appraisal systems Policies and legal frameworks for devolution
Alternative Dispute Resolution policy developed.	MODA	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

VIII. Coordination and Partnerships

During the reporting period, the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) coordinated programme implementation and reporting.

Through the support of the PIU, 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 participated in the DDWG, thereby enhancing the programme coordination with other DPs like World Bank, USAID, and Denmark Programmes. UN Women acted as the Secretariat for the Gender Working Group while UNICEF chaired the Public Finance Development Partners Group (PFM DPG). These efforts enhanced coordination with key JDP partners.

PUNOs held regular technical coordination meetings during the reporting period to review progress, identify and resolve any issues around implementation of the programme.

IX. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

- Although JDP focussed on 14 counties, there is room for strategic engagement and better leveraging of resources to reach all the 47 counties. During the period under review, programme interventions reached more counties⁶¹ than the targeted 14 JDP counties (primarily through working with national government partners and peer learning) without occasioning additional resources.
- 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.
- The COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing drought, especially in Northern Kenya, brought to the fore the need to anticipate and plan for public health and related shocks and disasters so as to not significantly affect implementation of programme activities.
- Programme counties are heterogenous in their levels of development and adoption of various devolution related frameworks. This calls for tailor-made, demand-driven approaches for

⁶¹ Non-JDP counties reached through TADAT: Kisumu, Makueni, Mombasa; 23 counties aligned their CIDPs to COVID-19 Socioeconomic Reengineering and Recovery Strategy; non-JDP counties learning from hazard mapping and DRM strategies in JDP counties: Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, Kwale, Taita Taveta; TA at CoG supporting all 47 counties in PMS, SDGs and VLR; TA at CAF supporting all 47 county assemblies; support to KNBS resulted in inequality analysis and development of inequality profiles for 47 counties.

sustainably introducing and institutionalizing PMS, PFM, M&E, KM and public participation structures and systems.

- COVID-19 travel and meeting restrictions continued to delay some programme activities which required physical meeting. However, the programme strengthened virtual platforms for meetings and document sharing.
- Resource mobilization target for the programme was not attained. The programme is continuing to mobilize resources to plug the budget shortfall.

X. Financial Report

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JANUARY – DECEMBER 2021					
PROJECT: CONSOLIDATING GAINS AND DEEPENING DEVOLUTION IN KENYA					
UNDP PROJECT NUMBER: 00117973					
OUTCOME 1: By 2022 people in Kenya access high quality services at devolved level that are well coordinated, integrated, transparent, equitably resourced and accountable.					
UNDAF Output 1.1: 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	2021 Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Variance (USD)	Delivery (%)	Comments
Output 1.1.1. National and county governments have strengthened inter and intra-governmental structures.	251,856	337,306	-85,450	134%	Includes cost of activities implemented in 2020 but payments carried over to 2021.
Output 1.1.2 Governments have harmonized governance policy, legal and institutional frameworks to support devolution	477,648	651,146	-173,498	136%	Includes cost of activities implemented in 2020 but payments carried over to 2021.
Output 1.1.3. Improved county capacities for effective implementation of child protection services and GBV.	197,001	229,376	-32,375	116%	Includes cost of activities implemented in 2020 but payments carried over to 2021.
Output 1.2.1. County capacities strengthened for equitable and inclusive budgeting.	561,234	310,269	250,965	55%	County budget processes to be supported in first half of 2022.
Output 1.2.2 County capacities improved for revenue projection, generation, collection and reporting	166,000	90,888	75,112	55%	OSR enhancement action plans being finalized.
Output 1.3.1 Counties have strengthened M&E, planning and service delivery mechanisms.	265,725	81,173	184,552	31%	Implementation slowed down by unavailability of national government officials. Direct engagement with county governments recommended
Output 1.3.2. National and County governments have strengthened monitoring, evaluation, reporting systems	184,810	431,459	-246,649	233%	Includes cost of activities implemented in 2020 but payments carried over to 2021.

