PROVISION FOR POST PROJECT EVALUATIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS DEMOCRACY FUND
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EVALUATION REPORT

UDF-KEN-11-420: Enhancing Public Participation and Oversight in County Planning and Procurement in Kenya

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Disclaimer

The views expressed in this report are those of the evaluators. They do not represent those of UNDEF or of any of the institutions referred to in the report.

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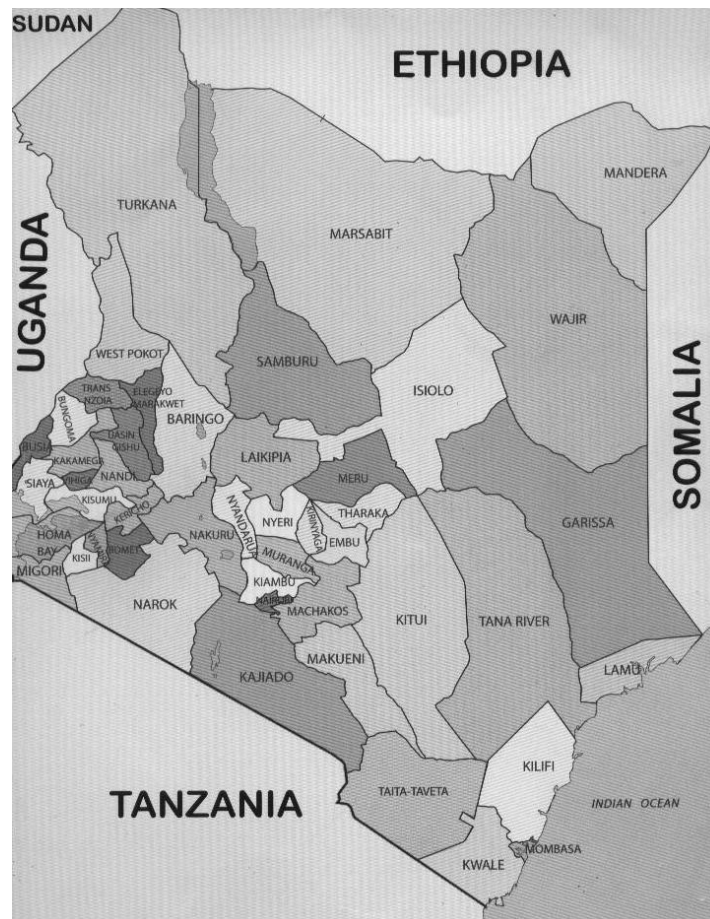
Map of Kenya with its 47 counties

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I. Executive Summary

(i) Project Data

This report is the evaluation of the project "Enhancing Public Participation and Oversight in County Planning and Procurement in Kenya". The project was dubbed "Ajibika", derived from the Kiswahili word "Wajibika", which means to take responsibility for one's actions. It was implemented by Ufadhili Trust between August 2013 and July 2015; extended to January 2016. Implementation was supported by the Ujamaa Center. The original project budget was $202,500. As part of the extension agreement, the grantee only received $137,000. Ajibika had the objective to enhance the participation of CSOs and citizens in county planning and procurement. Activities and outputs were expected to lead to the following two outcomes:

- Increased participation of citizens and CSOs in generating reliable data, monitoring, oversight and advocacy concerning county planning and procurement
- Increased public awareness, publicity and data sharing on county planning and procurement

Beneficiaries were CSOs and citizens in Kwale, Machakos and Siaya counties. Main activities and expected outputs were the development of an ICT portal (website and mobile application); recruitment of community monitors; training of community monitors and CSOs/CBOs on the ICT portal and aspects around county governance and community mobilization; use of social media; introduction of a system for vetting county suppliers; provision of small grants for participating CSOs/CBOs; and organization of outreach/advocacy/publicity events. County officials were included in public awareness and information-sharing activities.

(ii) Evaluation Findings

In the recent context of devolved government in Kenya, the project was very **relevant** to the rights and responsibilities of citizens, including women and people living with disabilities, and to civil society needs. Interviewees particularly appreciated the creation of new virtual spaces: especially WhatsApp groups for sharing information on county governance and public projects and the mobile application for universal access to such information. Those voicing an opinion agreed that Ajibika should continue to be rolled out to other counties. Risks – lack of cooperation by county officials and unwillingness of citizens to engage voluntarily – were accurately identified, and did indeed pose some challenges.

Additionally, the level of **effectiveness was hampered** by implementation delays, limited resources for reaching remote villages, far fewer meetings than planned and lack of access to information for vetting country suppliers. On the positive side, trainings for Ajibika community monitors and selected CSOs/CBOs were appreciated and considered useful for community mobilization and social auditing purposes. The number of active community monitors grew spontaneously. There was generally a feeling of satisfaction that public participation and accountability was being taken more seriously, and that it was more inclusive. This said, given the large number of organizations active in local governance, and efforts by the central government to change county government behaviour and build capacities, it must be emphasized that attribution for change must be shared amongst different stakeholders.

Importantly, however with a delay of around six months, the Ajibika website was launched, followed by the free mobile application. Main difficulties were time for identifying and contracting the service provider; parallel design/development of website and mobile

application under time pressure and with a limited budget; and time organising and producing content before going online. The website has been stable for the most part. The mobile application was more challenging and until recently experienced technical bugs. In addition, Ajibika posted video clips on YouTube. It informed and provided space for interaction with a wider audience through tweets and Facebook. For those without smartphones, the project sent out mass SMSs. The website explicitly acknowledges generous support from UNDEF. Tweets and Facebook posts are signed with Ufadihili Trust and UNDEF.

Care has been taken to generate reliable information for publication, including identifying community monitors with integrity and without political ambitions and a two-prong approach to vetting information at country level and in Nairobi. Opinions on the use of inter-active social media for public participation differ, the consensus being that online discussions require moderation and approval of individual contributions before they are posted, which was reportedly the case.

At the level of **impact**, it was not possible to explore how individual citizens have benefitted. The evaluation team gathered views about the extent to which Ajibika has contributed to higher-quality public services. Examples are in education, water, health, road infrastructure and local development. They include (1) creation of a bursary (scholarship) fund in Kwale County; (2) a push for more early childhood development centres in Kwale; (3) approval of a Machakos County Water Act; (4) citizen mobilization against the Machakos County Ward Development Fund Bill; (5) citizen mobilization around a collapsed bridge impeding transport and movement of goods in Machakos; (6) access to blocked funds managed by the Machakos Social Welfare and Empowerment Board to empower youth, women, the disabled and the elderly; and (7) the Machakos referral hospital is now disabled-friendly.

