

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



Independent Development Evaluation

Country Strategy and Program Evaluation for Kenya (2014-2023)

Concept Note

January 2023

1. Introduction

This concept note outlines the key areas of focus of the country strategy and program evaluation (CSPE) for Kenya (2014-2023). In its 2022 work program, IDEV planned to undertake this CSPE to assess the contribution of the Bank to Kenya’s development. The current Country Strategy Paper (CSP) will end in 2023. Thus, this CSPE will be timely to inform the design of the next country program cycle (2024-2028).

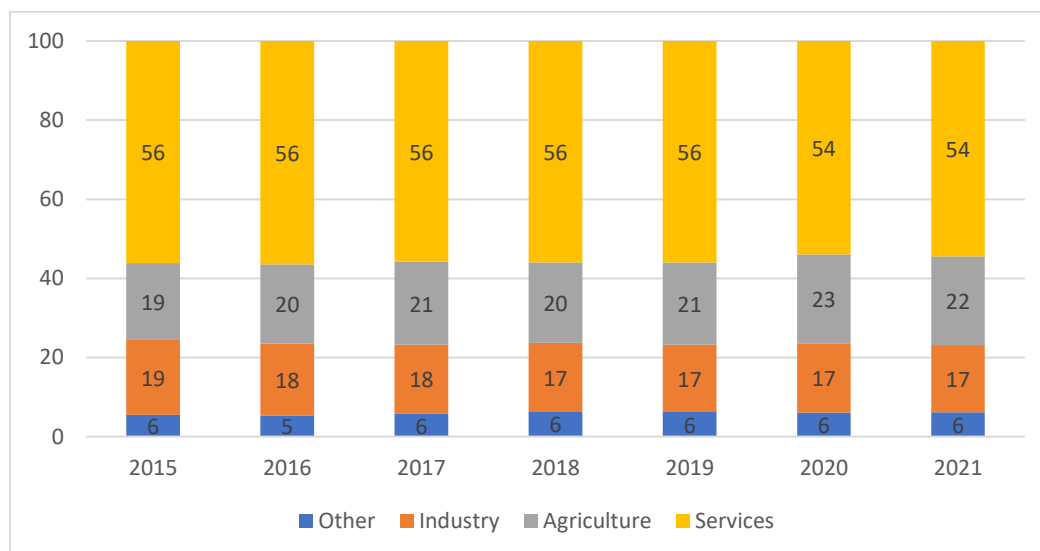
2. Country Context

Political Context: Kenya introduced a **new constitution** in 2010, whose main objectives were to decentralize power from the national to the county governments, as well as introduce a judiciary and electoral body. The first election under this new system was administered by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission in March 2013 and the latest was in August 2022. Kenya concluded a peaceful transition following the 2022 general election won by President William Ruto. However, it was noted that elections have become more polarized, divisive, and violent, especially when the main candidates are from different ethnic communities¹.

Economic Context: Kenya is among the top 10 largest economies by GDP in sub-Saharan Africa. It has also been flagged as the 3rd top performing country from the East Africa region in terms of economic growth in 2021 (6.7%), following Rwanda (10.0%) and Seychelles (7.9%)². Between 2015 and 2019, Kenya achieved on average 4.8% growth per year³. This dynamic was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, leading to a 0.3% contraction of the Kenyan economy in 2020⁴. Furthermore, inflation increased from 5.3% in 2020 to 6.1% in 2021 due to a steady depreciation of the Kenyan shilling relative to the U.S. dollar, disruptions to global supply chains due to COVID-19 pandemic, and the rising global oil prices, which increased domestic food and energy prices⁵.

The services sector accounts for the bulk of Kenya’s output. In 2021, services contributed 54% of aggregate GDP, followed by agriculture at 22% and industry at 17%. A trend analysis indicates that the sectors’ shares of GDP have remained almost the same over the last seven years (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Sectors’ value added to GDP, 2015-2021 (%)



Source: World Bank data, 2022.

¹ BTI. 2022. Kenya Country Report. https://bti-project.org/fileadmin/api/content/en/downloads/reports/country_report_2022_KEN.pdf

² AfDB. 2022. East Africa Regional Economic Outlook 2022

³ World Bank. 2022. Kenya Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview>

⁴ AfDB 2022. Kenya Economic Outlook. <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-east-africa-kenya/kenya-economic-outlook>

⁵ AfDB. 2022. East Africa Regional Economic Outlook 2022. <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/east-africa-economic-outlook-2022>

The country's post-COVID-19 recovery strategy is projected to increase GDP to above pre-pandemic levels. Indeed, GDP is set to grow by 5.9%⁶, driven by a combination of factors including mobilization of domestic and external resources⁷, supportive macroeconomic policies, strong sentiments (reflected in the Purchasing Managers' Index⁸ and indicators of consumer confidence), and strong services and industry sector performance.