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.	260,346	63,325	197,021	24%	Cost saving: Joint baseline study on marginalization data management undertaken internally.
Output 1.3.4 National and County governments have strengthened capacity for risk-informed development planning and budgeting	276,444	206,216	70,228	75%	Implementation of DRR/M policies and hazards maps to commence in 2022
Output 1.4.1. County governments have established public participation policy, legislation and frameworks.	120,000	77,470	42,530	65%	Counties lacking policy and legislative frameworks for public participation. Support directed at developing policies, bills and establishment of public participation units.
Output 1.4.2. County governments have established and operationalized inclusive citizen engagement and accountability mechanisms	240,000	220,071	19,929	92%	Direct engagement of CSOs to support eSIR and other social accountability mechanisms enhanced implementation.
Output 1.4.3. Increased capacity of CSOs to engage county governments on planning, budgeting and service delivery	213,623	151,963	61,660	71%	CSO engagement ongoing. UNICEF and UN Women have contracted CSOs while UNDP will go through Amkeni Wakenya to contract.
Subtotal All Outputs	3,214,687	2,850,661	364,026		
PIU	575,915	264,829	311,086		
Programme Sub Total	3,790,602	3,115,490	675,112		
GMS & MA	308,344	241,800	66,545		
GRAND TOTAL	4,098,946	3,357,289	741,657		

Contribution and Balances by Donor, 31st December 2021

	UNDP	SIDA	FINLAND	ITALY	Total
Contributions Received	231 560,11	8 293 386,19	4 557 753,85	441 501,10	13 524 201,25
Total Contributions	231 560,11	8 293 386,19	4 557 753,85	441 501,10	13 524 201,25
Expenditures					
Main JP Cumulative Expenditure	231 560,11	3 332 279,21	1 557 326,99	37 977,19	5 159 143,50
COVID Cumulative expenditure		1 566 666,01	1 445 137,27	393 596,47	3 405 399,74
Total Expenditures	231 560,11	4 898 945,22	3 002 464,26	431 573,66	8 564 543,24
Balances as at 31st December 2021	-	3 394 440,97	1 555 289,59	9 927,44	4 959 658,01

XI. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Key Outcome/Observation	Recommendation	Action Taken
CIMES capacity diagnostic assessment of 6 counties	Counties are not aware of various projects being supported by UNDP. Counties have not developed an M&E policy, has not developed an indicator handbook, and have a newly created M&E Unit. Uncoordinated approach to supporting counties, especially led by national government partners of JDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of programme counties on JDP and its implementation modalities. Strengthen alignment of the M&E Unit and GDU in tracking and reporting on results and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out the action plans for county M&E/CIMES capacity building.
PMS preparedness evaluation and scoping mission to Tana River County	UNDP and KSG evaluated the preparedness of the county for the Youth learning centre. Findings – well prepared with a GoK allocation of Kes 10 million and premises for the centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned support to be rolled out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the AWP has commenced
M&E Visit to Isiolo County on PMS	The mission observed improved skills in PC implementation following the trainings that have been taking place. During the mission, PCs for the county's eight sectors that constitute the executive arm of the County Government were vetted and signed. PC process has entrenched a culture of performance and accountability in the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow-up with the county for end of PC evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for end of PC evaluation
Monitoring visit to Tana River County to review status of implementation of CIMES and eCIMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eCIMES has been fully adopted by all county departments. The system is being used for tracking and reporting of capital projects. However, the system provides an inaccurate scope of county activities and expenditure since it does not capture non-capital projects, including those in agriculture, gender, social services, and recurrent expenditure. The county has institutionalized annual progress reporting. Hard data for the APR is generated from eCIMES while the narrative is developed by individual departments. Some reporting is also undertaken on the work plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of sub-county and ward M&E committees. Actively engage M&E committees in monitoring visits. Identify and capacitate M&E champions within each county department. Undertake targeted M&E trainings, including on generating stories of change, documentation of success stories and narrative results-based reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up ongoing

