### Country: Kenya

### **COUNTRY PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE SUMMARY[[1]](#footnote-1)**

### Reporting period: 2014-2018

### **I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

During the programme period, the implementation of Kenya’s constitutional obligations was demonstrably strengthened; and, the country successfully rolled out devolved governance structures through 47 subnational county governments. Devolved governments are now fully operational as mandated by the constitution. The transition happened within a rapid timeframe; and, generated key lessons for Kenya with opportunities continuously being identified to address bottlenecks in administrative and political devolution in accordance with the 2010 Constitution and subsidiary legislation. County governments have sought to mainstream inclusive and responsive policies and capacity development for service delivery through gender responsive budgeting and training.

The programme has also enabled capacity development for youth and women through public private partnerships; and a systematic effort to increase access to business development services through establishment of business development “*Biashara*” centres; and, enhancing fruit value-chains within the context of Agribusiness Supplier Development Programme (ASDP) in two pilot counties - Kwale and Taita Taveta.

UNDP provided technical assistance in the process of assessing progress in implementation of the Millennium Development Goals and defining a road map for the nationalization and localization of the Sustainable Development Goals.

With the programme period, UNDP supported the government in adopting strategies for adapting and mitigating the effect of climate change, including through energy efficient interventions and policy interventions. Community conservation of the ecosystem was enhanced in line with improving resilience to drought, which was ravaging the country and the region during this period. Strategic partnerships were developed with bilateral development partners, private sector actors and UN agencies including UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNCDF and others, part of which will be continued in the new programme period. Value was also realized through South-South cooperation with countries including Brazil, China, India, Republic of Korea, and Nepal, with exchange of lessons to inform innovating actions across the four programme areas.

