

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL TREASURY

**CENTRAL PLANNING AND PROJECT MONITORING
DEPARTMENT**

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS
*(Western, Coast, North Rift and
Central and Eastern Regions)*

2023/24-2024/25

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION
REPORT**

MARCH 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS.....	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iv
CHAPTER ONE	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.....	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Background of the M&E exercise.....	1
CHAPTER TWO	2
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2
2.1 Implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies	2
2.2 Regions and Counties.....	2
2.3 Field work approach	2
CHAPTER THREE.....	4
3.0 PROJECTS DETAILS	4
3.1 Implementing Agencies	4
3.2 Overview of Projects	4
3.2.1 Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points.....	4
3.2.2 Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project.....	4
3.2.3 Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority	5
3.2.4 Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices	5
3.2.5 Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme.....	5
CHAPTER FOUR	6
4.0 PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION	6
4.1 Implementation of Projects.....	6
CHAPTER FIVE	62
5.0 CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD.....	62
5.1 Key Findings, Gaps and Recommendations.....	62
5.2 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	64
5.3 Emerging Issues	64
5.4 Conclusion	65
6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT APPROVAL	66
7.0 ANNEXES	67
Annex 1: M&E Projects Instrument.....	67
Annex 2: National Treasury Project implementation pictorial.....	62
Annex 3: M&E Projects Details	65
Annex 4: List of Some Participants during Consultation Meetings.....	62

ACRONYMS

CCU	Climate Change Unit
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CFU	Climate Finance Unit
CGs	County Governments
CPPMD	Central Planning and Project Monitoring Department
CO	Chief Officer
CoG	Council of Governors
DA	District Accountant
DAS	Directorate of Accounting Services
DC	District Commissioner
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
FLLoCA	Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme
GoK	Government of Kenya
IAD	Internal Audit Department
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFMIS	Intergrated Finanacial Management Information System
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
NALM	National Assets and Liability Management
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NG-CDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
NSCT	National Sub County Treasuries
NTPMEC	National Treasury Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
PFM	Public Finance Management
PIM	Public Investment Management
PS	Principal Secretary
PPRA	Public Procurement and Regulatory Authority
RRUs	Rapid Response Units
SDAG	Senior Deputy Accountant General
WENRCC	Water Environment Natural Resources and Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document presents the National Treasury Monitoring and Evaluation report. The report comprises of six (6) chapters and four (4) annexes. Chapter one presents Introduction and background while chapter two presents the Methodology used in preparing the report. Chapter three discusses the project details. Chapter 4 discusses Project planning and implementation while chapter 5 presents the conclusion and way forward. The last section of the report comprises of the annexes.

A. Introduction and Back ground

The Central Planning and Project Monitoring Department in the National Treasury has the responsibility of Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting on all projects under implementation. This is with support from the inter-departmental National Treasury Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (NTPMEC). The Department in liaison with NTPMEC has undertaken Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of sampled projects under implementation in 2023/24 and the first half of 2024/25. The sampled projects are Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points, Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project, Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority, Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices and Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme. The M&E was critical as it was to assist establish whether project implementation is on course, document any gaps and challenges and recommend way forward. The information will inform planning and execution of future programmes with a special focus on the gaps and challenges.

B. Key Findings, Gaps and Recommendation

The programme on the establishment of secure and coordinated border control points implemented by Kenya Revenue Authority involved re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate trade, and movement of goods and people with an overall aim of enhancing border operations and revenue collection. Four (4) One Stop Border Points (OSBPs) i.e Namanga, Lungalunga, Busia and Malaba OSBPs were monitored / visited. While all the four OSBPs had been implemented to 100 percent completion and were found operational at the time of the monitoring, It was noted that they all had issues that needed to be addressed in order to promote efficiency is service delivery and enhance revenue collection.

The key issues identified include:-

- i. Various structures were constructed by KeNHA but years later they have not yet been handed over to KRA. We recommend an official handover of infrastructure constructed by KeNHA to KRA which will enable full operationalization of the OSBP thereby enhancing border operations and revenue collection.

- ii. Critical security and surveillance equipment are still missing at the OSBPs while in some stations they were leased and the lease terms have expired. We recommend full funding to procure missing security and surveillance equipment, including walk-through body scanners, fixed scanners for trucks, and surveillance drones.
- iii. An incinerator to facilitate the destruction of seized illegal goods was constructed in Namanga border point but not operationalized. Obtain the NEMA license for the incinerator to facilitate the destruction of seized illegal and counterfeit goods. There is need to acquire incinerators for Busia and Malaba border points.

We recommend reassessing and redesigning of the border points to ensure that they meet their full mandate of enhancing revenue collection.

The Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Programme implemented by Kenya Revenue Authority with an aim of Supporting KRA to carry out a program of activities designed to implement transport, trade and development facilitation. Two Customs Offices were visited, that is, the Kainuk Customs Office and the SUAM Customs Office. While Kainuk is complete but not fully operationalized, the SUAM project has stalled at 90% level of completion. Provision of adequate funding for these projects is key for timely and successful implementation as this will enhance transport, trade and development facilitation. We recommend that the Gazettement of SUAM Customs Office is completed for full operationalization.

The programme on the Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority is meant to enable the authority to timely and efficiently execute its mandate. The establishment of the PPRA head office project is complete with acquisition of two regional offices i.e Nyeri and Nakuru underway. Coast and Nyanza regions urgently needs the offices as well. It was noted that regional offices are semi-autonomous and that their main function is compliance monitoring. The regional offices should be given some operating powers to enable most of the issues to be handled at the regional level. It is paramount that PPRA acquires its own office for independence and efficiency as it executes its mandate as a regulator.

The programme on the Construction of the National Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices was meant to provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens. It was noted that the project was completed in all the counties that had been allocated funds. However, in a number of counties, it emerged that the completed building were not in use due to reasons ranging from lack of Security to lack of equipment leading to the question of the project conceptionalization and design. Some counties had the offices underutilized since there were few members of staff against a huge office block.

In the contrary, some counties visited lacked offices and were in dire need of office space for the National Treasury staff. The other concern noted was the design of the AIEs sent

to the sub counties offices which is itemized in a way which is not helpful to the officers. Our recommendation therefore is a full audit of all the National Sub County offices to establish the need for office space and develop a priority list for the project going forward. The design of the office can also be downscaled to reflect the reduced number of staff in the sub county offices. To address the issue of the AIEs, the National Treasury can consider issuing a one line AIE.

Financing Locally Lead Climate Action (FLLoCA) Programme in the counties visited, it was noted that most of the projects are in the Water, Environment, Agriculture and Infrastructure sectors. Most of the projects were on course in implementation and with the public appreciating the benefits of the completed projects. On lessons learnt, involving the community in project identification and implementation is key in sustaining the projects. Stakeholders' engagement is critical for sustainability of these projects.

One key issue that came up in relation to FLLoCA projects is that project sustainability needs to be planned for to ensure that the projects are well managed after they are fully implemented. Water projects under FLLoCA are climate smart because all the projects have a solar component. The projects are being implemented to benefit institutions and/or communities living near the projects through water pipeline. It was noted that water pipelines are either yet to be installed or their installation is ongoing and thus there is need to fast-track their implementation to ensure last mile connectivity. In some of the projects, County Governments may come in after project implementation to ensure last mile connectivity is achieved.

We recommend regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure the benefits of the projects are sustained.

C. Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

The key lessons learnt and way forward are: -

- i. **Funding of Projects:** Provision of adequate funding for projects is key for timely and successful implementation of projects
- ii. **Climate change Challenge:** Climate change is enormous and is affecting all sectors of the community. Thus, more projects on Climate Change should be initiated to mitigate the effects of Climate Change
- iii. **Community involvement is key in implementation of projects:** The community should be involved in the identification and prioritization of projects for ownership and sustainability
- iv. **Locally led projects:** Locally led projects are easier to succeed as there is no resistance and commitment to the implementation of projects is guaranteed
- v. **Public participation:** Public participation is paramount to identify the projects and where they are to be implemented and thus ownership of the projects by the public

D. Conclusion

The M&E exercise has highlighted critical gaps in funding, infrastructure, and staffing in NSCT offices. Urgent intervention is required to complete stalled projects, address structural deficiencies, and secure additional funding sources to ensure the efficient operation of these offices. Strategic planning and stakeholder engagement will be necessary to resolve emerging issues and sustain the progress made in these projects. Officers at the grassroots level should be actively involved in the project conceptualization and implementation to ensure smooth execution. Implementation of the recommendations in this report will enhance service delivery and provide a more conducive work environment for treasury and audit officers.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This chapter presents the institutionalization of Monitoring and Evaluation at the National Treasury which informed the undertaking of an M&E exercise on projects. Further, the chapter highlights the back ground of the M&E exercise.

1.1 Introduction

The Central Planning and Project Monitoring Department in the National Treasury has the responsibility of Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting on all projects under implementation. This is with support from the inter-departmental National Treasury Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (NTPMEC).

The Department in liaison with NTPMEC has undertaken Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of sampled projects under implementation in 2023/24 and the first half of 2024/25. The sampled projects are Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points, Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project, Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority, Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices and Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme.

The M&E was critical as it was to assist establish whether project implementation is on course, document any gaps and challenges and recommend way forward. The information will inform planning and execution of future programmes with a special focus on the gaps and challenges.

1.2 Background of the M&E exercise

The National Treasury was implementing fifty-two (52) capital projects in 2023/24 and the first half of 2024/25. This is the period the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) exercise focussed. The period was informed by the need to get an up to date information on project implementation as at the end of 2024. The M&E exercise focussed on five (5) large capital projects. The projects are Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points (KRA), Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project (KRA), Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority (PPRA), Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices (NSCT) and Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme (CFU). The criteria for choosing the projects was high impact projects which were seventy-five percent (75%) complete. The M&E exercise covered the Coast, Western, Nairobi and North Rift regions.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 METHODOLOGY

This section presents the approach used in preparation of the National Treasury M&E report covering the period 2023/24 to 2024/25. The process of preparing the report was structured in three broad phases as discussed below: -

2.1 Implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies

The initial phase comprised of receiving progress reports from implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The MDAs were Kenya Revenue Authority, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, National Sub County Treasury, Internal Audit Department and Climate Finance Unit. The purpose of this phase was to document the status of project implementation.

2.2 Regions and Counties

The M&E exercise entailed visiting and holding feedback consultations with sampled five (5) regions and twenty (20) counties implementing the sampled projects. The identified regions are Western, Coast, North Rift and Eastern and Central. In Western Region, the M&E team visited Busia County, Kakamega County, Bungoma County, Kisumu County and Homabay County while in Coast Region the M&E team visited Kwale County, Mombasa County, Kilifi County, Taita-Taveta County and Tana River County. In North Rift Region, the M&E team visited West Pokot County, Trans nzoia County, Uasin Gishu County, Nakuru County, Kericho County and Elgeyo Marakwet County. In Eastern and Central Region, the M&E team visited Machakos County, Makueni County, Kajiado County, Kiambu County and Nyeri County.

The Central Planning and Project Monitoring Department used a non-experimental sampling technique and more specifically purposive sampling to choose the counties and projects visited. The sampling procedure adopted was informed by the need to achieve the overall objective of the M&E exercise which was to establish whether project implementation is on course, document any gaps and challenges and recommend way forward. The purpose of this phase was to establish how projects have impacted on beneficiaries.

2.3 Field work approach

The fieldwork approach involved conducting interviews using a structured questionnaire (annex I). The questionnaire was administered to collect information from key informants and project beneficiaries. The key informants were Kenya Revenue Authority, Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, National Sub County Treasury and Internal

Audit Department and Climate Finance Unit. Project managers and beneficiaries also provided feedback during the consultations. Standard reporting format were used to prepare summary reports from field work. Field work comprised of four teams covering Western, Coast and North Rift regions and Central and Eastern Regions.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 PROJECTS DETAILS

This section presents projects implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies and an overview of the projects visited during the M&E exercise. The details covered under overview of projects include the project name, geographic location, project purpose, project summary, estimated cost and source of financing. The project details are covered in annex 2.

