

KENYA JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY 2007 - 2012

Annex 1: KJAS results framework

Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones
Pillar 1: Encouraging economic growth			
Macroeconomic management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP growth accelerates. Fiscal deficit contained around 3-4 percent of GDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unpredictability of external assistance makes planning an adhering to plans difficult. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth does not fall below 2004 level of 5.1 percent (change in GDP. Source: Government of Kenya Economic Survey). Public spending more effectively targets programs that benefit the poor (budget allocated for poverty targeted programs does not fall below 2005/06 figure of 5.1 percent of GDP. Source: IMF, and World Bank assessments). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual budget papers issued by government for commercial and nongovernmental stakeholders.
Infrastructure Accessibility, affordability, and reliability of infrastructure services improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak capacity of the government to define, finance, and manage investments. Corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of the network of roads rises (proportion of the paved network in good condition up from 40 percent in 2006. Source: Annual surveys of the Ministry of Transportation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of kilometers of paved roads rehabilitated annually. Three roads authorities established.
Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road transport cost reduced. Cost of road construction and maintenance in real terms declines with transparent and fair competitive processes adopted for tendering. Security at major airports enhanced. 			

Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy services become more reliable. • Access to modern energy services rises. • Share of new and renewable energy sources rises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low electrification rate in rural areas. • Weak capacity of the government to plan, finance, and manage investments. • Low capacity to implement policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity is delivered more reliably and efficiently (system losses as a proportion of energy purchased reduced from 18.7 percent in 2005/06 to 14.5 percent in 2011. Source: KPLC annual reports). • Access to electricity rises (number of KPLC customers rises from 800,000 on June 30, 2006 to 1,500,000 on June 30, 2011. Source: KPLC annual reports). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual reductions in system losses. • Annual increases in number of customers. • Annual increase in generation capacity (from 1,045 megawatts in March 2007 to 1,577 megawatts in 2012. Source: Ministry of Energy). • Annual increase in renewable generation capacity (Source : KenGen annual report). • Rural electrification masterplan finalized. 	<p>Ongoing operations Energy Sector Recovery Project. Rural electrification Various generation projects (hydro, geothermal, energy efficiency).</p> <p>New financing Rural energy Energy SWAp</p> <p>Partners European Investment Bank, Denmark, EC, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden, U.N., World Bank.</p>
<p>Water supply, sanitation, and water resources management Access to water supply and sanitation services rises and management of water resources improves.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sound and sustainable institutional frameworks for water supply and sanitation and for water resources management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a safe water supply rises (percentage of the population with access to a safe water supply rises from: urban 60 percent (2006) to 69 percent; rural 40 percent (2006) to 53 percent. Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation estimates). • Access to improved sanitation rises (percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation facilities rises from: urban 55 percent (2006) to 65 percent; rural 50 percent (2006) to 60 percent. Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation estimates). • Quantity of water available for use rises (water storage capacity in artificial structures larger than 5,000 cubic meters rises of above the 2006 baseline of 2,600,000,000 cubic meters to 3,000,000,000 cubic meters. Source: Water Resources Information Management System). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment management strategies and plans gazetted for all six catchments in Kenya. • Subcatchment management plans prepared for specific subcatchments. • Financing of water infrastructure policy (water storage) adopted. • National water services strategy completed and implemented (as shown through the annual reviews). 	<p>Ongoing operations Water Sector Reform Program Nairobi Water Supply and Sanitation Institutional Restoration Project Arid Lands Project Rift Valley Water and Sanitation Nzoia Water and Sanitation infrastructure investment program</p> <p>New financing Water SWAp. Water and Sanitation for Urban Poor (water services trust fund)</p> <p>Analytical work Value for money study, catchment management strategies and plans, pro-poor strategy, policy for financing of water infrastructure, rural financing manual (community project cycle and water resource management).</p> <p>Partners AfDB, Canada, Denmark, EC, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, U.K., UN, U.S., World Bank.</p>

Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Promoting private sector development Increase private sector investment in relation to GDP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak investment climate and governance. Market failures that prevent benefits of growth from reaching rural and micro and small enterprises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of doing business falls (percentage of gross national income per capita required to start a business falls from 46.3 percent in 2006. Source: annual World Bank Doing Business surveys). Time required for business startup falls (number of days required falls from 54 in 2006. Source: annual World Bank Doing Business surveys). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual improvements in these indicators as shown through the World Bank Doing Business surveys. Private sector development strategy being implemented as planned (as shown by annual reviews). 	<p>Ongoing operations Private sector development strategy multidonor basket fund. Micro Small and Medium Size Enterprises Project Small and Medium Size Enterprises Solution Center Regional Transparency and Communications Infrastructure Business Services management Development Project</p> <p>Analytical work Investment climate assessment Tourism in Kenya Jobs in Kenya</p> <p>Partners AfDB, Denmark, EC, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.</p>
<p>Financial services Improved environment for private savings and investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit to private sector from 27 percent to 34 percent of GDP. Stable and effectively regulated financial sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated laws and regulations governing financial sector regulators. Poor governance of the banking sector. 	<p><i>Access improves</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit to private sector in relation to GDP increases (from January 2006 level of 25.8 percent to 34 percent. Source: Central Bank of Kenya). Proportion of adult population (18+) that uses financial services provided by formal financial service providers (regulated banks and Postbank) rises (from the 2006 baseline of 19 percent to 29 percent. Source: FinAccess survey every 24 months). <p><i>Stability improves</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of nonperforming loans in total falls (nonperforming loans (net of interest in suspense) drops below 2006 level of 19.3 percent of total to below 10 percent. Source: Central Bank of Kenya). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nairobi international airport cleared for direct flights to the US safety and security status by end 2009. Private sector participation enhanced in container port operations in Mombasa. Relevant aspects of the private sector development strategy implemented as planned (as shown through the annual reviews). 	<p>Ongoing operations Regional roads projects mentioned above. West Indian Ocean West Indian Ocean Marine Electronic Highway and Coastal and Marine Protection Project (Global Environment Facility) Kenya Trade and Poverty Program. USAID East and Central Africa Trade Hub.</p> <p>Partners AfDB, EC, IMF, U.K., U.S., World Bank.</p>

Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Land policy and administration Rules governing the land sector clarified and under implementation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflicting objectives by different stakeholder groups on the land policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land policy reformed (new land policy clarifies the rules of access, land use, and land administration adopted by parliament. Source: Kenya Gazette). • Illegal grabbing of public land and allocation of public properties largely halted (Ndungu Task Force established). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitization of land records proceeds as planned. • National Land Commission and Board gazetted with functional management systems and some self-financing evident (Source: Ministry of Lands and National Land Commission records). • Ndungu Task Force established. 	<p>Ongoing operations Multidonor basket fund. New financing Multidonor basket fund Partners Japan, Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.</p>
<p>Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of agricultural sector revitalized. • Agricultural sector becomes more competitive globally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity to provide public services. • Market inefficiencies and inadequate market access. • Conflicting objectives of various stakeholders. • Outdated legal and policy framework. 	<p>Agriculture GDP remains high (an average of at least 3.7 percent per year over the KJAS period, compared with the 2001–05 baseline annual average of 3.7 percent. Source: Kenya Economic Survey and Economic Review of Agriculture).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand-driven and pluralistic extension services developed. • Private sector role in agriculture increased. • Marketing systems for agricultural commodities liberalized, agricultural boards restructured. • Legal, policy, and regulatory framework rationalized and updated. 	<p>Ongoing operations Improving framework conditions. Increasing agricultural productivity. Strengthening regulatory bodies, service providers and farmers associations. Strengthening private sector initiatives. Improving technical and business skills of stakeholders. Infrastructure investments in rural roads, energy, water, and irrigation. New financing Multidonor basket fund. Buying into Medium Term Plan. Partners AfDB, Denmark, EC, Finland, Germany, IFAD, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.</p>

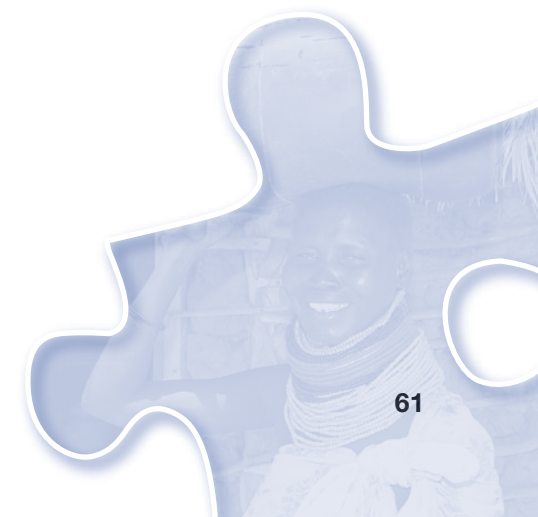
Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Environmental management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hectares of forest remaining and reclaimed rises from 2004 levels (MDG 9) • Water resource management improved. • Decline in per capita water storage reversed. • Soil management in Kenya improved. 	<p>Weak capacity for policy, and legislation development and enforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution of wildlife-related tourism to national economy rises (Kshs. 48.9 billion in 2005 to 100 billion Source: Ministry of Wildlife and Tourism statistics). • Habitat and biodiversity maintained and safeguarded from encroachment and species loss. (Baseline: [xx] Target [xx] Source: DRSRS, Ministry Environment and Natural Resources and National Environmental Management Authority State of the Environment Report; data on habitat integrity from Nature Kenya's Important Bird Areas database; FAO-Global forest resource assessment). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy and regulatory framework improving for environment and associated subsectors: wildlife, forestry, arid and semiarid lands, water. • Government develops and endorses wildlife, forestry, arid and semiarid lands, water, environmental policies and/or legislation. • Government systems in place and capacity exists to monitor national forest cover. • 100 environmental inspectors trained. • Increasing number of ministries that participate in strategic environmental assessments. • Increasing number of industrial facilities that have been subjected to environmental impact assessments and/or audits • Transparent timber allocation, licensing, and concession systems established and implemented. 	<p>Ongoing operations Partners</p> <p>AfDB, Denmark, EC; Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, U.N., U.S., World Bank.</p>

Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
Pillar 2: investing in people and reducing poverty and vulnerability				
Education Increase access to education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary net enrollment rate rises (MDG 2) • Primary net completion rate rises to over 100 percent by 2015 (MDG 2). 	Weak capacity to provide quality services.	Access to quality education improves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrollment rate in primary education rises from 83 percent in 2006 (84 percent for boys, 83 percent for girls) to 96 percent. Source: Ministry of Education). • Net primary completion rate rises from 67.4 percent in 2006 to 85 percent. Source: Ministry of Education). • Transition rate to secondary education rises (proportion of students passing Kenya Certificate of Primary Education rises from 57 percent in 2006 to 70 percent. Source: Ministry of Education). • Proportion of students scoring at sixth grade level on periodic National Survey of Learning Achievement rises from the baseline of: English: 56 percent, mathematics: 55 percent, science: 40 percent. Source: Ministry of Education). 	Policy reforms enhancing efficiency of resource allocations and effectiveness of service implemented, with primary education receiving at least 55 percent of the recurrent budget (it was 57.4 percent in 2006/07) and 15 percent for nonsalary expenditures (it was 14.7 percent in 2006/07. (Source: Kenya budget reports.)	Ongoing operations Education SWAp. Partners AfDB, Canada, EC, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.
Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce under-5 child mortality to 100 per 1,000 by 2013 (MDG 4) • Reduce maternal mortality rate to 170 per 100,000 by 2013 (MDG 5) • Reduce malaria morbidity (currently at 18 percent) to 9 percent by 2012 (MDG 6) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak capacity to provide quality services. • Poor governance of the health sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to primary health services improves (number under-5 deaths per 1,000 live births falls from 120 in 2004. Source: World Development Indicators database.) • Access to maternal health services improves (births attended by physician increases from 2005 level of 44 percent of total). • Access to child health services improves (percent children fully immunized from 64 percent in 2005/06 to 85 percent in 2011. Source: World Development Indicators database). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and financial management in the Health Ministry improved (as shown by strengthened management strength of the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency). 	Ongoing operations Health projects New financing Health SWAp. Partners AfDB, Denmark, EC, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.
HIV/AIDS Reduce spread of HIV/AIDS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence by 10 percent annually during 2003–05 among youth age 15–25 (MDG 6). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor governance of funding targeting HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of HIV/AIDS falls (HIV/AIDS prevalence rate does not increase from 6.1 percent of people aged 15–49 in 2005. Source: UNAIDS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people receiving antiretroviral treatment rises. • Percentage of primary and secondary schools delivering HIV/ AIDS education increases from 9,000 primary schools (of 19,000) and 400 secondary schools (of 4,000) that had HIV/AIDS education programs in 2007. • Proportion of districts with voluntary counseling and testing centers rises above 2007 level of 70 percent. 	Ongoing operations HIV/AIDS multidonor fund Decentralized Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS New financing Total War on AIDS. Partners AfDB, Canada, EC, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, , Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.



Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Reducing inequities between men and women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender gap in access to primary and secondary school reduced (MDG 3). • Gender gap in nonagriculture wage employment reduced. • Gender gap in parliamentary representation reduced. • Proportion of women in senior government positions reaches 30 percent. 	<p>Conflicting objectives of stakeholder groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender gap in access to primary and secondary school reduced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender gap in net enrolment rate at the primary level eliminated. Baseline (2006): 84 percent for boys, 83 percent for girls. • Gender gap in completion rate at the primary level eliminated: Baseline (2006): 68.2 percent for boys, 66.5 percent for girls. Source: Ministry of Education. • Women's representation in parliament rises (number of women members of parliament rises. Baseline: 18 (of 222 seats) in 2007. Target: 27. Source of information: public sources). • Eliminate gender gap in HIV/AIDS prevalence youth ages 15–24 (HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among young women falls. Baseline (2005): 5.2 percent Target: 1 percent (the 2005 prevalence rate among young men). Source: UNAIDS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolment in education overall continues to rise (see above under education). • The Electoral Commission of Kenya actively registers women voters and actively encourages political parties to put forth female candidates. • Civil society organizes play their role campaigning for women candidates and helping them overcome obstacles. 	<p>Finance Basket fund for the Ministry of Gender and Sports Gender and Governance Program</p> <p>Analytical work World Bank country gender assessment AfDB Kenya gender profile</p> <p>Partners AfDB, Canada, EC, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.N., U.S.</p>
Pillar 3: Strengthening institutions and improving governance				
<p>Public financial management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public financial management becomes more transparent, accountable, and effective. • Annual budgeting and medium-term projections are realistic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak government capacity for coordination of reforms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public financial management improves (measured by periodic PEFA assessments). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the government's public financial management reform program proceeds as expected. • Annual joint review determines some overall progress against the full set of PEFA indicators. • Public financial management elements of Kenya's Governance Action Plan implemented as laid out in its November 2006 document. 	<p>Ongoing operations GJLOS Program Public Financial Management Reform Program Statistical Capacity Building Transparency and Infrastructure Communications Millennium Challenge Account</p> <p>Analytical work PEFA update Fiduciary and procurement assessment (joint public expenditure review, financial accountability assessment, and procurement assessment).</p> <p>Partners AfDB, Canada, Denmark, EC, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S., World Bank.</p>

Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Public sector management (including monitoring and evaluation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of services to Kenyans improves. • The quality and frequency of statistical information improves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak government capacity for monitoring and coordination of reforms. • Weak public sector management and institutions. • Weak capacity and M&E culture in government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness of the public administration improves (measured by Kenya's score in the Global Competitiveness Index of the World Economic Forum. Baseline: 3.2 in 2006. Target 4). • Transparency and accountability of the public sector improves (measured by the score in the World Bank's country policy and institutional assessment. Baseline 2006: 3.7. Target 4.0). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government adopts a long-term public sector reform strategy. 	<p>Ongoing operations</p> <p>Institutional Reform and Capacity Building Project Public Sector Reform Program Results Based Management Rapid Results Initiatives Transformative leadership and Ethics.</p> <p>Partners</p> <p>Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Sweden, UK, U.N., U.S., World Bank.</p>
<p>Governance, justice, law, and order</p> <p>Kenyans have access to justice.</p>	<p>Weak institutions of police and the judiciary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime in Kenya falls (measured by the crime index as tracked by the GJLOS integrated national baseline survey. Baseline: 96 2006. Target 85). • Citizens perceive corruption as having fallen (as measured by Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. Baseline: 2.2 where 0 indicates very high levels of corruption and 10 indicates very low levels. Target: 2.5). • The judiciary handles cases more fairly and speedily (proportion of citizens who rate court handling of their disputes as "fairly satisfactory" rises. Baseline (2006): 67 percent in 2006. Target: 75 percent. Source of information: periodic GJLOS surveys.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government continues to implement the GJLOS program satisfactorily (as indicated by the annual reviews). 	<p>Ongoing operations</p> <p>GJLOS Other support for civil society organizations.</p> <p>Partners</p> <p>AfDB, Canada, Denmark, EC Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S. World Bank.</p>
<p>Parliament</p>	<p>Low capacity to bring about reforms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentary oversight improved (PEFA indicator on legislative oversight of annual budget law improves. Baseline (2006): D+. Target C.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the 12-year parliament strategic plan is proceeding as planned, according to the midterm review. 	<p>Ongoing operations</p> <p>Election basket fund Gender and Governance program National Civic Education Program. Support for parliament and public financial management Other support for civil society organizations.</p> <p>Partners</p> <p>Canada, U.K., U.S.</p>