Social Context: In 2021, Kenya had an estimated population of 50 million people. People under the age of 25 account for almost 60% of the population. The total fertility rate declined from 4 in 2010 to 3.3 in 2021. The country is predominately rural, with less than 30% of the population living in urban areas; however, it has been urbanizing rapidly, with an urban population growth rate of 4.2%⁹ per annum. By 2025, it is projected that more than half of the total population of Kenya will be living in urban areas¹⁰.

Thanks to its continuous economic growth, Kenya has significantly reduced poverty in the country; according to World Bank data, the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 46.8% in 2005 to 36.1% percent in 2015¹¹ (and 34.4% at the \$1.9/day line in 2019¹²). Nevertheless, Kenya's economic growth is still moderately inequitable, with the country reporting a Gini index score of 40.8 in 2015 compared to 46.5 in 2005. Total unemployment stood at 5.7% of the total labor force in 2021¹³ and youth unemployment at 13.8%¹⁴.

A recent analysis of the Kenyan budget for the fiscal year 2022/23¹⁵ indicates that the share of social spending (health, education, social protection, and water and sanitation) to total budget is 23.06%, and 6.06% of GDP, continuing a downward trend since 2019. Nevertheless, the country has made significant progress in reducing the infant mortality rate, which declined from 39 per 1,000 live births in 2010 to 31 in 2020, and the maternal mortality ratio declined from 432 per 100,000 live births in 2010 to 342 in 2017¹⁶. In 2021, the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index (HDI) ranked Kenya 152nd of 191 countries, with an HDI score of 0.575, a life expectancy at birth of 61.4 years and 10.7 expected years of schooling – compared to a score of 0.545, 10.3 expected years of schooling and a life expectancy of 60.6 in 2010¹⁷.

3. Overview of the Bank's strategies and operations

The evaluation covers two CSP cycles: [2014-2018](#) and [2019-2023](#). Both CSPs were framed around two pillars which mainly targeted infrastructure development, creating an enabling environment for the private sector and skills development for job creation (Table 1). At mid-term review (MTR), the pillars were also maintained throughout the respective program periods.

Table 1. Overview of Kenya CSP pillars

	CSP (2014-2018)	CSP (2019-2023)
Objective	Address Kenya's overarching strategic challenge to generate employment, particularly for the youth and women.	Support structural transformation to address persistent challenges of poverty, unemployment, income inequality and spatial socio-economic disparity through industrialization.
Pillar 1	Enhancing physical infrastructures to unleash inclusive growth. These include Energy, Transport, Water Supply and Sanitation	Supporting industrialization . It focuses on infrastructure development (Energy, Transport, Water Supply and Sanitation)

⁶ AfDB. 2022. East Africa Regional Economic Outlook 2022. <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/east-africa-economic-outlook-2022>

⁷ AfDB. 2021. Country Strategy Paper 2019-2023 Mid-Term Review and Country Portfolio Performance Review (CPPR).

⁸ Investopedia. 2020. Purchasing Managers' Index. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/pmi.asp>

⁹ AfDB Socio Economic Database. 2022. https://dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/Social_Data_Country

¹⁰ UN-Habitat. 2022. <https://unhabitat.org/kenya>

¹¹ World Bank. 2022. Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population). <https://data.worldbank.org/>

¹² World Bank. 2022. Kenya Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview>

¹³ World Bank. 2022. Unemployment, % of total labor force. <https://data.worldbank.org/>

¹⁴ World Bank. 2022. Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24). <https://data.worldbank.org/>

¹⁵ UN Human Rights Office. 2022. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Human-Rights-Based-Analysis-of-Kenya-Budget-2022-23.pdf>

¹⁶ AfDB Socio Economic Database. 2022. <https://dataportal.opendataforafrica.org/>

¹⁷ United Nations Development Program. 2022. Human Development reports. <https://hdr.undp.org/>