### **II: Country Programme Performance Summary**

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| **Country information** | |  | | |
| **Country name: Kenya** | | | | |
| **Current country programme period: 2014-2018** | | | | |
| **Outcomes** | | **Total Expenditure** | **Key Indicators of outcome (1-4 per outcome)** | **Progress made against key indicators** |
| **1. Devolution and accountability** | |  | 1. *% of the select county governments that fully implement their CIDP;*   *Baseline: 0 (2013);*  *Target: all select counties (2018)*   1. *Level of public confidence in the delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income groups;*   *Baseline:63.5% overall customer satisfaction index (2009);*  *Target:75% customer satisfaction index (2017)*   1. *Peaceful completion of electoral and constitutional process;*   *Baseline: 2013 elections were credible, free and fair; Supreme Court ruling of 28 March 2013. 2013 EU Observation Mission Report;*  *Target:2017 Elections are credible and peaceful* | 1. 100% of county governments’ 2017/18 budgets were approved by the Controller of Budget having followed constitutional and legal requirements 2. As of October 2017, 88% of Kenyans support devolution 3. With UNDP’s electoral assistance support, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) conducted a relatively credible and peaceful general elections (August 2017) and Fresh Presidential Elections (October 2017) as per the Supreme Court of Kenya (SCOK) ruling 4. With UNDP support Kenya transitioned into the Constitution of Kenya 2010, within the stipulated 5-year period based on: 1) enactment of over 85% of all enabling legislation; 2) adherence to transitionary and consequential provisions of the 2010 Constitution |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  CP Outputs:  For the programme period, UNDP identified three key CP outputs that would contribute to the realization of this outcome: a) National and county governments and the Constitutional Commissions have the capacity for a coordinated and effective transition to the devolved system and to mainstream human rights and gender considerations in compliance with constitutional provisions; b) Kenyan citizens and civil society meaningfully engage in democratic processes: and re-empowered to be politically and socially engaged and to demand responsible and accountable governance from elected; and c) National and county level capacities strengthened for equitable, accountable and effective HIV & AIDS responses;  Progress and Achievements:  By the end of the current programme, with UNDP support, devolved governance is now fully rooted as the system of government with all 47-county government and the national government providing public services closer to the people, including for the most marginalized. Through support to the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), over 85% of all the legislation required to implement the Constitution of Kenya 2010 was enacted as stipulated under the 5th schedule of the Constitution. There key human rights institutions, established under the Constitution, were provided with technical and financial capacity post establishment (Article 59 commissions -NGEC, CAJ, KNCHR) facilitating effective implementation of their human rights oversight mandate and facilitate realization of the provisions of the Bill of Rights, and monitoring state actors’, capacity and compliance with application of HRBA, and especially on economic, social and cultural rights.  Following significant lessons learnt in the 2013 electoral cycle UNDP designed an integrated electoral assistance framework for 2017 as a multi-donor and multi-partner assistance framework with significant results. Through the support to the Mass Voter Registration, IEBC registered 3,782, 089 first time voters (95% of the target), bringing the total number of registered voters for the general elections to 19,611,423 (47% women and 51% youth), representing a 58% increase of registered voters from 2013. Through UNDP/UN Women partnership, 150 women candidates received direct support to participate in the general elections. As a result, 3 women Governors (6.38%), 3 women Senators (6.38%), 23 women members of the national assembly (7.93%) and 96 women members of county assemblies (6.76%) were elected, increasing the overall number of women elected from 5.63% in 2013 to 11.40% in 2017. Overall, women’s representation in Kenya’s National Assembly now stands at 21% up from 19.6% in 2013. Despite the failure by Parliament to legislate on the constitutional principle of the 2/3 gender rule, UNDP in collaboration with UN Women facilitated the implementation of Political Parties (Amendment) Act 2016. This amendment includes a requirement that political parties promote the values of inclusion and that applicants for registration of a political party uphold the constitutional principle that not more than 2/3 of members of a political party shall be of either gender.  With UNDP’s technical and financial input, the Kenya AIDs Strategic Framework (2014/15-2018/19 is now guiding the country’s response to HIV/AIDS at both national and county levels. Further, access to justice for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) has been enhanced through programme interventions, including through the assistance provided towards establishment of the HIV and AIDS Equity Tribunal (HAT), the first of its kind in the world, mandated to address HIV discrimination and other HIV human rights violations. | | | | |
