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Resilient nations.

# UNDP Kenya Annual Report 2018



UNDP Kenya  
**Annual Report 2018**



## Contents



### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

UNDP Kenya acknowledges the Government of Kenya, our development partners, civil society, the private sector and implementing partners, that play a critical role in the transformational growth of our communities.

The partnership and support received contribute towards the delivery of our programmatic interventions and part of the results illustrated in this report.



**Disclaimer:** The 2018 Annual Report covers essentially the period from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. All necessary efforts have been taken to make sure that information contained in this publication is correct and not misleading. However, the possibility of errors or unintentional omissions can not be excluded.

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This interactive document has been optimised for use on computers and tablets in portrait orientation. You can access the table of contents by clicking on the following icon.





# Foreword.

» Through gender mainstreaming, UNDP Kenya invests in effective engagement and participation of women, youth and PWDs to accelerate progress towards the realisation of the SDGs.





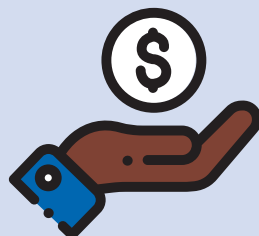
**ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC** reforms have positioned Kenya on the trajectory to become an upper middle-income country (MIC) by 2030. Currently, Kenya is classified as a Lower middle-income country (LMIC). Kenya has recorded an average annual GDP growth of 5.9% per annum in the period 2010-2017.<sup>1</sup> Following the political truce between the Jubilee Administration and the main opposition party, the Orange Democratic Movement and broad-based recovery in the global economy, the economy expanded from 4.7% in first half (H1) of 2017 to 6.0% in H1 of 2018<sup>2</sup> supported by improved harvest in agriculture, steady recovery in industrial activity, and robust performance in the services sector. Real GDP growth is estimated at 5.8% in 2018 and is projected at 5.7% in 2019 and 5.9% in 2020.<sup>3</sup>

Kenya's public debt has been increasing at a relatively fast pace since 2013, from about 42.1% of GDP in FY2013/14 to 57.6% of GDP in FY2016/17 before stabilizing in FY2017/18 at 56.5% of GDP.<sup>4</sup> As a result, Government has intensified its fight on high-level corruption

## Kenya development highlights for 2018



The MTP II (2013 – 2018) came to an end in June 2018, and Implementation of MTP –III (2018 – 2022) started in July 2018.



## \$77.5 billion

Kenya's economy estimated at **US\$77.5 billion**  
Real GDP growth is projected to reach **5.7%** in 2018 compared to **4.9%** in 2017.



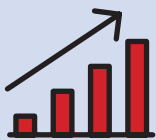
to curb waste of public resources and increase fiscal space.

Human Development is improving, with the HDI Index indicating an improvement from 0.578 in 2015 to 0.590 in 2017.<sup>5</sup> Although progress on social indicators has been significant, more effort is required to reduce extreme poverty, reduce inequality and achieve shared prosperity. Structural and socio-political obstacles continue to constrain achievement of sustainable and inclusive growth, participatory governance, community-level peace and security, sustainable environment and natural resource management and resilience to shocks and climate change.

There remains a high level of poverty and exclusion despite a decline in the poverty rate from 46.6% in 2005-2006 to 36.1% in 2015-2016.<sup>6</sup> Poverty rates remain above 70% in remote, arid and sparsely populated north-eastern parts of Kenya. Income inequality levels have not decreased significantly in recent years. Kenya's Gini coefficient of 44.5<sup>7</sup> is above the 2013 sub-

Saharan African average of 43.8.<sup>8</sup> Poverty is feminized. The latest KIHBS results show that 30.2% of female headed households are poor compared to 26% of their male counterparts.<sup>9</sup>

Kenya's economy remains highly vulnerable to climate variability due to dependence on climate-sensitive sectors including agriculture, water, energy, forestry and tourism, with agriculture employing 70-75% of the population and contributing 25-30% of GDP.<sup>10</sup> The country is in a perpetual cycle of drought and flood. Below average performance of the 2016 short and long rains has led to a severe drought in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) of Kenya. As a result, the country's food insecure population more than doubled over a six-month period. Between August 2016 and 2017, an additional number of 1.4 million people needed relief assistance for a total of 2.7 million people.<sup>11</sup> Severe floods followed this drought in 2018, leading to 183 deaths, and 332,000 displaced, and crops destroyed in some parts of the country. However, improved weather conditions soon »



Kenya's public debt increasing since 2013, with slippages in the run-up to the 2017 elections pushing debt up to a projected 60.7% of GDP by June 2018

GoK intensified the fight against high-level corruption to curb wastage of public resources and increase fiscal space to manage the public debt forecasted at 56% of GDP in 2019/20

▲ 6%

Kenya is classified as a Lower middle-income country (LMIC) with an average annual GDP growth of 5.9% per annum between 2010 – 2017 and is forecasted to grow by over 6% in 2018 up from 4.9% in 2017





» resulted in nearly recovery in the agricultural sector yielding lower food prices. As of March 2019, the Kenya Food Security Steering Group reported that drought has affected 17 of the country's 47 counties with the 12 most affected counties having a total of 865,300 food insecure people. All the affected counties are in the "Alert" stage on the 5-level drought classification.<sup>12</sup>

In November 2018, Kenya hosted the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference which aimed to make progress towards safeguarding and developing the world's water bodies and the ecosystems that live therein. Over 18,000 delegates (41%female) from 184 countries attended the conference and sought to exploit the potential of oceans, seas, rivers, lakes by leveraging on the latest scientific knowledge and innovation while ensuring the proper conservation of the aquatic resources for generations to come. President Kenyatta made several pledges including; enhancing security in the high seas, combating illegal fishing while supporting sustainable and responsible fisheries;

and, protection of endangered species and critical fish stocks, among other things. The pledges aligned with the Big Four agenda aim to promote fish processing, through the development of a US\$ 20 million fish feed mill and more, to help enhance manufacturing and increase its contribution to GDP to 15.0% by 2022.

In 2019, UNDP intends to support the Government to achieve the objectives of MTP III and 'The Big Four' Plan by rolling out the new Country Programme Document 2018- 2022 whose priorities are i) Governance, Peace and Security; ii) Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation; and iii) Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience.

**Amanda Serumaga,**  
*Resident Representative, a.i*  
*UNDP Kenya*

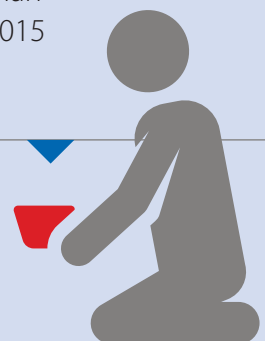
Kenya development highlights for 2018



26.1%

Human Development Indices and Indicators 2018 statistical update shows that Kenya's Human Development improved, from **0.578** in 2015 to **0.590** in 2017 an increase of **26.1%**

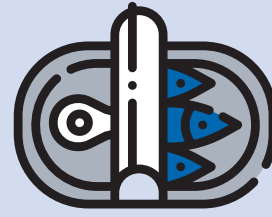
Poverty remains high despite a decline in the poverty rate from **46.6%** in 2005/06 to **36.1%** in 2015/16. In remote, arid and sparsely populated northeastern parts of Kenya poverty rates remain above **70%**







Pledges from the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference that are aligned with the Big Four Agenda will promote fish processing, through the development of a US\$20 million fish feed mill, enhancing manufacturing and increase contribution to GDP to 15.0% by 2022.



**November 2018, Kenya in collaboration with Canada and Japan hosted the first Sustainable Blue Economy Conference aimed towards safeguarding and developing the world's water bodies and the ecosystems. Over 18,000 delegates (41% female) attended the conference.**

May 2018 floods displaced 332,000 people, killed 183 people and destroyed crops in some parts of the country with Tana River, Wajir, Turkana, Mandera, Kilifi, Homabay, Siaya, Kisumu, Busia, Taita Taveta, Baringo, Nakuru, Kitui, Nandi, Makueni, Narok, Marsabit, Kajiado and Isiolo being the most affected counties.



March 2018, President Kenyatta and Opposition Leader Raila Odinga reached a Political agreement signaling an improvement in political stability. The conciliatory political 'handshake' resulted in the Building Bridges Framework aimed at reducing polarisation along ethnic and political lines among Kenyan communities.



**Kenya has registered remarkable improvements in terms of governance, from rank 19 to 11 out of 54 countries in the last five years**





» To advance sustainable use of natural resources and resilient economies, UNDP Kenya supports legislation, policies and guidelines that strengthen the systemic and institutional capacities including environmental governance and management that deliver people-centered development solutions.



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# Programmatic Overview.





**UNDP'S TECHNICAL SUPPORT** to counties has improved their ability to deliver services and efficiency, through better planning, promoting public participation in identifying county priorities, and creation of an enabling space for citizens to seek redress and better service delivery. While significant challenges persist in the areas of transparency and accountability, increased counties' level capacity has strengthened revenue generation and expenditure allocations to address marginalisation. UNDP efforts to improve services to citizens, particularly in marginalised areas through joint programming has increased efficiency and coherent multidimensional approaches to address poverty. The 2018 perception survey, indicates that 84% Kenyans support devolution, compared to 73% in 2017.