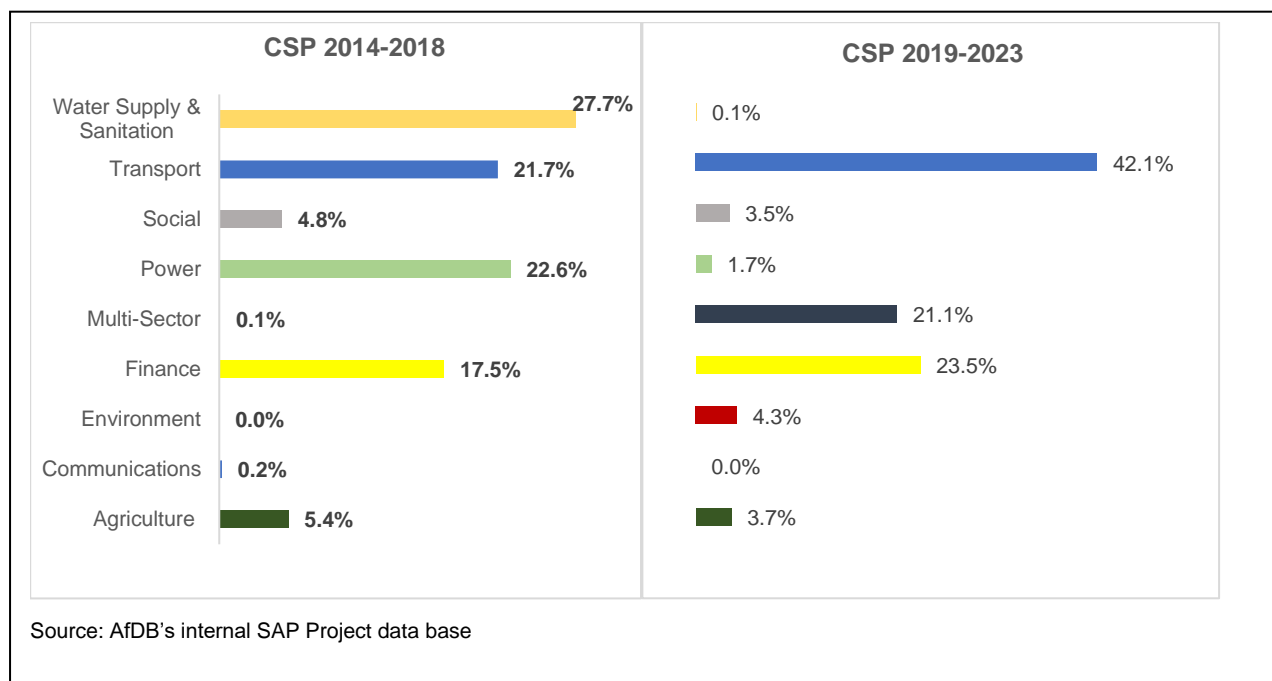
Pillar 2	Developing skills for the emerging labor market of a transforming economy. This mainly focuses on the education sector.	Enhancing skills and capacity development .
Any change in Pillars at MTR	The original pillars remain unchanged.	The original pillars remain unchanged

Source: Kenya- CSP 2014-2018 and its MTR; and Kenya- CSP 2019-2023 and its MTR.

A preliminary portfolio review shows that the Bank approved a total of UA 3.3 billion, by end of December 2022, during the implementation of the two program cycles. The total number of operations stands at 88 (Annex 1)¹⁸. Of the 88 operations, 52 are ongoing, 8 closed or completed and 28 at approval stage (not yet effective).

In terms of sector distribution, transport took the largest share (30.4%) followed by finance (20.1%) and water and sanitation (15.9%) over the two program cycles. As shown in Figure 2 below, the Bank has significantly increased its commitments in the transport, finance, multisector/governance, and environment sectors when comparing the two CSPs.

Figure 2: Sector Composition of the Bank’s portfolio (2014-2023 approvals)



4. Purpose, objective, and scope of the evaluation

The purpose of the CSPE is to assess the performance of the Bank, contribute to its accountability for the results achieved, contribute to learning, and inform the design of the next country strategy (2024-2028). The current CSP (2019-2023) period will end in 2023. Thus, the CSPE will provide timely information for decision making on the next cycle of the country program. The evaluation will draw lessons and propose recommendations for areas of improvement in the design of the new strategy.

¹⁸ The portfolio will change as more projects will be approved for implementation over the remaining period of the current CSP cycle. The evaluation will account for those as soon as the data is available.

The objectives of the evaluation are to:

1. Assess the contribution of the Bank to the development results of the country – the differences made by Bank’s key interventions;
2. Identify what worked or not in the programs and why; and
3. Provide lessons and recommendations for future programs.

The evaluation will cover the period 2014–2023, two strategy cycles: CSP [2014-2018](#) and CSP [2019-2023](#). The evaluation will cover all Bank interventions during the evaluation period through different financing instruments including investment projects, budget support, lines of credit, and institutional capacity building. In addition, the evaluation will also assess the Bank’s analytical work, advisory services, policy dialogue, capacity development, partnership development and aid coordination. Furthermore, projects that were approved before 2014 and completed during the evaluation period will be considered in analysing the effectiveness and sustainability of development results. The Kenya CSPE also aims to contribute to the strengthening of national evaluation capacities by involving national evaluation actors, to the extent possible.