| **2. Productive sectors and trade** |  | | 1. *Employment rate (formal and informal), disaggregated by sector and subsector, sex, age and excluded groups;*   *Baseline: employment rate 61.7% (based on census and total recorded employment); Ratio of formal to total employment: 0.15 (2013);*  *Target: employment rate 62.8%; Ratio of formal to total employment: 0.40 (2017)*   1. *% of MSEs that have more than 10 employees;*   *Baseline:1% (1999);*  *Target: 8% (2017)* | 1. According to the Kenya Economic Survey 2017, employment increased by 5.3% to 16.0 million persons. Informal sector employment increased by 5.9% to 13.3 million persons, and accounted for 83.1 per cent of total persons engaged during the review period. Employment in the modern sector grew by 3.3% 2,601,200 persons to 2,686,800 persons; comprising of 2,554,300 wage employees and 132,500 self-employed and contributing family workers. Wage employment within the public sector increased slightly from 718,400 persons to 737,100 persons.   Wage earnings increased from KShs. 1,509.1 billion to KShs 1,647.1 billion, representing a rise of 9.1%. Annual average wage earnings grew by 5.9% from KShs. 608,991.7 to KShs. 644,837.9. Real average earnings per employee per annum increased from KShs. 379,528.7 to KShs. 379,852.7. Annual inflation eased from 6.6% to 6.3%.  Total employment outside small scale farming and pastoralist activities stood at 16.0 million persons, up from 15.2 million; employment in the modern sector increased from 2,601,200 persons to 2,686,800 persons, an increase of 3.3%. Employment in the informal sector stood at 13.3 million in the review period. The informal sector recorded an additional 747,300 thousand jobs, which constituted 89.7% of all new jobs. The number of self-employed and unpaid family workers within went up from 123,200 persons to 132,500 persons.   1. The Micro, Small and Medium-size Enterprises (MSME) sector in Kenya has over the years been recognized for its role in provision of goods and services, enhancing competition, fostering innovation, generating employment and in effect, alleviation of poverty. The crucial role of MSMEs is underscored in Kenya’s Vision 2030, which is the development blueprint which seeks to transform Kenya into an industrialized middle-income country, providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The MSME sector has been identified and prioritized as a key growth driver for achievement of the development blue print.   The Kenya MSME survey adopted Kenya’s official definition where MSMEs are defined according to employment size; Micro enterprises (less than 10 employees); Small enterprises (10 to 49 employees); Medium sized enterprises (50 to 99 employees). The MSME survey established that there were about 1.56 million licensed MSMEs and 5.85 million unlicensed businesses. These establishments were both in the formal and informal sectors. Most of the unlicensed establishments were being operated at the household level.  The distribution of MSMEs for the licensed businesses is as follows; Micro establishments employing between 1 - 9 employees accounted for majority of MSMEs at 92.2%; Small licensed businesses employing between 10 - 49 employees accounted for 7.1% while Medium establishments employing between 50 and 99 employees accounted for 0.7% total number of licensed MSMEs in the country. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  For the programme period, UNDP identified three key CP outputs that would contribute to the realization of this outcome: a) Public and private sectors at national and devolved level are technically capacitated to formulate (public) and utilize (private) equitable evidence-based business friendly policies and frameworks that are human rights-based, gender sensitive and stimulate inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth; b) the extractive sector is technically strengthened to apply measures that protect the environment and invest in community development and social services and b) public and private sectors are technically, technologically and financially capacitated to develop and adapt responsible and sustainable enterprises that are resource efficient and innovative.  Progress and Achievements:  Unemployment and underemployment is one of the country’s largest challenge and an obstacle to the country achieving its economic development potential. Overall, the unemployment rate for the entire working group i.e. age 15-64 years stands approximately at 8.6 percent (as at 2009 census), a reduction from the 12.7 percent recorded in 2005/2006 (KIPPRA, 2013). UNDP worked towards enhancing and mainstreaming inclusiveness of the poor and vulnerable in institutional and policy frameworks and promoting private sector participation in job-rich and pro-poor growth; it also focused on empowering the poor and vulnerable (women and youth) as economic agents. The flagship initiative for EEP is the County Business Development Centres, also known as County Biashara centres. By 2017 at four (4) Biashara Centres were established in Kenya in Kwale, Taita Taveta, Turkana and Marsabit. Counties, positioned as one stop business service provision centres. They are promoting inclusive economic growth and job creation at the county level through empowering SMEs, small holder farmers, youth, women and people living with disabilities to access and leverage local economic provide opportunities for existing and business start-ups to innovate and build resilient businesses.  With UNDP support, Ken Invest finalized and launched the National Investment Policy to guide and support local and international investments in Kenya and in partnership with the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, 34 (15 Female) County Business Development Centers Board members acquired knowledge and skills in management of business centers. UNDP and USAID also supported training of 200 deaf and hard to hear persons on entrepreneurship and other business skills. The group will later be given seed money to implement small business plans developed during the training. The training will be completed by end of 1st quarter 2018. Soo far out of the 200 to be trained 78 males and 72 females have already been trained. Through the Ministry of Mining, the Association for Women in Energy and Extractives in Kenya (AWEIK) was registered to increase the participation of women in the extractives sector with UNDP support. AWEIK is an organization that provides women with opportunities for equitable professional and economic development within Kenya’s extractives industry.  Through UNDP’s technical advisory support imbedded at the Ministry of Mining (MoM), the MoM enacted 7 mining regulations, to support the implementation of the Mining Act (2016). 70% of the MoM Cadastre, a web-based e-Government system for industry participants was reconfigured and will allow industry participants to interact with the MoM in a way that is transparent, efficient and equitable, Domestication of the African Mining Vision (AMV) saw the initial steps towards developing a Country Mining Vision(CMV) taken through a gap analysis was completed and a roadmap developed outlining the activities towards the development of the CMV. | | | | |