In partnership with UN Women, UNDP addressed gender equity concerns through the inclusion of evidence-based data in both the planning and monitoring of public expenditures at the national and county levels; and promoting women's leadership in decision-making spaces.

To ensure localisation of SDGs, UNDP together with the Council of Governors (CoG) trained 63 county SDG champions (49 males and 14 females) to lead the implementation and monitoring of SDGs at county levels. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in national and county integrated development plans and country is in the process of preparing a biannual SDG progress report. In 2019, UNDP will support five counties, (Busia, Kisumu, Kwale, Marsabit and Taita Taveta) to produce county SDG reports.

Through UNDP's technical, advisory and financial support, Kenya established peace and conflict structures across the country through the implementation of Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014

on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management in Kenya, the Kenya National Action Plan in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Engagement with the political leadership was sustained to get their buy-in to support the peace agenda. As a result, Kenya improved in the Global Peace Index rankings from position 125 in 2017 to 123 in 2018 out of 163 countries with a score of 2.354.

Under the UNDP Kenya and Ethiopia cross-border programme which covers Marsabit and Moyale, UNDP, supported prevention and countering violent extremism and through Uwiano peacebuilding programme, enhanced partnerships with newly-elected county-level political leaders, post-election healing and reconciliation interventions. Furthermore, UNDP established strategic linkages and supported high-level behind-the-scenes mediation through the Group of Concerned Kenyans Initiative (GCKI), Dialogue Reference Group (DRG), the Multi-Sectoral Forum (MSF) and First Ladies to mitigate political and ethnic polarisation. Rapid response initiatives in violence-prone areas were strengthened, contributing towards diffusion of tensions during the elections and post the elections period, and along contested inter-county borders. Deliberate mainstreaming of peacebuilding and gender issues improved election violence reduction initiatives, post-election healing, and reconciliation efforts.

To advance sustainable natural resource management and resilient green economy in Kenya, UNDP supported legislation, policies and guidelines to strengthen the systemic and institutional capacities for the sustained use of natural resources, environmental governance and management. The technical support would enable the government to prepare adequately and be able to respond to impacts of climate



change, disasters, track allocated resources and build communities' resilience. Kenya also enhanced forest governance that improved participation of indigenous people in forest conservation and management of protected areas under the wildlife sector. To improve energy efficiency, the government with UNDP's support established the energy efficiency research and testing laboratory to enable testing for compliance to Minimum Energy Performance Standards for lighting and industrial motors.

The UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD) 2018 – 2022 aims to: (a) better respond to varied localized governance contexts through area-based and integrated programming to reach the marginalized in ASALs and border counties, including women, youth and persons with disabilities; (b) support alignment of subnational

policy with the 2030 Agenda; and alignment of national macroeconomic policy to national targets; and (c) in line with Sustainable Goal 17, drive sustainability through philanthropic and private sector partnerships and with international financial institutions (IFIs).

Going forward, a strengthened focus on sub-national engagement while refining national policy advisory support towards strengthening devolution and macro-economic issues is critical to ensure rapid socio-economic development and uplifting communities with a long-term net effect on improved progress towards realization of national development priorities. The CO will strengthen its programme advisory support at national and sub-national levels to ensure strategic programmatic interventions at both levels.





# Governance, Peace and Security.

» In Kenya, UNDP plays a catalytic role in promoting democracy and good governance as foundations for peace and security, a precondition for the enjoyment of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms.



1 NO POVERTY

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



15 »





UNDP's work in the democracy peace and security in Kenya aims to strengthen institutions and processes to be more responsive to the needs of citizens especially the poor and marginalised; and, that ensure compliance to the rule of law. Together with our state and non-state partners we are contributing towards transformative change, through five strategic areas; i) The rule of law, electoral and political processes, ii) Democracy and public service delivery, transparency and accountability, iii) Security peacebuilding and conflict management.

- **Enhancing devolved governance and service delivery:** Kenya's decentralised system of governance aims to bring services, resources and leadership closer to the people. Through Financial and technical support, UNDP in collaboration with other UN Agencies, works with the national and county governments, engaging both upstream policy-making processes; and, improve downstream service delivery. To enhance communities' resilience and disaster mitigation, UNDP supports institutions to mitigate human and financial costs by mapping out potential areas at risk of natural and human-made disasters. UNDP also works with county governments in mainstreaming of climate change in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIPDs), ensuring that appropriate actions and budgetary allocation are a priority.
- **Support to electoral processes and strengthening institutions for democracy:** Elections are a foundation of democracy and good governance. Together with other UN Agencies, UNDP plays a catalytic role supporting the Kenyan electoral processes through a multi-pronged approach, in collaboration with several key stakeholders, UNDP supports mandated institutions in preparations and post-election activities, reforms to improve the legal frameworks, strengthening electoral systems and processes; promotion of public engagement and participation; and, enhancement of electoral justice and mitigating election-related conflict.
- **Strengthening foundations for peace:** Kenya's peace and security context faces numerous drivers of conflict such as ethno-political competition for power, poverty, youth unemployment, transnational crime, terrorism, recruitment of vulnerable youth into militia groups and proliferation of small arms and light weapons. UNDP works with national and county governments, and other stakeholders to address structural drivers of conflict and violence by investing in policy formulation and implementation at national and community level. UNDP promotes conflict analysis and strengthening of peacebuilding structures; reduction of community insecurity and improved response to conflicts, risks and disasters; and, reconciliation and community dialogue.



- **Support to the prevention of violent extremism:** The impact of insecurity resulting from violent extremism is enormous and is a risk to Kenya’s development agenda. UNDP works with the National Counter Terrorism Center, religious institutions and other stakeholders to enhance the resilience of vulnerable local communities against negative and radical narratives, that lead to violent extremism by; creating awareness, deradicalisation and rehabilitation of returnees and improvement of policies and interventions through research.
- **Increasing Civil Society engagement and public participation:** Civil society organisations (CSOs) play an essential role in promoting human rights and freedoms, respect for the rule of law and promotion of issue-based politics. The UNDP civil society facility provides coordinated and sustainable funding and capacity building

support to CSOs to facilitate the engagement of citizens in reforms such as human rights and access to justice and governance processes. Through this assistance, target CSOs empower citizens to demand their rights and influence public policies, laws and institutions in the thematic areas of focus

- **Enabling legal environments for effective HIV Response:** People living with HIV often know less about their legal rights or how to claim them through the legal system, even though there are laws in place to protect against HIV related discrimination. In Kenya, UNDP helps to address the legal and human-rights gaps that exists in HIV response, by strengthening legal structures capacities of judicial and law enforcement officers, health workers, media and people living with HIV to effectively address HIV from development and human rights perspective.

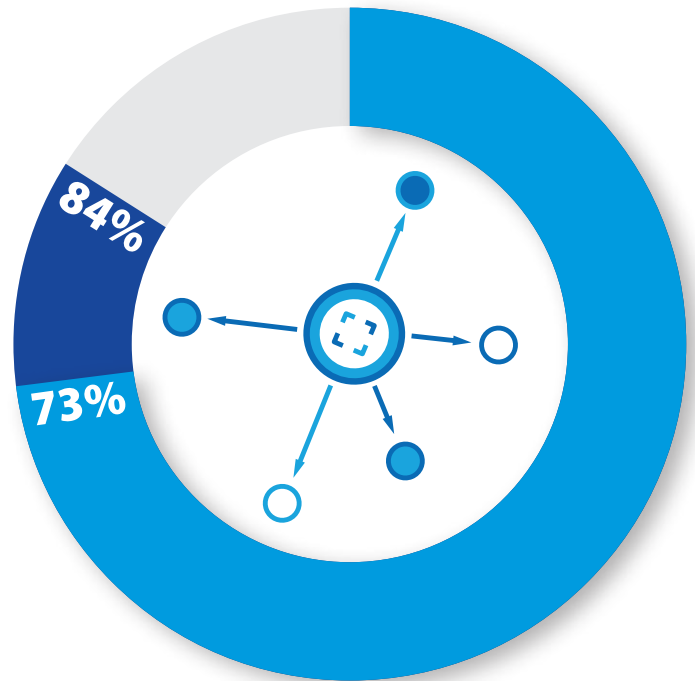




## Enhanced county performance for efficient delivery of service

The percentage of Kenyans in support of devolution is at 84% compared to 73% in 2017. Kenyans are increasingly enjoying the benefits of devolution, largely through improved service delivery