3.1 Implementing Agencies

The M&E exercise focused on projects under the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA), National Sub County Treasury (NSCT) and Internal Audit Department (IAD) and Climate Finance Unit (CFU). KRA is implementing Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points and the Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project. PPRA is implementing the Establishment of Regional Offices. NSCT and IAD are implementing Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices. CFU is implementing Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme.

3.2 Overview of Projects

3.2.1 Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points

The project geographic location is the Gazette Border Stations of Moyale, Mandera, Kajiado, Busia, Bungoma, Taita Taveta, Migori, Wajir, Garissa, Turkana and Kwale counties. The project purpose is re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate Trade, and movement of goods and people. The project activities include construction of various structures at the border points, procurement and installation of security surveillance equipment and rehabilitation and equipping of various border stations. The project is expected to cost Ksh 1.1 billion with the source of financing being the Government.

3.2.2 Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project

The project geographic location is North Western Kenya and specifically Turkana and West Pokot Counties. The project purpose is to provide support to KRA to carry out a program of activities designed to implement transport, trade and development facilitation measures. The project activities include construction and rehabilitation works for Nadapal Patrol Base and Lokichogio, Lodwar, Lokichar and Kainuk Rapid Response Units (RRUs), equip KRA offices with patrol motor vehicles, vehicles to monitor transit goods along the route and a fork lift, equip KRA offices with assorted enforcement equipment,

equip KRA RRU offices with office and furniture equipment, support to the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between Kenya Customs and South Sudan Customs, equip KRA offices with Fiber Optic Based Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) and Local Area Networks (LANs) in Kilindini Port and Network Management and Traffic Shaping Solution at KRA Data Centres in Nairobi, equip KRA with Systems to facilitate implementation of regional cargo monitoring for goods under customs control and stakeholder engagement and capacity building. The project is expected to cost Ksh 2.2 billion with the source of financing being Donor and Government.

3.2.3 Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority

The project geographic location is Mombasa, Nakuru, Nyeri, Eldoret, Kisumu, Isiolo, Garissa and Kakamega counties. The project purpose is to build capacity to serve county and sub- county regions. The project activities include acquisition of office space, acquisition of motor vehicle, leasing and equipping of offices, staffing and install relevant systems to facilitate operations. The project is expected to cost Ksh 1.8 billion with the source of financing being the Government.

3.2.4 Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices

The project geographic location is nation wide in all 47 counties. The project purpose is to provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions. The project activities include acquisition of land or occupation of old/abandoned Government buildings for the sub- County Treasury Offices and Sub-County Internal Audit Offices, transfer of title deeds to the Government, construction of offices and maintenance of the buildings to good useable condition. The project is expected to cost Ksh 1.86 billion with the source of financing being the Government.

3.2.5 Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme

The project geographic location is country wide in all 47 counties. The project purpose is to strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities. The project activities include strengthened existing policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for building climate resilience, institutional and human capacity to enhance the delivery low carbon climate resilience at local level strengthened, enhanced capacity of the Council of Governments and County Governments to support investments in climate resilience and low carbon emissions at local level. The project is expected to cost Ksh 30.85 billion with the source of financing being the Government and the World Bank.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

This section presents implementing departments' project name and objective, planned and implemented project activities, project physical status, gaps and way forward.

4.1 Implementation of Projects

ESTABLISHMENT OF SECURE AND COORDINATED BORDER CONTROL POINTS (KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY)					
NAMANGA ONE STOP BORDER POINT					
Project Objective: <i>Re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate Trade, and movement of goods and people; To enhance border operations and revenue collection;</i>					
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Eastern Region; Kajiado County	<p>The GoK component was meant for procurement and installation of security surveillance equipment.</p> <p>Equip border stations to enhance border operations, security and revenue collection</p>	<p>The one stop border point is operational</p> <p>Construction of main building at the border point had been undertaken through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) at a cost of 928 million Yen.</p> <p>The building was completed and became operational from FY</p>	<p>Various structures were constructed, but KeNHA has not yet handed them over to KRA. These structures include the offices and the concrete tarmac around the parking areas.</p> <p>Cold storage room for holding perishable goods has not been constructed.</p> <p>An incinerator to facilitate the destruction of seized illegal goods was constructed but not operationalized.</p>	<p>Expedite the finalization of any pending works and handover of infrastructure by KeNHA to KRA to ensure full operational capacity.</p> <p>Allocate funding to procure missing security and surveillance equipment, including fixed scanners, walk-through body scanners, and drones.</p> <p>Address staffing gaps, such as motorbike riders, to enhance operational efficiency.</p>

		2016/17.	<p>The office block is complete but in need of repairs particularly the ceiling which was falling off in some areas.</p> <p>There is a holding room, but it lacks capacity to store complex and bulky seized goods.</p>	Obtain the NEMA license for the incinerator to facilitate the destruction of seized illegal goods.

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
<p>Various structures were constructed, but KeNHA has not yet handed them over to KRA. These structures include the offices and the concrete tarmac around the parking areas.</p> <p>The security surveillance equipment is on lease – Body scanners, goods scanners, truck scanners.</p>	<p>The project did not adequately cater to future growth, and additional infrastructural and technological investments are now required. Incorporate modern technology, such as 3D scanners, in border management to improve efficiency.</p> <p>Transition from coordinated border management to integrated border management for a seamless and effective border control system.</p> <p>Ensure that future projects consider scalability and technological advancements from the onset to avoid operational constraints.</p>	<p>Ensure that future projects consider scalability and technological advancements from the onset to avoid operational constraints.</p> <p>It is paramount to incorporate modern technology, such as 3D scanners, in border management to improve efficiency and consider the introduction of smart gates to enhance efficiency at the border post.</p> <p>Transition from coordinated border management to integrated border management for a seamless and effective border control system.</p>

BUSIA ONE STOP BORDER POINT

Project Objective: Re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate Trade, and movement of goods and people

Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
Western – Busia County	Rehabilitation of the old bridge is needed to facilitate	The project was done to 100% completion. Cargo and baggage	Rehabilitation of the old bridge	Finish the incomplete section

	<p>traffic from the outbound road</p> <p>The animal holding area needs to be redone and completed</p>	<p>scanner installed in 2021</p> <p>Installation of drones is work in progress However, some issues need to be addressed, as follows: The outbound road behind the verification shed was not completed causing a lot of traffic snarl up at the One Stop Border Point (OSBP);</p> <p>The approach road to the OSBP is worn out and needs to be redone to allow easy traffic flow into the OSBP;</p> <p>Sections of the existing buildings' infrastructure were not completed e.g. CCTV system is incomplete, HV/AC system required, fire hydrants and fire detection needed, damaged underground sewer system</p>	<p>Animal holding area is incomplete and in bad shape</p> <p>Approach road to the OSBP is worn out</p> <p>Incomplete sections of the existing building including HV/AC, CCTV/ sewer system, fire detection and fire hydrants</p> <p>A section of the perimeter wall was not completed making the OSBP porous</p> <p>Security cameras installed in 2023 although not yet operational</p>	<p>of the perimeter wall and complete the animal holding area and redo the approach road to the OSBP</p> <p>Complete the outbound road and rehabilitate the old bridge</p> <p>Complete the HV/AC, CCTV, fire detection system and repair the section of the sewer system damaged during construction of the outbound road</p> <p>Need for construction of tax service office</p>
Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		
<p>The OSBP is porous and therefore there is suspected smuggling of goods</p> <p>Attempts have been made to implement pending/needed projects, but funding has been a challenge</p>	<p>There is need for health isolation facilities, which are currently missing at the OSBP, even though land for the same is available</p>	<p>There is need to approach all stakeholders involved to solve the issues at the OSBP</p> <p>There is need for the institutions involved, especially the Kenya Revenue Authority and the Kenya National Highways Authority to separate responsibilities to ensure proper and complete implementation of projects</p>		

MALABA ONE STOP BORDER POINT

Project Objective: Re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate Trade, and movement of goods and people

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Western – Busia County	<p>One Stop Border Post being implemented from the headquarters – it has been running since the year 2015 with annual budget allocation</p> <p>The project was done to 100% completion by KENHA through external consultants Installation of security cameras ongoing</p> <p>Two scanners – one for cargo and the other for baggage were installed – were installed in 2021</p> <p>Underground tanks completed in 2018/19</p> <p>Internal reports prepared and a proposal made to the Ministry of Immigration requesting for additional offices</p>	<p>Constructed in 2015 with works done are 75% complete</p> <p>The underground tanks done during project implementation are currently operational</p> <p>Tax service office was not completed by KENHA</p>	<p>Tanks meant to facilitate firefighting are currently not working</p> <p>Fire suppression system is not finished. Proposals to complete it have been prepared and sent to the relevant authorities</p> <p>The pumping station for firefighting is currently problematic</p> <p>Project was not officially handed over by KENHA to the KRA The building is in a poor state – in a state of disrepair</p>	<p>Complete the fire suppression system</p> <p>Carry out renovation works for the office building at the OSBP</p>
	Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
	The project was not officially handed over to the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)	<p>There is a need for a participatory approach to project implementation between head quarter and the OSBP</p> <p>The trailer park in the OSBP was changed into a parking bay for lorries</p>		There is need to follow up on the specific deliverables that were funded during Program Based Budget and implement them	

<p>The office building is in a state of disrepair</p> <p>Fire suppression system is not finished</p> <p>The roof to the main office building was leaking at the time of the visit</p>		
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

LUNGA LUNGA ONE STOP BORDER POINT
Project Objective: Re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate Trade, and movement of goods and people

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast, Kwale County	Enhancement of Border Operations at Lunga Lunga One Stop Border Point	The one stop border point is operational	<p>lacks functional safety and security equipment such as: CCTVs, Air Conditioners, fire alarm system, perimeter fence and barriers around the border post, VIP/Presidential suite, alternative power supply and backups, cargo scanner at the verification zone, animal holding points, incinerator, bonded warehouse.</p> <p>No budget allocation for maintenance of the infrastructure at the facility</p>	<p>Procurement of essential equipment and refurbishment to restore those that have broken down.</p> <p>Reinstate the Customs Border Rehabilitation Vote for maintenance of existing infrastructure.</p>

		Drilling of borehole, piping, storage, distribution and installation of solar pumping system	The drilling, piping and storage and distribution is completed with funding support (Ksh. 550 Million) from Trademark Africa.	Lack of alternative source of water in case of a mechanical breakdown of the borehole; Lack of maintenance budget in case of a breakdown of the borehole;	Allocation of GoK funds to: Pipe water from alternative sources to the facility as a backup in case of any eventualities; Budget allocation for maintenance of the borehole
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		
<p>Tussle over land ownership between KRA and State Department for Immigration inhibiting constructive development by KRA.</p> <p>Dilapidated staff quarters risking safety of staff due to invasion of venomous animals.</p> <p>Inadequate portable water for staff and the community since the available borehole water is salty thus not fit for human consumption.</p> <p>Narrow roads with no Bonded Vehicles Provision of parking.</p> <p>Hardship allowances for officers working in the</p>	<p>Harnessing solar energy as alternative source of power for the facility is a viable project which could be explored;</p> <p>Partnerships with development partners such as Trademark Africa to fund projects relieves the Government of budget pressure and dependence on exchequer;</p>		<p>Allocate adequate funds in FY 2025/26 budget cycle for OSBP to procure the required equipment and safety gadgets including refurbishment of the facility;</p> <p>Facilitate transfer of land ownership - an MoU to finalize land adjudication;</p> <p>Construction of a habitable staff quarters;</p> <p>Expansion of Road Shoulder to accommodate trucks as they enter Kenyan side;</p> <p>Reinstate hardship allowance for officers working in such a harsh environment.</p> <p>Desalinate water before distribution and link the water source to the water vendors to benefit the community.</p>		