Monitoring and Evaluation Activity	Key Outcome/Observation	Recommendation	Action Taken
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The M&E Policy has been approved while the M&E Bill is undergoing drafting. Public participation Act guides civic engagement in county activities. ▪ M&E Committees have been formed up to the ward level. However, the committees are only operational at the county level. Sub county and ward level committees are not yet fully operational. ▪ The county is using a mobile application to collect project data from the ground. However, this application is incompatible with eCIMES, making it tedious for the data to be keyed into eCIMES. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake an end term review of CIDP II ▪ Undertake preparatory work for development of CIDP III 	
Tana River County – End Year Evaluation of PCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Departmental performance on 2020/21 PCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Release the results of the evaluation with key recommendations for improvement of performance of individual county departments and overall strengthening of PC process in the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report finalized and submitted to the Governor

Annex 1 – Implementation of 2021 Annual Work Plan

OUTPUT	INDICATIVE ACTIVITY	ACTIVITIES	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	COMMITMENTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
<p>Output 1.1.1. National and county governments have strengthened inter and intra-governmental structures.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of counties with collaborative mechanisms in policy and legislation Baseline: 3 (2018) Target: 7</p> <p>Indicator: Number of national and county government coordination/dialogue forum operational Baseline: 3 (2018) Target: 5</p> <p>Gender marker 2: GEWE is a significant objective</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1.1: Establish mechanisms for inter- and intra-county partnership and collaboration between county governments, county assemblies and county executives</p>	Action 1.1.1.1.1: Work with other IPs to support the passing of bills at the county assemblies e.g. (M&E, youth, public participation bills, DRM etc. among others) including tracking tools	20 000	12 656,69	-	12 656,69
		Action 1.1.1.1.2: UNICEF National and County government policy adviser-center	56 000	32 119,83	-	32 119,83
		Action 1.1.1.1.3: Technical support to SDGA, COG and IGTRC in operationalizing the gender inter-governmental framework to facilitate effective monitoring, coordination and reporting on gender issues.	40 000	176 791,45	-	176 791,45
		Action 1.1.1.1.4: Provide technical support for strengthening the governance of devolved transboundary resources – support to IGTRC on frameworks and policies	30 000	38 235,19	-	38 235,19
		Action 1.1.1.1.5: Technical support to CAF and COG to domesticate model county gender policy in select counties	40 000	3 731,65	-	3 731,65
		Action 1.1.1.1.6: Support to County Assemblies Forum to: Sustain a TA to coordinate the work of CAF on JDP – Public participation bills to integrate gender, youth, PWDs etc.	30 000	39 327,01		39 327,01
	<p>Activity 1.1.1.2. Provide technical and county assemblies and the Senate for effective oversight and accountability</p>	Action 1.1.1.2.1: Technical assistance for development of county level Legal and Policy Framework for Child Protection. Communication and advocacy for children at national and County level	35 856	34 444,62	-	34 444,62

	Total Sub Output 1.1.1		251 856,00	337 306,44	-	337 306,44
Output 1.1.2. Governments have harmonized governance policy, legal and institutional frameworks to support devolution. Indicator: Number of counties with policies, bills, and regulations in line with devolved functions Baseline: 4 (2018) Target: Indicator: Number of counties with a) established; and b) operational performance management systems Baseline: a = 4 (2018); b = 4 (2018) Target: a = 8; b = 8 Gender marker 2: GEWE is a significant objective	Activity 1.1.2.1: Provide technical and financial support to develop, review and harmonize devolved governance's policy and legal frameworks including Regional Economic Blocks	Action 1.1.2.1.1: Support strengthening of Regional Economic Blocs: FCDC – Establishment of secretariat, development of strategic frameworks, identify issues/services/resources e.g. water to give immediate attention; Muungano wa Pwani & Lake Region Economic Block – establish the current status and identify how to support to accelerate integration	40 000	39 226,65	-	39 226,65
		Action 1.1.2.1.2: Technical support for: Review of the devolution policy and cascade to the county level including development of framework for the ASAL policies	90 000	91 209,12		91 209,12
	Activity 1.1.2.2. Capacity building at county level for implementation of DRM policies (County Steering Group (CSG) and County Disaster Committees (CDC), and for preparedness and response to disasters	Action 1.1.2.2.1: TA to undertake a review the status of women, youth and children participation and inclusion in devolution process	10 140	82,63	-	82,63
		Action 1.1.2.2.2: Technical support to select counties to integrate Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) in the development and implementation of county policies, legislation, and planning frameworks on resilience and DRM.	40 000	254 710,95	-	254 710,95
		Action 1.1.2.2.3: Support to county governments to develop and implement DRM policies and legislations	176 897	227 706,95	-2 391,20	225 315,75
	Activity 1.1.2.3: Undertake a National State of County Capacities for Delivering on Devolved Environmental Survey	Action 1.1.2.3.1: Finalize the Devolved Environment Survey and disseminate its findings to key stakeholders	120 611	58 665,41	-18 064,99	40 600,42