**2018** 2017

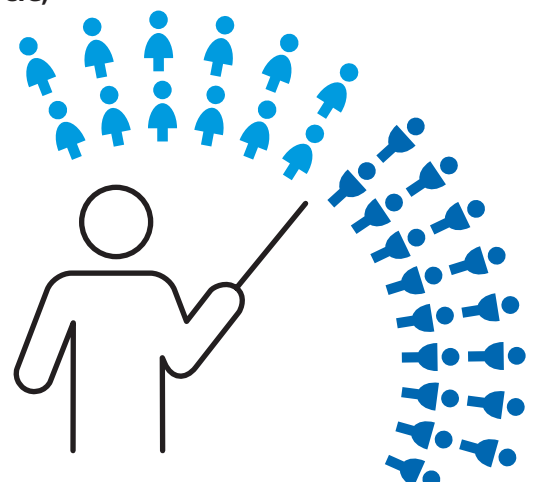


National Capacity Building Framework strengthened institutional and human capacities at both the national and county levels. County officials supported to develop robust Performance Contracts (PC) as part of Performance Appraisal Systems to measure output and performance targets. 2 counties developed their M&E policies and trained 67 staff on the policies

## Gender mainstreaming

In support of a UN Women led initiative, gender polices at the national and county levels and a Women in Leadership curriculum were developed in partnership with the Kenya School of Government which will be used to train national and county levels public officials

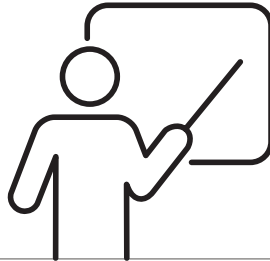
Turkana county trained 29 (17 males and 12 females) county officials to institutionalize Gender Results Budgeting within the 2017/18 budget cycle, including into performance management systems and performance





# 27

With UNDP support, 27 counties<sup>13</sup> developed a second five-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) that will serve as a primary planning tool for county development



**62** County M&E focal persons (55 male, 12 female), from 24 counties,<sup>14</sup> trained on tracking progress of development implementation and reporting against M&E indicators

With UN Women, improved county-level planning and Public Financial Management (PFM) systems by training 47 County technical officers on the CIDP guidelines including mainstreaming of cross cutting issues such as gender; resulting in robust second-generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)



**The County Performance Management Framework and County Performance Contracting Guidelines harmonized based on national standards adopted by the Council of Governors to promote accountability in service delivery by ensuring tasks are performed efficiently, effectively and economically**

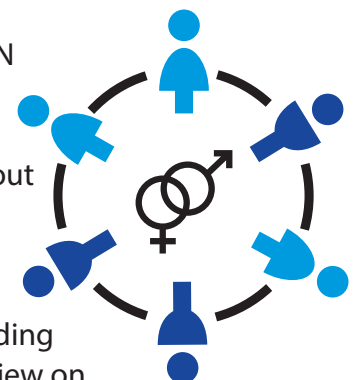


**7** counties (Bungoma, Kajiado, Kericho, Nakuru Taita Taveta, Tana River and Turkana) adopted Performance Management Systems with UNDP's technical support; increasing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery from county planning, implementation to monitoring of development projects

UNDP partnered with UN Women, State Department for Gender Affairs, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Council of Governors, and National Treasury, among others, to ensure that the Kenya Medium Term Plan III and 33 counties<sup>15</sup> second generation County Integrated Development Plans to ensure that gender, HIV, climate change, disaster risk reduction, and other SDGs were addressed



In collaboration with UN Women ensured that gender mainstreaming is undertaken throughout the programme and enhanced implementation of gender specific activities. Including Public Expenditure Review on WASH and Health sectors conducted jointly by UNICEF and UN Women that provided evidence on government spending and will inform future sector target spending for women and youth





### Gender mainstreaming (continued)

23 counties acquired knowledge on GEWE and a gender sector technical working group was established to raise gender related issues in inter-governmental forums

Technical assistance given to counties to incorporate gender, youth, and climate issues using the SDGs and the SDG indicators as a foundation



Together with UN Women, helped establish a pilot SGBV prevention and response mechanisms in Taita-Taveta county



## Advancing Prevention of Violent Extremism

Supported a value-based system for social cohesion and mitigation of radicalisation among Christian and Muslim clerics and religious experts from the Kenya Defense Forces (KDF), Prison Service and National Police Service (NPS), National Youth Service (NYS), NIS and NCTC



## Enhancing access to justice

Kenya Law Reform Commission and County Attorneys assessed county public participation laws and bills against model laws that UNDP supported in 2016. This will strengthen citizen participation mechanisms in the counties



**5,142** (3665 women and 1477 men) accessed legal aid services

**Demonstrated increased empowerment and ability to articulate for their rights in contexts where there is male dominance**



Improved dialogue on PVE: among policy makers, subject matter experts, practitioners.

**84 PARTICIPANTS** (70M; 14F) attended a high-level international conference organized by the NCTC



With NCTC, enabled learning and information sharing among counsellors and psychologists (26 male and 9 female) from Inter-Faith bodies, security forces in disengagement, rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremists and radicalized youth back to the society

**Supported NCTC in conducting a CVE Training for Media Practitioners from Marsabit and Mandera Counties to increase knowledge and ensure safe reporting and dissemination of information**



Through NCTC trained of 50 County Security and Intelligence Committee (CSICs) in Marsabit County to enhance skills and commitment of security and law enforcement officers in addressing P/CVE



Supported training of 90 Youth and Women on Basic Business Skills and Entrepreneurship development from Marsabit and Mandera Counties with the aim of unleashing entrepreneurial potential and stimulating business start-ups



**1,263,390**

or 66% of adult population reached 44,524 (directly) and 1,212,776 (indirectly) with enhanced awareness on basic human rights in the Kwale, Turkana and Kitui counties

## South-South Cooperation

The devolution program utilized south-south cooperation via county-to-county peer learning on best practices in 2018 to ensure efficient use of resources and implementation of practices that are relevant to county partners





## Peace and security

Through partnership with the Council of Governors (CoG) and County Governments,

# 21 COUNTIES

(Isiolo, Kitui, Mombasa, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Vihiga, Baringo, Nakuru, Narok, Laikipia, Nyamira, Kisii, Siaya, Homabay, Migori, West Pokot, Trans Nzoia, Turkana, Samburu) infused peacebuilding in their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)

## 2 Peace, Social Cohesion and human security policy and legal frameworks enacted and implemented

– Awareness raising and dissemination of Sessional Paper No. 5 on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management improved ownership of peacebuilding efforts at national and county levels



# 180

(31 women) local media personnel, county security intelligence committees and county official acquired knowledge and skills on conflict prevention and P/CVE

## 2000 WOMEN IN 34 COUNTIES



Peacebuilding and gender issues mainstreamed in election violence reduction initiatives, post-election healing, and reconciliation efforts. A 'women, peace and security' component was introduced, which saw over 2,000 women in 34 counties participate in political dialogue and election reduction initiatives

Implementation of the Uwiano Strategic Leadership and Peace Agenda, before, during and after the 2017 General Elections was prioritized



## 50%



The constituted sub-county peace committees and development of a national database ensured at least 50% of all LPCs have youth and women and PWDs represented



Development and implementation of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) strategy improved stockpile management



The development of the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on UNSCR 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security commenced

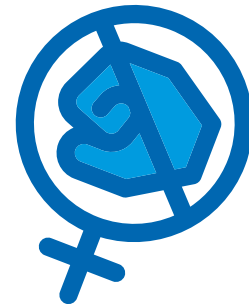
In the County Coordination Committees that comprised state and non-state actors, there was special emphasis on inclusion of women, youth, people living with disabilities, and minority groups



Through Uwiano and enhanced partnership with newly-elected political leaders in the 47 counties, UNDP supported post-election healing and reconciliation interventions

## KNAP UNSCR 1325

Implementation and localization of the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on UN Security Council Resolution UNSCR 1325 was supported, which improved integration and participation of women into local peacebuilding architecture and prevention of violent extremism (PVE)



## Increased Public participation

**14** counties developed drafts of contextualised public participation policies and guidelines based on national policy and guidelines focusing on county needs and priorities with input from the public

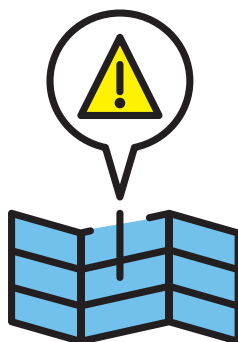


In partnership with Taita Taveta County Citizen complaints center was piloted with the aim of improving both service and accountability, inspiring Busia and Marsabit counties to develop a similar model based pilot





## Infusing Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in county planning



# 460+

government official including county assembly members trained in Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change

focusing on the importance of county spatial plans, hazard atlases, disaster risk management (DRM) policies and DRM laws

2 counties affected by climate change and facing significant hazard risks developed disaster risk reduction policies, plans, and organization including county level and nation-county sectoral coordination



2 counties approved disaster risk reduction policies, plans, and organization including county level and nation-county sectoral coordination with the support of UNDP and the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)

7 counties developed plans, policies, legislation and coordination mechanisms on Disaster Reduction Management (DRM) and 2 counties finalized hazard atlases to mainstream disaster risk reduction (DRR)/climate change into development planning and budgeting using data and historical evidence