Efficiency suffered because of delays occurred in 2013/2014 around the website and mobile application. The financial utilization rate was only 70.8% of the 1st tranche ($64,330) nearly two years into the project and 89.3% of the 1st and 2nd tranches ($137,000) as of 27.10.2015. The reduced budget was reallocated amongst the budget lines. Costs for salaries were stretched. Considerable modifications were brought to the meetings and trainings budget line, presumably because related activities were henceforth captured under the budget line advocacy and outreach (outputs 1.5, 1,6, 1.7 1.10 2.3, 2.4 & 2.5). As per Ufadhili outputs; 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 were implemented as required. The budget for fellowships and grants was reduced because small grants for CSOs were not provided. On the other hand, budget and expenses for "advocacy and outreach" were significantly higher, reportedly in order to bring on board more CSOs through advocacy, engagements and public forums. The major part of expenditures for this purpose – i.e., around $33,000 – must have occurred between May and October 2015.

Sustainability is an issue. It is unpredictable, although willingness to continue, and even upscale, is there. Since project end, some crucial monitoring activities have no longer been possible. At the time of the evaluation, the Ajibika website, mobile application and social media communication instruments continued to exist, were up-to-date and even covered additional counties. Whether this stays this way depends on Ufadhili Trust. It intends to submit a proposal to UNDEF and to approach other donors. Being embedded in local organizations is important for sustainability. However, in the absence of formalized/institutionalized data gathering and monitoring mechanisms, Ajibika relies on individuals and CSOs/CBOs to continue the work within their respective counties and continue sharing information for uploading on the central Ajibika web portal.

Not much can be said about **added value**. At the project management level, interviewees appreciated UNDEF's patience and hands-off support, relying on the grantee's knowledge of the local needs and context. Interviewees at county level lacked knowledge about UNDEF.

(iii) Conclusions

▪ In the context of introducing devolved government and strengthening public participation in Kenya, **the project was very relevant**. Its support for monitoring, social mobilization and information dissemination is consistent with citizen and civil society needs.

▪ **The strategy to use ICT to support civil society monitoring is innovative and promising.** It has the potential to reach a much wider audience than conventional projects.

▪ **The project did not deliver all outputs.** Known reasons are delays designing and developing the Ajibika website and mobile application, unavailability of information for contractor vetting, and a change in approach to strengthening CSO advocacy. In particular, far less meetings were organized than expected.

▪ UNDEF granted a **six-month extension**. The reallocation of the reduced project budget deemphasized salaries, fellowships and grants, and meetings and trainings. On the other hand, Ufadhili Trust **prioritized advocacy and outreach**. The final narrative report is **not sufficiently clear on how this amount of money was defined** nor spent in such a short period[1].

▪ The **Ajibika website and mobile application are up and running** after a longer than planned procurement process and technical difficulties. They **provide access to up-to-date information beyond the three target counties.** However, **in future, the extent to which relevant and up-to-date information is conveyed to Ufadhili Trust for publication, including on social media, remains to be seen.**

▪ Ajibika seems to have **produced and disseminated reliable information**. It has **built in mechanisms for quality assuring social media inter-active discussions.**

▪ The various virtual information and communication tools **give the impression that UNDEF is still part of Ajibika today.**

(iv) Recommendations

▪ Ufadhili Trust should **discontinue the use of the UNDEF logo and name in its communications**.

▪ UNDEF request **clear presentation of activities and of budget allocation, in particular when a revised work plan is submitted and when shifts in budget are of this scope.** In particular, clarifications may have been requested at the time of the extension request on the advocacy and outreach budget line and on the trainings and meetings one. It may have enable to flag earlier output 2.3 missing.

▪ UNDEF – in future similar projects – should **ensure that timelines and resources for developing ICT platforms fit, and that project documents elaborate on strategies to ensure data reliability, quality inter-active discussions and sustainability of information flow**.

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[1] UFADHILI commented upon receipt of the draft evaluation that this budget line, indeed includes consolidated budget corresponding to outputs 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.10, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5. Moreover, output 2.3 budget was missing in the final financial report. All outputs were implemented as evidenced by their website updates and final budget.

II.   Introduction and development context

(i)   The project and evaluation objectives

The evaluated project is entitled "Enhancing Public Participation and Oversight in County Planning and Procurement in Kenya". It was also dubbed "Ajibika", derived from the Kiswahili word "Wajibika", which means to be responsible or to take responsibility for one's actions. As part of the 6th funding round in 2011, UNDEF granted the non-governmental organization Ufadhili Trust $225,000 for the period August 1st 2013 to July 31st 2015, of which $20,250 was set aside for UNDEF monitoring and evaluation – i.e., the total project budget was $202,500.

Based on an extension request, project implementation continued until January 31st 2016 – i.e., total project duration was 30 months. The reason given for the 6-month extension were delays identifying a contractor and developing the ICT platform (website and mobile application), which, in turn, affected implementation and ultimately grant disbursements. As part of the extension agreement, the grantee only received two tranches amounting to a total of $137,000.

According to its website, the grantee, Ufadhili Trust (http://www.ufadhilitrust.org/), is a non-profit organization and East Africa's leading proponent of social responsibility. The organization exists to promote a culture of responsible, sustainable and ethical practices among businesses, governments and citizens in East Africa. It was founded in 2001 as a non-profit organization under the Kenyan Public Trusts Act. Ufadhili's implementing partner for Kwale County is the Ujamaa Center based in Mombasa (http://www.ujamaakenya.org/). Officially registered in September 2001, Ujamaa works with peoples and communities on the southern coast of Kenya to enhance popular participation in socio-economic and social justice processes, community-based decision-making and governance, and efficient and sustainable use of natural resources.

In the context of the new system of devolved governance in Kenya, the project's overall development goal was to contribute to ensuring that county governments provide high-quality public services that reflect value for resources. The project objective was to enhance the participation of CSOs and citizens in county planning and procurement processes. Project activities and outputs were expected to lead to the following two outcome areas:

- Increased participation of citizens and CSOs in generating reliable data, monitoring, oversight and advocacy concerning county planning and procurement
- Increased public awareness, publicity and data sharing on county planning and procurement

The three target counties were Kwale (coastal region), Machakos (eastern region) and Siaya (western Kenya) where the two organizations reportedly have extensive work experience and networks. Principle intended beneficiaries were CSOs and citizens, in particular women and marginalized/vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, children, young people and persons living with HIV/AIDS. This was to be achieved through the development of an ICT portal (website and mobile application); the recruitment of community monitors; training of community monitors and selected CSOs/CBOs on the ICT portal and aspects around county governance and community mobilization; the use of social media; the introduction of a system for vetting county suppliers; the provision of small grants for participating CSOs/CBOs; and the organization of outreach/advocacy/publicity events. County officials –

both appointed and elected - were included in public awareness and information-sharing activities.