OSBP was scrubbed off in FY 2024/25 FY.		
-----------------------------------------	--	--

**EASTERN AFRICA REGIONAL TRANSPORT, TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION PROJECT
(KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY)**

KAINUK AND SUAM CUSTOMS OFFICE

Project Objective: Support to KRA to carry out a program of activities designed to implement transport, trade and development facilitation

Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
North Rift, Tran Nzoia County	Establishment and operationalization of Kainuk Customs Office	Office is complete, staffing done and security officers deployed	No patrol cars Lack of office furniture Funding challenges	Patrol cars are required Office furniture is required There is need for funds
	Establishment and operationalization of SUAM Customs Office	Main office not complete. The project in the process of construction Construction of the office started in 2020 and is 90% complete, Civil works and partitioning pending. The office is to house KRA, KEPHIS, KEBS, Immigration and port health	The construction has stalled No patrol cars Lack of furniture Funding challenges No enough housing units	Need to complete the project to ensure that the services are offered from a habitable station There is need for patrol cars There is need for office furniture There is need for funds

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
Border control operation awaiting gazettelement Delays in the provision of funding has affected project implementation		Provision of adequate funding for projects is key for timely and successful implementation of projects

**ESTABLISHMENT OF REGIONAL OFFICES BY PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY
(PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY)**

ESTABLISHMENT OF PPRA HEAD OFFICE

Project Objective: To facilitate ease of access of PPRA services by ensuring the Authority has a Head Office with adequate office space

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Nairobi County, Ngong Rd	<p>This was the Phase I of the project which involved setting up of the Head Office for the Authority.</p> <p>The major project activities in FY 2023/24 were;</p> <p>Partitioning of the space on 4th, 5th and 7th floors.</p> <p>Alterations to the partitions on 6th floor</p> <p>Furnishing of the Head Office (offices and Board rooms).</p>	<p>The project is 100% complete, equipped and fully operation. The partitioning was done within budget and project timeline.</p> <p>The offices are in good condition. All the 4 typical floors have been partitioned. Each floor has a Boardroom.</p> <p>All the floors have been furnished with new office furniture.</p>	<p>The lactating room has not been equipped with necessary facilities like fridges needed for storage of milk.</p> <p>The gym which is part of the staff wellness program is not functional as it has not been equipped to enable stay to use it.</p> <p>The resource centre (virtual library) which is meant to help the procurement practitioners, students pursuing public procurement, people researching on public procurement in Kenya and other interested persons has not been equipped with necessary resources due to budget constraints.</p>	<p>The first phase of the project is complete and fully functional.</p> <p>Funding is required money to equip the lactating rooms, the gym and the resource Centre.</p>
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		
<p>The initial challenge was lack of a Board and substantive Director General (CEO)</p> <p>The absence of a Board and substantive Director</p>	<p>Government institutions need to think and work beyond relying on The National Treasury for full funding of their programmes. They can explore ways of improving their A-In-A collections, attracting development partners for funding etc</p>		<p>We can achieve more as a team. The team of the contractor, public works officers and PPRA project committee ensured the project was delivered within time and budget.</p> <p>We should strive to work with the available resources to achieve more.</p> <p>Where there is financial discipline, we can avoid pending bills as was PPRA's case with the Head Office project.</p>		

<p>General(CEO) negatively affected the making of key decisions thus delayed the project implementation.</p>		<p>The Authority needs to have functional Governance structures for decision making and to guide in implementation of the same. Going forward, the Authority will notify the appointing Authority early enough of the impending end of term of the Board members to avoid having a vacuum.</p> <p>As a way forward PPRA appeals to The National Treasury to consider fast tracking release of funds so that the other Regional Offices can be established. The Authority has recruited staff who can be deployed to these offices to have them operational as soon as funding is received for acquisition of Office Space and other necessary facilities.</p>

ESTABLISHMENT OF PPRA NYERI REGIONAL OFFICES

Project Objective: To facilitate ease of access of PPRA services by stakeholders across the Country in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Constitution and Sec 8(3) of PPADA, 2015

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Central Region, Nyeri County	<p>Undertake a market survey of Nyeri to identify potential locations and properties to be considered for purchase. <i>(This was done and followed by preparation of tender documents after understanding the market).</i></p> <p>Procurement of office space – <i>(The procurement was done and successful bidder awarded). This was followed by signing of a sale agreement with the</i></p>	<p>A residential property (a 6-bedroom house) with a servant’s quarter that sits on 0.25 acre of land.</p> <p>The property is in a serene area and in fairly good condition. A detailed report on the physical status of Nyeri office with some photos is provided at the end of this report.</p>	<p>The gap that currently exists and which the Authority will seek support from The National Treasury is funding to purchase a field assignments vehicle preferably a 4WD.</p>	<p>Once the transfer of the title deed to the Authority is concluded and the property handed over, PPRA intends to do some minor renovations and furnishing of the office.</p> <p>Finalize transfer of the title deed and payments</p> <p>Renovate and operationalize the office</p>

	<p><i>successful bidder. Copy of sale agreement attached.</i></p> <p>Change of use – This has been done. The property being purchased was a residential house and approval has been granted to turn it into an office.</p> <p>Conveyancing and transfer of title deed to PPRA – This is underway after due diligence was done and the 10% deposit paid. The process is being handled by the lawyers for PPRA and the seller. Once the conveyancing process is concluded and the title deed transferred to PPRA, the Authority will pay the balance of the purchase price.</p>		
Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>The challenge that faced the project was delay in securing funding for partitioning of the Head Office which was a priority.</p> <p>After the funding for</p>	<p>There is no emerging issue as staff to be deployed to Nyeri have been recruited and currently being inducted.</p>	<p>Planning is key – Because the Authority had already done a market survey to understand the market and location of potential properties, it was possible to commence the procurement in Q4 of FY 2023/24 and do it right first time.</p> <p>What is the way forward: PPRA appeals to The National Treasury to consider fast tracking release of funds so that the other Regional Offices can be established. The Authority has staff who can be deployed to these offices to have them operational as soon as Office</p>	

partitioning of the Head Office was secured, the project was progressed.	Space and other necessary facilities are acquired.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------

NAKURU PPRA REGIONAL OFFICE

Project Objective: To facilitate ease of access of PPRA services by stakeholders across the Country in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Constitution and Sec 8(3) of PPADA, 2015

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	North Rift, Nakuru County	Transfer of title deed to be done by March, 2025 Regional offices are autonomous The office will be developed to offer conference facilities The office will be fully acquired once the conveyer process is over	Acquisition of the building is ongoing and started in June, 2015 The project cost is Ksh 50 million with Ksh 5 million having been paid The building is on 0.5 acre of land The PPRA office in Nakuru serves the South Rift region i.e. Nakuru, Baringo, Kericho, Bomet and Narok	The building needs repairs. Funds for renovations are required Transfer of title deed and payment of rates by the seller i.e. lease rate and land rent	Finalise transfer of the title deed and payment of rates by the seller i.e. lease rate and land rent Renovate and operationalise the office

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
No enough staffing. Only two officers per region The building is dilapidated and needs renovations	None	The building bought should have been able to serve the purpose without the main repairs

KISUMU PPRA REGIONAL OFFICE

Project Objective: To facilitate ease of access of PPRA services by stakeholders across the Country in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Constitution and Sec 8(3) of PPADA, 2015

#	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Western, Kisumu County	The Public Procurement Authority (PPRA) was	Officials working with County Governments or the National	Inadequate imprest for office maintenance	Allocate budget to make regional

	<p>allocated offices by National Government</p> <p>Offices – no lease After the allocation of offices, the Kisumu Regional Office carried out partitioning works in the 2017/18 Financial Year</p> <p>Furniture and cabinets were also acquired in the 2017/18 Financial Year</p> <p>Server was acquired</p>	<p>Government and suppliers who have complaints or enquiries relating to procurement contact the office to ask for advice or resolution of procurement conflicts like pending bills, non-payment of dues or even enquiries about the procurement process</p> <p>After noticing non-compliance, officials write to the PPRA, which reviews their submissions and submits them to the Director General</p> <p>PPRA is represented in the Pending Bills Verification Committee</p> <p>The office has a total of four (4) officers and Some officers were undergoing induction/training at the time of the M&E visit</p>	<p>offices self-sufficient</p> <p>Delegate roles to the officer in charge of the regional office to increase efficiency and effectiveness in operations</p>
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
<p>No additional capital work done since 2018</p> <p>Imprest provision for office maintenance is unreliable</p> <p>Accessing the building is a challenge no lifts and proper branding</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>There is time-lapse when dealing with regional offices and thus it becomes hectic when working with time-bound documents</p>

MOMBASA PPRA REGIONAL OFFICE

Project Objective: To facilitate ease of access of PPRA services by stakeholders across the Country in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Constitution and Sec 8(3) of PPADA, 2015

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast, Mombasa County	Bumula	Officers are housed in one office at the County Commissioner Office at Uhuru na Kazi Building, 7th Floor; There are two officers and a support staff sharing the one office which doubles up as a storage.	The construction of the offices has not commenced as envisioned in the plan; Inadequate office accommodation; Inadequate staff to cover the vast Cost region.	Provision of required funds to construct the proposed regional offices Deploy enough staff to serve the vast region efficiently and effectively

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
The work environment is not conducive for optimal delivery of services to the public due to limited space;	None	Provision of a conducive work environment motivates staff to deliver on their assignment.

**CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY AND INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICES
(NATIONAL SUB COUNTY TREASURY AND INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT)**

KIBWEZI EAST NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY OFFICE BLOCK

Project Objective: Provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Eastern Region; Makueni County	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Kibwezi East National Sub-County Treasury Office Block	The Kibwezi East office is fully functional and on average in good condition except for few repairs and maintenance works that are required.	The office does not have power supply. (Currently using electricity tapped from the DC's office on a bill sharing arrangement)	Adequate funding required to repair and fully operationalize the office

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
<p>Available budget not sufficient to meet the electricity expenses – DA struggling to meet these expenses</p> <p>Low staffing levels to fully operationalize the office</p> <p>Obsolete/ non-functional ICT equipment like printers</p> <p>Leaking roof hence destroying ceiling</p> <p>No enough chairs for officers</p>	None	It's paramount to provide for the O&M budgets at the project conceptualization stage.

MBOONI EAST NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY OFFICE BLOCK

Project Objective: Provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens.

Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
Eastern Region; Makueni County	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Mbooni East National Sub-County Treasury Office Block	The construction works are fully completed and the project handed over in good condition. However, the office has	No power Not furnished No workers	There is need to fully equip and fully operationalize the Mbooni East National Sub-County Treasury Office Furnishing and equipping of the

			not yet been equipped and no officers to operationalize and enhance service delivery		office is needed prior to recruiting of additional staff to enhance service delivery.
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		
MASINGA NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY OFFICE BLOCK					
<i>Project Objective: Provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens.</i>					
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Eastern Region; Machakos County	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Masinga National Sub-County Treasury Office Block	The project is stalled & degraded since 2015. The DA reported that in year 2020, an inspection by a structural engineer confirmed that the project was approximately 80% complete and recommended continuation. The stalled structure is deteriorating due to vandalism, part of the ceiling had been vandalized, the door locks were missing	The original drawings did not include washrooms and septic tank. No water and no electricity power provision	Funds to be allocated for the completion of the stalled project addressing the existing gaps on washrooms, septic tank and power provision. There is need to furnish and equip the offices to full operationalization
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		
Currently, the			The nature of the DCC's work entails many meetings and this does		

<p>NSCT is housed at the Deputy County Commissioner's (DCC) office, which is inadequate due to limited office space i.e. only three small rooms were allocated to the NSCT: There was no space for archiving official documents.</p>		<p>not allow a conducive working environment for the NSCT officers.</p> <p>Its paramount that the NSCT offices are completed, equipped and operationalized</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

KANGUNDO NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY OFFICE BLOCK
Project Objective: Provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens.