	Total Sub output 1.1.2		477 648	671 602	-20 456	651 146
Output 1.1.3. Improved county capacities for effective implementation of child protection services and GBV. Indicator: Number of counties that have developed capacity to assess, plan and budget for GBV Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 2 Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective	Activity 1.1.3.1. Enhance county capacities for effective implementation of GBV and child protection frameworks	Action 1.1.3.1.1: Technical assistance to select counties to develop child protection alternative care plans, and programme.	45 000	59 129,58		59 129,58
		Action 1.1.3.1.2: Technical Assistance in select counties to develop and implement GBV model policies and laws including child protection framework in collaboration with UNICEF	20 000	5 765,55	-	5 765,55
		Action 1.1.3.1.3: Capacity of county level TWG on CP supported to enhance effective planning, & implementation of CP services.	50 000	45 045,00	-	45 045,00
		Action 1.1.3.1.4: Support capacity of select Universities address Sexual harassment including tech-based violence and influence safe spaces in counties and universities	42 898	81 833,51	-	81 833,51
		Action 1.1.3.1.5: Costing analysis and advocacy for the costings to be included in county budgets.	39 103	37 601,92	-	37 601,92
	Total Sub output 1.1.3		197 001	229 376	-	229 376

<p>1.2.1. County capacities strengthened for equitable and inclusive budgeting.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of counties whose ADPs and Budgets are aligned to CIDPs Baseline: 3 (2018) Target: 5</p> <p>Indicator: Number of counties with active CBEFs in the budgeting process Baseline: 6 (2018) Target: 14</p> <p>Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.1.1 Strengthen capacity of counties to align budgets with CIDP priorities</p>	<p>Action 1.2.1.1.1: Support the Office of the Auditor General to: Develop a tracking tool on how counties are improving on their audit performance and PFM systems (audit committee, documentation, to include the parameters for audit e.g. Accounts, HR, Procurement, internal audit, etc.); Undertake in-county support for PFM systems strengthening (internal audit, HR, Finance, Accounts and Budget, Procurement and Administration, Human Resources, Pending Bills, Debt Management and key audit matters in the audit report; undertake in-County trainings for PFM systems strengthening; carry out workshops for the Counties' staff at different levels (County secretariat and Deputies, CECMs, Chief Officers Directors and HODs, other staff; Training of County oversight committees on how to interrogate and discuss Table Audit reports.</p>	60 000	47 380,18		47 380,18
		<p>Action 1.2.1.1.2: Technical assistance through UNICEF Zonal offices to KIPPRA, CoG and CAF to strengthen county capacity on: (a)improving link between plans and budget including CIDP and ADPs reviews. (b)Implementing the recommendations from budget briefs.</p>	57 396	135 281,00		135 281,00
		<p>Action 1.2.1.1.3: Capacity building of counties on gender dimensions in the updated SCOA in counties. The role out of the Standard Chart of Account (SCOA) and technical assistance to key PFM national and county actors -Lead UNICEF</p>	40 000	944,88	-	944,88