The evaluation of Ajibika is part of the larger evaluation of the rounds 2 to 9 UNDEF-funded projects. Its purpose is to contribute towards a better understanding of what constitutes a successful project which will in turn help UNDEF to develop future project strategies. Evaluations are also to assist stakeholders to determine whether projects have been implemented in accordance with the project document and whether anticipated project outputs have been achieved.

(ii) Evaluation methodology

This report was written by an international consultant with inputs from a national consultant. After drafting the Launch Note for Transtec and UNDEF, the consultants identified key informants to interview based on a preliminary review of project documents. Two of the three counties were selected for site visits in view of the fact that one of them overlaps and the other is in the vicinity of counties where the team was simultaneously evaluating a second UNDEF-funded project.[2] Selected counties were Kwale and Machakos. The national consultant subsequently put together an itinerary, which he adapted and refined in collaboration with the grantee and the international consultant. He arranged accommodation and local travel (air travel and rental car).

The data collection mission took place between May 30th and June 10th, combined with an evaluation of UDR-KEN-12-490. Interviewed key stakeholders were the following:
- Ufadhili Trust and Ujamaa Center staff members
- Community monitors
- Involved CSOs/CBOs
- Plan International Kwale
- Central government and county officials
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- iHub Consulting

While the evaluation team was able to interview officials, they were far less than the civil society representatives. Therefore, there may be a slight bias towards the views of the latter stakeholder group. In Kwale County, the work of the team was facilitated by the local Kwale Youth Governance Consortium (KYGC), which provided meeting space free of charge.

Project documentation was nearly complete. A draft of the final financial report was received after the mission during the report drafting phase.

(iii) Development context

Kenya is East Africa's largest economy. It has seen significant growth in recent years. According to the October 2015 Kenya Economic Update, Kenya is poised to be among the fastest-growing economies in Eastern Africa. The 2015 Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Kenya 145 out of 188 countries, just ahead of other countries in the region, but still within the category "low human development".

As of January 1st 2016, the population of Kenya was estimated at 46,7m, an increase of 2.65% over 2015.[3] The population comprises different ethnicities, religions and ethnic communities (see box).

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2 UDF-KEN-12-490.
[3] Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

The official unemployment rate is about 12%, which is high for a country with large informal and traditional sectors. Annual entrants to the workforce at approximately 800,000 far outstrip formal job creation at approximately 50,000.

The development perspective in Kenya is manifested by various complex challenges - a poor enabling environment for economic growth; 53% of the population living in poverty with limited access to basic services; a growing youth population with limited employment options putting pressure on social systems; weak rule of law allowing corruption and a culture of impunity to flourish; increased radicalization; and natural resource degradation. It is these challenges that Kenya, with its newly-elected county officials and emerging democratic institutions, is struggling to address.

> 82.5% of the 44m Kenyans are Christian, 78% of these are Protestant, while the remaining 32% are Roman Catholic. 10% of the population are Muslim. Over 42 ethnic groups live in Kenya. The five ethnic groups comprising more than 10% of the total are the Kikuyu, Luhya, Kalenjin, the Luo and Kamba. The rest include Kenyans of Somali origin, Kisii, Mijikenda, Meru, Embu, Turkana and several smaller groups. **2009 Population and Housing Census**

A new constitution enacted in 2010 marked a critical juncture in Kenya's history. Before, public participation was not embedded in law. Despite some attempts to engage the population at local level, a top-down approach to needs prioritization dominated. The new constitution now provides a range of rights, including to civic education and public participation in devolved governance. Thus, it attempts to respond to past imbalances and perceived injustices and aims to shift power away from the centre towards the people. Its enactment was perceived by many Kenyans as a new beginning, presenting a once-in-a-life time prospect to address different local needs.

By the new constitution, the counties of Kenya are geographical units envisioned as the units of devolved governance. As of the 2013 general elections, there are 47 counties (see map above). Presidential, parliamentary and local government (county) elections are held every five years through a direct system via wards/constituencies. County government leadership comprises Governors, Deputy Governors - the executive - and Members of the County Assembly - the legislature.

After the 2013 elections, leaders faced a period in which they needed to implement a wide range of demanding and complex reforms. Key among those included the comprehensive devolution of power and authority under the new constitution; economic reforms to accelerate growth, create jobs, reduce corruption and poverty, and expand domestic and international markets; and development of systems to ensure that all citizens are healthy and educated with the skills and knowledge to effectively participate in the transformation of the country's economy and governance. All these, it was hoped, would enhance good governance. However, many citizens regret how the newly-elected executives and constituent assemblies have instituted, construed and exercised their authorities. They believe that the systems they have established have not in all instances created the enabling environment for future stability and growth.

Even though the constitution expressly provides for public participation in governance processes at both national and county levels of government, there has been very minimal citizen participation and/or involvement. As the country transits into a fully devolved system of governance, where planning, coordination, budgeting, execution, monitoring and

evaluation is done at county level, enhanced citizen participation is critical in order to ensure transparency and accountability.

Perception of exclusion from governance and the economy is a consistent source of conflict and an impediment to development, an extreme example being the secessionist movement in Kwale County. Dynamics such as ethnicity, gender and age all contribute to a Kenyan's ability to acquire property or a national identity card, which in turn affects registering to vote, taking a loan or getting a job. With a small political elite controlling and often abusing state resources, corruption furthers disillusion or even radicalization of marginalized groups. Inequitable provision of public services is a continuing source of frustration and anger.

As local governance was established at the county level, the structure and focus of CSOs also shifted. At the county level, CSOs have demonstrated a capacity to hold county governments accountable while pushing for change. It is commonly said that CSOs have made a real difference at this early stage of devolution by helping citizens to become more engaged, empowered and assertive; and by helping county governments become more responsive to citizen needs.

III. Project strategy

(i) Project approach and strategy

Ajibika was born in anticipation of devolution in Kenya, which was officially launched in 2013 after the election of 47 new county governors and county assemblies. Although not explicit in the project document, the project should also be considered in light of expected general elections in 2017. It is anchored within civil society organizations and self-help groups at county and community levels and its implementation on the ground depends largely on volunteers. The approach was to set up informal, civil society-owned and participatory, grassroots-based county-level information gathering and monitoring mechanisms; to provide a central web-portal as a repository for sorely-lacking information around county governance[4]; and to profit from social media as a virtual space for inter-active real-time dialogue on the same.