| **3. Environmental sustainability, renewable energy and sustainable land management** |  | | 1. *# of reported land and natural resource use conflict and disaster incidences in disaster-prone counties;*   *Baseline TBD;*  *Target 30% reduction.*   1. *Coverage of cost-efficient and sustainable energy, disaggregated by energy source and beneficiary, sex, rural/urban and excluded groups;*   *Baseline: 3.1 Million improved stoves, 15.3 Megawatts (MW) of small hydro (2013), 5.45 MW wind (2012); 300,000 rural homes installed with solar systems (2012); 450 institutional installed with solar system (2013), 8,000 biogas digesters (2012);*  *Target: 5 million improved stoves (2017)*  *20MW of small hydro (2015), 20MW of wind (2015), additional 500 institutions connected with* | 1. Country does not have data on this indicator.   A proxy indicator has been used to track progress.  Number of protected forest areas to minimize resource use conflict and maintain the integrity of the forest vegetation stance (progress 16)   1. Kenya’s energy mix has recently grown by 32% from installed capacity of 1.768MW in March 2013 to 2,333MW in May 2017. The additional 702.5MW capacity included 400.6MW of geothermal, 250MW medium speed diesel, 29.5MW hydro, 20.4MW of Biomass. Out of this, Biomass (70%), is the predominant source of energy comprising majorly of charcoal and fuel wood. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  For the programme period, UNDP identified two key CP outputs that would contribute to the realization of this outcome: a) GoK has adequate capacity to develop evidence-based and coherent policy responses to the inter-linked challenges of environmental sustainability, land and natural resource management and human security; and, b) Effective technology and skills transfer to develop models of cost-efficient bioenergy, solar, geothermal electricity  production, and mini-hydro and wind power generation.  Progress and Achievements:  The policy, legal and regulatory frameworks, and knowledge for environmental sustainability, land and natural resource management was significantly enhanced through UNDP’s financial and technical support; 5 key policies, action plans, legal frameworks and knowledge products are now in place. Poaching and illegal trade in wildlife products was reduced resulting in the population of the elephant, buffalo, giraffe and Grevy’s zebra growing by 2.5% annually in Kenya. Through UNDP supported intervention, the area of conservancies within the Amboseli National Park increased by 121,520 Km2. The management effectiveness scores for Amboseli National Park and Chyulu Hills National Park improved from 66% to 67%. Kenya complied with the Nagoya Protocol by submitting the 1st Interim Report on Access to Benefit Sharing (ABS) of Genetic Resources to the ABS Clearing House. With UNDP support, Kenya made positive progress in the management of harmful medical waste and established capacity baselines on health care waste including solid waste management for 12 health centres and 4 counties, and put in place Action Plans for the reduction of Unintended Persistent Organic Pollutants (UPOPs). Towards realization of SDG 13, Kenya’s Budget Policy Statement recognized the importance of mainstreaming climate change and a new Climate Change Policy, Planning and Budgeting Course developed and launched.  Awareness created on solar PV voluntary accreditation framework to a total of 27 suppliers, 238 vendors and 259 technicians across 62 towns. Out of these, 13 suppliers, 52 vendors and 6 technicians were accredited. UNDP made some progress in developing models of cost-efficient bio-energy, solar, geothermal electricity production, technology and skills transfer and mini-hydro and wind-power generation. Through this support, the Government of Kenya is implementing Sustainable Energy for All initiative to increase renewable energy investments both from local and international investors in the country. Data on access to renewal energy among female headed households has not yet been captured as anticipated under the output. The technical support provided by UNDP is meant to ensure that energy resources in Kenya including the grid, mini grids and key on-going energy projects in the country are captured. Through Switch Africa green 64 MSMEs participants (5 women, 9 People living With Disabilities and 50 men) were trained in cost cutting, record keeping and product innovation and diversification. The women have acquired new skills to diversify their projects. | | | | |
| **4. Community security, social cohesion and resilience** |  | | 1. *# of select counties that have operational early warning and response systems for (a) risk reduction; (b) emergency response; (c) conflict; Baseline: N/A 2013;*   *Target: All select counties*   1. *# of displacements resulting from disasters and emergencies;*   *Baseline: 97,626 natural disasters; 116,074 due to conflict (2012); Target: 25% reduction (2018)*   1. *Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g. geophysical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of GDP; Baseline: 9% of GDP (US$12.1 billion) 2008-2011;*   *Target: 7% of GDP (25% reduction (2018))* | 1. By 2017, with UNDP support, 100% of the counties (47) have functional early warning systems, active peace committees and mediation capacity; strategies and plans on gender, peace-building, small arms control and management 2. In 2016, 10,000 people were displaced because of floods, representing 89.7% reduction. In 2017 there was no displacement due to natural disasters 3. Data on economic loss from natural hazard is not available as no assessment was conducted. |
