



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION POLICY**

**MARCH, 2024**

## **ACRONYMS**

|         |                                                                    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ADR     | Alternative Dispute Resolutions                                    |
| BETA    | Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda                           |
| CoK     | Constitution of Kenya                                              |
| CS      | Cabinet Secretary                                                  |
| KIPPRA  | Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis            |
| KNBS    | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics                                |
| MDAs    | Ministries, Departments and Agencies                               |
| MINA    | Ministry of Interior and National Administration                   |
| M&E     | Monitoring and Evaluation                                          |
| NGA     | National Government Administration                                 |
| OAG&DOJ | Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice           |
| PSC     | Public Service Commission                                          |
| SDGs    | United Nations Sustainable Development Goals                       |
| SDISNA  | State Department for Internal Security and National Administration |
| SRC     | The Salaries and Remuneration Commission                           |

## **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**Alternative Dispute Resolution:** refers to settlement of civil matters on matters pertaining to: individual, family and communal conflict; land and pasture disputes; inheritance and cultural issues

**Cultural inclusivity:** in the context of the policy means enhancing tolerance and creation of a conducive environment for participation in national development regardless of diversity and cultural differences. Cultural inclusivity is important towards building a strong and cohesive community

**National Government Administration:** A system of administration under the State Department for Internal Security and National Administration and which forms part of the National Government Administrative (NGA) structure as anchored in the National Government Coordination Act, 2013.

**The Village:** the lowest administrative unit under the County and National Government administration

**Village Administrative Elders:** in the context of this policy, village administrative elders administer the village administrative units and act as the liaison between the community and agencies of the National Government under the supervision of the Assistant Chief.

**Village Administrative Unit:** means the lowest administrative unit under the National Government Administration

**Village Administrators:** refers to village administrators employed under the County Governments

**Village Elders:** respected community leaders who act as the link between the formal government structures (National and County) and members of the community

## **FOREWORD**

The Constitution of Kenya Article 6 (3) stipulates that a National State Organ shall ensure reasonable access to its services, in all parts of the Republic so far as it is appropriate to do so having regard to the nature of the service. This article therefore, provides for decentralization of services to the people. Article 10 of the Constitution provides for the National Values and Principles of Governance that include participation of the people, inclusiveness, good governance and sustainable development.

The Village Elders system has been in existence since pre-colonial period among various communities yet their roles remain the same. The Village Administrative Elders play a critical role in Kenya's public governance at the grassroot level, they are the leaders closest to the people in terms of enhancing service delivery by; providing a platform for the community to address issues and participate in decision-making; promoting access by communities to basic services; by championing for development; empowering communities to manage their own affairs, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility; promoting effective conflict resolution and social cohesion; and promoting cultural recognition, preservation of indigenous knowledge, practices and heritage.

Considering the roles mentioned, it is evident that the Village Administrative Elders strengthen the coordination of National Administrative Functions across the country by acting as a link between the National Government and the public. It is worth noting that, these Village Administrative Elders have been working on a voluntary basis. This policy therefore seeks to recognize and facilitate Village Administrative Elders to enhance service delivery. The policy further paves way for mapping, gazettment, database creation and operationalization of Village Administrative Units as the lowest service delivery points.

It is worth noting that, this Policy is an expression of the collective commitment of relevant stakeholders to tap into and optimize the strengths and opportunities of the Village Administrative Elders.

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## **PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

National Government Administration being one of the pivotal structures in coordination of government business traces its origin and its functions to colonial period in Kenya. The structure of the National Government Administrative (NGA) has withstood the test of functional stability since the colonial administration in Kenya due to its close collaboration with the VAE. The Village Administrative Elders (VAE) wield huge influence in community representation, decision making processes and act as a fabric that hold societies together which is essential in the stability, security and prosperity at the grassroots level. Most of the communities in Kenya had an organized traditional system of governance since pre-colonial period where there was a central leader referred by various names. In the present-day Kenya, these traditional systems of administration form part of the National Government Administrative (NGA) structure and which is anchored in the National Government Coordination Act, 2013. The structure of the NGA system presents hierarchical inter-linkages that cascade up to the village level. Significantly, the Village Administrative Elders make part of the volunteer servants in delivery of public services.

The formal engagement of the Village Administrative Elders is long overdue. This Policy seeks to bring on board the local administrators to the limelight and recognize their services by providing a framework for engagement, prescribe the qualities of a Village Administrative Elder, specify the conditions of service and reward thereof. This will improve the quality of services and ensure smooth and uninterrupted flow of service delivery at the grassroots level. I am optimistic that this policy will guide the operationalization of the smallest unit of administration by introducing structured engagement of citizens to support government efforts in peace and security management.