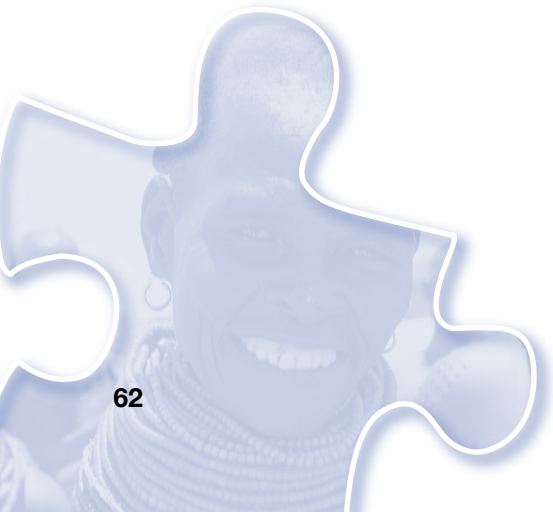
Country Development Goals	Issues and obstacles	Desired outcomes during the KJAS period (June 2012 values)	Milestones	KJAS partners' assistance
<p>Citizen accountability Citizens effectively hold government accountable</p>	<p>Weak political party structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More informed citizens exercise rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of survey respondents reporting they are well informed. Baseline (2003): 44 percent. Target: 60 percent. • Proportion of survey respondents reporting that they able to influence community decisions. Baseline (2003) 81 percent. Target: 90 percent. Source of information: periodic civic competence evaluation national surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elections are free and fair (as measured by observers' reports). 	<p>Ongoing operations Election basket fund Gender and Governance program National Civic Education Program. Other support for civil society organizations.</p> <p>Partners AfDB, Canada, Denmark, EC Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.K., U.N., U.S. World Bank.</p>



Annex 2: Division of labor among KJAS partners

This chart and the division of labor exercise provides an indication of which agencies are able and willing to lead the donor work and engagement with government in the various sectors over the period of this KJAS. The symbol  represents the current lead/chair of each sector. The symbol , for potential lead/chair, means that the agency is prepared to lead the sector in the KJAS period. Some issues such as gender, environment, and youth are mainstreamed across an agency's entire program; therefore, no indication for presence in a cross-cutting sector does not mean no involvement.

The chart is based on responses to the comparative advantage questionnaire, follow on survey, and subsequent updates. The chart is current as of September 2007, and is subject to change during the KJAS period. Sector participation of some KJAS partners is subject to approval by parliament and cabinet.



Sector Groups (as of September 2007)	Lead Ministry	AfDB	CANADA	DENMARK	EC	FRANCE	FINLAND	GERMANY	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	UN SYSTEM	US	WORLD BANK	Total current and proposed leads	Total lead/ active in each sector
Agriculture and rural development	Agriculture; Livestock and Fisheries Development	●		○/☺	☐			☐	○	☐	●			●		☐	●	●	4	9
Democratic governance*	Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Local Government, Finance	●	☐/●	●	☐		☐	●	○		●	●		☐	☐	●	☐	●	6	13
Education	Education, Science and Technology	●	☐		●			●	●	●	○		●	☺	☐	☐/●	●	☐	4	11
Energy	Energy	☐			●	☐	●	☺		☐			●			●		●/○	3	8
Environment	Environment and Natural Resources, Tourism and Wildlife	●		☐	●	☐	●		●	●	●			○	☺	☐/●	☐	●/☺	4	11
Gender	Gender, Sports, Culture, and Social Services	●	☐		●				○			●	●	●		☐			2	7
Health and HIV/Aids	Health	☐		☐	●	●		☐	☐/●	●	●			☺	●	●	☐	●	5	12
Land	Land and Housing	☐				●			○	☐				●		☐		●	3	6
Private sector development	Trade and Industry				●				●	●			☐		☐	☐	●	●	3	8
Roads and transportation	Roads and Public Works; Transportation	●			☐	●		☺	○					☺		☐		☐	3	5

Sector Groups (as of September 2007)	Lead Ministry	AfDB	CANADA	DENMARK	EC	FRANCE	FINLAND	GERMANY	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	UN SYSTEM	US	WORLD BANK	Total current and proposed leads	Total lead/ active in each sector
Social protection	Home Affairs, Planning, Special Programs	☐		○/😊	●	●			●	●	●		●	○	☐	●	●	●	2	11
Urban, local government, & decentralization	Local Government	●			☐	●			☐/●					☐/●		☐		●	4	7
Water and sanitation	Water	☐		○/😊	●	☐		☐	●	●	●		●	☐		●	●	●	4	12
Total lead roles for each agency		5	3	2	4	3	1	3	3	2	0	0	1	3	4	8	3	2		
Total active roles for each agency		7	0	1	8	5	2	2	3	5	6	2	5	3	1	5	5	10		

☐ Current lead donor/chair

☐ Potential future lead donor/chair (see note above chart)

● Active donor

○ Delegated partnership

😊 Phasing out

* Democratic governance sector and program management groups

Sector groups	Lead ministry	AFDB	CANADA	DENMARK	EC	FRANCE	FINLAND	GERMANY	ITALY	JAPAN	NETHERLANDS	NORWAY	SPAIN	SWEDEN	UK	UN SYSTEM	US	WORLD BANK	Total current and proposed leads	Total lead/active in each sector
APRM	Planning	●												○	●	●				3
Elections			●	● / 😊								●			●	●	☐		1	6
Gender and governance			●	●			●	●			●	☐		☐	●	●			2	9
Governance, justice, law and order	Justice and Constitutional Affairs		😊	●	●		☐	●	○		●	☐		☐		●	●	☐	4	10
NCEP			☐	● / 😊	●		●					○		○		●			1	5
Parliament			☐												●		●		1	3
Public financial management	Finance	●	●	●	☐			☐		●		●		☐/●	●	●	●	●	3	12
Public service reform	Office of the President		☐	●	●		●							●	☐	●		☐	3	8
Statistics and M&E	Planning, National Bureau of Statistics	●													●	☐	●	☐/●	2	5