## Addressing marginalization through county governments

The Commission on Revenue Allocation developed a new policy on marginalization, to assist the national government identify areas of marginalization in Kenya for appropriate resource allocation. The technical and advisory support provided by UNDP enabled counties to develop new sources of internally generated revenue based on revenue analysis, forecasting and local revenue collection and related legislation

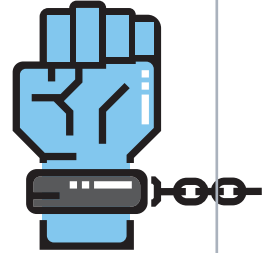




## Advancing democracy and good governance



The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights with the support of UNDP and Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights tracked and documented human rights violations and electoral gender-based violence during the 2017 elections

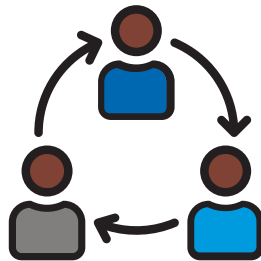


**The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) concluded a post-election reflection and evaluation exercise to gather lessons from the 2017 electoral process. These lessons will inform preparation for and management of the 2022 electoral cycle**

Office of the Registrar of Political Parties reviewed and disseminated a Popular Version of the Political Parties Act with the support of UNDP in collaboration with UN Women. The publication was translated into Swahili for a wider reach. This enhanced the capacity of 63 political parties in internal party democracy, party resource mobilization, stakeholder engagement, gender and social inclusion. This will strengthen political parties as the primary vehicles of democracy in Kenya in preparation for the 2022 electoral cycle



**There was improved information sharing and coordination between political parties through capacity building of ORPP in regulation and coordination of political parties; political party engagement; promoting women participation in political party activities; development of intra-party democracy and public engagement capacity**

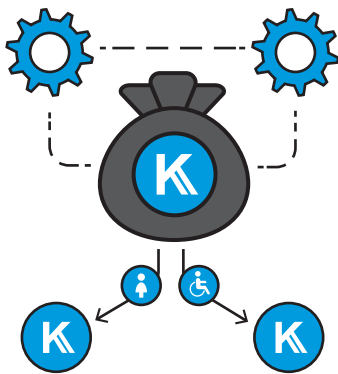


UNDP in collaboration with OHCHR contributed to enhanced capacity in human rights monitoring of elections by enhancing the organizational capacity, skills and systems of KNCHR to effectively undertake its mandate of monitoring elections from a human rights and electoral gender-based violence perspective



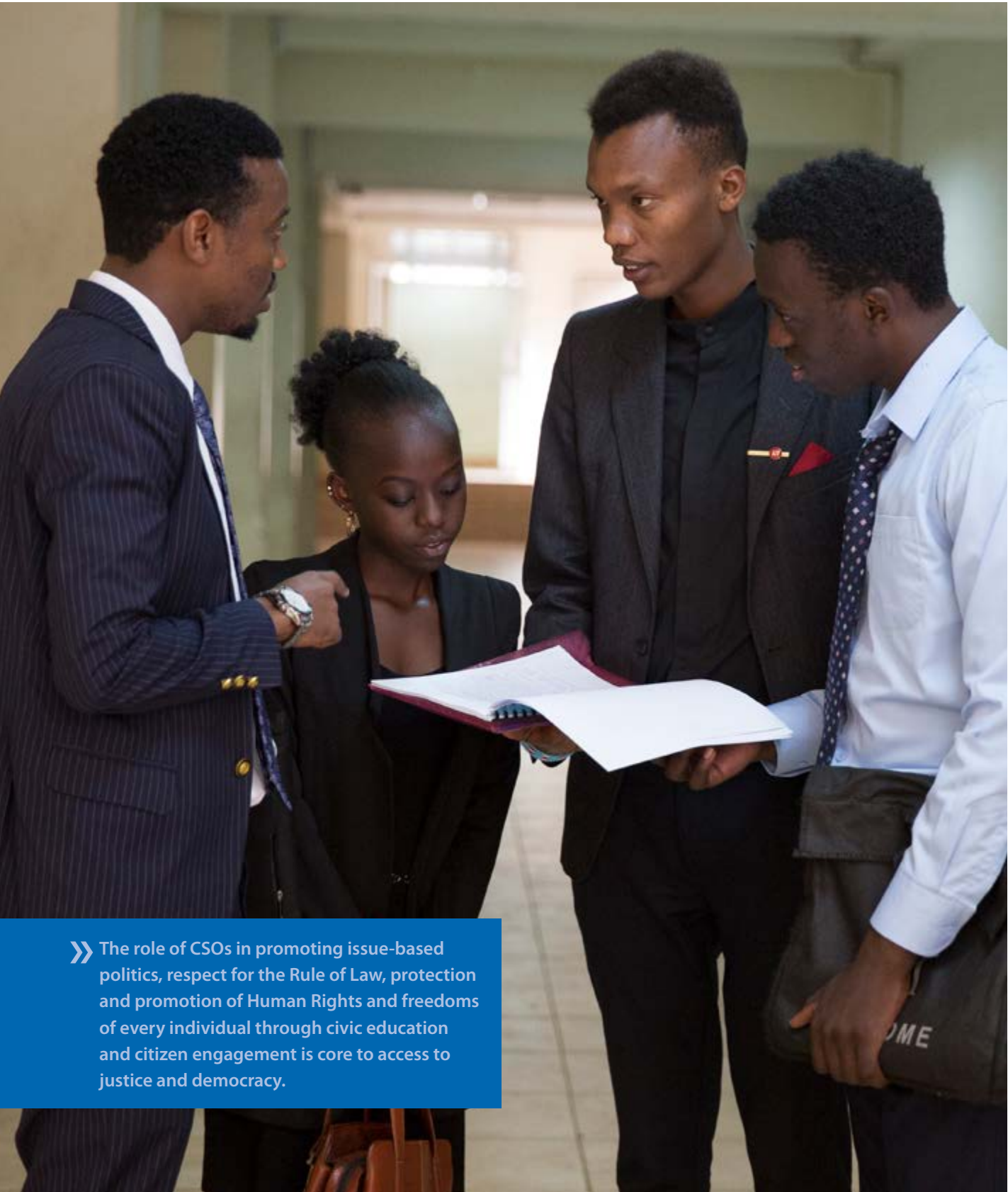
## Strengthening Institutional Policies and Knowledge

UNDP, with UN Women, worked with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, National Treasury, and Council of Governors on the generation of data that is disaggregated by sex, age, location and disability, including gender markers in the SCOA




In partnership with the Commission on Revenue Allocation, **34 counties** acquired knowledge and skills to set up the constitutionally required County Budget and Economic Forums that give a voice to all citizens, including women and PWDs in county economic affairs





» The role of CSOs in promoting issue-based politics, respect for the Rule of Law, protection and promotion of Human Rights and freedoms of every individual through civic education and citizen engagement is core to access to justice and democracy.





» To complement enabling actions in infrastructure development, public sector reforms, and the use of innovative financing mechanisms, UNDP delivers livelihoods interventions that increase productivity, income generation and rural development particularly for women, youth and PWDs.



29 »



# Inclusive Growth and Structural Transformation.





Social-economic exclusion and inequality in Kenya require an integrated approach based on the rationale that human development growth can only be inclusive if both economic and social dimensions of poverty and inequalities are addressed. A growth strategy, therefore, needs to ensure that the poor, marginalised, and vulnerable, especially women, youth and persons with disabilities have access to basic social rights and are fully participating in, contributing to and benefiting from development and economic growth. UNDP works jointly with the government to improve capacity development across the government for inclusive growth, gender-sensitive and evidence-based policies, particularly in the ASALs.

- **Supporting inclusive structural transformation:** In Kenya, UNDP supports the national and county governments to mainstream and promote inclusiveness through implementation of policies, strategies and programs that support sustainable development by, empowering the poor as economic agents, developing their entrepreneurial and labour market skills, integrating them into value chains and promoting essential services for the poor and marginalized. UNDP also supports initiatives that address structural poverty through poverty analysis intending to ensure effective transformation, address data gaps for efficient planning and monitoring; and, improve institutional capacities to deliver people-centred poverty reduction interventions. Further, UNDP works jointly with the government to enhance capacity development across the government for inclusive growth, gender-sensitive and evidence-based policies, particularly in the ASALs.
- **Enhance inclusive productivity and poverty reduction:** UNDP in collaboration with partners at national and country levels aims to deliver livelihoods interventions for increased productivity, income generation and rural development and improve capacities to access entrepreneurial opportunities, particularly for young men and women and persons living with a disability. In collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Labour Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, UN-Women, civil society organisations, the private sector and county governments, through initiatives such as the Biashara (Business) Centres, access to technology and information helps to address the gendered dimensions of poverty, improves quality standards and access to markets.
- **Enabling economic sound communities:** Kenya's graduation to low middle-income status presents opportunities for UNDP to explore financing for development



through government cost-sharing. Working with the national and county revenue collection and allocation authorities, UNDP aims to leverage its scope, geographical footprint and capacity for transparent and accountable expenditure to secure co-financing. To complement enabling actions in

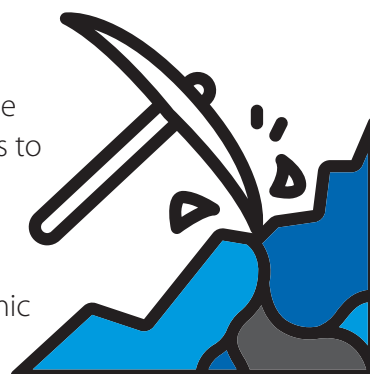
infrastructure, public sector reforms and innovative financing mechanisms, UNDP focuses on structural economic transformation for job creation through policy advisory support to increase the financial share of the manufacturing, extractives and mineral resources, industrial and export sectors.