5. Evaluation questions

The overarching evaluation question is: “What are the contributions of the Bank to the development of the country, and what enabled or hampered those contributions”? The detail of specific questions by evaluation criteria are presented in Annex 2.

In answering this question, the CSPE will (while factoring in the impacts of COVID-19 and other global events) focus on:

- **Development Results.** This set of issues will focus on what the Bank has achieved on the ground, as compared to what it set out to achieve in its CSPs. It will examine the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the Bank’s support, and crosscutting issues. In this regard, the evaluation will assess the impact of COVID-19 and other global events on the achievement of development results.
- **Managing the Bank’s intervention.** The evaluation will focus on the design, coherence, and efficiency of the Bank’s support, its partnerships, and its managing for development results.
- **Borrower’s performance.** It will specifically assess the contribution of the project executing agencies, the sector ministries, and others responsible for project/program design and implementation.
- **Explanatory factors.** This will examine the key facilitating or constraining factors for achieving development results.

6. Methodological approaches

A theory of change (TOC) will be developed to serve as analytical framework. The TOC identifies different paths, considering contextual and other factors, by which Bank interventions achieve development outcomes and impact at the country level. Thus, it would help to determine the contribution of the Bank’s programs to the country results.

The evaluations involve both **desk-based review** and **field-based study** in generating evidence. The desk-based review undertakes review of relevant strategies, policies, and project/operations related documents. It also includes previous evaluations carried out by IDEV and other development partners, country statistics, government reports at various levels, research reports, and other development partners’ reports.

The field-based study covers primary data collection through key informant interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and project site observations. In the field, the evaluation will consult the Bank staff, government officials, project beneficiaries, civil society organizations, private sector, and development partners.

Detailed **project case studies** will be carried out to capture the contribution of the Bank and the factors contributing to or hampering success. The evaluation team will select the projects for case studies based on portfolio analysis. The selection criteria may include status of project, sector distribution,

project size, and financing instruments. It is expected that selected projects will undergo a thorough assessment, including site visits.

The evaluation team will engage with key stakeholders both internal and external to the Bank. In the Bank, IDEV will consult with the relevant Executive Director, Country Office, East Africa Regional Office, Sector Departments, the Regional Development, Integration and Business Delivery VP Complex, and the Economic Governance and Knowledge Management VP Complex. At the country level, consultations will take place with relevant government officials, program beneficiaries, development partners, private sector and civil society organizations.

7. Management and quality assurance process

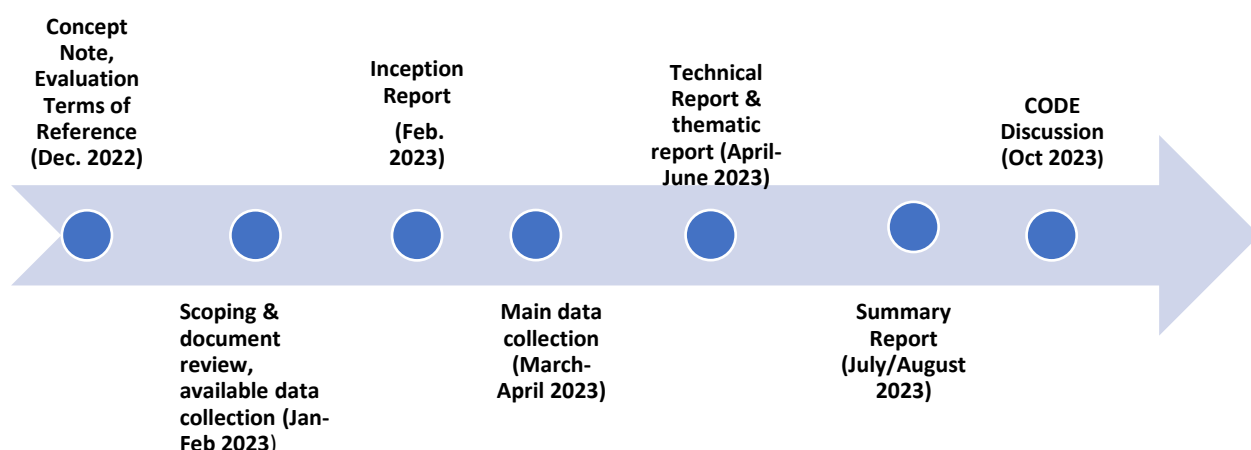
The evaluation will be conducted under the guidance of Karen Rot-Munstermann, the Evaluator General and Madhusoodhanan Mampuzhasseril, Division Manager. The evaluation team comprises Girma Earo Kumbi, Chief Evaluation Officer and Task Manager, and Alain Konan N'ghauran (Consultant). Jacqueline Nyagahima (Principal Knowledge Management Officer) will lead the knowledge management and dissemination. The team will be supported by a competent consulting firm.