☐ Current lead donor/chair

☐ Potential future lead donor/chair (see note above chart)

● Active donor

○ Delegated partnership

😊 Phasing out

APRM Africa Peer Review Mechanism

NCEP National Civic Education Program.

Annex 3: Kenya's status in relation to the MDGs

	1990	2000	Latest	Target
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Population below the national poverty line (%) ¹		53 ¹⁹⁹⁷	47 ²⁰⁰⁶	
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 ²		22 ¹⁹⁹⁸	19 ²⁰⁰³	
Population undernourished	39 ¹⁹⁹²	36 ¹⁹⁹⁷	31 ²⁰⁰⁴	
2 Achieve universal primary education				
Net primary enrolment ratio ³		68	84 ²⁰⁰⁶	100
Primary completion rates ³		80 ²⁰⁰³	80 ²⁰⁰⁵	100
3 Promote gender equality and empower women				
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education (%) ³			99	96 ²⁰⁰⁶
Seats held by women in parliament (%)	1	3 ¹⁹⁹⁷	4	8 ²⁰⁰⁶
4 Reduce child mortality				
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	97	111	117	120 ²⁰⁰⁵
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	64	72	77	79 ²⁰⁰⁵
5 Improve maternal health				
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)				
Demographic and Health Survey			590 ¹⁹⁹⁸	414 ²⁰⁰³
UN modeled estimates			1,300	1,000
Births attended by skilled health staff (%) ²			45 ¹⁹⁹³	44 ¹⁹⁹⁸
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
HIV prevalence in females aged 15 to 24 (%) ⁶	10			62003
Contraceptive prevalence (% married women 15-49) ²		33 ¹⁹⁹³	39 ¹⁹⁹⁸	41 ²⁰⁰³
7 Ensure environmental sustainability				
Forest area (% total land area)	7		6	62005
Nationally protected areas (% total land area) ⁴	12	13	13	132006
Access to an improved water source (% population)	45			612004
Access to improved sanitation (% population)	40			432004
8 Develop a global partnership for development				
Fixed line and mobile phones (per 1,000 people)	7	10	14	1432005
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	0	1	5	92003
Aid and resources				
Aid per capita from all sources (current US\$ million)	50			222005
Other indicators				
Gross national income per capita (US\$), Atlas method	380	270	430	5402005
Population (millions)	23	27	31	342005
Life expectancy at birth (total years)	58	53	48	492005
<i>Notes and sources</i>				

Unless otherwise stated, figures are from World Development Indicators online (a World Bank subscription website).

Other sources are:

1. Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005-06, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.
2. Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. The 1993 and 1998 surveys excluded North Eastern Province. The 2003 results shown have been adjusted to make them comparable with the earlier surveys.
3. Ministry of Education, Government of Kenya.
4. UN statistics division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg>).
5. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development database.
6. UNAIDS, 2006, Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2006 (available at www.UNAIDS.org).

Annex 4: KJAS consultations

Participants: The consultations centered presentation of the KJAS and discussion of the key messages. Discussants came from a wide range of groups including government line ministries, academia, private sector, civil society organizations, parliament, professional bodies, media, political party leaders, and development partners (a list of attendees accompanies this note in a separate document).

KJAS Consultations Schedule, January 31 – February 26, 2007

1. Political Parties – January 31
2. Media – February 13
3. Civil Society Organizations – February 14
4. Think Tanks – February 15
5. Private Sector – February 21
6. Parliament – February 26

Main Questions from HAC to participants:

Is the KJAS a helpful and relevant exercise for Kenyans?

What should the role of development partners be in Kenya?

What are you views and substantiating the four pillars of the JAS? What sort of balance should appear in the final paper?

What sort of targets and indicators should development partners/government be focused on for positive outcomes for Kenyans?