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Eastern Region; Machakos County	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Kangundo National Sub-County Treasury Office Block	The office is fully functional with construction works having been 100% completed in Year 2014.	None	Repairs and maintenance needed.

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
<p>The office block is infested by destructive ants and most wooden structure / door frames are destroyed</p> <p>Growth of trees</p>		<p>Repairs needed and permanently dealing with the ant hills.</p> <p>Authority to cut such trees should be granted</p> <p>Security issues due to fencing challenges as NSCT is on interior land.</p>

<p>near the septic tanks hence destroying the same yet the NSCT has no authority to cut such trees</p> <p>Insecurity and trespassing by the locals</p>		
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

MACHAKOS NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY OFFICE BLOCK
Project Objective: Provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens.

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Eastern Region; Machakos County	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Machakos National Sub-County Treasury Office Block	Construction of physical structure is completed though the project has never been handed over to the NSCT	<p>No perimeter wall to secure the office block;</p> <p>Manhole covers were missing posing a risk to the would-be users of the building;</p> <p>Electricity connection had not yet done;</p> <p>Office equipment and furnishing were not budgeted for.</p>	The project should be finalized as per the contract, secured and officially handed over to the NSCT.

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
The contractor has not yet handed over the project – The monitoring team could not evaluate the building as it was	<p>The Immigration Department through its Principal Secretary to the PS National Treasury made a request to be allowed to complete the outstanding works and occupy the building as they await to build their own.</p> <p>This request was granted implying that the NSCT</p>	It is important to resolve any disagreement that could probably exist between the Machakos NST and the Contractor to alleviate a possible degradation of the stalled project.

under lock and key. This could be categorized as a stalled project.	office would continue to operate from its current location. These current offices are dilapidated with visible cracks on the walls.	
---------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

RUIRU NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY OFFICE BLOCK

Project Objective: Provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens.

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Central Region; Kiambu County	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Ruiru National Sub-County Treasury Office Block	The project is operational and in good condition. All amenities were included in the building and were fully operational. The NSCT has adequate facilities	None	A well-constructed, equipped and operationalized project. Maintenance is needed to continue serving the citizens.

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
Very high and abnormal / unaffordable power bills have made the NSCT to revert back to the shared power arrangement with the DC	None	None

TESO NORTH, AMAGORO SUB-COUNTY TREASURY

Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Western - Busia County	The Sub-County Treasury in Amagoro was done a couple of years ago. The initial	Sub-County treasuries serve units that are not devolved in Sub-Counties e.g. County Commissioners, Police,	There is need to undertake repairs and build an ablution block	Undertake repairs for the tiles and ceiling and build an

	<p>funding phase was in 2013 to a tune of Kshs. 12,219,312.40</p> <p>The contract was awarded to Assin Agencies</p> <p>Last works were implemented in 2016/17 Financial Year</p> <p>Works were implemented to 100% completion and payments made</p> <p>No pending bills Request to fund repairs and build an ablution block made to the NG-CDF – the treasury is still awaiting a response</p>	<p>National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF), etc.</p> <p>They receive Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIEs) and identify the rightful owner</p> <p>Works were implemented to 100%, done well; the building is still in good condition</p> <p>There 3 accountants, 1 auditor and 1 office administrator</p>	<p>ablution block</p> <p>Enhance funding from the National Treasury</p> <p>Purchase enough computers for office operations</p>
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
<p>No maintenance works undertaken since the building was occupied</p> <p>For two financial years, funding from the National Treasury has been inadequate</p> <p>There are no enough computers to support the officers</p>	<p>It is important for Sub-County Treasuries to have a good working relationship with their respective Members of Parliament since all NG-CDF money passes through the Sub-County Accountant</p>		<p>Enhance funding from the National Treasury</p>
BUMULA NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY			
Project Objective: <i>Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions</i>			
Western - Bungoma	The building was constructed	100% done and the building is spacious	Need to undertake Repairs and

	County	<p>a long time ago. Works began in 2011, and the procurement process was undertaken in 2013. The contract amounted to Kshs. 12,854,789.4.</p> <p>The contractor was Jackdam Building and Civil Engineering Co. All the contract money was disbursed to the Sub-County and therefore the project was fully funded and implemented to 100% completion.</p> <p>The contract included construction works, tiling, provision of water, washrooms, fittings, etc. All works were done to 100% completion.</p> <p>The building was completed in 2018, and the last payment was made</p> <p>As per the cashbook, no retention money was paid</p>	<p>enough and is housing other departments including the Directorate of Criminal Investigations Officer (DCIO) and National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) officers</p>	<p>refurbishment and provide furniture and fittings</p>	<p>maintenance in the main office block</p> <p>Provision of computers</p>
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>No stable source of water</p> <p>Most items in the itemized budget for the Sub-Counties are poorly funded</p>		<p>The itemized budget for National Sub-County Treasuries leaves some items with unreasonable budgets; there is need to come up with a way forward to address this issue</p> <p>Soon all government accounts will be managed on accrual basis</p>		<p>There is need to issue a one-line AIE</p> <p>Rotate poorly funded items in the itemized budget to ensure that they are used for the intended purpose</p>	

<p>No maintenance since handover</p> <p>There are some leakages and therefore there is need for repairs and fittings</p> <p>Officers lack computers; No enough furniture</p> <p>Minimal leakages and need for office curtains</p>		
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

BUNGOMA SOUTH NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY

Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Western - Bungoma County	<p>Project implemented to 100% completion in 2012</p> <p>Sub-County Accounting Office done in the year 2009 at a cost of Kshs. 6,643,000</p> <p>A second tranche of funding amounting to Kshs. 5,510,000 received in April 2012 that was used to construct a septic tank and carry out electrical works, fencing, piping, roofing, etc.</p> <p>Land was grabbed and repossessed by the EACC. The project is one of the</p>	<p>Project serves accounts, audit and planning</p> <p>The project accommodates ten (10) staff</p>	No renovations done	Undertake the necessary renovations

		success stories of the EACC in the Counties			
Challenges	Emerging Issues			Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
Financial constraints No renovations done	The itemized budget for National Sub-County Treasuries leaves some items with unreasonable budgets; there is need to come up with a way forward to address this issue			Rotate poorly funded items in the itemized budget to ensure that they are used for the intended purpose	
MUMIAS WEST NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY					
<i>Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions</i>					
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Western – Kakamega County	<p>The project started in the 2020/21 Financial Year at a cost of Kshs. 9,718,880.49.</p> <p>The contract was awarded to Kentrack Contractors who implemented all the works to 100% completion</p> <p>Office occupied in 2023</p> <p>All payments, including retention, were made to the contractor</p> <p>The office handles twelve (12) cashbooks</p> <p>Building not yet labelled. It is a planned activity for this Sub-County</p>	<p>The project was one of the best viewed by the team</p> <p>The project houses three (3) officers</p>	Need for provision of equipment, the officers only had one computer donated by NG-CDF	<p>Provision of equipment</p> <p>Deployment of support staff and clerk</p>
Challenges	Emerging Issues			Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	

<p>Utility bills are poorly funded</p> <p>There was leakage in the roof at the time of the M&E visit The ceiling discoloured at the section where there was leakage in December 2024</p> <p>No support staff and clerk</p> <p>No support from other stakeholders apart from the computer from NG-CDF</p>	<p>There is need to enhance provisions in the AIE to enable the Sub-County Treasury take care of utility bills and repairs</p>	<p>There is need to enhance the AIE Repair the discoloured ceiling There is need to post more staff to the Sub-County</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

MWATATE NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY

Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast Region Taita – Taveta County	Construction and equipping of Mwatate Sub-County Treasury	The project was completed in 2015. The building has undergone wear and tear with age.	The offices lack adequate furniture and office equipment for staff.	Allocate budget for office refreshment.

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
Officers at the Sub-County are not adequately supported to deliver on their mandate.		Regular backstopping and provision of both technical and financial support to enhance performance of Sub- County Treasuries

ENDEBESS NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY TREASURY

Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward

North Rift, Trans nzoia	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Endebess National Sub-County Treasury	The office construction is 100% complete and not fully operational at a cost of Kshs. 11 million The office has 2 clerks and the District Accountant	The office is not labelled, furnished and staffed appropriately	Proper labelling is required Equipping and full operationalization
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
Maintenance challenges i.e. plumbing, roof leakage, doors and windows broken	None		Renovations and repairs on new constructed sub county treasuries should be done continuously	
ELDORET WEST NATIONAL SUB COUNTY OFFICE				
<i>Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions</i>				
Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
North Rift, Uasin Gishu	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Eldoret West National Sub County Treasury	Construction of the office started in 2011 completed and handed over in 2018 at a contract sum of Kshs. 10.3 million Status of the office not good, Works not completed with doors and windows not reinforced Additional funds requested to reinforce the office The office has 5 accountants, 1 clerk, 1 office administrator and 1 support staff	The building is complete and occupied by other staff and not the treasury officers The treasury staff are not occupying the building due to security concerns over their documents and equipment	The security concerns should be addressed then the treasury staff should occupy the office which is a National Treasury building
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
Lack of funds (Insufficient funds) The security of the office is a challenge with several	None		Provision of funds for office operations and renovations is key for maintaining the office The office should have the windows and doors secured and security officers	

break-ins reported		stationed in the premises
--------------------	--	---------------------------

GILGIL NATIONAL SUB-COUNTY OFFICE

Project Objective: Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	North Rift, Nakuru	Construction, equipping and operationalization of the Gilgil National Sub County Treasury	<p>The office construction is 100% complete and occupied</p> <p>The office is hosting the District Accountant, Secretary, Internal Audit, Vote book Controller, Examiner, Cashier, Children and Labour Departments and Procurement Department</p> <p>The office has 6 staff which comprise of 4 Accountants, 1 Secretary and 1 Intern</p> <p>The department manages CDF, Uwezo fund among other National Government Departments</p>	No renovation	Need for renovations

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
Challenge of funding No furniture, internet and computers	None	Need for funding Need for furniture, internet and computers

KENYA FINANCING LOCALLY LED CLIMATE ACTION PROGRAMME (CLIMATE FINANCE AND GREEN ECONOMY UNIT)

THE FLLOCA PROJECTS

Project Objective: To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities

Region and County	Planned and Implemented	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
-------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	------	-------------

		Project Activities			
Western, Bungoma County	Desilting of Stabicha Water Pan – this project involves desilting the 2400m ³ water pan, solar installation, spillway, murrum road, view point, fish ponds, tree planting, irrigation and pipeline Implementation of Hass avocado orchards in Kabuchai – this project involves funding groups to implement avocado orchards with a target of 200 acres in the County	For the Stabicha project, desilting has been done, two distribution lines - 6.5 km have been done During the first phase of the Hass avocado project under FLLoCA, 20,000 seedlings were distributed and planted in October during the short rains. Subsidies like fertilizer were also given. 26 groups were given each Kshs. 600,000 – Kshs. 800,000 to implement the project	Project sustainability for the Stabicha water pan not properly planned for There is need to find a reliable market for the avocados	There is need for a multisectoral approach towards project sustainability because the Stabicha project has several components The contractor who provided the seedlings can secure a market for the farmers	
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>Training of management committee for the Stabicha water pan was covered in the work plan but not in the Bills of Quantities</p> <p>The avocado trees easily get infected during the short rains Fencing is a problem in the orchards, most of the farmers cannot afford a fence</p>		<p>Project sustainability is a key component of project implementation</p> <p>Market diversity for the avocados is important for competitive prices</p>		<p>Community involvement is crucial for project sustainability. The Project Management Committee for the Stabicha water pan can be used as a starting step towards ensuring that the project is well managed.</p> <p>Once the avocados are ready, there will be need to diversify the market to get competitive prices</p>	
Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward	