## **Strengthening policies and frameworks**

Kenya established an improved policy and legislative framework for the mining sector, which serves to guide and ensure the sustainable exploration for, and exploitation of mineral resources for socio-economic development



# 14 REGULATIONS DEVELOPED

Through UNDP's financial and technical support, 14 regulations on mining were developed and enacted to support the Implementation of the Mining Act 2016. This will provide a framework for the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources for socio-economic development

Through capacity development focusing on skills development for youth and persons living with disabilities; marginalised and vulnerable communities, the government increased protection of livelihoods and rights of both artisanal miners and communities by ensuring they are better positioned to participate in the emerging sector within their localities







## Promoting equitable access and participation in the mining sector

Through UNDP’s support the Association for Women in Energy and Extractives in Kenya (AWEIK) was formally registered. This will provide women with access to information and opportunities and a platform to engage the sector

**70%** of the Cadastre reconfiguration was done, this is a web-based e-Government system through which Kenyan miners can get services from the Ministry; enhancing access to information, increasing transparency and efficiency

## Enhanced access to alternative livelihood

# 151 ACQUIRED SKILLS

Through UNDP’s technical support and in partnership with the government and Deaf Empowerment Society of Kenya (DESK), people with hearing disabilities were provided tools of trade and training in entrepreneurship. 151 people (79 male and 72 females) acquired skills which enabled them to start small business and pursue other livelihoods through provision of small grants worth US\$200 per individual resulting in increased capacity in entrepreneurship and income-generating activities





» Strengthening disaster risk management at community level ensures that communities are climate resilient and equipped to recover their livelihoods; reducing levels of vulnerabilities and the impact of disasters.





# Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Resilience.



UNDP supports the Government of Kenya to develop appropriate environmental legal and institutional frameworks, policies, strategies, and innovative tools and programs that integrate them into national and county planning and budgeting processes. Also, UNDP assists Kenya with the domestication of Multilateral Environment Agreements and Conventions through the development of projects that build capacities at the grassroots, county and national levels. UNDP focuses on the following areas: i) Climate Change (both adaptation and mitigation), ii) Natural Resource Management (Sustainable land Management), iii) Forestry and Biodiversity/Wildlife), iv) Sustainable Energy Access (both at upstream policy levels and downstream community levels and v) Sound chemical management through the Global Environmental Facility (GEF).

- **Enhancing climate change mitigation and adaptation:** Climate change threatens livelihoods and security of communities and affects the potential the majority of Kenyans; with men and women affected differently due to their roles and responsibilities. To address of climate-induced risks and the impact on communities' livelihoods, UNDP works with government and other stakeholders to strengthen national and sectoral capacities for climate analysis; influence formulation of institutional frameworks and coordination mechanisms and planning; and, support the implementation of climate change policies and climate action plans. Further, UNDP seeks opportunities to support climate-smart economic pathways for improved livelihoods and resilience, supporting initiatives that improve access to renewable energy for off-grid households, targeting rural and female-headed households that depend primarily on biomass for energy needs.
- **Strengthening disaster risk reduction and communities' resilience:** While Kenya has undertaken structural and policy frameworks to address and reduce the impact of disasters on communities especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) remain highly vulnerable to natural and human-made calamities such as drought, floods and conflict. UNDP in partnership with the National Drought Management Authority, National Disaster Operation Centre and National Disaster Management Unit and sister agencies including UN-Women; promotes disaster risk reduction resilience through support to disaster risk policy formulation, risk management and the establishment of mechanisms for assessment and monitoring. Additionally, UNDP provides upstream advisory support for natural resource governance that helps to mitigate conflict and boost community resilience to climate shocks, working with local communities in Kenya to initiate "climate-



proof” livelihoods and food security interventions. Key factors contributing to the high vulnerability of the communities perennially affected by disasters is the low capacity to engage in non-farm livelihoods which includes lack of skills, limited access to financial services, and poor access to technology. Through the Integrated Support to Devolution, the UNDP has influenced the inclusion of disaster risk reduction in county development plans, focusing on vulnerable communities in the ASALs. As a result, UNDP has strengthened and enhanced communities’ resilience; through restoration, diversification and stabilisation of livelihood sources; reduction of dependency on disaster-sensitive livelihoods; and, increased the capacity of women and youth who are most impacted by disasters through training aimed at improving their entrepreneurship skills.

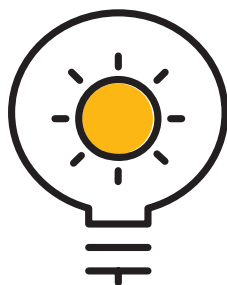
■ **Environmental Governance:**

The growing impact of environmental challenges on the lives of people globally makes environmental governance an urgent priority, especially for the extractive industry. Weaknesses in governance, including the capacity to draft workable laws, regulations and policies, and to implement environmental management laws are having a harsh impact on fragile ecosystems where mining occurs, with vulnerable populations especially women often bearing a disproportionate burden of the social, economic and environmental risks. SEPA/UNDP’s intervention addresses significant challenges of insufficient capacity to implement laws, regulations and policies as well as provide technical support to strengthen Human Rights and the Rule of Law in environmental public administration; target individual and institutional capacity deficiencies.



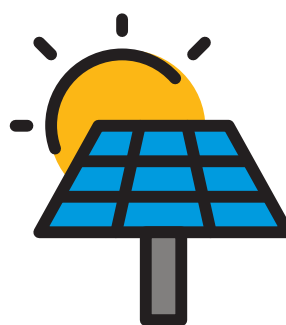


## Increasing energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy



A policy brief on acceleration of pico-solar photovoltaic lighting market in Kenya developed. The policy brief explores policy recommendations, if applied will accelerate the uptake of pico-solar systems in the country

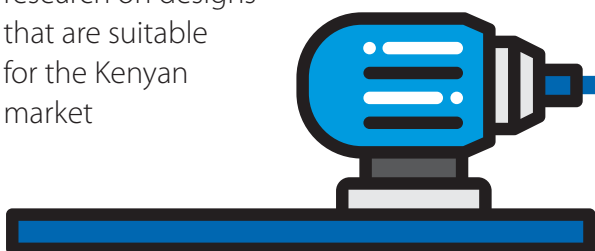
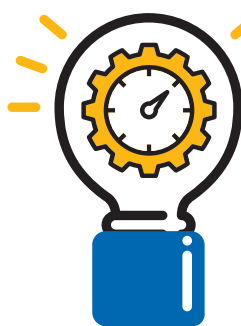
Kenya has developed the GreenMark rating system that will evaluate the sustainability performance of a building holistically over its entire life cycle; including energy and water efficiency. This will help the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, improve energy security, reduce stress on natural resources and support sustainable local development



**A solar water heating manual developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. This is the first and only national training manual on solar water heating**

**installation, maintenance and repair. The manual will equip technicians with skills and knowledge for proper installation of solar water heating systems which has been a major problem in the country**

Energy efficiency research and testing laboratory established, increasing the capacity of government to make available and meet the high demand of compliant appliance for Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) for lighting and industrial motors at the Kenya Industrial Research & Development Institute (KIRDI). Private sector will use the lab to test and research on designs that are suitable for the Kenyan market