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
Comments across the stakeholder groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong demand to support statements with evidence. • Key for development will come from addressing governance, but also from encouraging growth. • Strategy and analysis seems skewed towards government. The IP-ERS pillars are more of a National Rainbow Coalition strategy. Create a framework that is more party neutral. Base the framework more on the MDGs or NEPAD, for example. Emphasize that KJAS is being designed as a non-partisan strategy to support the institutions that will promote development in Kenya, not specific political parties. • Need for inclusion of elements on democratic space and vibrancy. More emphasis on issues of democratic governance and the work that is being done within government institutions and outside of government, to increase efficiency of aid and poverty reduction. • Predictability and accountability from the development partners. Some insurance that development partners will stick to the five-year KJAS period and not pull out beforehand. • Transparency of funds and support from development partners. Emphasize that it is anticipated that the KJAS will actually increase transparency of donor funding and transparency of stakeholder spending. • Clarity on the instruments of harmonization that will be used and promoted during the KJAS period. Explicitly admonish tied aid. • Harmonization is costly. Administrative costs for donor funding within government are high. Emphasize that it is anticipated that time spent by government in servicing donor grants and loans will be reduced. Concern that transaction costs may be higher in the long term because of increased levels of coordination and the work that goes into this. Emphasize that reduction in transaction costs in the medium term has been visible in other countries. Costs of not harmonizing are higher; perhaps delineate these costs more clearly. • Safeguards against the KJAS partners all standing against the government at the expense of the Kenyan people. What will prevent the KJAS partners from pushing for drastic changes such as regime change? • Concern that KJAS may present a new level of bureaucracy. Concerns about the imposition of new conditionalities being created by the KJAS agreement. Emphasize that conditionalities are intended to increase accountability to the Kenyan people. • Entry and exit strategies for KJAS partners. • Options available for stakeholders who wish to work with development partners who are outside of the KJAS partnership. • Kenya external resource policy and partnership principles should anchor the KJAS. • Reflect lessons learned from other countries in the region, where relevant.
Political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for inclusion of support for capacity building of opposition parties, civil service, civil society organizations, and local community-based organizations. Focus on devolution at local level to increase local capacity. This will be enhanced by channeling funds to the grassroots. Important to elaborate on how to hold government accountable for benchmarks and targets. • Increase support for demand driven services to help government fulfill its promises. Support Kenyan people to hold the government accountable. • Address inequalities in opportunities and access, particularly in relation to gender equality and women's involvement in the political sphere and development. • Value added manufacturing to increase role of trade and industry in development. Use trade and industry more as a growth engine for the economy. • Support establishment of norms and standards for elections and democratic governance across East Africa region, much like the Southern Africa Development Community. Support minimum reforms initiative and other such initiatives that focus on reforming the policies of the electoral process and opening democratic space. • More needed on strategies for debt management. Emphasize that Kenya is not a Highly Indebted Poor Country and not highly indebted to foreign governments, relying more on the Kenyan tax payer than surrounding countries. • Security issues need greater attention, including regional issues, terrorism, local issues and the impact of all on human rights and development. Role for parliament in better managing security in Kenya.

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
Civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarity on how the KJAS incorporates existing sector groups such as GJLOS. How should civil society groups incorporate the KJAS into their work? • Clear division of labor among the donor agencies. Emphasize that division of labor is being determined based on an exercise where development partners have self-assessed their comparative advantage to lead the sector. • Channels for development assistance outside of government. Emphasize that the KJAS will not exclude support to civil society. • Document is fairly gender blind. There is mention of family planning. Also include more on reproductive rights and land ownership rights for women. • Emphasize the distinct role of civil society and appreciate the successes of civil society organizations more. KJAS partners support citizen accountability mechanisms likely to intensify over the KJAS period. • More basket funds anticipated, covering larger geographical and sectoral areas. • Impact of the elections on this strategy. • Pillar of improving governance should be first pillar. • Statements on freedom of the press can be more critical. • Youth issues and social protection are not sufficiently addressed in the document. • Minority groups not addressed well enough, particularly in relation to inequalities based on historical marginalization (for example, pastoralists, women, youth); forest peoples (hunters and gatherers); national minorities (Elmolo, Ogiek, Nubians, and the like); religious minorities; political and economic minorities; and indigenous groups. • Support to constitutional reform efforts. • Mention non-private sector civil society more under pillar for investing in people. • Civil society to play a bigger role in the KJAS monitoring and evaluation framework and in the verification of project implementation. Highlight how governance benchmarking will be done and by whom. Penalties for non-compliance for both government and development partners. • Mitigation of KJAS creating funding systems that are over-complicated and that distract government. • Exclusion of civil society organizations from basket funding based on poor performance. Many of the baskets have an open application process and allow for competitive bidding. • More on secondary and higher education to absorb the low income students who will graduate from the free primary education system. Emphasize that the KJAS partners envision support beyond primary education and that the education sector group is in discussions about issues and initiatives through university level.
Think tanks and academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lessons from past harmonization efforts and donor strategies should be reflected in the document. • Approaches lacking harmonization have generally not been very effective in terms of costs and results. KJAS partners are aware of the challenges posed by development partners who are not part of the harmonized framework yet such as China, the Saudi Fund, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund, foundations, international civil society organizations and rich citizens of other countries. • More specialists needed at the sector level to strengthen harmonization efforts. • Absorption capacity of aid in Kenya is estimated at below 40 percent, a public financial management issue which development partners are currently supporting and will continue to support. • Hold development partners accountable to this framework. Emphasize that development partners have a strong desire to harmonize in Kenya based on experiences in other countries. • Core inflation used, but does not take into account energy and food prices. Emphasize, perhaps in a footnote, that volatility of food and energy prices is very high. For the purposes of this document, monetary policies, which reflect government management of the economy, are more useful. • Growth in Kenya has risen impressively, but is still extremely fragile and in the early stages. Emphasize that Kenya is very dependent on external shocks such as weather and disease, making the current gains in growth fragile. • Some fatigue on the part of Kenyan people with proliferation of strategies, due to unfulfilled past strategies. Need for communications plan on KJAS that explains why current strategy is relevant and timely. • Inaccurate assumption that the poor already have productive resources, an only require assistance capitalizing on these. • Emphasis on governance as underpinning issue for all the pillars. • Preface overly critical of prospect of meeting MDGs.