| **UNDP Contribution:**  For the programme period, UNDP identified two key CP outputs that would contribute to the realization of this outcome: a) Institutional capacity in place to implement and monitor gender- and human rights-sensitive DRM, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and community security policies, strategies and plans; and b) Coordination mechanisms, preparedness, early warning and timely response and recovery systems operational at national, county and community levels.  Progress and Achievements:  The current CPD was designed with lessons on conflict early warning and early response emanating from the 2013 electoral cycle. Noting the upcoming election in 2017, and cognizant of the myriad of tensions and conflicts that occur at the local level, including as exacerbated by documented drivers of conflict; UNDP supported the re-establishment and strengthening of Peace Committees and creation of County Peace Forums across all counties, to oversee coordination of peace building initiatives and a national Joint working arrangement for conflict early warning and response - the Uwiano Platform for Peace. As a result, mapping of conflict hotspots, deployment of early warning and early response interventions reduced electoral and other related conflicts in the CPD period because of the robust nationwide early warning system and small arms control (collection and destruction). UNDP scaled up support to implementation of the Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325. As a result, 5,000 (2,000 women) people were engaged in violence reduction dialogue forums in 34 counties. Support for women leaders in the general elections and nomination in party lists was enhanced through advocacy with political parties and the media. In collaboration with UN Women, the UNDP produced a report on the performance of women in the party primaries and the 2017 general elections. UNDP significantly contributed to women’s engagement in economic activities, peace building and DRR. 327 (56%) women and 257 (44%) men were supported in economic empowerment, resulting in women involved in spaces and trades previously considered a male domain. Capacity in CVE for 3,095 (45% women, 55% men) people was enhanced, enabling women to play a critical role in addressing radicalization and violent extremism.  With UNDP technical and financial support to the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), 100% of the counties established functional early warning systems; 3 counties put in place Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies; the National DRM policy was approved; and, Kilifi and Kwale counties completed hazard atlases to inform evidence-based policy and programming. UNDP technical and financial support also improved coordination and response capacity for disasters with 9 counties achieving functional Disaster Risk Management coordination platforms. Furthermore, UNDP provided financial and technical support, through NDMA, to 13 counties gained skills to update and use drought contingency plans to respond to, and mitigate, the impact of drought. | | | | |
| Summary of evaluation findings (e.g. from outcome and project evaluations, UNDAF reviews, and other assessments)  Based on the evaluation s and/or assessments undertaken please provide a summary of the overall findings on the CP for the 4-year period in terms of performance effectiveness and efficiency and key achievements and lessons learned. Maximum 500 words.  Key Achievements:  The UNDAF evaluation and the Mid-Term evaluation of the CPD both revealed that there was a direct alignment of the UNDAF outcomes with national development priorities presented in the GoK’s MTP II and in the country’s Vision 2030 goals, and that by design, these address several contextual development challenges identified in the 2013 Common Country Analysis (CCA). Thus, it may be noted that the results realized during the CPD period contributed directly to: the demand for and improved progress on institutional reform, rooting devolved governance, enhancing of a culture of constitutionalism and democratic governance, building environmental resilience against climate change and creating a conducive environment for business growth and youth empowerment. Both evaluations deduce effectiveness of UNDP interventions, including the fact that UN advocacy for human rights, access to justice, gender equality and other issues has been institutionalized through the enactment of relevant national policies and legislation suggests that UNDAF results in those areas will be maintained.  Of significant mention is the finding from the evaluations that the devolution process in Kenya had now been realized, and the UN was continuing to adjust to supporting activities at the subnational level in a coherent manner. In this connection, strengthening subnational capacities to manage, implement and report on the services and resources which have been transferred to them must remain a priority during the next UNDAF cycle. UNDP has been at the forefront of institutional capacity building at the subnational level for the transition to devolved governance and this paves way for sustained input to facilitate further benefits of devolution reaching the furthest behind.  Major Lessons Learnt:  The CPD and UNDAF Mid-term reviews draw important lessons including on: encouraging examination and application of area based development linked to integrated programming; a strengthened focus on subnational engagement while refining national policy advisory support towards strengthening devolution and macroeconomic issues; further deepening civil society, private sector and other partnerships to drive sustainability; and, enhancing the monitoring and evaluation and communication as core aspects of programme design and implementation. These have been argued as necessary and sufficient elements in advancing programmatic reach to the marginalized segments of society, and to create the opportunity for their rapid socio-economic uplift thereby having a long-term net effect on improved progress towards realization of national development priorities. Furthermore, focusing on work with and through civil society organizations will create further dividends in support of accountability, in delivery of specific project interventions and in deepening community engagement for their participation in local governance. Voice and participation are advanced by both evaluations as conditions precedent for achievement of development objectives outlined in the Medium-Term Plan and County Integrated Development Plans.  The evaluations also encourage an improved understanding and application of the Delivering as One principles for deepened UN joint impact in Kenya. Further the lessons learnt in both evaluations on results measurement include the need to define baselines and targets at the design stage of the UNDAF to facilitate periodic determination of progress, including during evaluations; | | | | |