## Improving Environmental governance

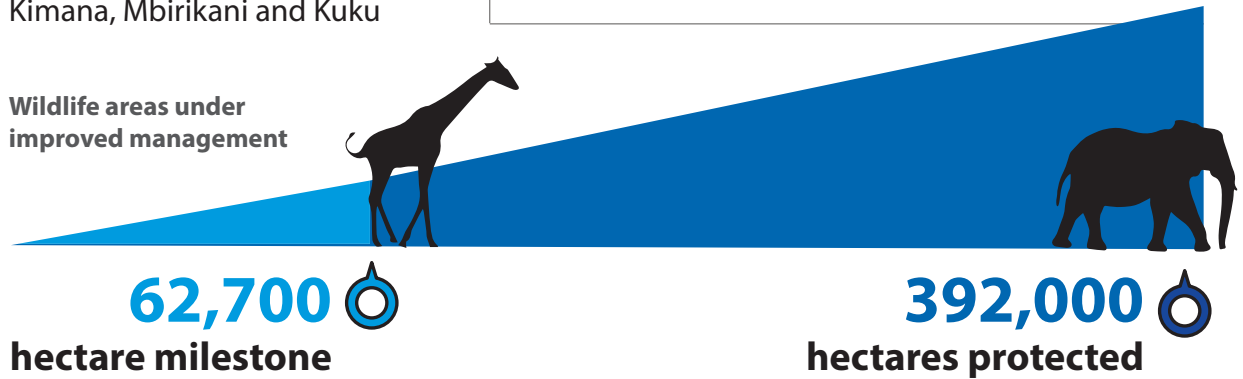
The wildlife sector increased the protected areas under improved management to a total of **392,000** hectares against a milestone of **62,700** hectares, through creation of conservancies in Eselengei, Kimana, Mbirikani and Kuku



Environmental governance in the extractive sector was strengthened through the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) for the Mining Sector

Kenya enhanced forest governance for sustainable forest conservation that supports participation of indigenous people in forest conservation and management of forests

Wildlife areas under improved management



With support from UNDP and partners, ecotourism products were developed resulting in incomes to respective communities amounting to about **USD 556,676**



Through UNDP's technical advisory and financial support, the Kenya 6 put in place, legislation and policies to support sustainable use and management of natural resources



The management effectiveness of the core conservation areas/protected areas improved for the Amboseli National Park (66 to 70) and Chyulu Hills National Park (52 to 63), based on the GEF management effectiveness tracking tool

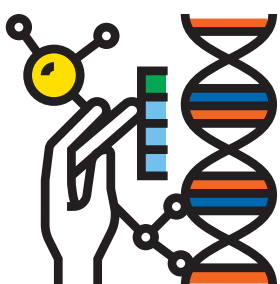


Bills, policy and guidelines developed to strengthen sound chemicals management and are undergoing public and technical reviews for validation



## Enhancing Climate change mitigation and adaptation

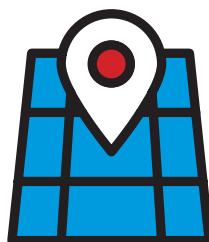
The government improved its capacity to address climate change impacts through development of: the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, National Climate Finance Policy 2018 and the Draft Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations. Further, resource allocation for climate change action was ensured through inclusion of dedicated budget lines to climate change action in the 3rd Medium Term Plan (MTP III)



Government enhanced its legal framework on Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic and biological resources enabling the country to comply with the reporting requirements under the Nagoya Protocol

UNDP worked with the Council of Governors, the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, the National Land Commission to establish and strengthen the frameworks for climate mainstreamed County Spatial Planning in Kenya

## Advancing knowledge management for climate resilient communities



Model Geographic Information System (GIS) Laboratory established and equipped a functional to guide the GIS based Spatial Planning as required by the Law in Makueni County with support from UNDP

Resilient County Monitoring & Evaluation Policies developed for 6 Counties: Kilifi, Tana River, Garisa, Lamu, Isiolo and Garisa counties

Supported 10 counties (Kericho, Nakuru, Kajiado, Isiolo, Wajir, Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa and Taita Taveta) in developing CIDP II Climate Smart Indicator Handbooks

Finalization of 1 Climate Change Indicator Development Guidebook



National Reporting Indicators for MTP III prepared in collaboration with the National Treasury and Planning





## County Spatial Planning Guidelines produced in 2018

**County Spatial Planning Guidelines 2018** - Launched by the Deputy President during the 5th Annual Devolution Conference in Kakamega. The Exemplar Format of a County Spatial Plan 2018 – Disseminated to all the 47 Counties



UNDP provided technical assistance to Makueni County to finalize its County Spatial Plan, which has now been completed awaiting adoption by the County Assembly

## Supporting Disaster management and risk reduction



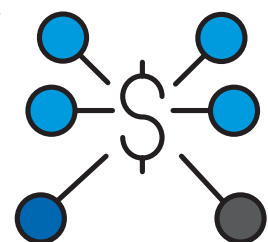
The policy and legal frameworks for DRR was improved following the approval of the National DRM Policy by the executive, the passing of the DRM Bill passed by Senate and the development of Laikipia DRM policy

**The Medium-Term Plan III, fully integrates DRM and climate change as a full pledged thematic area, putting in place a stable platform for financing for the period 2018-2022**

## 825 OFFICERS TRAINED 6 KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS DEVELOPED 6 HAZARD ATLASES PUBLISHED

Through the Devolution Project UNDP enhanced institutional and human capacity for development and implementation of Disaster Reduction and Management policies, strategies and plans. 825 government officers trained and have to information through the development of 6 knowledge products and publishing of 2 new hazard atlases for Lakipia and Marsabit bringing it to total of 6 Hazard Atlases published to date

In where policies and bills were approved, the target communities are now less vulnerable to disaster risks. Budgetary allocation at county level has reduced the need for diversion of development funds to disaster response





## Strengthening communities' resilience and livelihoods

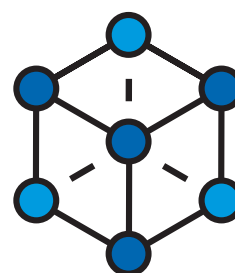
### 1,443 ASSISTED

Communities in Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Turkana benefited from 77 livelihoods recovery interventions. As a result, 1,443 (912 male, 531 female) people are now engaged in alternative livelihoods enabling them to provide for their basic needs



**Interventions in adaptive alternative livelihoods through entrepreneurship, irrigation and basic infrastructure worked well by ensuring communities diversify from disaster prone pastoralist lifestyles.**

Kenya with technical support from UNDP undertook a livelihoods recovery assessment following the floods of 2018. As a result, a livelihoods recovery framework was developed and rolled out





## 245,600+ HAVE ACCESS TO MEAT

Livestock value chain in Turkana County was strengthened with the completion and opening of the Kakuma slaughter house. The opening of the slaughter house which serves an average of **60,000** (29,400M, 30,600F) local community members and **185,624** (90,955M, 94,688 F) refugees as resulted in an increase of livestock trade and improved hygiene stands which is a requirement for processing meat for the market

To enhance resilience of farming communities alternative water source was provided for Naoyawoi irrigation scheme in Turkana County. As a result, 450 households are now cushioned from the impacts of the rivers drying up, a common phenomenon during periods of droughts

**UNDP made significant contribution to women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship training and startup of small businesses. Of the 693 beneficiaries of entrepreneurship interventions 59% were women and 41% male.**

## 2,402 HOUSEHOLDS ENABLED

**Community members in Tana River and Kilifi counties affected by disasters benefitted from rehabilitated livelihoods infrastructure; 2,402 households were enabled to access portable water through rehabilitation of water sources destroyed by flood**

**261,327** community members have been reached and are now less vulnerable to damages caused by drought and flood . The interventions were undertaken in highly marginalized counties of Turkana, Kwale, Kilifi and Tana River





# Lessons Learned in 2018.

- **Working at three levels** (National, County and Community) has proved useful in integrating development solutions to the multidimensional aspects of poverty to facilitate attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- **Civil society organizations** (CSOs) and the private sector are important partners to ensure increased engagement with rights holders and also inform policy dialogue with duty bearers. Through partnerships and closer engagement with CSOs, the private sector, UNAs for system-wide coherence and other partnerships, the programme will facilitate increased engagement and accountability between both duty bearers and rights holders in policy implementation.
- **High levels of** inequality are detrimental to economic growth, undermine poverty reduction, increase political and social tensions, and drive instability, conflicts and environmental degradation. The imperative of reducing inequalities as enshrined in the 2030 Agenda and its central pledge of leaving no one behind will be the overarching objective of the UNDP CPD 2018-2022.





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# Reflection on Resource Mobilisation and Partnerships.