The uniqueness of the project lies in the digital platform and use of social media – i.e., the Ajibika website (www.ajibika.org), a free mobile phone application with the same name and contents, a Facebook page, a Twitter account, YouTube clips, and local-level Ajibika WhatsApp groups. For those without smartphones, the project also created the possibility for Ajibika bulk SMSs. $16,000 (7.9%) were budgeted for the website and mobile application.

At the county-level, the project set-up was informal and for the major part dependent on volunteerism and goodwill. 30 trained community monitors from each county were to play a central role in the project. The evaluation team was able to meet four of them in Kwale County and eight in Machakos, including the community monitor leaders. $19,200 (9.5%) was budgeted for community monitor allowances. The project also trained CSOs and CBOs on the ICT platform and on public planning, procurement, advocacy and citizen mobilization.

A total of 73 meetings, trainings and events were envisaged and budgeted for to build capacities, network and publicize Ajibika. The budget envisaged for this, $61,500 (30.4%), was the largest individual budget line. The table in annex 5 provides an overview of trainings and meetings organized according to information provided in the final narrative report. They are far less than planned. Meetings and events were also the place where the project reached out to and engaged county officials. County officials' openness and reactions to the project and its objectives varied according to civil society interviewees.

The project was managed by Ufadhili Trust staff and co-implemented with the help of seconded Ujamaa Center staff. Ufadhili salaries were budgeted to the amount of $40,800 (20.1%).

The project logic anticipated that the work of Ajibika community monitors with the expert support and additional networks of CSOs/CBOs, and using the ICT platform and social media, would result in greater dialogue, oversight, accountability and transparency around county governance planning and procurement. Ultimately, benefits would be seen in improved public services and the lives and livelihoods of citizens.

The grantee identified several risks at the outset of the project. They were: (1) lack of cooperation by county officials; (2) unwillingness of citizens to engage voluntarily; and (3) delays in the devolution process. To what extent they were mitigated and impacted on the project is discussed in the findings chapter under relevance.

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[4] County governments have their own websites, but the extent to which they contain pertinent and up-to-date information varies greatly.

(ii) Logical framework

Intended outputs were numerous. They are listed in the following logical framework that captures the project logic as presented in the project document[5] and the project budget.

Project outputs	Output targets	Project outcomes	Development objective
1.1 Voluntary community monitors identified and trained on ICT platform and social auditing. 1.2 One-day training workshop per county for CSOs on use of ICT platform. 1.3 Three-day training workshop per county for CSOs on county governance, public procurement, advocacy and citizen mobilization. 1.4 Vetting/rating framework for county suppliers (contractors) available. 1.5 Updates based on information provided by community monitors. 1.6 County-level information collected and collated. 1.7 Reports on procurement and public finance by diverse stakeholders available. 1.8 Learning and reflection meetings organized for community monitors and CSOs. 1.9 Networking meetings organized to develop synergies around county governance. 1.10 CSO advocacy strengthened through small grants. 2.1 Web-based monitoring tool developed. 2.2 Launch of ICT platform. 2.3 Public launch of vetting results. 2.4 Establishment of social media tools. 2.5 FM radio shows. 2.6 One-day public awareness meetings. 2.7 One-day accountability meetings. 2.8 One-day achievements and lessons learned meeting.	1.1 Three two-day trainings for 30 community monitors per county. 1.2 30 CSOs trained on use of ICT platform (10 CSOs per county). 1.3 30 CSOs trained on county governance, public procurement, advocacy and citizen mobilization (10 per county). 1.4 50% of county suppliers above Kshs. 5m are publicly vetted/rated. 1.5 Monthly reports provided by community monitors available and uploaded onto ICT platform. 1.6 Two comprehensive reports per county per annum (bi-annual) available on the ICT platform. 1.7 Five reports by diverse stakeholders uploaded on ICT platform per county. 1.8 Seven learning and reflection meetings for community monitors and CSOs per county. 1.9 Six networking meetings to develop synergies around county governance per county. 1.10 Three major county practices or policies on procurement and governance per county influenced by CSOs. 2.1 30% of residents are aware of procurement data. 2.2 One ICT platform launch activity per county. 2.3 One vetting results launch activity per county.[6] 2.4 10% of residents are actively involved in social media. 2.5 One radio show every quarter per county. 2.6 Four public awareness meetings per county.[7] 2.7 Three accountability meetings per county. 2.8 Three achievements and lessons learned meetings (1 per county).	1 Increased participation of citizens and CSOs in generating reliable data, monitoring, oversight and advocacy concerning county planning and procurement issues. 2 Increased public awareness, publicity and data sharing on county planning and procurement issues.	Contribute to ensuring that county governments provide high-quality public services to county citizens that reflect value for resources. *Project objective:* Enhance the participation of citizens and CSOs in county planning and procurement processes.

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[5] The project document does not define outcome-level indicators and targets.

[6] This was budgeted under output 1.4.

[7] The project document is unclear on this point – elsewhere talk is of 3 public awareness meetings; 12 awareness meetings were budgeted – four per county.

A study of the final narrative report suggests that just over half of the expected outputs (6 out of 10) were accomplished under outcome 1 (increased participation of citizens and CSOs in generating reliable data, monitoring, oversight and advocacy). Information from the counties is available on the Ajibika website (outputs 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7). Trainings for voluntary community monitors and CSOs/CBOs (outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) were conducted as well as learning and reflection (output 1.8) and networking meetings (output 1.9), however less than envisaged – or to some extent combined into one.[8] Vetting of county suppliers was not possible for reasons elaborated in the findings chapter below under effectiveness. CSOs/CBOs were not allocated small grants.

Accomplishments are also mixed under outcome 2 (increased public awareness, publicity and data sharing). The ICT platform and social media tools were developed and launched (outputs 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4). Radio shows were aired and public awareness as well as accountability meetings organized (outputs 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7), however less than planned.[9] The public vetting system (output 2.3) was not launched because it could not be operationalized.

All in all, the project budgeted for a total of 73 trainings and meetings under outcomes 1 and 2. According to the final narrative report such events were ultimately only organized on some 20 different occasions (see annex 5).

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[8] Seven dedicated learning and reflection meetings were organized as opposed to 21. Less than 18 networking meetings were organized.
[9] For instance, three accountability meetings were organized (nine were planned).

IV.   Evaluation findings

This evaluation is based on a framework reflecting a standard set of evaluation questions formulated to meet the evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The questions and guiding sub-questions are listed in annex 1 of this report.