III. Country Programme Resources

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| **Focus Area** | **Programme Expenditure ($)** | | | **% of Total** |
|  | Regular (TRAC) | Other | Total |  |
| Devolution and accountability |  |  | 51,438,175 | 55% |
| Productive sectors and trade |  |  | 4,826,467 | 5% |
| Environmental sustainability, renewable energy and sustainable land management |  |  | 18,540,615 | 20% |
| Community security, social cohesion and resilience |  |  | 17,924,015 | 20% |
| Total |  |  | 92,729,272 | 100% |

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| **Data sources: (please indicate the main sources from which data were obtained for this report.)** |
| **Medium Term review of the CPD – 2014-2018:**  [https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/Forms/Date%20order.aspx?RootFolder=%2fcountry%2frba%2fke%2fintra%2fCommon%20Shared%20Documents%2fROAR%2f2016&FolderCTID=0x01200025AE97873DFB7B42AA0FAD8424198EF4#](https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/Forms/Date%20order.aspx?RootFolder=%2fcountry%2frba%2fke%2fintra%2fCommon%20Shared%20Documents%2fROAR%2f2016&FolderCTID=0x01200025AE97873DFB7B42AA0FAD8424198EF4)  **Final evaluation of UNDAF**  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/UNDAF_Final%20Evaluation%20Report_2017.pdf>  **Government reports:**  <http://www.kisumu.go.ke/news/article/29>  <https://www.iebc.or.ke/resources/?2017_Poll_Results>  <https://www.iebc.or.ke/uploads/resources/HaG0IkuoAS.pdf>  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/Gender%20Audit%20of%20Kenya's%202017%20General%20Elections.pdf>  <http://www.countyassembliesforum.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=129&Itemid=485>  <http://cickenya.org/index.php/newsroom/item/500-cic-launches-second-report-on-the-implementaion-of-the-system-of-devolved-government#.VlL_J78YF_A>  <http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/pressreleaseandstatementarchive/2015/september/20150917_PR_HIV_Data_Kenya>  <http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/poverty/Mining-Vision-Gap-Report.html>  <http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/poverty/Report-on-the-Kenya-Country-Mining-Vision-Retreat.html>  <https://www.aweik.or.ke>  <http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/bills/2017/NAROKCOUNTYENVIRONMENTMANAGEMENTBILL2017.pdf>  <http://www.treasury.go.ke/component/jdownloads/send/175-budget-statement/518-budget-statement-2017-18.html>  <http://cog.go.ke/best-practices/reportss/category/87-gis-needs-assessment-in-kenya-report>  <http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-12/23/c_136847685.htm>  <http://www.nation.co.ke/news/Elephants-buffalo-giraffes-population-increase-Judi-Wakhungu/1056-4239072-eaoe92z/index.htm>  <https://absch.cbd.int/search/nationalRecords?schema=absNationalReport>  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/Final%20Draft-%20Marsabit%20Disaster%20Risk%20Management%20Policy.pdf>  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/Adopted%20Baringo%20County%20DRM%20Policy.pdf>  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/Samburu%20Draft%20DRM%20Policy.pdf>  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/DRM%20POLICY%2019%20MAY%202017.pdf>  <http://opendata.rcmrd.org/pages/atlases>  <http://www.ke.undp.org/content/kenya/en/home/library/hiv_aids/report-Enhancing-stabilization-and-resilience.html>  **UN/UNDP reports and policy briefs:**  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/Devolution%20Policy%20Brief%20by%20twaweza.pdf>  <https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/72/ke_en.pdf>  **Surveys by UNDP and others:**  <https://intranet.undp.org/country/rba/ke/intra/Common%20Shared%20Documents/ROAR/2016/UNDP%20AMKENI%20WAKENYA%20PHASE%20II%20BASELINE%20SURVEY%20_FINAL%20REPORT%20edited%2019th%20April%202017.pdf>  **Media reports:**  <https://www.cohesion.or.ke/images/downloads/CHAIR_PRESS_STATEMENT.pdf>  <https://citizentv.co.ke/news/three-lawyers-among-five-women-elected-county-speakers-174757/> |

1. This assessment of results is to be prepared only in the absence of a completed Assessment of Development Results (ADR) for the cycle. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)