		Action 1.2.1.1.4: Support to Kenya School of Government to: Develop a curriculum for county secretaries and CECs to respond to the diagnostic (M&E), PMS, service delivery, CBEFs etc. (discuss with IPs to identify their priorities then firm up with KSG)	40 000	36 740,34	-	36 740,34
		Action 1.2.1.1.5: Engaging County Assemblies on policy dialogue on the findings from the budget briefs and enhance county assembly committee's engagement with executives-both through UNICEF Zonal offices	50 000			0,00
		Action 1.2.1.1.6: Support to counties to utilize county budget briefs to deepen gender mainstreaming in county budgeting cycle and support CIDPs and ADP reviews from a gender perspective	53 838	4 246,07	-	4 246,07
		Action 1.2.1.1.7: Support to Kenya Institute of Policy Analysis and Research to work with counties on aligning ADPs to CIDPs and ensuring county budgets include priorities for youth (implementing priorities of budget briefs)	50 000		-	0,00

<p>Activity 1.2.1.2: Support capacity building on Inclusive budgeting including HRBA, GBV, Child friendly budgeting</p>	<p>Action 1.2.1.2.1: Technical assistance to National Treasury to: (a) Undertake fiscal space analysis at national and county level; (b) Innovative finance analysis including from pensions, private sector, PPPs and diaspora investments for SDGs acceleration; (c) Inclusive growth investments analysis using TA to Treasury on the above.</p>	60 000	27 355,60		27 355,60
<p>Activity 1.2.1.4: Support establishment and strengthening of CBEFs</p>	<p>Action 1.2.1.4.1: Support to CRA to track and build capacity of County Budget and Economic Forums § CBEF tracking tool – improve and automate the tool at CRA; to assess the effectiveness of CBEFs § Revitalize the mapping tool for CBEFs § In-county capacity building of CBEFs from the sub-county and ward levels – peer to peer learning based; TA guide (operations manual) on strengthening CBEFs based on the experience of Makueni County § Development of county policies on CBEFs (CAF to support in the dialogue) – start with a model</p>	90 000	41 497,41		41 497,41
	<p>Action 1.2.1.4.2: Technical assistance to CRA to mainstream gender in CBEF operational guidelines.</p>	40 000		-	0,00

		Action 1.2.1.4.3: Work with county executives to strengthen youth engagement, as a collaboration mechanism (Work with CBEF)	20 000	16 823,17	-	16 823,17
	Total Sub output 1.2.1		561 234	310 269	-	310 269
Output 1.2.2. County capacities improved for revenue projection, generation, collection and reporting.	Activity 1.2.2.1. Support mapping of existing revenue streams and collection mechanism	Action 1.2.2.1.1: Support to Commission on Revenue Allocation for: OSR strengthening – assessment tool for OSR: assessment (use the tool to assess 5 more counties), action planning, activities implementation, increase in OSR; CRA will continue to track the performance of counties that have been assessed.	40 000	23 890,67	-	23 890,67
Indicator: Number of counties with automated revenue generation system in place for adaptation Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 2		Action 1.2.2.1.2: Own Source Revenue support with UNCDF: Through UNCDF and in partnership with IMF – analysis of revenue potential in COVID-19 context; Capacity to counties to protect the existing revenue potential sources; Policy discussions with national government on policy/fiscal measures due to losses; Assisting counties for alternative fiscal raising (e.g. through PPPs, market bonds, private sector driven models).	66 000	56 000,00	-	56 000,00
Gender marker 2: GEWE is a significant objective		Action 1.2.2.1.3: Tracking the implementation of the marginalization policy (e.g. TA, tracking tool, M&E and reporting) etc.	20 000		-	0,00
	Activity 1.2.2.2: Support counties to identify, automate and generate revenue from new revenue streams	Action 1.2.2.2.1: In partnership UNCDF and UNICEF, map key initiatives that can enhance OSR with gender dimensions; set reform agenda for counties OSR generation towards inclusive service delivery	40 000	10 997,05	-	10 997,05
	Total Sub output 1.2.2		166 000	90 888	-	90 888