(i)   Relevance

Public participation is a constitutional requirement that hitherto has not been put into practice to the expected intent by the newly-elected county governments. In addition, citizens are generally uninformed of their rights, roles and responsibilities in the context of devolved governance. Many are also reluctant to participate or fail to see the benefits of doing so. In the eyes of interviewees in Nairobi and the two visited counties, Kwale and Machakos, Ajibika therefore provided a very relevant contribution to democratic development in terms of addressing challenges related to participation, oversight and accountability.

County-level interviewees appreciated the project strategy to build civil society capacities to gather and disseminate information on county governance and issues of concern to the population and to mobilize the wider public. They particularly appreciated the creation of new virtual spaces - first and foremost WhatsApp groups - for sharing information on county governance and public projects and the mobile application for accessing information. Latest statistics show that 88% of the Kenyan population now have mobile phones.[10] All interviewees voicing an opinion agreed that the Ajibika model should be rolled out to other counties. As a matter of fact, the Ajibika website has started to include information from six other counties.[11]

> "The uniqueness of Ajibika lies in the digital platform in addition to traditional platforms that always tend to reach the same parts of the county and the same people. ICT broadens coverage, including civil society, citizens and county officials."
> **Community monitor in Machakos County**

The project was meant to be inclusive. Interviewees confirmed that this was indeed the case as it is also a legal requirement according to the constitution. In particular women and the disabled were considered throughout the project life cycle. The evaluation team had the opportunity to interview a representative of the Hope Disability Network in Machakos.

At the outset of the project, Ufadhili identified potential risks (mentioned above). As it turned out, cooperation with county officials was, according to interviewees, not always easy, and, indeed, was often mentioned as one of the key challenges (see section on effectiveness below). Moreover, citizens were not always willing to engage voluntarily – at times the project struggled with the prevailing hand-out mentality.

(ii)   Effectiveness

As mentioned above, Ajibika pursued two outcomes. This section is structured along the two outcome areas. It combines information gathered from documents and interviews conducted in Kwale and Machakos counties.

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[10] Communications Authority of Kenya: First Quarter Sector Statistics Report for the FY 2015/2016 (July-September 2015).
[11] Kilifi, Kisumu, Kitui, Makueni, Mombasa and Nairobi.

- **Increased participation of citizens and CSOs in generating reliable data, monitoring, oversight and advocacy concerning county planning and procurement**

Under this outcome, 30 community volunteers were identified to work as community monitors for the duration of the project. Those met by the evaluation team were associated with local CSOs/CBOs. They were trained on social auditing and the use of the Ajibika ICT platform. Moreover, between September 2013 and October 2014, selected CSO/CBO representatives were trained on aspects related to county governance. Interviewees voicing an opinion appreciated the trainings. They were described as "good" and "useful". Some added that the quality of social auditing had improved thanks to Ajibika. In Kwale County, project participants were just about to finalize a social audit on the right to education.

On numerous occasions, interviewed community monitors in Kwale and Machakos counties had physically shared their information and knowledge with and sensitized and mobilized communities to become interested in and be more active citizens in county governance and public participation mechanisms. Some of these citizens, in turn, also volunteered to become community monitors. Therefore, in both counties, the number of active community monitors – in Kwale also called "citizen journalists" - organically grew beyond the initial core group.

A group of Machakos community monitors

Through participatory social auditing, community monitors took and followed up on concrete issues of concern to the public, including through making use of the expertise and networks of the involved CSOs/CBOs and engaging with county officials. There was generally a feeling of satisfaction that public participation and accountability was being taken more seriously by both rights holders and duty bearers, and that it was more inclusive. However, the community mobilizers also faced challenges. These included (1) an engrained handout mentality of many citizens; (2) suspicion, resistance and misconceptions on the part of some county officials but also citizens; (3) limited resources for reaching remote villages; and (4) being singled out and even threatened.

> **"**Civil society is more vibrant now**…** It's not a battle. Let's celebrate what is right and address what is wrong." **Civil society member in Kwale County**

It is worth noting that the project specifically aimed to generate "reliable" information to publicize and act on. Ways to achieve this were several. In Machakos County, care was taken to identify community monitors with integrity and without political ambitions. In Kwale County, a code of conduct was apparently developed.[12] Generally speaking, the project applied a two-pronged approach to vetting information before publishing it – at the community monitor level and at the level of project management and implementation. At

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[12] The evaluators were unable to get hold of a copy.

county level, the involvement of specialized CSOs and CBOs and interactions with county officials helped to increase the credibility and reliability of information. Vetting at the county level in Kwale was supported by the newly-created post of CSO liaison officer within the county government.[13]

Under this outcome, the project was also meant to introduce a vetting/rating framework for county suppliers (contractors). The framework was developed, but neither finalized nor put to use because of the county governments' refusal to share pertinent information. Furthermore, apparently in the absence of any financial support for many governance CSOs at the time, small grants were budgeted for CSOs to influence county practices or policies on procurement and governance. In the end, these were not granted. In their place, the project organized civil society advocacy activities. Project management considered this approach to be more expedient.

- **Increased public awareness, publicity and data sharing on county planning and procurement**

The main outputs to achieve this outcome were the Ajibika website (www.ajibika.org) and the free mobile application. Their launch encountered some delays. Main difficulties related to this component included: (1) time identifying and contracting the service provider; (2) parallel design/development of website and mobile application under time pressure and with limited budget; and (3) time for organizing and producing content before going online.

Ultimately, the project was able to launch the website[14] (pictured) in July 2014 – close to 12 months after project start as opposed to during the 2rd quarter as planned. It has been stable for the most part. The mobile application was more challenging and until recently experienced technical bugs, which rendered it somewhat unreliable for users.

The platform is completely civil society-driven and owned.[15] Interviewees, the majority of which were from civil society, greatly appreciated this digital repository of information about local governance and public projects that is universally accessible. They called it "unique", "novel", "innovative", "the first" or "the main accomplishment". In addition, Ajibika posted video clips on YouTube.[16] It informed and provided space for interaction with a wider audience through tweets[17] and Facebook.[18] For those without smartphones, the project sent out mass SMSs.

The website explicitly acknowledges generous support from UNDEF. Tweets and Facebook posts are to date signed with Ufadihili Trust and UNDEF.