		Activities			
	Nyanza, Kisumu County	<p>Implementation of Awach Water Project North Seme – this project involves solar installation, water treatment and distribution</p> <p>Construction of Climate Change Resource Centre – this project involves construction of offices for the community and staff</p>	<p>The Awach water project has implemented phase 1 that involves installation of valves for solar pumping</p> <p>The Climate Change Resource Centre has been done to 20 percent completion</p>	<p>For the Awach water project, phase 2 and phase 3 which will involve water treatment and distribution respectively have not been implemented</p> <p>Works to be done on the Climate Change Resource Center include windows, doors, piping, plastering, structure works, fittings. It was started by the County but it stalled</p>	<p>There is need to fast track implementation of the Awach water project and pay for the first certificate because the project is still in phase I.</p> <p>There is need to clearly show the contribution of each partner for the Climate Change Resource Center project to ensure that resources are well utilised</p>
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>There was too much water for the Awach water project during the rainy season leading to flooding, which affected project implementation</p> <p>The project Climate Change Resource Center has two contributing partners and thus there is a risk for duplication of efforts</p>		<p>There is need for a sustainability plan for the Awach water project, which should involve the community</p> <p>The Climate Change Resource Center project is expected to utilize several aspects of green energy including natural light, solar lighting, natural ventilation and water harvesting</p>		<p>Gold harvesting/mining is happening along the river on which the Awach water project is implemented. There is need for a multisectoral approach in management of the project</p> <p>Being a climate change project, the resource center is expected to house the department of water and other departments that are relevant to climate change</p>	
Region and County		Planned and		Project Physical Status	
				Gaps	
				Way Forward	

		Implemented Project Activities			
Nyanza, Homa Bay County	Rehabilitation of Awach Tende Rural Water Scheme in Rachuonyo North Sub County in Kanyaluo Ward – the project involves renovation of a tank – 400,000litres, done in 1986 together with the intake Spring protection and development for domestic water and livestock watering in Ndhiwa Sub County in Kanyamwa Kosewe Ward	The Awach Tende tank, together with the in-take has been renovated. The project is 90% done. The remaining 10% is for piping. Laying of pipeline was ongoing at the time of the visit. For the spring protection project, water is already flowing awaiting last mile connectivity	Trenching has been done but laying of pipeline is taking too long Last mile connectivity has not been done for the spring protection project	There is need to fast-track laying of pipeline for the Awach Tende project Fast track implementation of last mile connectivity for the spring protection project	
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
Resistance by locals during trenching of the Awach Tende project		There is potential in historical projects that are in a state of disrepair		It is important to carry out enough public participation before project implementation to avoid resistance by the community	
Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward	
Western, Busia County	Kolanya-Changara Chemasir water project, Angurai East Ward Nambale Sub County Masonry tank with capacity of 250 m3 has been done in Mwari hills Oshorom is higher and thus water is pumped by solar to Oshorom from where distribution is done	i. Masonry tank with capacity of 250 m3 has been done in Mwari hills ii. Oshorom is higher and thus water is pumped by solar to Oshorom from where distribution is done iii. At Kolanya Girls Secondary school, an underground tank with a capacity of 50 m3 has been built iv. Solar panels have been installed	Trenching has been done but laying of pipeline is taking too long	There is need to fast-track laying of pipeline	

		<p>At Kolanya Girls Secondary school, an underground tank with a capacity of 50 m3 has been done</p> <p>From Oshorom, a dropping line is planned to Kolanya dispensary. It also goes to Chemasir, where there is a Teachers Training College</p> <p>The project is expected to benefit a total of 19,000 people</p> <p>The booster is supported by solar panels, but it switches to national grid at night</p> <p>The community will be involved in the management of the water project since the project is locally led</p>	<p>at Kolanya Girls</p> <p>The project is 90% done. The remaining 10% is for piping</p> <p>The tank, which was initially done in 1986, together with the in-take has been renovated</p> <p>Fencing of the site completed</p> <p>Renovation of the main line from the source was done in March 2024</p> <p>The capacity of the tank is 400,000 litres</p> <p>Trenching has been done</p>		
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
There are no enough resources HR, cash and equipment		Implementation of water projects benefitting institutions will lead to improved management of institutions and it will also benefit surrounding communities		It is important to utilise gravity in water distribution in order to save energy	
Region and County	Planned and Implemented Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward	
Western, Kakamega County	Implementation of Mumias Climate Resilience Water Project - This project will be done in two (2) phases. The	Mumias water tank was under construction at the time of the visit For Savona, components for intake of	Mumias water tank plans to have a component of last mile connectivity	There is need for FLLoCA to allocate enough resources for	

		<p>first phase involved implementation of a 255,000-litre steel water tank. In the phase II of the project, water will be tapped from Shaflo line in Mumias town through a solar pumping system and piped to the three wards</p> <p>Solarization of Savona Water Treatment Plant – this project has 3 phases, including – intake of water from the river, installation of solar and pipeline to three (3) wards</p>	<p>water from the river and installation of solar panels have been implemented</p>	<p>implemented by the County</p> <p>For Savona, the security on site is organized by the contractor</p>	<p>distribution of water from the Mumias tank and thus avoid duplication of efforts</p> <p>For Savona, there is need for sustainable security of the project organized by the management company after the project is fully implemented</p>
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>There was a slight delay in implementation of the tank, but the contractor returned to site</p> <p>For Savona, there was a slight delay in implementation, but the contractor returned to site</p>		<p>There is need to separate responsibilities in implementing the tank and ensure that the scope of works to be done by FLLoCA and the works to be done by the County Government are clear-cut</p> <p>For Savona, there is need to separate responsibilities and ensure that the scope of works to be done by FLLoCA and the works to be done by the County Government are clear-cut</p>		<p>The tank project is climate smart because it provides water in a drought-prone area and uses solar for pumping</p> <p>For Savona, there is need to fast-track implementation of the project to benefit the surrounding community</p>	
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast, Taita Taveta - County	Piping of river water, rehabilitation of water tank and distribution of water to the community under <i>Kwa Hebron Malachi Water</i>	Phase one of the project is complete which includes: 1 km pipeline, installation and testing; clearance of pipeline route; rehabilitation of 100m ³ tank; construction of a valve chamber;	Water is not treated thus unfit for human consumption; Investment is done on	Prioritization of water treatment plant in phase 2 before distribution;

		Project	installation of intake and outlets; installation of community water taps in three villages	individual land which may cause ownership challenges in the future; No funds allocated for maintaining of the established infrastructure; The community fetch water for free compromising the sustainability of the project	Prioritize signing of land agreements by the County Attorney; Impose minimal charges on water fetched to build a community kitty for sustainability-maintenance of the infrastructure
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>Inadequate funds to expand the project in to cover all County wards;</p> <p>Budget cuts, delayed procurement processes and local politics leading to delays in completion of the project;</p> <p>Weak community involvement which impairs ownership and sustainability</p>		<p>Climate changes leading to extreme droughts is depleting natural water sources.</p> <p>There's a potential for water harvesting to supplement household water requirements;</p> <p>Investing in solar water pumping system will improve the distribution coverage and reach more people;</p>		<p>Partnerships (between County Government and local administration and communities) leads to project on-time completion and sustainability;</p> <p>Need to develop long-term plans for mega projects and implement them in a phased innovative approach due to limited resources;</p> <p>Support communities with rain water harvesting mechanisms to reduce pressure on limited community water points;</p>	
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward

	Coast, Tana River County	Expansion of Mfukoni Farmers Irrigation Scheme and installation of a water pump	20 acres of land was initially under irrigation. Additional 20 acres have been prepared in an effort to expand the land under irrigation to 40 acres. Maize planted on the initial 20 acres was ready for harvesting while the new 20 acres for planting watermelon is ready awaiting planting	The water pump which had been donated by local church was not working due to a damaged inverter which required Ksh 300,000 to purchase a new one	The County Government through Chief Officer Environment and Climate Change Office to support the community purchase a new inverter for the water pump. This will help sustain the irrigation project
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
Lack of regular monitoring of projects to ascertain their status by the County Officers The community is not able to differentiate the support they have received from County Government through FLLoCA and from other agencies;				Need for continuous backstopping of FLLoCA projects for sustainability e.g. the case of the broken down water pump had not been brought to the attention of County officials although two weeks had elapsed since the breakdown; Enhance feasibility of FLLoCA support at the County level through publicity and branding of projects;	
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast, Tana River County	Rehabilitation of Omara Water Pan to provide clean and safe water to the marginalized Community-FLLoCA Program	The water pan is operational and accessible to the community to fetch water for domestic use and for livestock; Excavation, fencing, construction off	Community taps have not been installed. People draw water direct from the Pan thus endangering their lives;	Support community to procure a solar water pump to pump water from the Pan to the

			inlet channel and cattle trough have been completed.	<p>The cattle trough is not functional due to lack of water pumping mechanism. The cattle drink from the inlet channel which contaminates the water;</p> <p>Entrance to the water pan is not strictly manned. Members of the community swim in the pan thus risking lives and contaminating the water;</p> <p>Siltation due to lack of soil erosion preventive mechanisms.</p>	<p>cattle watering trough and community tap;</p> <p>Support community to plant grass around the Pan to minimize siltation;</p> <p>Project management team to ensure safety of people and animals by locking the main entrance to minimize the risks of drowning.</p>
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
Community has not fully embraced the project as their own and are not actively involved in its management.		None			
#	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast, Tana River County	Construction and equipping a Nutritional Commodities Storage at Hola County	A storage facility constructed at a cost of Ksh. 4,989,878 within the Referral Hospital compound. This facility will	The storage facility has not been cleaned for use though work have	Follow up to ensure that the facility has been

		Referral Hospital-FLLoCA Program	provide storage of food supplements for mothers and children who are at a risk of suffering from malnutrition. The store has been equipped with storage shelves, furniture, inbuilt ventilators. BFCI Form IB booklets have been purchased for individual mothers' records.	been completed; Supplements which are stored in the old store are yet to be moved to the new storage; Procurement process for additional supplement has been initiated but the products are yet to be delivered.	put to use without further delays.
Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
None		None		None	
#	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	Coast, Kilifi County	Land rehabilitation at Sabaki Primary School and its environs at a cost of Ksh. 10M The project entails: Construction of gabions, Building terraces landscaping Tree planting in the gully, installation of roof water harvesting/underground infrastructure in Sabaki primary school. Agriculture extension	Implementation of this project has not started; ESIA done and submitted to NEMA for approval; Procurement process is ongoing.	Despite the fact that this project is fully funded, administrative challenges at the County Government has led to delayed implementation.	Continued backstopping to ensure on-time implantation of projects

		services to neighbouring communities on smart agriculture.			
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		
<p>Changes at the County Treasury through reshuffles and transfers at the Finance Office where the CEC and CO Finance were removed from office at the same time has led to delayed procurement processes for project implementation;</p> <p>Delayed disbursement of counterpart funding resulted in delayed implementation of projects;</p>	<p>Succession management is key to implementation of successful projects at the County Government. Reshuffles and transfers in key Departments should be managed well to avoid disruptions in project implementation;</p> <p>Active public participation at the project implementation levels leads to implementation of sustainable projects.</p>		<p>Need for capacity building at the County Government on PFM related issues;</p> <p>Desk officers for specific projects at the National Government to effectively facilitate Counties to implement projects;</p> <p>Proper planning, budgeting and coordination are key towards realizing successful implementation of projects.</p>		
KAMKATO WATER PROJECT, KAIWOW SOLAR POWERED WATER PROJECT AND TOTUM SOLAR POWERED PROJECT					
<i>Project Objective: To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities</i>					
	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	North Rift, West Pokot	<p>Formed climate change committee</p> <p>Climate change Act regulations and policy in place</p>	<p><u>Kamkato Water Project</u></p> <p>Kamkato water project is a 17 million project. The project is complete and commissioned</p> <p>West Pokot has 19 wards out of which</p>	<p>Water table is low</p> <p>Climate change challenges</p>	<p>Water table will improve when it rains</p> <p>Need for more projects to address climate change</p>