Output 1.3.1. Counties have strengthened M&E, planning and service delivery mechanisms. Indicator: Number of counties with a) established; and b) operational performance management systems Baseline: a = 6 (2018); b = 6 (2018) Target: a = 8; b = 8 Gender marker 2: GEWE is a significant objective	Activity 1.3.1.1: Support to counties for PMS/PCs and automated reporting dashboards for CIDPs	Action 1.3.1.1.1: Support to Council of Governors: TA support to CoG – PMS, REBs, SDGs; Support CoG to develop an Index on Implementation of PCs (PMS based; automation will be the ultimate); Automation of PMS in 1 county aligned to the national PMS ICT platform (Ministry of Public Service and MED to support); Peer to peer learning and county peer review mechanism	70 000	99 155,21	-114 206,39	-15 051,18
		Action 1.3.1.1.2: TA to Parliamentary Budget Office on fiscal Issues and bills processing	50 000		-	0,00
	Activity 1.3.2.1: (1.3.1.2)Support inclusive and responsive planning at county level (ADP, CIDP, Sector Plans)	Action 1.3.2.1.1: (1.3.1.2.1) Support to COG to assess the impact of devolution on women and girls in social sectors within select counties to inform county plans and budgets	60 000	42 376,63	-	42 376,63
		Action 1.3.2.1.2: (1.3.1.2.2)Technical assistance to the Office of the Controller of Budget to effectively monitor county budget implementation and reporting from gender perspective	45 000	5 166,94	-	5 166,94
	Activity 1.3.2.2: (1.3.1.3) Upscaling technical and financial support to counties in the County Spatial Planning area targeting counties in finalizing and implementing CSPs	Action 1.3.2.2.1: (1.3.1.3.1)Provide technical assistance in the development of the County spatial plans in undertaking Women Safety Audits	40 725	48 680,25	-	48 680,25
	Total Sub output 1.3.1		265 725	195 379	-114 206	81 173

<p>Output 1.3.2. National and County governments have strengthened monitoring, evaluation, reporting systems</p> <p>Indicator: Number of counties with improved M&E capacities Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 7</p> <p>Indicator: Number of counties with systems and tools (dashboard and performance monitoring systems, CIMES, CPMIS) of tracking and reporting on CIDP targets and SDGs Baseline: 2 (2018) Target: 11</p> <p>Gender marker 2: GEWE is a significant objective</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.2.1. Strengthen county M&E capacity for tracking and reporting on CIDPs, SDGs targets and alignment with NIMES</p>	<p>Action 1.3.2.1.1: Technical and financial support to Diagnostic assessment for 6 remaining counties; County-based eCIMES; Automation of CIMES reporting system; MED to develop a tracking tool on the milestones to be achieved on eCIMES; Technical assistance to county M&E departments to cascade data collection and reporting to sub-county and ward level County M&E policies and bills (MED and CAF) – 2 counties (Lamu, Turkana, MED to advise)</p>	61 810	39 735,67	-	39 735,67
		<p>Action 1.3.2.1.2: Technical assistance for effective budget reporting: Technical assistance to National Treasury to roll out SCOA to MDAs and counties-in partnership with IMF;</p>	60 000	288 851,83	-	288 851,83
		<p>Action 1.3.2.1.3: Technical assistance for effective budget reporting: Technical assistance to OCoB and National Treasury to enhance programme-based reporting; implement electronic data portal, enhance electronic data capture template (UN Women joint work).</p>	63 000	102 871,51	-	102 871,51
		<p>Sub-Total Output 1.3.2</p>	184 810	431 459	-	431 459
<p>1.3.3. National and County systems improved for the generation of disaggregated data (GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.3.1: Support capacity for critical evidence, data and statistics for GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and marginalized populations including PWDs at county level, including a joint baseline study</p>	<p>Action 1.3.3.1.1: Technical assistance to KNBS to: Undertake inequality analysis applying census data (UN Women joint work).</p>	60 000	16 193,26	-	16 193,26
		<p>Action 1.3.3.1.2: Support capacity for critical evidence, data and statistics for GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages and</p>	40 000	8 206,64	-	8 206,64