Opinions on the use of inter-active social media differ. Some interviewees associated social media with power; others claimed that the possibility to interact virtually is still new and under-

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[13] Unfortunately, the evaluation team was unable to interview the CSO liaison officer.
[14] www.ajibika.org.
[15] As opposed to a later EU-funded Plan International Initiative in Kwale County entitled Youth Action for Open Governance and Accountability (also dubbed EU Devolution Project). This project, inter alia, is helping the government to reconstruct its website to provide a space where rights holders and duty bearers can interact directly.
[16] https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCM7jCT5yoDs4oDS8HXhL5KA/feed. 34 videos as of June 14th 2016. The most recent date from one year ago.
[17] https://twitter.com/Ajibika. 738 followers and 1,380 tweets as of June 14th 2016.
[18] www.facebook.com/ajibika. 468 likes as of June 14th 2016.

utilized; again others were concerned that social media is hard to guide, that discussions tend to be "cantankerous", and that the platform can be misused. Ufadhili Trust agreed that online discussions require moderation, and confirmed that it was indeed approving comments etc. before they are posted in an attempt to balance freedom of expression with – at the extreme - the risk of being sued for defamation. This said, for now it would seem that online interactions have been limited.

Traditionally, civil society has been an analogue world. Interviewed community monitors very frequently pointed out the benefits of the new WhatsApp groups initiated by Ajibika for the community monitors, involved CSOs/CBOs as well as selected citizens and even county officials, bringing together a critical mass of participants in county decision making and accountability. In Kwale County, WhatsApp groups were apparently also created at sub-county level, with the participation of duty bearers.

As part of its publicity measures, the project also organized radio shows. According to the final narrative report, a total of five radio shows were aired in the three target counties between June 2014 and January 2016. This is less than planned – i.e., quarterly shows. Interviewees in the two visited counties did not highlight the radio shows. As per Ufadhili, other measures were undertaken such as bulk SMSs and publicity forums, conducted under output 2.3 detailed in the revised work plan and erroneously omitted in the final narrative report.

(iii)   Efficiency

Document review and interviews revealed that delays occurred at the beginning of the project in 2013 because of above-mentioned challenges around designing/developing the website and mobile application. In July 2014 the website was launched, approximately six months late[19]. One year later and one and a half months before the scheduled project end, Ufadhili Trust requested a six-month extension until January 31st 2016, allowing the grantee to implement more activities and create more ownership for Ajibika. It was approved on the provision that the third and last tranche of funding would not be disbursed to the grantee.

Accordingly, the financial utilization rate was behind schedule: 70.8% of the 1st tranche ($64,330) as of 27.5.2015 (22 months into the project) and 89.3% of the 1st and 2nd tranches ($137,000) as of 27.10.2015. By project end, according to the draft final financial report, all available funds had been spent.

A direct comparison of original budget and actual expenditures is not possible, given the reduction in UNDEF support, as explained above. A new work plan was developed as part of the extension request. The revised budget of $137,000[20] was reallocated amongst the budget lines and approved by UNDEF. The table below shows budget allocations pre- and post the extension request.

Budget lines	Pre extension budget in $	Post extension budget in $
Salaries	40,800.00	22,100.00
Travel	14,400.00	8,200.00
Contractual services	17,500.00	19,100.00
Meetings and training	61,500.00	35,400.00
Project equipment	5,100.00	5,100.00
Advocacy & outreach	10,400.00	35,500.00
Fellowships & grants	40,200.00	3,780.00
Miscellaneous	12,600.00	7,820.00

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[19] The launch was initially planned for the 2nd quarter of the project.
[20] Roughly 68% of the original budget.

Total	202,500.00	137,000.00

What is apparent is that costs for salaries were stretched ($737/month instead of $1,700). Considerable savings were made for meetings and trainings ($35,400 instead of $61,500). This is presumably due to a reduction in their number and to a reallocation of related activities to the budget line for advocacy and outreach (namely outputs 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.10, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5). As also indicated earlier, small grants for CSOs were not provided; the budget for fellowships and grants ($3,780 instead of $40,200) was accordingly adapted.

Budget and expenses for "advocacy and outreach" were significantly higher ($35,500 instead of $10,400). According to Ufadhili Trust, this shift was primarily in order to bring on board more CSOs through advocacy, engagements and public forums. The major part of expenditures for this purpose – i.e., around $33,000 - must have occurred in the five months between submitting the financial utilization report (M2) in May 2015 and the second (M3) in October 2015.[21] Key activities taking place during this period[22] were additional three learning, reflection meetings and publicity forums (output 2.3), one each in Machakos, Siaya and Kwale counties, as well as another public forum in Nairobi to review key achievements and challenges of devolution in Kenya.

In Kwale County, Ufadhili Trust was able to implement Ajibika through its close partner organization Ujamaa Center, which put its networks and resource persons at the disposal of the project. Collaboration between project partners was considered good and efficient.

(iv) Impact

Based on documentation and interviews, it can be safely assumed that Ajibika has enhanced the level and quality of information about, access to this information as well as public participation in county planning and procurement in Kwale and Machakos counties, which the evaluation team visited. Given the large number of organizations active in local governance, and efforts by the central government to change county government behaviour and build capacities, it must be emphasized that attribution for change and improvements must be shared amongst different stakeholders and Ajibika alone cannot take the credit.

At the level of impact, it was not possible to explore examples of how individual citizens have benefitted. Taking a step back, and referencing the project's overall development goal, the evaluation team gathered views about the extent to which Ajibika has already contributed to higher-quality public services. It is recognized that such information – summarized below - is anecdotal.

> "There is less evident misuse of public funds. I now have courage…."
> **Community monitor in Kwale County**

Highlighted examples, thanks to enhanced CSO and citizen engagement, are in the areas of education, water, health, road infrastructure and local development. They include (1) creation of a bursary (scholarship) fund in Kwale County; (2) a push for more early childhood development centres in Kwale; (3) approval of a Machakos County Water Act; (4) citizen mobilization against the Machakos County Ward Development Fund Bill[23]; (5) citizen

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[21] As per May 2015 (FUR M2), expenditures for advocacy/fellowship and grants amounted to $576.97; as per October 2015 (FUR M3) $33,800; per project end $35,500. The grantee communicated after the field visit and upon evaluation report receipt that the publicity forums went erroneously missing in the financial reporting.
[22] According to the final narrative report.
[23] Through this bill, the Ward Representatives sought to allocate their offices money for development projects within the wards akin to the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) under the patronage of the area MPs. The citizens were against this given the history of misappropriation associated with the CDF. Funds were seen to serve individual political rather than community development interests.

mobilization around a collapsed bridge impeding transport and movement of goods in Machakos; (6) access to blocked funds managed by the Machakos Social Welfare and Empowerment Board to empower youth, women, the disabled and the elderly; and (7) the Machakos referral hospital is now disabled-friendly.

(v) Sustainability

Sustainability is an issue. The sustainability of Ajibika is unpredictable, although willingness to continue, and even upscale, is there all round. At the time of the evaluation, the Ajibika website, mobile application and social media communication instruments continued to exist, were up-to-date and even covered additional counties. Whether this stays this way depends on Ufadhili Trust. The organization intends to submit a proposal for a next phase to UNDEF and to approach other potential donors.