IDEV has established a standard way of ensuring the quality of its evaluation products. Four levels of review process are in place: 1) Internal peer review by IDEV staff; 2) External peer review (independent consultant); 3) Evaluation Reference Group – comprising country economists, program officers, sector experts and task managers working on Kenya operations; and 4) review by IDEV management. The final evaluation report is approved by the Evaluator General.

8. Key deliverables and timeline

Five main deliverables from this CSPE are: a) **Terms of Reference for the Evaluation** – indicates the objectives, questions, scope, indicative methodologies, the tasks and deliverables of the consulting firm, and timeline; b) **Inception report** – outlines the objective, scope and evaluation questions; detailed evaluation design and methodology; data collection tools, and dissemination and communication strategy; c) **Thematic reports (including project case studies)** : based on pillars of the CSPs, with a thorough assessment of the Bank’s involvement in each of the main pillars. d) **Technical report** – synthesis findings, lessons, and draft recommendation from various evidence bases and background work; e) **Summary report** – this is a short summary report (20 pages max.) for the Board with key findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations. The tentative timeline is shown in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Tentative timeline for Kenya CSPE



9. Key audiences of the evaluation

- **The Board** – The evaluation will provide the Board with an independent and evidence-based assessment of the development results that the Bank has achieved in Kenya as well as suggestions for potential improvements.
- **The Bank's Management and staff** – The evaluation will inform the development of the new CSP by providing the Bank's Senior Management, the Kenya Country Office, and the East Africa Regional Development and Business Delivery Office with independent and evidence-based assessment of what worked and what did not work as well as suggestions for improvement.
- **The government at various levels, development partners and other stakeholders** (civil society organizations and the private sector) working in Kenya can use the evaluation's findings and recommendations for decision making in development planning and implementation.

Annex 1. Portfolio as of December 2022- This list will be updated as more projects will be approved over the remaining CSP cycle. In addition, projects approved before 2014 and completed during the evaluation period (2014-2023) will be added at inception report stage.

No.	Project Code	Project name	Status	Sector name	Approval date	Net Amount Approved UA
1	P-KE-A00-002	FRICAN EMERGENCY FOOD PRODUCTION FACILITY-KENYA (AEFPF-K)	APVD	Agriculture and Rural Development	7/14/2022	50,471,871.95
2	P-KE-AA0-019	EMERGENCY HUM. ASSISTANCE DROUGHT 2017	COMP	Agriculture and Rural Development	7/3/2017	723,913.77
3	P-KE-AAD-005	GREEN ZONES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT-	OnGo	Agriculture and Rural Development	12/3/2018	4,141,729.28
4	P-KE-AAD-005	GREEN ZONES DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROJECT-	OnGo	Agriculture and Rural Development	12/3/2018	29,690,000.00
5	P-KE-AAZ-014	ENABLE YOUTH KENYA	OnGo	Agriculture and Rural Development	1/11/2018	21,277,000.00
6	P-KE-AA0-022	KENYA RURAL TRANSFORMATION CENTRES	OnGo	Agriculture and Rural Development	6/9/2020	589,989.72
7	P-KE-AAZ-009	SMALLSCALE IRRIG. & AGRIC. VALUE CHAIN	OnGo	Agriculture and Rural Development	11/18/2015	28,627,893.85
8	P-KE-AAZ-009	SMALLSCALE IRRIG. & AGRIC. VALUE CHAIN	OnGo	Agriculture and Rural Development	11/18/2015	16,505,957.81
9	P-Z1-A00-030	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO FIGHT THE DESERT	COMP	Agriculture and Rural Development	4/1/2020	1,085,996.44
10	P-Z1-GB0-031	LAKE VICTORIA MARITIME COMMUNICATIONS	OnGo	Communications	10/24/2016	3,770,000.00
11	P-Z1-C00-081	Kenya DRLS HoF	APVD	Environment	11/24/2021	30,000,000.00
12	P-Z1-C00-081	Kenya DRLS HoF	APVD	Environment	11/24/2021	30,000,000.00
13	P-KE-HAB-022	DIAMOND TRUST BANK	OnGo	Finance	11/18/2016	18,097,844.18
14	P-KE-HAB-003	EQUITY BANK LIMITED	COMP	Finance	11/5/2014	107,139,237.57
15	P-KE-HAB-013	KCB BANK KENYA LIMITED	OnGo	Finance	10/25/2017	72,391,376.74
16	P-KE-HAB-021	IMPERIAL BANK KENYA IRO COMMERZBANK RPA	OnGo	Finance	5/3/2016	484,642.39
17	P-KE-HAB-025	TFLOC CBA	COMP	Finance	1/25/2017	28,956,550.70
18	P-KE-HAB-022	DIAMOND TRUST BANK	OnGo	Finance	11/18/2016	36,195,688.37
19	P-KE-HAB-026	CREDIT BANK KENYA LIMITED SME LOAN	APVD	Finance	7/17/2019	5,791,310.14
20	P-KE-HAB-026	CREDIT BANK KENYA LIMITED SME LOAN	APVD	Finance	7/17/2019	5,791,310.14
21	P-KE-HAB-030	EQUITY GROUP HOLDINGS PLC	APVD	Finance	11/28/2019	72,391,376.74
22	P-KE-HB0-009	KENYA MORTGAGE REFINANCE COMPANY (KMRC)	OnGo	Finance	5/15/2019	71,628,676.94