Respondent Type	Consultation Reply
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Project to formalize informal business so that they are better regulated, pay taxes, environmentally conscious, and more productive. • Level of aid to private sector development reducing as government gains capacity to mobilize funds better. Or aid to be diverted to other sectors and issues areas. Emphasize that no intention on the part of development partners to reduce aid. Levels of aid will likely increase as public financial management systems improve and funding gaps are more clearly outlined. • Kenya Private Sector Alliance finds the document to be very thorough particularly in the area of private sector development. More can be included on public/private partnerships. • Failure to create an enabling environment for business growth in infrastructure, licensing, and investment climate. • Strengthening communities to be better consumers and to encourage safe investment climates through community policing. Kenya Private Sector Alliance working on this by asking communities to organize themselves in 10 households units and then to build up from there to the province level; requesting government to pay sitting allowances for community committee members; proposal for capacity development fund for community policing coordinated by Kenya Private Sector Alliance (under consideration by African Development Bank); micro and small firms of Kenya to be federated for more efficient and greater production). • Incorporate and revitalize previously existing institutions that have been developed for PSD and that have assets spread all over the country, such as Kenya Institute of Education and the National Chamber of Commerce. • Development partners are more inclined to support direct market development and advocacy, as opposed to providing subsidies to enterprises. Danida Advocacy Fund: businesses can apply to further advocacy work. • A crisis of governance, but gratifying to see the emphasis on economic growth, private sector and infrastructure in the KJAS. Should foster less of a reliance on patronage systems by engendering a government which acts as a meaningful safety net. The current political system and election process tends towards reinforcing a system of patronage and needs reforming. • Implementation is not happening well enough because of distractions of endless workshops, which people attend because they receive sitting allowances and per diems. Refocus on the MDGs and chose entry points that will result in increased results at the grassroots level. • More donor support to local umbrella organizations, such as farmers association, manufacturers, ecotourism organizations, and the like. • Delineate carefully sources of corruption, both internal and external. Sorting out the domestic agenda will not solve the full problem of corruption in Kenya. Must address odious debt made with foreigners, both domestic and foreigner signers must be held to account. • Corruption versus growth debate. If economic growth is taking place, this should gradually eliminate some forms of corruption, borne out in other countries. KJAS to address both sides of the issue. • Focus on expanding Kenya's potential to be competitive worldwide. Problem of mismanagement, such as with agriculture cooperatives. Greater focus needed on economies of scale, development of shared outlets and processing units, and amalgamation of small businesses.
Parliamentarians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all sectors are involved and addressed in coordination plan. • Strengthen for democratic institutions. More assistance to capacity building and institution strengthening. • Strong monitoring and evaluation program needed with clear steps for follow-up. • Note that development partners are under enormous pressure from home countries and from the Kenyan people to demonstrate that aid money is well spent. • Parliamentarians have little to no actual control over budgetary spending even though legally they are mandated to have such discretion. Parliamentarians generally feel marginalized as a body. MPs are not in control of their own calendar and were out of office for over five months against the wishes of their constituents. Include members of parliament in the list of those consulted on the KJAS. • Balance between the executive, parliament, and judiciary needs greater reflection in the strategy. • Financial management for sector work should go through government, to the extent possible, as opposed to independent financial management agents. Creation of special accounts within government for this purpose. • Some parliamentarians feel that the Vision 2030 is a one-sided and partisan vision that does not yet have broad-based participation and support among all parties. The process for the elaboration of Vision 2030 has not been sufficiently consultative among the various political parties.

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