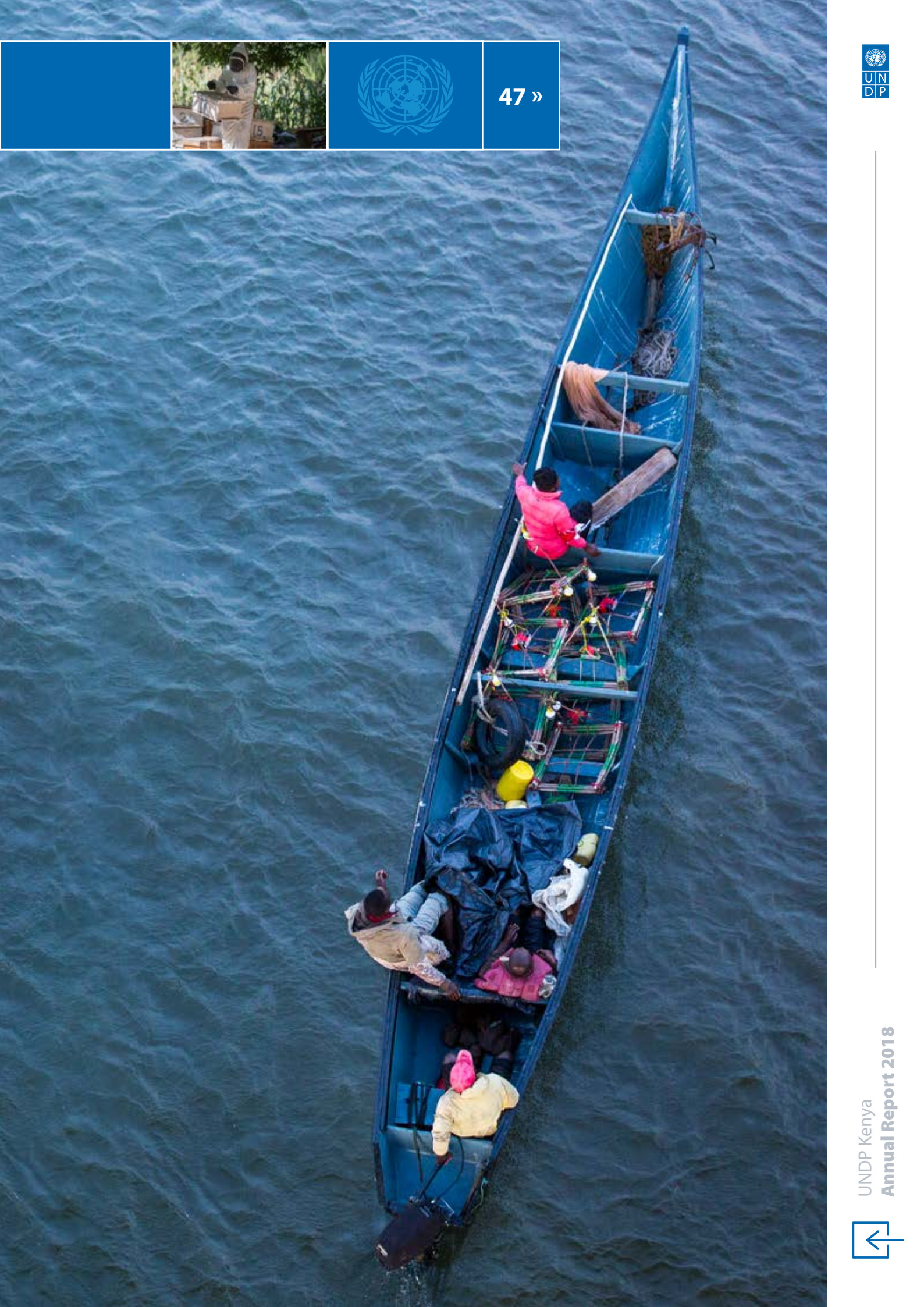
**UNDP KENYA OFFICE** in 2018 mobilized \$40.77M; against a target budget of \$27.8M. The Country Office effectively leveraged existing partnerships with both government and donors to better position for new initiatives through quick turnaround on information, data and concept notes. Conversely, the country office also made deliberate effort to reach out to non-traditional and smaller development partners in Kenya such as Finland, Ireland and Italy and accorded the same level of dialogue in areas of mutual interest.

The country office held donor roundtables including with the Nordic countries on Devolution and on Governance, Peace and Security to build consensus around development priorities and position UNDP as a convener and coordinator for development initiatives. Additionally, the country office used a robust external facing communication strategy - producing high quality informational materials and innovative knowledge products; and, maintained

high programme visibility through online and offline platforms.

UNDP in Kenya launched its CPD 2018 -2022 on the side-lines of the signature Devolution Conference ASAL Conference which provided high visibility and gravitas to the occasion. UNDP was invited by Government to partner in the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference. and the CO mobilised USD 4 million, which in turn facilitated the establishment of the SBEC Accelerator Lab with USD 2.1 million funding from ExO. The Environment programme portfolio also witnessed strong growth through GEF and REDD programmes due to strong collaboration with Ministry of Environment and other stakeholders.

Partnerships with private sector in the development of the County GIS (Geographic Information Systems) guidelines enhanced GIS based county spatial planning, and the establishment of the GIS lab in partnership with the Makueni County Government.





# Looking Forward Priorities in 2019.

The programme aims to:

**1** Better response to localized governance contexts through area-based and integrated programming to reach the marginalized in ASALs and border counties, including women, youth and persons with disabilities (PWDs)

**3** Enhance conflict sensitive programming by facilitating dialogue and promoting transparent and accountable governance to promote social cohesion and manage conflict

**2** From a gender perspective, invest in women's effective engagement and participation in: accessing business and employment opportunities for young women and PLWDs, accessing healthcare, sustainable use of the environment, conflict prevention and in elective and appointive leadership to accelerate progress towards realization of the sustainable development goals



**4** In line with SDG 17 Partnerships, drive sustainability through investment in private sector, philanthropic, IFIs programme delivery including the SDG Philanthropy Platform. Further leverage volunteerism as an essential act of citizenship to promote social inclusion; and support civil society voice and community participation in local governance

**5** Continue to leverage the work undertaken in the counties on pro-poor economic empowerment interventions, focused on youth and women; and, expand the resilience programme through sustainable livelihoods programming





**6** As the lead agency for the UN Technical Working Group on SDGs, continue to support the localization of the SDGs through integration into the national and county level development plans and budgets



**7** Continue to roll out the key programmatic and operational aspects of the new Country Programme Document 2018-2022, including key tasks for the UN Development System Reform process including the de-linking of the Resident Representative and Resident Coordinator functions and ensure the country office is 'fit-for-purpose' and positioned to deliver efficient and effective development solutions; strengthened and resourceful operations to guarantee development impact and the accountable use of resources

## Priorities that will contribute to a strong and coherent UNCT:

**1** Support to the UNDS reform will be a top priority for UNDP in 2019. With 2019 being a transition year following the delinking of RC, effective engagement and support to RC and UNCT will contribute to the success of the UNDS reform

**2** The Country Office aims to focus on positioning UNDP as an integrator of the UN Development System in the implementation of the SDGs

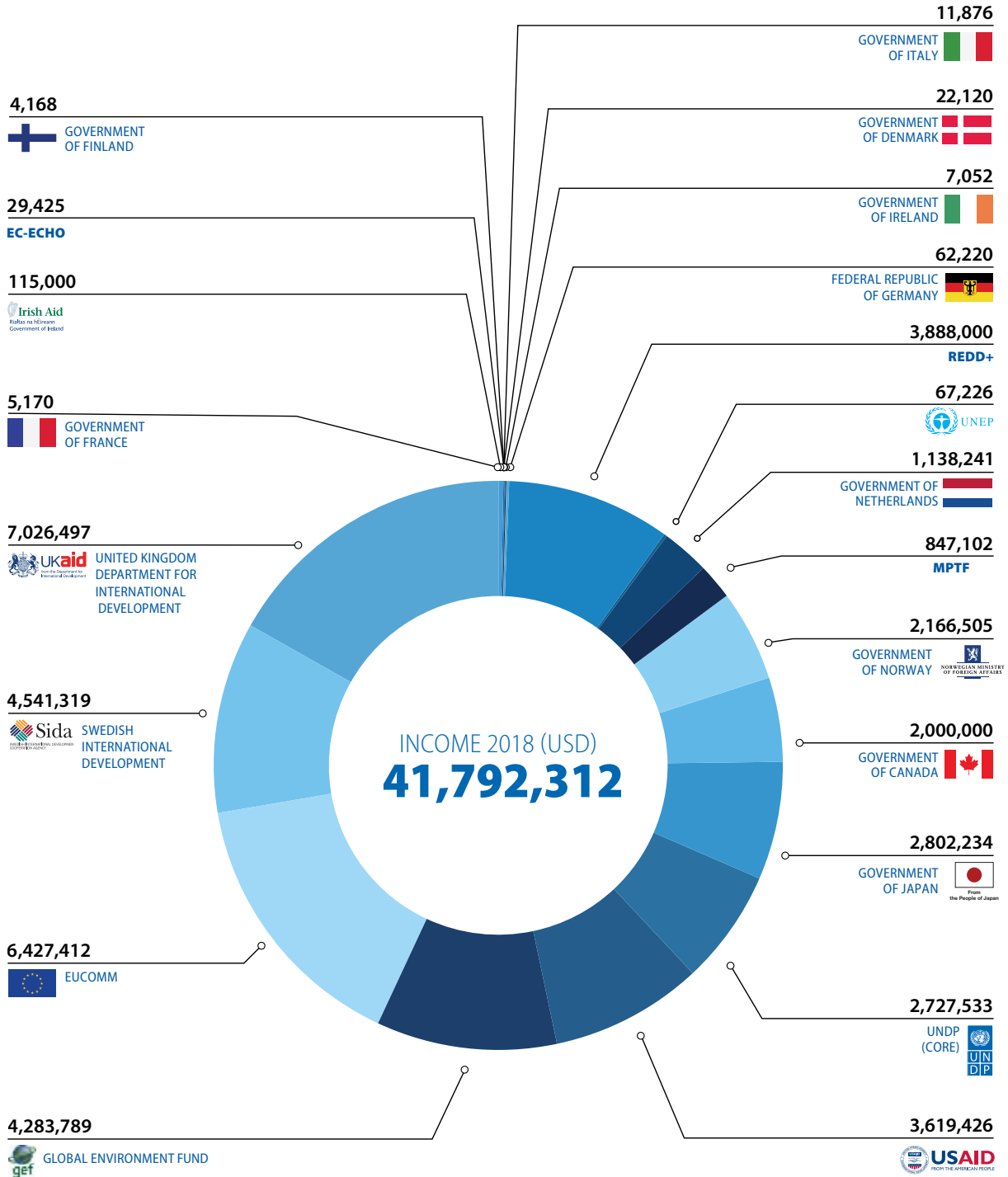


**3** UNDP will continue to serve in the capacity as lead and co-chair of the Political Pillar of the UNDAF; and ensure active engagement at operational and programmatic and strategic levels in the UNCT coordinating mechanisms