23	P-KE-HAB-030	EQUITY GROUP HOLDINGS PLC	APVD	Finance	1/1/2019	72,391,376.74
24	P-KE-HAB-030	EQUITY GROUP HOLDINGS PLC	APVD	Finance	2/24/2021	25,336,981.86
25	P-KE-HAB-026	CREDIT BANK KENYA LIMITED SME LOAN	APVD	Finance	1/15/2020	1,911,132.35
26	P-KE-HAB-008	CBA- SUBORDINATED LOAN	OnGo	Finance	1/25/2017	36,195,688.37
27	P-Z1-HAA-094	TDB - LINE OF CREDIT (LOC)	APVD	Finance	5/17/2019	36,199,881.26
28	P-Z1-HAA-094	TDB - LINE OF CREDIT (LOC)	APVD	Finance	7/17/2019	36,199,881.26
29	P-Z1-HAA-059	EAST AFRICAN DEVELOP	COMP	Finance	10/15/2014	28,959,905.01
30	P-Z1-HZ0-037	FAPA-UGANDA SME BUSINESS ON OIL (TANZAN)	APVD	Finance	2/11/2020	361,998.81
31	P-KE-K00-007	COVID-19 ERSP	CLSD	Multi-Sector	5/22/2020	149,624,347.38
32	P-KE-KF0-009	Institutional Support to Auditor General	APVD	Multi-Sector	12/21/2021	150,000.00
33	P-KE-KF0-010	SUPPORT TO OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL- AD	APVD	Multi-Sector	12/20/2022	200,000.00
34	P-KE-K00-004	Competitiveness and Econ Recovery	APVD	Multi-Sector	6/16/2021	71,628,676.94
35	P-KE-K00-011	National Treasury Strengthening Project	OnGo	Multi-Sector	12/18/2020	200,000.00
36	P-KE-KF0-006	ISDEMP	OnGo	Multi-Sector	4/27/2020	800,000.00
37	P-KE-K00-005	MIC-TAF-PRESIDENT DELIVERY UNIT	OnGo	Multi-Sector	7/18/2018	1,200,000.00
38	P-KE-K00-010	COMPETITIVENESS AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY SUPPORT PROGRAMME PHASE-II	APVD	Multi-Sector	6/29/2022	71,301,533.38
39	P-KE-FZ0-013	QUANTUM POWER MENENGAI 35 MW GEOTHERMAL	APVD	Power	6/6/2018	14,478,275.35
40	P-KE-FZ0-013	QUANTUM POWER MENENGAI 35 MW GEOTHERMAL	APVD	Power	6/6/2018	21,355,456.14
41	P-KE-FF0-001	KOPERE 40 MW SOLAR PV IPP	APVD	Power	2/27/2019	8,397,399.70
42	P-KE-FF0-001	KOPERE 40 MW SOLAR PV IPP	APVD	Power	11/27/2018	13,153,513.15
43	P-KE-FF0-001	KOPERE 40 MW SOLAR PV IPP	APVD	Power	1/1/2019	13,153,513.15
44	P-KE-FA0-013	LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY PROJECT 2	OnGo	Power	6/27/2016	97,467,749.64
45	P-KE-FAA-001	THIKA THERMAL POWER PROJECT	OnGo	Power	1/1/2018	723,913.77
46	P-Z1-FA0-086	KENYA-TANZANIA INTERCONNECTION (KENYA)	OnGo	Power	2/18/2015	27,500,000.00
47	P-KE-F00-001	ADF PRG MENENGAI	COMP	Power	10/22/2014	9,193,704.85
48	P-KE-F00-013	FAPA GRANT VP+ FAPA Donors Japan+Austria	APVD	Power	9/28/2020	256,989.39
49	P-KE-FZ0-013	QUANTUM POWER MENENGAI 35 MW GEOTHERMAL	APVD	Power	1/16/2018	21,355,456.14
50	P-KE-FZ0-004	LAKE TURKANA WIND POWER PROJECT	OnGo	Power	11/4/2015	30,203,425.44
51	P-KE-FA0-010	LAST MILE CONNECTIVITY PROJECT	OnGo	Power	11/19/2014	90,000,000.00

