

Implementing Devolution in Kenya: Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation

Presented at the 7th AfrEA

By

Lucy M. Gaithi

19 March 2014

Presentation Outline

- Introduction: M&E in Kenya
- Evaluation in Kenya: The status
- System of Devolved Government
- Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Challenges

Introduction: M&E in Kenya

- History – The development blueprints / plans – PRSP, ERS, KV2030
- Public Sector Reforms – RBM, Performance Contracting
- National Integrated M and E System (NIMES)
- Stakeholders Forum – share/validate progress reports

Introduction cont'

- M&E Policy – purpose, guiding principles
- M&E curriculum development
- Partnership / collaboration – CSOs, Development Partners, ESK, KCoP-MfDR, CLEAR, KMA

Evaluation in Kenya: Status Overview

- Mid Term Reviews – ERS, Kenya Vision 2030 MTPs – Feedback into planning
- Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)
- Rapid Assessments on selected policy implementation – initiate dialogue and create demand for action

Evaluation in Kenya: Status Overview cont'

- Few evaluations with minimal utility of the results in policy making and budget making
- Mainly for donor funded programmes
- External Evaluators / Technical Assistance

The System of Devolved Government

- Country governance structure in the Constitution of Kenya 2010
- Devolution of political power, functions and resources hence referred to as ‘Devolution’
- A two-tier devolved government structure with a national government and 47 county governments (distinct and inter-dependent)

Devolution Objectives

- To promote democratic and **accountable** exercise of power;
- To give powers of **self-governance** to the people and enhance the **participation of the people** in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them;

Devolution Objectives Cont'

- To **promote** social and economic development and the **provision** of appropriate, easily accessible services throughout Kenya;
- To ensure **equitable** sharing of national and local resources throughout Kenya; and to facilitate the **decentralization** of state organs, their functions and services,

Devolution Transition Process

■ Transition to county governments organized in three phases:

- Phase I - period prior to the inauguration of county governments (August 2010 - March 2013).
- **Phase II** (March 2013- March 2016) period of three years after the elections.
- Phase III – period after phase II.

Devolution: Highlights

- 47 county governments
- Funding mainly from nationally raised revenue
- Transfer of functions
- Intergovernmental mechanisms for cooperation between governments (county, national)
- Capacity building by National government

Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation

■ NIMES

- Existing M&E structures – Coordinating units/committees, forums
- Defined sectoral indicators
- e-ProMIS – electronic Project Monitoring Information System
- Decentralising Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys (PETS)

Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation cont'

- Implementation of the M&E Policy
 - Decentralised M&E
 - Requirement of stakeholders participation in M&E
- Performance Contracting
 - Commitments on meeting of set targets

Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation cont'

Social Intelligence Reporting (SIR)

- a pilot approach by government in 2010 to assess its development efforts - education, health and water services
- undertaken in collaboration with UNICEF Kenya

Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation cont'

SIR cont'

- Captures identified weaknesses in service delivery as well as agreed solutions and follow-up actions.
- helps to promote participation, accountability, transparency and good governance for equitable social development in communities

Opportunities for Monitoring and Evaluation cont'

- Commission for Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) monitoring mandate
 - Main focus on implementation of the constitution.
 - Quarterly reporting by county governments (executive and assembly)

Challenges

- Delay in establishment of intergovernmental mechanisms
- Inadequate appreciation of monitoring and evaluation
- Capacity gaps in funding, skills/expertise
- Coordination of multiple efforts
- Time constraints for effective engagement
- Low levels of civic education

THANK YOU

Discussion:

What good practices / lessons / ideas can we learn on Monitoring and evaluation in a system of devolved government?