> "We need Ajibika to rescue this country… to prepare the population for the elections… Let's keep the fire burning…."
> **Community monitor in Machakos County**

Being embedded in local organizations at county level is important for sustainability. All the same, in the absence of formalized/institutionalized data gathering and monitoring mechanisms, Ajibika relies on individuals and CSOs/CBOs to – first - continue the work within their respective counties and – second - for them to continue sharing information for uploading on the central Ajibika web portal. It also depends on how Ufadhili integrates Ajibika into its other projects, which it intends to do.

The project came to an end in January 2016. In actual fact, civil society interviewees in Machakos County felt that the discontinuation of the Ajibika project had per se weakened the Ajibika "brand". Interviewees in both Kwale and Machakos noted that some crucial activities were no longer possible (at least not to the same extent), such as community sensitization and mobilization, organizing platforms for dialogue on sensitive issues among rights holders and duty bearers, and refresher trainings.

(vi) UNDEF added value

UNDEF is for sure not the only donor supporting public participation in democratic decision-making processes at county level. It is part of a broader movement. Interviewees were asked what they knew about UNDEF and whether there were advantages and/or disadvantages to being UNDEF-funded.

At the project management level, interviewees were grateful for UNDEF's support. They appreciated its patience and – contrary to many donors - hands-off support, relying on the grantee's knowledge of the local needs and context. Interviewees at county level lacked knowledge about UNDEF.

V. Conclusions

(i) In the context of introducing devolved government and strengthening public participation in Kenya, and in view of preparing for forthcoming general elections, the project was very relevant. **Its support for monitoring, information dissemination and social mobilization is consistent with civil society needs.**

(ii) **The strategy to use ICT to support monitoring by civil society is innovative and promising. It has the potential to reach a much wider audience** than conventional projects.

(iii) **The project did not deliver all planned outputs.** Known reasons are delays designing and developing the Ajibika website and mobile application, unavailability of information for contractor vetting, and a change in approach to strengthening CSO advocacy. In particular, far less meetings were organized than expected.

(iv) Close to project end, UNDEF granted a **six-month extension** until 31st January 2016 on the provision that the third and last tranche of funding would not be disbursed to the grantee. **The reallocation of the revised project budget ($137,000) deemphasized salaries, fellowships and grants, and meetings and trainings.** On the other hand, **Ufadhili Trust prioritized advocacy and outreach** (considering reporting and research activities were absorbed under this budget line, namely outputs 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.10 , 2.3, 2.4, & 2.5): between the end of May and the end of October 2015 the project spent approximately $33,000 on this ($35,400 by project end), thus strengthening ownership for Ajibika. **The final narrative report, apart from listing some key activities during this time period, is not sufficiently clear on how this relatively large amount of money was invested.**

(v) **The Ajibika website and mobile application are both up and running** after a longer than planned procurement process and technical difficulties – rendering them somewhat unreliable. They provide access to **information beyond the three target counties**. However, in future, **the extent to which relevant and up-to-date information is conveyed to Ufadhili Trust for publication, including on social media, remains to be seen.**

(vi) Ajibika seems to have **produced and disseminated reliable information**. It has **built in mechanisms for quality assuring social media inter-active discussions.**

(vii) The various virtual information and communication tools **give the impression that UNDEF is still part of Ajibika today.**

VI.   Recommendations

It is recommended that:

        (i)   Ufadhili Trust **discontinues the use of the UNDEF logo and name** in its communications.

        (ii) UNDEF request **clear presentation of activities and of budget allocation, in particular when a revised work plan is submitted** and when shifts in budget are of this range. In particular, clarifications may have been requested at the time of the extension request on the advocacy and outreach budget line and on the trainings and meetings one. It may have enable to flag earlier output 2.3 missing.

        (iii) UNDEF – in future similar projects – **ensure that timelines and resources for developing ICT platforms fit**, and that project documents elaborate on **strategies to ensure data reliability, quality inter-active discussions and sustainability of information flow**.

VII. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Evaluation questions

DAC criterion	Evaluation Question	Related sub-questions
Relevance	To what extent was the project, as designed and implemented, suited to context and needs at the beneficiary, local, and national levels?	▪ Were the objectives of the project in line with the needs and priorities for democratic development, given the context? ▪ Should another project strategy have been preferred rather than the one implemented to better reflect those needs, priorities, and context? Why? ▪ Were risks appropriately identified by the projects? How appropriate are/were the strategies developed to deal with identified risks? Was the project overly risk-averse?
Effectiveness	To what extent was the project, as implemented, able to achieve objectives and goals?	▪ To what extent have the project's objectives been reached? ▪ To what extent was the project implemented as envisaged by the project document? If not, why not? ▪ Were the project activities adequate to make progress towards the project objectives? ▪ What has the project achieved? Where it failed to meet the outputs identified in the project document, why was this?
Efficiency	To what extent was there a reasonable relationship between resources expended and project impacts?	▪ Was there a reasonable relationship between project inputs and project outputs? ▪ Did institutional arrangements promote cost-effectiveness and accountability? ▪ Was the budget designed, and then implemented, in a way that enabled the project to meet its objectives?
Impact	To what extent has the project put in place processes and procedures supporting the role of civil society in contributing to democratization, or to direct promotion of democracy?	▪ To what extent has/have the realization of the project objective(s) and project outcomes had an impact on the specific problem the project aimed to address? ▪ Have the targeted beneficiaries experienced tangible impacts? Which were positive; which were negative? ▪ To what extent has the project caused changes and effects, positive and negative, foreseen and unforeseen, on democratization? ▪ Is the project likely to have a catalytic effect? How? Why? Examples?
Sustainability	To what extent has the project, as designed and implemented, created what is likely to be a continuing impetus towards democratic development?	▪ To what extent has the project established processes and systems that are likely to support continued impact? ▪ Are the involved parties willing and able to continue the project activities on their own (where applicable)?
UNDEF value added	To what extent was UNDEF able to take advantage of its unique position and comparative advantage to achieve results that could not have been achieved had support come from other donors?	▪ What was UNDEF able to accomplish, through the project, that could not as well have been achieved by alternative projects, other donors, or other stakeholders (Government, NGOs, etc). ▪ Did project design and implementing modalities exploit UNDEF's comparative advantage in the form of an explicit mandate to focus on democratization issues?