		<p>Ward committees identify the projects. Formed project committees to manage projects</p> <p>Mapped where there is water challenge and data is available</p> <p>Mainstreaming climate change in all sectors</p> <p>Institutional capacity building</p> <p>Climate resilience at the community level</p> <p>Climate change assessment done in 2023</p> <p>Climate information system in place</p> <p>Internal Audit done. Also, Treasury and OAG</p> <p>Training of staff done at KSG</p> <p>Flloca linked to the County Action Plan</p> <p>Prefeasibility study for a mega dam completed</p>	<p>11 wards are arid and affected by climate change</p> <p>Some projects are ongoing and others have been commissioned. All projects have concept notes</p> <p>The community has been trained</p> <p>Ten (10) projects completed</p> <p>Projects implemented are 2 water pan, pasture farm, 2 boreholes 2 gravity water, 1 Asal area project, distribution of 7000 mango seedlings, beehive distribution, avocado distribution, ondoa nyasi kwa nyumba and replace with iron sheets</p> <p>All completed projects have been fully paid for and handed over to the community</p> <p>6 grievances received. All grievances successfully handled at the ward level</p> <p>The objectives i.e. improve capacity of the county, awareness of the community and project implementation has been met</p> <p>Flloca projects are on public land (community land)</p> <p>The team visited Kaiwow and Totum solar powered projects</p>	<p>No benchmarking on FLLoCA projects from other counties</p>	<p>Need for benchmarking in other counties</p>
--	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

			<p>Murunyi 9 billion water project ongoing. Project launched in 2014 and 70% complete The projects visited were: -</p> <p><u>Kaiwow Solar Powered Water Project</u></p> <p>The project is complete and operational. The Borehole was dug, tanks installed, solar installed and water distributed to community</p> <p>A project management committee is in place</p> <p>The land where the project is constructed was bought by the county 230 households are beneficiaries and more than 3000 people</p> <p>Before the project there was no water. Typhoid and coughing diseases were common</p> <p>For sustainability the project will be handed over to the sewerage company</p> <p>The tanks that were installed prevent the solar pumping system from pumping water for 8 hours as envisaged</p> <p>Move the solar panels to another place to prevent the blockage of the sunlight</p>		
--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		<p>Totum Solar Powered Project</p> <p>The Borehole was dug, tanks installed, solar installed and water distributed to 2 schools and a community water point</p> <p>The project costed Ksh 5 million</p> <p>The project was completed in December, 2024</p> <p>The project serves a primary school, secondary school and the community</p> <p>The project is complete and operational</p> <p>No problem with water table. Water is adequate</p> <p>The situation bad before the project. Relied on rain which is scarce and water boozers from water companies</p> <p>Time used to fetch water used for studying by the students</p> <p>The water is managed by the secondary school</p> <p>Maintenance of the borehole system to ensure the schools continue to receive water</p>		
Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward		

<p>Water scarcity</p> <p>Diseases of livestock</p> <p>Appropriation delays from county assembly</p> <p>Rugged terrain</p> <p>Budgetary constraints</p> <p>Sometimes the pump ceases to pump due to positioning of the solar and low water table</p> <p>Funding was spread too thin so impact not much/</p>	<p>Emerging activities on projects that have already been planned</p> <p>Contingency activities that also should be anticipated</p>	<p>County and FIlloca to allocate more funds</p> <p>Climate change is huge and affecting the community</p> <p>Community ownership is key in implementation of projects</p> <p>Locally led projects are easier to succeed as there is no resistance</p> <p>Commitment in implementation of projects is important</p> <p>CC is impacting in all sectors of the community</p> <p>Engaging the Community to ensure ownership</p> <p>Public participation to identify the projects and where they are implemented</p> <p>Screen against adverse climate effects</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

NABISWA ENERGY SAVING PROJECT, CHEBARUS COMMUNITY BORE HOLE AND BOTWA WATER PROJECT

Project Objective: *To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities*

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	North Rift, Transnzoia County	<p>Projects are in water, Agriculture and Environment and Infrastructure sectors</p> <p>The source of financing is the County Government,</p>	<p>The Projects visited were: - <u>Nabiswa Energy Saving Project</u></p> <p>The project involves promotion of energy saving Jiko</p>	<p>Plans are underway to start a production for the Jikos in the the centre in bidi ward which</p>	<p>A production centre for the Jikos is necessary and would be c heap</p>

		<p>Danida, GoK National and the World Bank</p>	<p>The project started in December, 2024 Benefiting 500 households in four wards</p> <p>The wards are Nabisi, Kiminini, Makutano and Motosiet</p> <p>The project targeted rural wards and urban informal settlements (Jiko Koa). 322 Jiko Koa given to house holds</p> <p>Target groups are PLWD and Wajane</p> <p>Local contractor did installation of the jikos. Maintenance done by the community as community contribution</p> <p>Initially used to use the three stones. The jiko is better, has less smoke and uses less firewood. The project was implemented in FY 2024/25</p> <p><u>Chebarus Community Bore hole</u> The project began in October, 2024 and was completed in January, 2025 The bore hole is solar powered</p> <p>The solar pumps 3.5 m cubed per hour. Pumping to fill the tank requires 8 hours The project benefits 3000 house holds</p> <p>Community contributed the land. The community got water from a well before the project</p>	<p>would be cheap</p>	
--	--	------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------	--

Water is fresh and clean and thus no diseases and mosquitoes. The project cost was Kshs. 2.5 million

Project completed in June 2024, serves the community water point

Assist community finalise on acquiring the land

Community to propose the charges in order to ensure sustainability

Botwa Water Project

Project done in FY 2023/24. Initially there was water challenges

Project completed in June 2024, serves 3 schools and has 5 community water points. Built on public land for the school

Serves Botwa Milimani secondary (520 students), Botwa primary (500 students), St. Charles Lwanga secondary (600 students) and the community

There are four (4) community water points

Beneficiaries used to walk 2-3km down stream

Distance of fetching water reduced from 3km to 500m. Students used to fetch water from home. Time saved with the

		<p>availability of water in the school. Project cost was 4.7 million</p> <p>Project land donated by the school. Households pay Ksh 100 for 1 month. 100 households connected to water</p> <p>Sustainability committee in place and charges 100 per month per home</p>		
--	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Challenges	Emerging Issues	Lessons Learnt and Way Forward
<p>High demand of the jikos by the community</p> <p>No roads and electricity</p> <p>Water not adequate</p> <p>Solar must be hot to pump, seems solar is not strong</p> <p>Next phase of the project to address water table challenge</p>	<p>Distance of the local contractor who does the installation. Water table gone down due to drought</p> <p>Community agreed to purchase land but the owner not fully completed</p>	<p>None</p>

BUGAR WATER PROJECT AND CHEPKINGO WATER PROJECT

Project Objective: *To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities*

Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
<p>North Rift, Elgeyo Marakwet</p>	<p>The county has done well on matters environment and climate change</p>	<p>Bugar Water Project An underground water tank build to hold water</p>	<p>Funds for fencing and planting of indigenous trees at the source</p>	<p>Funds needed Resources required</p>

		<p>Filoca projects are in environment, water and agriculture sectors</p> <p>Environment sector involves fruit farming i.e. Avocado, Mango and Tree Tomatoes</p> <p>Water sector involves water harvesting and storage.50,000 litres water pan established</p> <p>Agriculture sector involves distribution of fruit trees</p> <p>The county hosts 2 water towers that is Cherengani hills and Elegeyo hills</p>	<p>A water pump and solar has been installed and piping done</p> <p>The project feeds water into 50 m cubed tank</p> <p>The project site has a big population</p> <p>The project serves a community hospital, a secondary school, 2 primary schools, 1 special school and a private school</p> <p>Over 1000 students benefitting from the schools</p> <p>Over 3000 people benefitting from the project</p> <p>The project also serves a market centre, chiefs office, ward office and an AP police camp</p> <p>The project has a project committee to manage the project</p> <p>Pumping is 7.5m cubed per hour</p> <p>2000 households are benefitting The spring water is sufficient</p> <p>Tanks installed in 6 villages and fencing done</p> <p>Last mile piping done. Community</p>	<p>Challenge of resources</p> <p>Mega dam not available to provide water</p> <p>No reward scheme for performing counties</p> <p>Allocation of resources not considering harsh climatic conditions i.e. landslides</p> <p>Gazetted forests have no benefit to the county</p>	<p>Mega water dam necessary</p> <p>Reward best performing counties</p> <p>Allocation of funds should consider harsh climatic conditions</p> <p>A way forward on sharing resources from gazetted forests between the county and national government is required</p>
--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

			<p>digging piping trenches</p> <p>Initially water was from streams and rivers</p> <p>Solar and a pump has been installed</p> <p>The project cost is Ksh. 5 million</p> <p>Water has been distributed to households</p> <p><u>Chepkingo Water Project</u></p> <p>Water drilling and pump installation done</p> <p>An elevated tank of 1000 litres installed</p> <p>The project cost is Ksh. 3 million</p> <p>Project implementation is over 70% done</p> <p>The grievances committee supported by PIU and World Bank handled the conflict</p> <p>Exists Equitable Development Act which advocates for equal development in all wards</p> <p>Resource sharing based on the impact Wealth creation policy advocates for promotion of communities</p> <p>Distribution of projects based on beneficiaries</p> <p>Priority identification of projects done through public participation</p>		
--	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

			<p>Systematic distribution of seedlings based on readiness</p> <p>Establishment of establishment of water pans is properly targeted and the community trained</p>		
--	--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Challenges		Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward				
Delays in fund disbursement	Conflict between the minority and the majority community	Land problems and challenges	Landslides common in the county	High demand for projects by the community	Harsh terrain mostly valleys	Small projects established to cover all areas up to sublocation	Resource requirement is high despite what is available	None

CHEMERMERU LAST MILE WATER CONNECTIVITY PROJECT, MOMUL FARMERS’ COOPERATIVE SOCIETY, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION OF KAPKUGERWET CATCHMENT AREA, CHICHIBU WATER PROJECT AND KEWASCO

Project Objective: *To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities*

Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
North Rift, Kericho County	<p>The projects began in FY 2023/24 and rolled over to 2024/25</p> <p>The sites have been handed over to project managers</p> <p>6 projects under the county</p>	<p>The team visited: -</p> <p><u>Chemermeru last mile water connectivity project</u></p> <p>Connecting water across the 4 villages about 8.3 km</p> <p>Distribution of 8.3 km pipes to the</p>	<p>The road to the society is not tarmacked</p> <p>No project signs</p> <p>No training to farmers</p>	<p>Need to tarmack the road</p> <p>There is need to erect a project sign</p> <p>The farmers will be trained on feeds and</p>