52	P-KE-FZ0-020	KE - Super ESCO development - TA	APVD	Power	9/13/2021	723,913.77
53	P-Z1-FA0-162	SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCING ETHIO-KENYA	OnGo	Power	12/14/2018	21,098,624.73
54	P-KE-FAA-001	THIKA THERMAL POWER PROJECT	OnGo	Power	11/4/2015	6,287,406.09
55	P-Z1-FA0-052	KENYA-TANZANIA INTERCONNECTION (TANZAN.)	OnGo	Power	1/15/2016	72,271,737.34
56	P-Z1-F00-107	CAPACITY BUILDING EAST AFRICA POWER POOL	OnGo	Power	10/24/2019	715,000.00
57	P-KE-IAE-002	TVET & TRAINING FOR REL. SKILL- PHASE II	OnGo	Social	7/1/2015	41,000,000.00
58	P-Z1-IB0-023	EAST AFRICA CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE KENYA	OnGo	Social	10/3/2014	25,000,000.00
59	P-KE-IB0-002	EAST AFRICA CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE KENYA - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	APVD	Social	12/16/2022	14,000,000.00
60	P-KE-IAE-003	TIVET-PHASE III	OnGo	Social	12/17/2019	26,900,000.00
61	P-Z1-IB0-037	IGAD- REGIONAL COVID-19 RESPONSE	OnGo	Social	6/26/2020	536,457.00
62	P-Z1-IBE-018	COVID-19 PANDEMIC CRISIS	COMP	Social	3/31/2020	1,447,995.25
63	P-Z1-IB0-035	REGIONAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EAST AFRICA	OnGo	Social	6/26/2020	6,000,616.00
64	P-Z1-IB0-035	REGIONAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EAST AFRICA	OnGo	Social	6/26/2020	462,928.00
65	P-Z1-IB0-023	EAST AFRICA CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE KENYA	OnGo	Social	10/3/2014	25,000,000.00
66	P-KE-DB0-037	DUALING OF KENOL – SAGANA - MARWA	OnGo	Transport	9/26/2019	141,681,522.98
67	P-KE-DB0-023	ISEBANIA-KISII-AHERO ROAD PROJECT	OnGo	Transport	3/30/2016	7,958,741.88
68	P-KE-DB0-037	DUALING OF KENOL – SAGANA - MARWA	OnGo	Transport	9/26/2019	24,791,480.96
69	P-KE-DB0-023	ISEBANIA-KISII-AHERO ROAD PROJECT	OnGo	Transport	3/30/2016	165,052,338.97
70	P-Z1-DB0-183	KAPCHORWA - SUAM - KITALE ROAD (KENYA)	OnGo	Transport	3/29/2017	59,360,928.93
71	P-Z1-DB0-129	MALINDI-MOMBASA-LUNGA-LUNGA/TANGA- BAGAMO	OnGo	Transport	12/12/2019	85,954,412.33
72	P-Z1-DB0-129	MALINDI-MOMBASA-LUNGA-LUNGA/TANGA- BAGAMO	OnGo	Transport	12/12/2019	46,360,000.00
73	P-KE-DB0-021	MOMBASA-MARIAKANI HIGHWAY PROJECT	OnGo	Transport	3/11/2015	80,000,000.00
74	P-Z1-DB0-183	KAPCHORWA - SUAM - KITALE ROAD (KENYA)	OnGo	Transport	3/29/2017	35,113,000.00
75	P-Z1-DB0-129	MALINDI-MOMBASA-LUNGA-LUNGA/TANGA- BAGAMO	OnGo	Transport	12/12/2019	23,909,335.80
76	P-Z1-DB0-249	ISILOLO – MANDERA CORRIDOR ELWAK – RHAMU	APVD	Transport	11/17/2021	100,000,000.00
77	P-Z1-DB0-249	ISILOLO – MANDERA CORRIDOR ELWAK – RHAMU	APVD	Transport	11/17/2021	51,532,588.42
78	P-Z1-DB0-183	KAPCHORWA - SUAM - KITALE ROAD (KENYA)	OnGo	Transport	3/29/2017	59,367,805.27
79	P-KE-DB0-030	NAIROBI-NAKURU-MAU SUMMIT ROAD	APVD	Transport	a7/14/2022	111,818,466.45
80	P-KE-E00-011	TOWNS WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	11/9/2016	511,820.00
81	P-KE-E00-011	TOWNS WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	11/9/2016	1,200,000.00