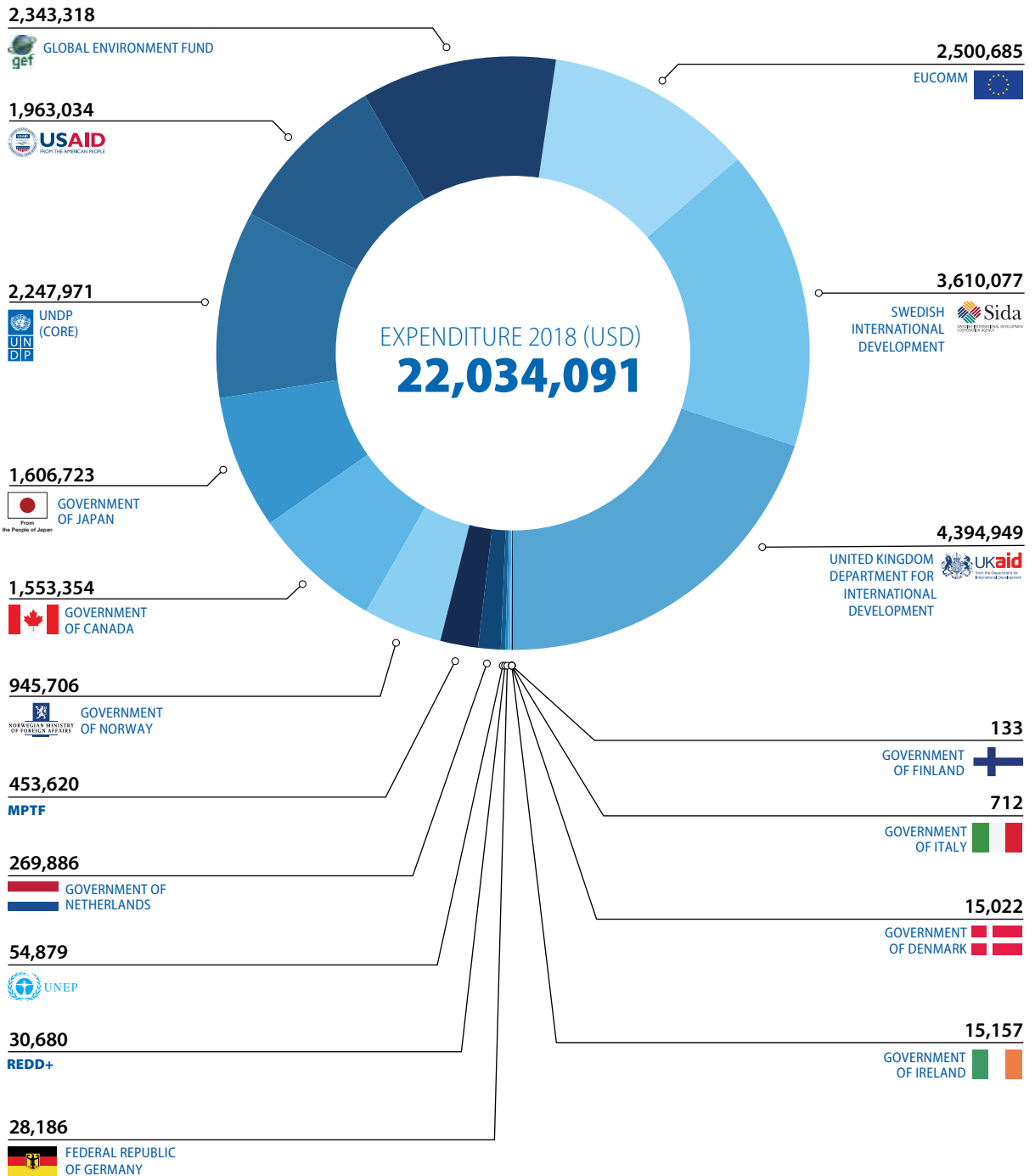


# Income 2018.





# Expenditure 2018.





# Acronyms and Abbreviations.

<b>ASALs</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	<b>LPCs</b>	Local Peace Committees
<b>AWEIK</b>	Association for Women in Energy and Extractives in Kenya	<b>MEPS</b>	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
<b>CIPDs</b>	County Integrated Development Plans	<b>MIC</b>	Middle-income Country
<b>CO</b>	Country Office	<b>MSF</b>	Multi-Sectoral Forum
<b>CoG</b>	Council of Governors	<b>MTP</b>	Medium Term Plan
<b>CPD</b>	Country Programme Document	<b>NCCAP</b>	National Climate Change Action Plan
<b>CSICs</b>	County Security and Intelligence Committees	<b>NCTC</b>	National Counter Terrorism Center
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations	<b>NDMA</b>	National Drought Management Authority
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism	<b>NPS</b>	National Police Service
<b>DESK</b>	Deaf Empowerment Society of Kenya	<b>NYS</b>	National Youth Service
<b>DRG</b>	Dialogue Reference Group, the	<b>ORPP</b>	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management	<b>PC</b>	Performance Contacts
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction	<b>PFM</b>	Public Financial Management
<b>FY</b>	Financial Year	<b>PMS</b>	Performance Management Systems
<b>GCKI</b>	Group of Concerned Kenyans Initiative	<b>PVE</b>	Prevention of Violent Extremism
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environmental Facility	<b>RC</b>	Resident Coordinator
<b>GEWE</b>	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	<b>SBEC</b>	Sustainable Blue Economy Conference
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse Gas	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System	<b>SEPA</b>	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index	<b>SESA</b>	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>IEBC</b>	Electoral and Boundaries Commission	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>KDF</b>	Kenya Defense Forces	<b>UNCT</b>	UN Country Team
<b>KIHBS</b>	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey	<b>UNDAF</b>	UN Development Assistance Framework
<b>KIRDI</b>	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>KNAP</b>	Kenya National Action Plan	<b>UNDS</b>	UN Development System
<b>KNBS</b>	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	<b>UNICEF</b>	The United Nations Children's Fund
<b>KNCHR</b>	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	<b>UNOHCHR</b>	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
<b>LMIC</b>	Lower middle-income country	<b>UNSCR</b>	UN Security Council Resolution
		<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene



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## Endnotes.

- 1 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), 2018. Economic Survey 2018, and Economic Intelligence Unit, January 2019
- 2 KNBS, Quarterly Gross Domestic Product Report, Second Quarter, 2018.
- 3 World Bank, 2019. Kenya Economic Update, April 2019 | Edition No. 19.
- 4 World Bank, 2019. Kenya Economic Update, April 2019 | Edition No. 19
- 5 [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/KEN.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KEN.pdf)
- 6 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015/16.
- 7 Ibid.
- 8 World Bank, 2014
- 9 KIHBS 2015/16.
- 10 Government of Kenya, 2017.
- 11 [https://www.unicef.org/kenya/emergency\\_19640.html](https://www.unicef.org/kenya/emergency_19640.html)
- 12 The 5-level classification is as follows: 1. Normal, 2. Alert, 3. Alarm, 4. Emergency, 5. Recovery.
- 13 Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kericho, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Laikipia, Marsabit, Mandera, Nakuru, Narok, Nyeri, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Tana River, Vihiga and Wajir.
- 14 Bungoma, Busia, Embu, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kericho, Kilifi, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Laikipia, Marsabit, Mandera, Nakuru, Narok, Nyeri, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Tana River, Vihiga and Wajir.
- 15 Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Isiolo, Bomet, Baringo, Uasin Gishu, Kajiado, Kericho, Kilifi, Kirinyaga, Migori, Kakamega, Kisumu, Kitui, Kwale, Lamu, Laikipia, Marsabit, Mandera, Nakuru, Narok, Nyeri, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Turkana, Tana River, Vihiga and Wajir.





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