There have been several attempts between 2008 and 2023 where a number of elected leaders presented private members motion bills and legislative proposals in Parliament seeking the recognition and facilitation of Village Elders. Similarly, some members of Parliament tabled Parliamentary Questions seeking the Ministry's response on recognition of village elders. It is this quest for recognition of village elders that led the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to develop a National Government Administration Policy.

The State Department for Internal Security and National Administration acknowledges the invaluable input and support provided by Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) including State Department for Public Service, Public Service Commissions, KIPPRA, OAG & DOJ, State Department for Public Delivery Management Services (SDPDMS), and Kenya School of Government (KSG).

We extend our special appreciation to the technical committee at the State Department for Internal Security and National administration for guiding on the formulation of this Policy, and development partners- UK Aid and Tetra Tech- for providing technical and financial support.

Finally, I acknowledge and appreciate the invaluable support from Prof. Kithure Kindiki, EGH, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration for his leadership and guidance in the entire process.

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This policy has been developed by The Ministry of Interior and National Administration to guide the enhancement of service delivery in Kenya through engagement, recognition and facilitation of Village Administrative Elders. The policy derives its mandate from the Constitution of Kenya 2010, in particular, the objectives of devolved system, which are service delivery to the lowest level of administration which is the village. The National Government Coordination Act, Cap. 127 provides for coordination of national government functions at the national and county levels of government. Section 14 of the Act gives the Cabinet Secretary the power to establish the National Government Service Delivery Coordination Units.

The policy seeks to provide a framework for the recognition and facilitation of the village administrative elders for efficient service delivery. The policy intends to streamline their activities, through formal engagement, recognition and facilitation thus enabling them to play an active role in village administration.

This policy builds on the existing frameworks, more so recognizing the principles of good governance including; public participation and consultation; Transparency and accountability; promotion of peace and security; Cultural inclusivity and Respect for human dignity in undertaking village administrative functions.

This policy document is divided into various chapters:

**Chapter 1** describes the background to village administration in Kenya and outlines the role played by the Village Administrative Elders in the precolonial and postcolonial times. It also underscores the importance of service delivery at the lowest unit, provides for the scope, policy objectives and rationale for the policy.

**Chapter 2** presents a situational analysis of the importance of Village Administrative Elders, offers insights to village administration at the global, regional and national levels and highlights the challenges experienced in village administration. This chapter also delves into an in-depth review of the legal and policy framework, as well as revealing gaps between policy and practice.

**Chapter 3** provides for the policy statements on strategies, interventions and measures to be taken aimed at operationalization of the Village Administration in Kenya for enhanced service delivery.

**Chapter 4** sets out the implementation framework and identifies the various stakeholders and their roles in the implementation of the policy. It also highlights resource mobilization strategies that will be put in place to enable effective implementation of the policy.

**Chapter 5** discusses monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this policy, as well as communication and reporting frameworks. It also provides for the review of the policy on need basis.

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## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Constitution of Kenya under Article 6(3) states “*A national State organ shall ensure reasonable access to its services in all parts of the Republic, so far as it is appropriate to do so having regard to the nature of the service*”. This Article provides for reasonable decentralization of services to ensure that government services are easily accessible by the public. In order to ensure fulfillment of this constitutional provision, the National Government has established Village Units in all Sub-Locations in Kenya. The Villages serves as the last mile service delivery points.

The National Government Coordination Act, Cap. 127 establishes an administrative and institutional framework for co-ordination of national government functions at the national and county levels of government. The object of this Act is to facilitate the exercise of executive authority pursuant to the Constitution, provide for the effective co-ordination and administration of the national government functions prescribed in the Constitution, this Act or any other written law, and provide for the establishment of an administrative and institutional framework at the national, county and decentralized units to ensure access to national government services in all parts of the Republic. Section 14 (1) and 15 (2)(f) provides for creation of any other service delivery unit, which may include a Village Administrative Unit. The Act therefore forms an anchorage of the National Government Village Administrative units and Village Administration.