<p>PWDs at county level, including a joint baseline study) for evidence-based decision making at both levels of government. Indicator: Number of counties with systems, tools and guidelines to collect disaggregated data for policy formulation, planning and budgeting Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 2 Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective</p>		marginalized populations including PWDs at county level.				
		Action 1.3.3.1.3: Technical assistance to KNBS to: Prepare population Monographs	50 000	35 050,63	-	35 050,63
		Action 1.3.3.1.4: Undertake a joint baseline study to generate disaggregated data for JDP indicators, GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages, marginalized populations and PWDs	30 000	3 874,49	-	3 874,49
		Action 1.3.3.1.4: Undertake a joint baseline study to generate disaggregated data for JDP indicators, GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages, marginalized populations and PWDs	50 000		-	0,00
		Action 1.3.3.1.4: Undertake a joint baseline study to generate disaggregated data for JDP indicators, GBV, FGM, VAC, child marriages, marginalized populations and PWDs	30 346		-	0,00
	Sub-Total Output 1.3.3		260 346	63 325	-	63 325
<p>Output 1.3.4. National and County governments have strengthened capacity for risk-informed development planning and budgeting. Indicator: Number of counties that have adopted Disaster Risk</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.4.1: Strengthen County capacity for risk assessment, hazard mapping</p>	Action 1.3.4.1.1: Technical assistance to counties, jointly with UNDP and UN Women, on risk assessment and hazard mapping that is sensitive to children and women.	55 000	9 861,00	-	9 861,00
		Action 1.3.4.1.2: Kenya Gender Sensitive Conflict and Disaster Analysis to inform policies and programmes and advocate for the full implementation KNAP II	37 898	-11 250,48	-	-11 250,48

Management (DRM) bills and policies Baseline: 3 (2018) Target: 7 Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective	Activity 1.3.4.2: Strengthen County capacity for contingency planning and risk informed ADPs aligned to national emergency and resilience policies and strategic plans	Action 1.3.4.2.1: Technical assistance to counties for contingency planning and risk mapping that is sensitive to children safety.	60 000	26 132,30	-	26 132,30
		Action 1.3.4.2.2: Strengthen County Disaster and Emergency Coordination Mechanisms and advocate for inclusion of grass-root women, youth and PWDs to influence county disaster risk governance	30 000	6 581,72	-	6 581,72
	Activity 1.3.4.3: Build capacity in county governments, national government and key stakeholders in Disaster Management to prevent, prepare and respond to disasters and emergencies	Action 1.3.4.3.1: Technical assistance to national (NDMA) and counties to build capacities on disaster preparedness and response that is sensitive to children safety.	53 546	138 398,02	-	138 398,02
		Action 1.3.4.3.2: Develop capacity of county technical staff, County Disaster Committees, and Key Stakeholders to integrated Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, and Social Inclusion in Disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery to increase community disaster and emergency resilience	40 000	36 493,54	-	36 493,54
	Sub-Total Output 1.3.4		276 444	206 216	-	206 216
Output 1.4.1. County governments have established public participation policy, legislation and	Activity 1.4.1.1: Support county level modelling of alternative care system through enhanced	Action 1.4.1.1.1: Support institutionalization of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms (ADR)	30 000	14 818,16	-	14 818,16

<p>frameworks.</p> <p>Indicator: Number of counties with public participation frameworks Baseline: 7 (2018) Target: 13</p> <p>Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective</p>	<p>community participation and engagement</p>	<p>Action 1.4.1.1.2: Technical support to County Assemblies and COG to develop gender responsive county public participation & access to information guidelines and train duty bearers (assemblies and executive)</p>	60 000	48 776,20	-	48 776,20
		<p>Action 1.4.1.1.3: Support to County Assemblies Forum to: Develop a framework on Women Caucus Framework; Work with county assemblies to enhance gender participation in CAs' business; Work on how to enhance gender participation in the activities supported under the programme</p>	30 000	13 875,55	-	13 875,55
	<p>Sub-Total Output 1.4.1</p>		120 000	77 470	-	77 469,91