		<p>government rolled over. 28 projects under implementation</p> <p>Compliance with project tendering requirements done</p> <p>The projects are in the water sector (50%), environment and natural resources (20%) and agriculture sector (20%)</p> <p>Project Management Committees established (community membership)</p> <p>Complying with the requirement that 95% of resources goes to investments and 5% to administration</p> <p>Projects promoting use of solar power which is cheaper as opposed to grid power</p> <p>Flloca is implementing 25 projects of which 20 are ongoing and 5 have been tender</p> <p>Funding of projects under Flloca is adequate</p>	<p>village planned.7.2 km of pipeline done in three weeks</p> <p>The project is 90% complete</p> <p>Sensitization of the community of the project done</p> <p>The project duration is 6 months</p> <p>Contract will elapse in 6 months</p> <p>Initially the source of water was wells and springs</p> <p>The project cost is Ksh 8 million</p> <p>The water company to provide metres and apply company water tariffs</p> <p>To be managed by KEWASCO water company</p> <p>Instal meters.</p> <p>Water is treated</p> <p><u>Momul Farmers Cooperative Society</u></p> <p>The project is ongoing and is based in kabianga ward</p> <p>The society has 1500 members and generates 20,000 litres of milk</p> <p>The project is to set up a feed mixer</p>	<p>Challenge of water</p> <p>Installation of water tanks for rain water harvesting necessary</p> <p>Competing requirements for all wards due to the equitable sharing of resources as required by the Act, hindering bigger projects in order to accommodate many different areas</p> <p>There is adequate water but nowhere to supply</p>	<p>feeding livestock, pest and disease control and zero grazing where land is small</p> <p>Provision of water necessary</p> <p>Water supply systems done. Installation of tanks of 10,000 litres for rain water harvesting and supply to school to be done</p> <p>Enhance the funds under Flloca</p> <p>Enhance last mile connectivity</p>
--	--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

			<p>plant, a soak tank, an elevated tank of 10,000 litres, a car park, fence and a 5-metre gate</p> <p>The project cost is Ksh 10 million</p> <p>The land is public and is for the cooperative society</p> <p>No complains and grievances raised. Community involved for ownership</p> <p>The project will process quality feed with which will reduce gas</p> <p>The cost of the feeds will be deducted from the farmers pay</p> <p>The society will provide raw materials for the feeds</p> <p>Project meant to support livelihoods</p> <p>End of March, 70% of the project will be done. By May the project will be operational</p> <p>In identifying the cooperative society public participation was conducted in all cooperative societies</p> <p>The cooperative society buys milk from farmers at 50/= per litre</p> <p>The community is being encouraged to join the cooperative society</p>		
--	--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

			<p>Construct and install the feed mixer, septic tank, elevated 10000 litres water tank, carpark, fence and the 5 meter gate</p> <p>To be operational by May 2025</p> <p>Using government facilities due to the security issues.</p> <p>Each project has a project implementation committee. Driven by the community</p> <p><u>Rehabilitation and restoration of Kapkugerwet catchment area</u></p> <p>Restoring degraded catchments areas close to water sources</p> <p>The project involves water harvesting, establishing a nursery (60000 seedlings), installing three tanks with one tank serving a school</p> <p>The tree seedlings nursery is run by the community</p> <p>The project also involves demarcation of encroached sites</p> <p>Fencing, removing blue gum which is 50 m from riparian and planting bamboo. The project also targets planting of indigenous plants</p>		
--	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

			<p>The project will take one year to complete. Water harvesting preparations complete</p> <p>Selected four water sources encroached by the community</p> <p>Focus is how to protect water sources</p> <p>The project cost is Ksh 5 million</p> <p>A self-help group will be identified to sustain the project</p> <p>The community will be sensitized on the project in public barazas</p> <p>The project is on a public land</p> <p>The project began in February 2025</p> <p>The project runs for 1 year with 3 months of implementation</p> <p>The project cost is Ksh 5 million</p> <p>School environmental clubs will be engaged to sustain the project</p> <p>Relying on whether to plant the seedlings</p> <p>Central Project Management Committee has been established to manage the project in the four catchment areas</p> <p>Restoration of degraded land to preserve the water catchment areas or riparian</p>		
--	--	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

areas.

Harvesting water and having 2 x 10,000 tanks to serve the 2 schools.

Plant 60,000 seedlings and indigenous trees and 2,000 bamboo trees.

Demarcation of the encroached areas

Project cost 5 million

Community to select a group to sustain the project

Sensitization of community where they have encroached the land

Promote the use of solar to reduce on the cost of electricity

Chichibu water project

Chichibu water project equip an elevated a tank and solarization done. Cost 3.5 million

70% of the projects are done and to be completed in the next one month

Reward efforts based on the ground activities

KEWASCO

It is the water service provider in Kericho County

			<p>Kewasco will support water projects under Ffloc</p> <p>The project is under the last mile connectivity</p> <p>The project design capacity is 13000 m cubed per day but doing 7000 m cubed per day</p> <p>There are two treatment plants that is new Cilungu which is serving town and Timbilili treatment</p> <p>Timbilili has a design capacity of 12,000 m cubed /day but only doing 8,800 m cubed/day</p> <p>The plan is to utilise the design capacity by 2030</p> <p>There is a plan for a mega dam to supplement existing water projects</p> <p>The uptake of water is good</p> <p>A lot of effort being put into last mile connectivity to community to connect households</p> <p>Review of existing tariffs necessary as distribution of water is expensive</p>		
Challenges	Emerging Issues			Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	

<p>Conflicts between the 2 communities that was addressed by implementing another project</p> <p>Delays in projects due to community land.</p> <p>Challenging terrains i.e. Land slides</p> <p>There is high demand of water through last mile connectivity</p> <p>There is a challenge of contamination of water projects during the dry season</p>	<p>Share of national government resources when harvesting like the forests</p>	<p>Conservation of water catchment areas is important</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

FLLOCA PROJECTS IN NAKURU

Project Objective: *To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities*

	Region and County	Planned and Implemented Project Activities	Project Physical Status	Gaps	Way Forward
	<p>North Rift, Nakuru County</p>	<p>The project is being implemented in three major sectors i.e. Water, Environment and Agriculture</p> <p>In the water sector 9 projects has been undertaken</p> <p>The source of funding is the</p>	<p>The high priority sub counties in need of water selected for pilot are Meli, Njoro, Molo and Soini Rongai</p> <p>Each borehole will be done at an estimated cost of Ksh. 3-6 million per borehole</p> <p>Last mile connectivity targets 15 minutes to assess water</p>	<p>Lack of Material Recovery Facility for recycling waste</p> <p>The 5% operational funds not adequate</p>	<p>Need for Material Recovery Facility for recycling waste</p>

		<p>county and the World Bank</p> <p>The project targeted high yielding bore holes for rehabilitation. Impact and distance to water source were also considered</p>	<p>Homes near water sources have been connected to water</p> <p>Project Monitoring Committees do oversight and handle grievances</p> <p>There exists Ward Climate Change Planning Committee for planning purposes</p> <p>The department of Environment and Climate change supplements where funds are not adequate through counter fund funding</p> <p>Proper documentation of land is necessary. The land has to be public/community land. The project needs surety that it is community land</p> <p>The project is being funded by World Bank with counter funding from the county government</p> <p>The project objectives have been met</p> <p>The Ward Climate Change Planning Committee do oversight of the projects and thus ownership is guaranteed</p> <p>An impact assessment report is usually done after three years by the department of Environment and Climate Change</p> <p>The county is expecting Ksh 188 million grant from World Bank and Ksh 95</p>		
--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		million counter fund funding from the World Bank		
Challenges	Emerging Issues		Lessons Learnt and Way Forward	
<p>Last mile connectivity not covered due to inadequate funding</p> <p>Last mile connectivity of irrigation not connected due to high cost of connecting</p> <p>Political interference on projects</p>	None		None	

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

The main objective of the M&E exercise was to review the projects achievements against planned activities, gaps still existing, challenges experienced, emerging issues, lessons learnt and way forward. Further, the M&E exercise sought to documents how project implementation has impacted on beneficiaries. This section presents the key findings including key achievements, gaps and recommendations, lessons learnt way forward and the conclusion.

5.1 Key Findings, Gaps and Recommendations

The programme on the establishment of secure and coordinated border control points implemented by Kenya Revenue Authority involved re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate trade, and movement of goods and people with an overall aim of enhancing border operations and revenue collection. Four (4) One Stop Border Points (OSBPs) i.e Namanga, Lungalunga, Busia and Malaba OSBPs were monitored / visited. While all the four OSBPs had been implemented to 100 percent completion and were found operational at the time of the monitoring, It was noted that they all had issues that needed to be addressed in order to promote efficiency is service delivery and enhance revenue collection.

The key issues identified include: -

- i. Various structures were constructed by KeNHA but years later they have not yet been handed over to KRA. We recommend an official handover of infrastructure constructed by KeNHA to KRA which will enable full operationalization of the OSBP thereby enhancing border operations and revenue collection.
- ii. Critical security and surveillance equipment are still missing at the OSBPs while in some stations they were leased and the lease terms have expired. We recommend full funding to procure missing security and surveillance equipment, including walk-through body scanners, fixed scanners for trucks, and surveillance drones.
- iii. An incinerator to facilitate the destruction of seized illegal goods was constructed in Namanga border point but not operationalized. Obtain the NEMA license for the incinerator to facilitate the destruction of seized illegal and counterfeit goods. There is need to acquire incinerators for Busia and Malaba border points.

We recommend reassessing and redesigning of the border points to ensure that they meet their full mandate of enhancing revenue collection.

The Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Programme implemented by Kenya Revenue Authority with an aim of Supporting KRA to carry out a program of activities designed to implement transport, trade and development facilitation. Two Customs Offices were visited, that is, the Kainuk Customs Office and the SUAM Customs Office. While Kainuk is complete but not fully operationalized, the SUAM project has stalled at 90% level of completion. Provision of adequate funding for these projects is key for timely and successful implementation as this will enhance transport, trade and development facilitation. We recommend that the Gazettement of SUAM Customs Office is completed for full operationalization.

The programme on the Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority is meant to enable the authority to timely and efficiently execute its mandate. The establishment of the PPRA head office project is complete with acquisition of two regional offices i.e Nyeri and Nakuru underway. Coast and Nyanza regions urgently needs the offices as well. It was noted that regional offices are semi-autonomous and that their main function is compliance monitoring. The regional offices should be given some operating powers to enable most of the issues to be handled at the regional level. It is paramount that PPRA acquires its own office for independence and efficiency as it executes its mandate as a regulator.

The programme on the Construction of the National Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices was meant to provide office accommodation for national sub county treasuries, improve working conditions and enhance service delivery to citizens. It was noted that the project was completed in all the counties that had been allocated funds. However, in a number of counties, it emerged that the completed building were not in use due to reasons ranging from lack of Security to lack of equipment leading to the question of the project conceptionalization and design. Some counties had the offices underutilized since there were few members of staff against a huge office block.

In the contrary, some counties visited lacked offices and were in dire need of office space for the National Treasury staff. The other concern noted was the design of the AIEs sent to the sub counties offices which is itemized in a way which is not helpful to the officers. Our recommendation therefore is a full audit of all the National Sub County offices to establish the need for office space and develop a priority list for the project going forward. The design of the office can also be downscaled to reflect the reduced number of staff in the sub county offices. To address the issue of the AIEs, the National Treasury can consider issuing a one line AIE.

Financing Locally Lead Climate Action (FLLoCA) Programme in the counties visited, it was noted that most of the projects are in the Water, Environment, Agriculture and Infrastructure sectors. Most of the projects were on course in implementation and with the public appreciating the benefits of the completed projects. On lessons learnt, involving the community in project identification and implementation

is key in sustaining the projects. Stakeholders' engagement is critical for sustainability of these projects.

One key issue that came up in relation to FLLoCA projects is that project sustainability needs to be planned for to ensure that the projects are well managed after they are fully implemented. Water projects under FLLoCA are climate smart because all the projects have a solar component. The projects are being implemented to benefit institutions and/or communities living near the projects through water pipeline. It was noted that water pipelines are either yet to be installed or their installation is ongoing and thus there is need to fast-track their implementation to ensure last mile connectivity. In some of the projects, County Governments may come in after project implementation to ensure last mile connectivity is achieved.