Village Administration is an important component of Kenya’s national government administration. The village units have been in existence since pre-colonial period and various communities have referred the village elders by various names; For example, among the Luhya community, they are called *likuru* or *Mukasa*; “*Athuri a ituura*” among the Kikuyu, “*Jodong’ gweng’* ” among the Luo, “*Boiyob Kokwet*” among the Kalenjin, “*Atumia ma Ndua* ” among the Kamba, “*Omutureti*” among the Kisii, “*Wazee wa Kijiji*” by the Swahili, ‘*Ng’ikaskou Ng’adakaran*’ among the Turkana, ‘*Duqa tuulada*’ among the Somali, ‘*Mghosi wa Lughongo*’ among the Taita or ‘*Olpayian Lemurua*’ among the Maasai. Their roles included maintenance of law and order, resolution of disputes pertaining to land, pasture, family, inheritance, conflicts; cultural issues, collection of taxes, mobilization of

communities and resources for development project through “*Harambee*”. The village Elders acted as key link between the formal government structures and the public.

### **Rationale of the Policy**

The rationale for this Policy is to recognize Village Administrative Units and to provide frameworks for engagement of Village Administrative Elders, to enable them play an active role in village administration. This will be achieved by providing a platform for the community to address issues and participate in decision-making; promoting access by communities to basic services; empowering communities to manage their own affairs, fostering a sense of ownership and responsibility; promoting effective conflict resolution and social cohesion; promoting cultural recognition, preservation of indigenous knowledge, practices and heritage.

### **Policy Scope.**

The policy will apply specifically to National Government, state and non-state actors and will be anchored on various policy and programmatic interventions addressing the issues that are within the context of village administrative elders.

### **General Objective of the Policy**

The general objective of the policy is to provide framework for the recognition and facilitation of the Village Administrative Elders for efficient service delivery.

### **Specific Objectives of the Policy**

This Policy seeks to:

- i. Provide a framework for recognition of Village Administrative Units;
- ii. Provide facilitation of the Village Administrative Elders;
- iii. Establish a criterion for mapping and operationalizing Village Administrative Units;
- iv. Set out the roles and responsibilities of the Village Administrative Elders;
- v. Outline the channels of oversight and reporting; and
- vi. Provide mechanisms for capacity building of Village Administrative Elders;

### **Policy Guiding Principles**

Implementation of this Policy will be guided by the following key principles:

- i. Public Participation and consultation;
- ii. Transparency and accountability;
- iii. promotion of peace and security;
- iv. Respect for human dignity;

- v. Cultural inclusivity;

**Policy formulation Process.**

The formulation of the policy was done through a consultative and participatory process. The process commenced in 2017 with the engagement key actors including Parliament, Office of the Head of Public Service, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC), Public Service Commission (PSC) and National Treasury.

In 2024, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration scaled-up the policy development process through consultative forums for key stakeholders including Parliament, SRC, PSC, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, State Department for Public Service, State Department for Performance Delivery Management, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) among others.

## **CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS**

Village Administrative Elders play a pivotal role in public governance in Kenya at the grassroot level, they are the leaders closest to the people in terms of enhancing service delivery. In Kenya, the government has embraced citizens' involvement in the decision-making process to increase the efficacy of regulation and improvement of public service delivery. Furthermore, volunteering is one of the ways that community members contribute to good governance, participate in government planning and decentralization of government services.

There are various legislative frameworks that reinforce the work of Village Administrative Elders. A discussion of these frameworks is provided in this section.

### **Policy and Legal framework**

#### ***a) International Legal Framework***

Generally, there is no single international legal framework for village administration, as village governance structures vary significantly from country to country, often reflecting the unique historical, cultural and political context of each nation. However, there are several international agreements and conventions that promote the principles of decentralization, local self-governance and community participation, which can influence village administration.

#### **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under Goal 16 aim to “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.”

#### ***b) Regional Legal Framework***

#### **The Constitutive Act of the African Union**

This Act promotes democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance, peace, security and development. The act also seeks to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels. Further, it protects human and people's rights, consolidates democratic institutions and culture and ensures good governance and the rule of law.

### **African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralization, Local Governance and Local Development**

Kenya, as a member of the African union is mandated to enact domestic laws and regulations recognizing different levels of government, with a mandate to exercise their competencies, through clearly defined regulatory mechanisms.

### **The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community**

The Treaty for the establishment of the East African Community promotes good governance, accountability, economic justice and popular participation of the people in development.

### **East Africa Community Protocol on Peace and Security.**

The Protocol obligates the Partner States to protect the people and safeguard the development of the Community against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, intra-and inter-state conflicts and aggression, co-ordinate and co-operate in matters related to peace and security in the Community, prevent, contain and peacefully resolve conflicts and disputes, observe and encourage the implementation of the United Nations, African Union and other international conventions and treaties on arms control, disarmament and peaceful relations between Partner States.