<p>Output 1.4.2: Counties have improved institutional capacities for participation and inclusion of women, youth & PWDs in planning and decision-making processes Indicator: Percentage of counties with mechanisms for inclusive public participation of women, youth and PWDs Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 100% Indicator: Number of supported CSOs tracking project implementation and demanding accountability at county level Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 2 Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective</p>	<p>Activity 1.4.2.1: Strengthen capacity of citizens to track project implementation and reporting</p>	<p>Action 1.4.2.1.1: Support to Commission on Revenue Allocation to: Improve and automate the CBEF tracking tool for assessing the effectiveness of CBEFs; Revitalize the mapping tool for CBEFs; In county capacity building of CBEFs from the sub-county and ward levels – peer to peer learning based; TA guide (operations manual) on strengthening CBEFs based on the experience of Makueni County; Development of county policies on CBEFs (CAF to support in the dialogue) – start with a model (replicated from up here)</p>	40 000	3 094,53	-	3 094,53
		<p>Action 1.4.2.1.2: Technical assistance to MED: implement dashboards for MTP III indicators tracking in social sectors and county tracking concept received</p>	60 000	45 429,60	-	45 429,60
		<p>Action 1.4.2.1.3: Technical assistance to the OCOB to strengthen Programme Management Committees and develop appropriate guidelines on inclusion.</p>	50 000	46 771,14	-	46 771,14

		Action 1.4.2.1.4: Support to County peer-to-peer learning programme for youth	30 000	72 986,24	-	72 986,24
		Action 1.4.2.1.5: National Treasury Social Intelligence Reporting (SIR)	60 000	51 789,30	-	51 789,30
	Sub-Total Output 1.4.2		240 000	220 071	-	220 071
Output 1.4.3. Increased capacity of CSOs to engage county governments on planning, budgeting and service delivery. Indicator: Number of supported CSOs contributing to the county planning and budgeting processes Baseline: 0 (2018) Target: 6 Gender marker 3: GEWE is the principal objective	Activity 1.4.3.1: Strengthen citizen participation in county planning and budgeting through engagement between CSOs and County governments	Action 1.4.3.1.1: Support to Youth Micro enterprises strengthening and access/uptake of AGPO	10 000	7 437,80	-	7 437,80
		Action 1.4.3.1.2: County Budget Transparency Surveys-International Budget Partnership	60 000	56 724,73	-	56 724,73
		Action 1.4.3.1.3: Support CAF, CoG and Private sector to upscale women SME to access gender-responsive financing and markets, CSA technologies and partnerships; Capacity building for women agri-entrepreneurs to export produce-information, certification, technologies	50 623	31 928,93	-	31 928,93

	Action 1.4.3.1.4: Support to KSG to develop and implement a tracking tool to Monitor progress of the Isiolo Learning Centre and trace the youth graduates from the centre to find out how they have benefited from the centre – UNV to support; and Establish another Youth Innovation and Learning Centre in a FCDC County	10 000	10 466,00	-	10 466,00
	Action 1.4.3.1.5: Support the documentation of best practices and peer-to-peer learning for the target women in Business (WIB) and Procurement officers in both County and national Government	30 000	5 120,96	-	5 120,96
	Activity 1.4.3.1.6: Support Youth digital platforms to enhance communication and business alerts	10 000	34 146,54	-	34 146,54
	Action 1.4.3.1.7: Support CoG to develop women Innovation/ Intervention that better link women to both public and private procurement opportunities; build the capacity of women SMEs to increase access to AGPO uptake using the simplified bidder's handbook.	43 000	6 138,52	-	6 138,52
	Sub-Total Output 1.4.3	213 623	151 963	-	151 963

TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS – ALL OUTPUTS	3 214 687,00	2 985 323,43	-134 662,58	2 850 660,85
PIU RUNNING AND OVERHEADS COST	575 915	268 065,64	-3 236,69	264 828,95
GMS & MA	308 344	241 799,45		241 799,45
GRAND TOTAL	4 098 946,00	3 495 188,52	-137 899,27	3 357 289,25

Annex II – Photo Gallery



Makueni County Governor, HE Kivutha Kibwana, with officials from CoG, UNDP and the county during the peer-to-peer learning in the County.



Review of county PMS guidelines



JDP supported sensitization of Narok County officials on PMS



A community training forum on effective public participation and budget making process in Kajiado county



Participants from Garissa County Assembly in group discussions on gender responsive planning and budgeting



A training session on social accountability for CSO and Social Audit Structures' in Busia County November 2021