Annex 2: Documents Reviewed

Project documents and websites UDF-KEN-11-420:
- Project document
- 2nd Milestone Verification Report 31.7.2014
- Mid-term Narrative Report 5.5.2015
- Milestone Financial Utilization Report (M2) 27.5.2015
- Project extension request 15.7.2015
- 3rd Milestone Verification Report 28.8.2015
- Milestone Financial Utilization Report (M3) 27.10.2015
- Final Narrative Report 27.2.2016
- Draft Final Financial Report 1.6.2016
- http://www.ufadhilitrust.org/
- http://www.ujamaakenya.org/

External documents and websites:
- The Constitution of Kenya 2010
- Jane Murutu, 2014; Enhancing Public Participation in County Governance. Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. Nairobi
- Institute of Economic Affairs, 2015; Review of status of Public Participation and County Information Dissemination Frameworks: A Case Study of Isiolo Kisumu Makueni and Turkana Counties. Nairobi
- http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/04/30/public-participation-central-to-kenyas-ambitious-devolution

Annex 3: Persons Interviewed

29 May 2016	
Arrival consultants Nairobi	
30 May 2016	
Mr. Maina Wambugu	Programmes Coordinator, Ufadhili Trust
Ms. Elizabeth Mutua	ICT Manager, Ufadhili Trust
2 June 2016	
Travel to Kwale	
Mr. Jalim Muhammed; Mr. Bakari Athmani; Ms. Mwanaciti Omari; Ms. Mwanakombo Salim	Community Monitors
Mr. George Jaramba	Programmes Manager, Kwale Human Rights Network (CSO)
Mr. Jawa Mwachupa	Coordinator, Kwale Youth Governance Consortium (CSO)
3 June 2016	
Ms. Emma Anyango	Officer, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Matuga Sub-county
Mr. Ernest Odingo	Programme Manager, Plan International, Kwale
Ms. Eunice Adhiambo	Programmes Officer, Ujamaa Center
7 June 2016	
Travel to Machakos	
Ms. Fauzia Mukai; Ms Vexina Mueni; Mr. Festus Mutuku; Mr. Justus Kilonzo; Ms. Rosephela Matingi; Ms. Phillipe Sadjali; Mr. Kababu Ramadhani; Mr. Eric Mutua	Community Monitors
Mr. Abdulah Ahmedi	CEO, Hope Disability Network (CSO)
Mr. Nathaniel N. Reuben	Deputy Speaker, Machakos County Assembly
8 June 2016	
Travel to Nairobi	
Mr. Martin Anyango	Ag. Director, Capacity Building and Technical Assistance, Ministry of Devolution
9 June 2016	
Mr. Arthur Ndegwa	Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Consultant, UNDP (Amkeni Wakenya)
10 June 2016	
Mr. Maina Wambugu	Programmes Coordinator, Ufadhili Trust
Mr. Patrick Ongwen	Executive Director, Ufadhili Trust
Mr. Mumo Kivuitu	Former Executive Director, Ufadhili Trust

Annex 4: Acronyms

CBO	Community-Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
MCA	Member of County Assembly
UNDEF	United Nations Democracy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Annex 5: Trainings and Meetings Organized by Ajibika[24]

Kwale County			
When?	**Who?**	**What?**	**Output**
10-12 September 2013	30 CSOs	Governance; roles of various county institutions; budget making process	Output 1.3
		Ajibika ICT platform launched	Output 2.2
17 October 2014	25 CSOs	ICT platform	Output 1.2
16-17 October 2014	25 CSOs	County revenue generation, expenditure, taxation, procurement and opportunities and platforms for citizen participation	Output 1.3
17 October 2014		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
24 September 2015		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
5 - 7 November, 2015	CSOs	Forum on social auditing	Output 1.10
3 December 2015	The public/ citizens – Ukunda Sub-county	Public awareness meeting International Day of Disability	Output 2.3
21 January 2016		Accountability meeting	Output 2.6

Machakos County			
When?	**Who?**	**What?**	**Output**
23 October 2013		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
21 March 2014	30 CSOs	County budget making process	Output 1.3
25 July 2014		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
25 July 2014		Launch of Ajibika ICT platform	Output 2.2
25 July 2014		Public Awareness Forum organized between the Speaker of the Machakos County Assembly and members of civil society	Output 2.3
3 September 2015		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
12 November 2015	The public/citizens	Public awareness meeting Mumbuni,Machakos town sub-county	Output 2,3
13 November 2015	The public/citizens	Public awareness meeting Kithimani, Yatta sub-county	Output 2.3
20 November 2015	The public/ citizens	Public awareness meeting Athi river sub-county	Output 2.3

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[24] Extracted from final narrative report.

24 November 2015	The public /citizens	Public awareness meeting Mwala sub-county	Output 2.3
25 November 2015	The public/citizens	Public awareness meeting Kangundo sub-county	Output 2.3
19 January 2016		Accountability meeting	Output 2.6

Siaya County			
When?	**Who?**	**What?**	**Output**
27 September 2013		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
13 November 2013	Action Aid Kenya, Transparency International Kenya, Plan International, World Vision Kenya, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Kenya, Ugunja Community Resource Centre, 4CS Trust KCOMNET, CIAG Kenya	Siaya County Civil Society Working Group meeting	Output 1.9
9-14 December 2013	30 community members	Use of social media to conduct social audit; ICT platform	Output 1.2
9-14 December 2013	30 CSOs	Good governance, budget making process, social accountability, and citizens score card	Output 1.3
		Ajibika ICT Platform launched	Output 2.2
6 November 2014		Presented Ajibika ICT platform to Siaya Anti-Corruption Coalition of Social Auditors	Output 1.9
15-16 January 2015		Participation in CSOs/county assembly forum to finalize the Siaya County Public Participation Bill	Output 1.9
30 September 2015		Learning and reflection meeting	Output 1.8
12 October 2015	The public/citizens – Sega, Ugenya Ward	Public awareness meeting	Output 2.3
14 October 2015	The Governor/CSOs	CSOs-Governor's forum	Output 2.3
14 October 2015	The public /citizens	Public awareness meeting Siaya township ward	Output 2.3
15 October 2015	CSOs/ MCAs	Awareness meeting	Output 2.3
15 October 2015	The public/citizens	Public awareness meeting Ugunja ward	Output 2.3
10 December 2015	The public /citizens	Public awareness meeting North Alego	Output 2.3
11 December 2015	The public/citizens	Public awareness meeting North Sakwa ward	Output 2.3
27 January 2016		Accountability meeting	Output 2.6

Nairobi			
When?	**Who?**	**What?**	**Output**
27 August 2013		CSO public forum on devolution to mark the third anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya	Output 2.3
27 August 2014		CSO public forum on devolution to mark the fourth anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya	Output 2.3
27 August 2015		CSO public forum on devolution to mark the fifth anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya	Output 2.3