### ***c) National Legal Framework***

#### **The Constitution of Kenya**

Article 6(3) stipulates “*A national State organ shall ensure reasonable access to its services in all parts of the Republic, so far as it is appropriate to do so having regard to the nature of the service*”. This Article provides for decentralization of services to the people. Article 10 of the Constitution stipulates that the national values and principles of governance include participation of the people, inclusiveness, good governance and sustainable development, among others.

#### **The National Government Coordination Act, Cap. 127**

The Act establishes an administrative and institutional framework for the coordination of national government functions at the national and county levels of governance. Section 5 of the Act obligates the National Government to ensure reasonable access to its services in all parts of the Republic. Section 14 of the Act gives the Cabinet Secretary the power to establish the National Government Service Delivery Coordination Units.

## **Kenyan Vision 2030**

The development blue print envisions the decentralization of services and Kenya as a democratic political system that is issue based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable to the public. The vision also aims at improving the quality of life for all Kenyans by targeting a cross-section of human and social welfare programmes.

## **Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)**

**BETA** seeks to enhance service delivery and the quality of life at the community level.

### **The Community Policing Policy**

The policy promotes collaboration between the community and the police in the prevention and detection of crime. The village elders will act as a bridge between the community and policing agencies.

### **Policy Gaps**

In light of the policy and legal framework, there are various gaps the policy seeks to address.

These include;

- i. Lack of formal recognition of Village Administrative Units;
- ii. Lack of recognition of Village Administrative Elders;
- iii. Lack of clear mapping of the Village Administrative Units;
- iv. Lack of a formal database of the Village Administrative Units;
- v. Non-existence of criteria for the selection and exit of Village Administrative Elders;
- vi. Unclear roles and responsibilities of Village Administrative Elders;
- vii. Lack of a framework for facilitation of Village Administrative Elders;
- viii. Inexistent mechanisms for capacity building of Village Administrative Elders with requisite knowledge and skills;
- ix. Lack of clear channels for oversight and reporting.

### **CHAPTER THREE: POLICY STATEMENT**

This Chapter outlines the commitment of the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to enhance service delivery and the Policy Direction necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of this Policy. The policy statements articulated in the policy aim at addressing the identified policy gaps.

#### **Policy Statement 1:**

**Recognition of the village administrative units as the lowest units of National Government Administration.** This recognition aims to enhance provision of efficient and effective service delivery to the people. The following interventions will be carried out in the recognition of the Village Administrative Units;

- i. Mapping of Village Administrative Units
- ii. Undertake continuous public participation
- iii. Create public awareness of the Village Administrative Units and the role of Village Administrative Elders in national development
- iv. Gazettement of the Village Administrative Units
- v. Operationalization of the Village Administrative Units
- vi. Establishment of a database of Village Administrative Units
- vii. Continuous review of the Village Administrative Units.

#### **Policy Statement 2:**

**Recognition/Determination of a village Administrative elder.** Village Administrative Elders play a critical role in Village Administration. They form the first line of contact between the community and agencies of government. In order to ensure standardization in the recognition of the Village Administrative Elders, the following basic eligibility criteria will apply:

- i. Recognition through public participation/consensus
- ii. Equity and equality
- iii. Must be a citizen of Kenya of sound mind;
- iv. Aged 45 years and above and respectable person, who is a resident in the respective Village Administrative Unit;
- v. Knowledgeable about the Village Unit, culture and residents;

- vi. In an urban set up, the Village Administrative Elder must be a resident of the respective Village Administrative Unit for a continuous period of not less than five years prior to the recognition date;
- vii. Meets the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution;
- viii. A visionary person with outstanding charisma and community standing;

**Policy Statement 3:**

**Roles and responsibility of Village Administrative Elders.** The Ministry of interior and National administration outlines the roles and responsibilities of Village Administrative Elders as:

- i. Administer the Village where they reside;
- ii. Document and maintain a village incidents' register;
- iii. Ensure security and welfare of the village in collaboration with other actors;
- iv. Participate in settlement of civil disputes at the village level through ADR;
- v. Provide intelligence and early warning information through the Assistant chief;
- vi. Ensure participation of the members of the Village Unit in governance;
- vii. Participate in peace and security matters pertaining to the respective Village Unit;
- viii. Provide liaison between the community and the National Government through the Assistant chief;
- ix. Promote inter-governmental relations and cordial working relations with Village Administrators;
- x. Be apolitical in discharging their duties; and
- xi. Any other lawful assignments as may be tasked by the Assistant Chief.

**Policy Statement 4:**

**Oversight of the Village Administrative Elders.** Ministry of Interior and National Administration will establish clear lines of reporting. In this regard, therefore:

- i. Every Village Administrative Elder will be oversighted by the respective Assistant Chief.
- ii. The Village Administrative Elder will report to the respective Assistant Chief on all matters related administration of the Village Unit.