We recommend regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure the benefits of the projects are sustained.

5.2 Lessons Learnt and Way Forward

The following are the lessons learnt and the way forward: -

- vi. **Funding of Projects:** Provision of adequate funding for projects is key for timely and successful implementation of projects
- vii. **Climate change Challenge:** Climate change is enormous and is affecting all sectors of the community. Thus, more projects on Climate Change should be initiated to mitigate the effects of Climate Change
- viii. **Community involvement is key in implementation of projects:** The community should be involved in the identification and prioritization of projects for ownership and sustainability
- ix. **Locally led projects:** Locally led projects are easier to succeed as there is no resistance and commitment to the implementation of projects is guaranteed
- x. **Public participation:** Public participation is paramount to identify the projects and where they are to be implemented and thus ownership of the projects by the public

5.3 Emerging Issues

1. Scalability of projects at conceptualization is paramount to avoid operational constraints.
2. Technological advancements are a critical factor to consider during project conceptualization.

5.4 Conclusion

The M&E exercise has highlighted critical gaps in funding, infrastructure, and staffing in NSCT offices. Urgent intervention is required to complete stalled projects, address structural deficiencies, and secure additional funding sources to ensure the efficient operation of these offices. Strategic planning and stakeholder engagement will be necessary to resolve emerging issues and sustain the progress made in these projects. Officers at the grassroot level should be actively involved in the project conceptualization and implementation to ensure smooth execution. Implementation of the recommendations in this report will enhance service delivery and provide a more conducive work environment for treasury and audit officers.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT APPROVAL

A. PREPARED BY:

Director, CPPMD

Name _____

Signature _____ Date _____

B. APPROVED BY:

Principal Secretary, National Treasury

Name _____

Signature _____ Date _____

7.0 ANNEXES

Annex I: M&E Projects Instrument

INTRODUCTION

The Central Planning and Project Monitoring Department in the National Treasury has the responsibility of Monitoring, Evaluating and Reporting on all projects under implementation by the National Treasury. This is with support from the inter-departmental National Treasury Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (NTPMEC).

The Department in liaison with NTPMEC is undertaking Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of sampled projects under implementation in 2023/24 and the 1st half of 2024/25. The sampled projects are Establishment of Secure and Coordinated Border Control Points, Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project, Establishment of Regional Offices by Public Procurement Authority, Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices and Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme.

The M&E is critical as it will assist establish whether project implementation is on course, document any gaps and challenges and recommend way forward. The information can inform planning and execution of future programmes with a special focus on the gaps and challenges. The M&E will contribute towards preparation of the National Treasury Monitoring and Evaluation Report.

GENERAL INFORMATION	Name of Project				
	Implementing MDA				
	Project Objective				
	Project Completion				
	Start Date				
	Expected Completion Date				
	Estimated Project Cost (Ksh)				
	Allocation 2023/24				
	Allocation 2024/25				
	Source of Financing				
PROJECT PLANNING	What were the major project activities planned for implementation in 2023/24 and the 1 st half of FY 2024/25. What was the budget for each activity and the source of funds?				
	#	Activity	Budget	Source	of

				Funds
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	What were the major achievements realised by your department in implementing the project in 2023/24 and the 1 st half of 2024/25?			
	#	Activity	Activity Objective	Achievements
PROGRESS ON OBJECTIVES	Based on your analysis of the project implementation during the period, to what extent were the planned activity objectives met?			
	To a large extent []			To a small extent []
	[]			Hardly met []
	Explain _____			

PHYSICAL PROJECT STATUS	What is the current physical status of the project?			

MAJOR CHALLENGES	What were the major challenges which affected implementation of the project? What was the impact of the challenges on project implementation? Any strategies adopted to address the challenges?			
	#	Major Challenges	Impact on programme implementation	Strategies Adopted to address the Challenges

LESSONS LEARNT	What were the lessons learnt in project implementation in the period under review? <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
GAPS	What are the existing gaps/outstanding issues from the project implementation in the period under review? <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
EMERGING ISSUES	What are the emerging issues from programme implementation? <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
WAY FORWARD	What is the way forward? <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
Any other comments? <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>				
THANK YOU				

Annex 2: National Treasury Project implementation pictorial



Figure 1: Botwa Community Borehole in West Pokot County



Figure 2: Lungalunga One Stop Border Point



Figure 3: SUAM Customs Office in Trans Nzoia County



Figure 4: PPRA Office in Nyeri County



Figure 5: SUAM Customs Office in Trans Nzoia County



Figure 6: Kibwezi National Sub County Treasury in Makueni County

Annex 3: M&E Projects Details

S/no.	Name of Project	Project Geographic Location	Implementing MDA	Project Purpose	Project Summary	Project Status	Estimated Project Cost (Ksh)	Economic and Social Benefits	Source of Financing
1.	Establishment of secure and coordinated border control points	Gazette Border Stations (Moyale, Mandera, Kajiado, Busia, Bungoma, Taita Taveta, Migori, Wajir, Garissa, Turkana and Kwale)	Kenya Revenue Authority	Re-equipping of the border stations to enhance security, facilitate Trade, and movement of goods and people To enhance border operations and revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of various structures at the border points • Procurement and installation of security surveillance equipment • Rehabilitation and equipping of various Border stations 	On-going (75% complete)	1.1 billion (Started in 2015 and expected to end in 2026)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve revenue collection • Scrutiny of incoming and outgoing persons and goods • Improved national security by curtailing infiltration of contraband goods and illicit firearms 	GoK
2.	Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project	North Western Kenya (Turkana and West Pokot Counties)	Kenya Revenue Authority	Support to KRA to carry out a program of activities designed to implement transport, trade and development facilitation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and rehabilitation works for Nadapal Patrol Base and Lokichogio, Lodwar, Lokichar and Kainuk Rapid Response Units (RRUs). • Equip KRA offices with patrol motor vehicles, vehicles to monitor transit goods along the route and a fork lift • Equip KRA offices with assorted 	On-going (86% complete)	2.2 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced revenue collection in the region through the strengthening of the border control unit and enhanced cargo monitoring • Protection of the society and local industries by curbing smuggling and dumping of 	GoK and Donor

S/no.	Name of Project	Project Geographic Location	Implementing MDA	Project Purpose	Project Summary	Project Status	Estimated Project Cost (Ksh)	Economic and Social Benefits	Source of Financing
					<p>enforcement equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip KRA RRU offices with office and furniture equipment Support to the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between Kenya Customs and South Sudan Customs. Equip KRA offices with Fiber Optic Based Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) and Local Area Networks (LANs) In Kilindini Port and Network Management and Traffic Shaping Solution at KRA Data Centers in Nairobi Equip KRA with Systems to facilitate implementation of regional cargo monitoring for goods under customs control Stakeholder engagement and Capacity Building 			goods through the enhanced border control unit, presence of KRA in the region and enhanced cargo monitoring leading.	
3.	Establishment of Regional Offices by Public	Mombasa, Nakuru, Nyeri, Eldoret, Kisumu,	Public Procurement and Regulatory	Build capacity to serve county and sub- county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of office space Acquisition of 	On-going (86% complete)	1.8 billion (Started in 2015 and is	Improved capacity for effective management of	GoK

S/no.	Name of Project	Project Geographic Location	Implementing MDA	Project Purpose	Project Summary	Project Status	Estimated Project Cost (Ksh)	Economic and Social Benefits	Source of Financing
	Procurement Authority	Isiolo, Garissa and Kakamega (47 Counties)	Authority	regions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> motor vehicle Leasing and equipping of offices Staffing Install relevant systems to facilitate operations 		expected to end in 2027)	Government resources	
4.	Construction of Sub-County Treasury and Internal Audit Offices	Nation wide (47 counties)	National Treasury and Economic Planning (NSCT & IAD)	<p>Create office accommodation for the National Treasury</p> <p>Provide accommodation for national sub county treasuries and create good working conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of Land or occupation of old/abandoned Government buildings for the sub-County Treasury Offices and Sub-County Internal Audit Offices Transfer of title deeds to the Government Construction of offices Maintenance of the buildings to good useable condition 	On-going (41% complete)	1.86 billion (Started in 2015 and is expected to end in 2028)	Improve infrastructure, improve work environment for the officers and better service delivery to the citizen	GoK
5.	Kenya Financing Locally Led Climate Action Programme	Country Wide (47 Counties)	National Treasury and Economic Planning (Climate Finance Unit)	<p>Strengthen local resilience to the impact of climate country wide</p> <p>To strengthen county governments' capacity to plan, budget, implement, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened existing policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for building climate resilience; Institutional and Human capacity to enhance the delivery low carbon climate resilience at local level strengthened; 	On-going (29% complete)	30.85 billion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy, legal and regulatory framework for climate change Capacity building Decentralized Financing Community Led Actions Technology 	World Bank (International Development Agency)

S/no.	Name of Project	Project Geographic Location	Implementing MDA	Project Purpose	Project Summary	Project Status	Estimated Project Cost (Ksh)	Economic and Social Benefits	Source of Financing
				monitor climate mitigation and adaptation actions in partnership with communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity of the CoG and CGs to support investments in climate resilience and low carbon emissions at local level 			and Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measuring Climate Results (MRV+) 	

Annex 4: List of Some Participants during Consultation Meetings

S/no.	Name	Designation/Department
MONITORING & EVALUATION TEAM		
1.	John Olela	Director Planning, CPPMD
2.	Stephen Maluku	Director, CPPMD
3.	Rita Njiru	SDAG, DAS
4.	Mary Njogu	Economist, NALM
5.	Sherry Ariko	Economist, PIM
6.	Erastus Muchira	AAG, NSCT
7.	Benjamin Kimani	Driver
WEST POKOT COUNTY		
1.	Leonard Kamsait	CO E&W, WENRCC
2.	Pkew Kennedy	Director CC, Climate Change Unit FLLOCA
3.	Raphael Magal	Assistant Director ENR, CGWP
TRANS NZOIA COUNTY		
1.	Sarah Kogo	Administrator, WENRCC
2.	F.T. Mochoge	Director Water, WENRCC
3.	Constantine Chepchumba	Water Engineer CCU, WENRCC-CGTNZ
4.	Joseph Ngugi	Water Engineer, WENRCC-CGTWZ
5.	Philomena Mgheudi	NSCT Endebess, Treasury
6.	Erik Kiruja	KRA, SUAM
UASIN GISHU COUNTY		
1.	Sarah Chumba	AAG, Eldoret West Sub County Treasury
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY		
1.	Jason Lagat	CECM, Water and Environment
2.	Koech Isaac	CO, Water and Environment
3.	Allan Kipkorir	Engineer CCU, Water
4.	Joyce Kenei	EO, CCU
5.	Hillary Chillal	Accountant, CCU
6.	Chelimo Sutan	Director, Climate Change Unit
7.	Timothy Serem	Water Engineer, CCU
KERICHO COUNTY		
1.	Mitei Kiplangat	CO, Water
2.	Daudi Kitur	Director Environment and Climate, CCU
3.	Andrew Lasai	Director Water and Sanitation, CCU
4.	Edwin Ngeno	Principal Administrator, Water and Environment
5.	Abigail Chepkemoi	Water Engineer, Project Manager
NAKURU COUNTY		
1.	Manyura Jimson	Regional Head, PPRA South Rift
2.	Winnie Kibiwott	Office Assistant, PPRA South Rift
3.	Florence Muthee	Intern, PPRA South Rift
4.	Margaret Mwangi	M&E Climate Change Unit, WENRCC
5.	Maurine Onkware	AAG, Gilgil Sub County Treasury