82	P-KE-E00-011	TOWNS WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	11/9/2016	5,134,564.00
83	P-KE-EB0-013	NAIROBI INCLUSIVE SANITATION FS AAND DD	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	1/24/2020	780,567.14
84	P-KE-EA0-006	THWAKE MWDP I - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	11/14/2018	34,376,044.98
85	P-KE-EB0-010	NAIROBI RIVERS BASIN'S REHABILITATION II	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	12/11/2018	2,910,000.00
86	P-KE-EA0-006	THWAKE MWDP I - ADDITIONAL FINANCING	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	11/14/2018	153,261,306.19
87	P-KE-EB0-010	NAIROBI RIVERS BASIN'S REHABILITATION II	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	12/11/2018	47,280,497.90
88	P-KE-E00-011	TOWNS WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION	OnGo	Water supply and Sanitation	11/9/2016	275,949,412.91

Development Results – What has been achieved by the Bank as compared to what it set out to achieve?

Relevance

- To what extent did the Bank's interventions' objectives and design respond to beneficiaries', global, country, and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities?
- To what extent were the objectives and design of the interventions sensitive to the economic, environmental, equity, social, political economy, and capacity conditions in which they were implemented?
- To what extent were the interventions adapted over time in response to changing circumstances?
- To what extent were the interventions in the country aligned with the Bank's mandate, corporate strategy and (operational) priorities?

Effectiveness

- To what extent have the Bank's interventions achieved their expected development objectives and results at sector, region and national level (both at the output and outcome level)? What are the impacts of COVID-19 and other global events on the Bank's interventions and the country's development achievements?
- To what extent have the Bank's interventions benefited different target group members (by gender, age and regions)?
- To what extent have the Bank's interventions contributed to the achievement of development objectives and expected development results of the country, including long-term effects/ impacts (both intended and unintended)?
- To what extent has the Bank contributed to capacity building, knowledge generation, and systems development in the country beyond lending operations?

Sustainability

- To what extent have the achieved benefits continued or are they likely to continue once the Bank's interventions are completed?

Crosscutting Issues

- To what extent are the Bank's interventions inclusive (i.e., bringing prosperity by expanding the economic base widely in terms of age, gender, and geography) in terms of gender and youth equality, and regional disparity?
- To what extent are the Bank's interventions environmentally sustainable and support the transition to green growth?

Managing the Bank's interventions– How were the development results achieved (or not)?

Design

- To what extent did the Bank make the right choice of interventions in the country?
- To what extent has the Bank applied selectivity in designing its country strategy, program and portfolio, and focused on areas where it brings added value?
- To what extent has the Bank been innovative in adapting its approach to the country's context and development challenges/needs?

Coherence

- To what extent are the Bank's interventions coherent and well-coordinated internally and create synergy among Bank operations?
- To what extent are the Bank's interventions harmonized with those of other donors (avoiding duplication, simplifying procedures, etc.)?

Efficiency

- To what extent are the Bank's interventions delivered in an efficient manner (i.e., whether resources and inputs are economically converted to results)?
- To what extent are the Bank's interventions implemented in a timely manner and in compliance with operational standards?

Knowledge and policy advice

- To what extent has the Bank actively engaged in and influenced policy dialogue through relevant advice?
- To what extent has the Bank delivered adequate analytical work in support of its interventions, positioning and policy advice?
- What has been the impact of the policy dialogue and analytical work delivered?

Partnerships and leverage

- To what extent are the Bank's interventions and resources bringing in other players and being leveraged for maximizing development effectiveness at country level?

Managing for Development Results

- To what extent has the Bank successfully implemented a performance management strategy that focuses on performance and the achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts?
- To what extent has the Bank supported the development of national capacities and management systems that focus on results?

Borrower performance

- To what extent did the borrower partner show leadership in aid coordination/ harmonization?
- To what extent did the borrower partner and other clients participate in design and implementation of interventions (CSP, preparing for AfDB operations; compliance with AfDB loan covenants and conditionality; timely provision of counterpart funds; following procurement guidelines, etc.)?
- To what extent did the country support the management of development results?
- What are the facilitating or constraining factors to borrower performance?

Drivers of success and lessons

- What are the key factors positively and negatively influencing the achievement of development results?
- What are the key lessons and recommendations that could inform future strategies and programs?