**Policy Statement 5:**

**Promotion of Inter-Governmental Relations.** The Ministry of interior and national administration will:

- i. Ensure collaboration and consultation with the Council of Governors and County Governments in implementation of this Policy;
- ii. Promote cordial working relationship between Village Administrative Elders and Village Administrators employed under the County Governments;
- iii. Sustain information exchange between Village Administrators and Village Administrative Elders;
- iv. Facilitate collaboration, consultation and cooperation between Village Administrators and Village Administrative Elders in the exercise of their respective roles and responsibilities;
- v. Ensure seamless service delivery to the public; and
- vi. promote amicable resolution of inter-governmental disputes that may arise.

**Policy Statement 6:**

**Facilitation for Village Administrative Elders.** In cognition of the important role played by the village administrative elders at the lowest unit of administration, Ministry of interior and National Administration will:

- i. Engage relevant State and Non-state actors in developing a framework for their facilitation;
- ii. Provide facilitation to Village Administrative Elders in discharge of their duties;
- iii. Establish suitable modalities for effecting the facilitation to the Village Administrative Elders; and
- iv. Maintain a database of Village Administrative Elders for purposes of their facilitation;

**Policy Statement 7:**

**Capacity building of Village Administrative Elders.** In inculcating knowledge, skills and right attitudes of the village administrative elders, The Ministry of Interior and National Administration will:

- i. Implement suitable capacity building programmes for Village Administrative Elders;
- ii. Continuously sensitize Village Administrative Elders on relevant government policies, initiatives, projects and programmes; and
- iii. Carry out in-house capacity building on the roles and responsibilities of Village Administrative Elders.

**Policy Statement 8:**

**Tenure of Service for Village Administrative Elders.** In order to ensure standardization in the tenure of service for Village Administrative Elders, the Ministry will:

- i. Promote public participation and consensus building in regard to the tenure of service of Village Administrative Elders; and
- ii. Work closely with the community to address any challenge involving a Village Administrative Elder who contravenes Chapter 6 of the Constitution of Kenya, loses public trust or due to incapacity to discharge duties.

**Policy Statement 9:**

**Exit of Village Administrative Elders from service.** The Ministry will, in consultation with the respective residents of a village cause the exit of Village Administrative Elder in accordance with following criteria:

- i. Voluntarily exits service;
- ii. Removal from service due to Loss of public trust and confidence;
- iii. Contravenes of Chapter Six of the Constitution;
- iv. Suffers mental impairment;
- v. Permanent relocation from the Village; and
- vi. Death

## CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

This Chapter provides co-ordination and administration mechanisms for implementation of this policy. It highlights institutional, legal and regulatory reforms that must be undertaken for successful implementation of the policy.

### **Institutional Anchorage of the Policy**

This policy will be domiciled under the State Department for Internal Security and National Administration within the Ministry of Interior and National Administration. The policy will be implemented through the existing National Government Administration structure adopting a multi-sectoral approach cutting across both the state and non-state actors at all levels.

The table below specifies the key institutions identified in the different sectors and their specific roles.

| S/No. | Institution/ organization                                          | Specific roles                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1.    | State Department for Internal Security and National Administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Map out Village Administrative Units;</li><li>• Establish and maintain a database of Village Administrative Units;</li><li>• Maintain a database of Village Administrative Elders for purposes of their facilitation;</li><li>• Gazette Village Administrative Units as service delivery units;</li><li>• Formally recognize Village Administrative Elders;</li><li>• Facilitation of Village Administrative Elders;</li><li>• Sensitize the Village Administrative Elders on their roles and responsibilities;</li><li>• Conduct capacity building for village administrative elders;</li><li>• Promote collaboration, co-operation and consultation with the Council of Governors and County Governments in implementation of this Policy;</li><li>• Provide channels for oversight and reporting</li></ul> |

|     |                                       |                                                                                                                                          |
|-----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct regular M &amp; E exercises</li> </ul>                                                  |
| 2.  | State Department for Public Service   | Advisory on Policy impact on service delivery                                                                                            |
| 3.  | Office of the Attorney General        | Legal advisory and drafting of enabling legislation                                                                                      |
| 4.  | Salaries and Remuneration Commission  | Advisory on Village administration facilitation for village administration                                                               |
| 5.  | The National Treasury                 | Allocation of approved funds for village administration                                                                                  |
| 6.  | Public Service Commission             | Advisory on village administration facilitation                                                                                          |
| 7.  | National Assembly                     | Approval of policy and bills supporting national government administration.                                                              |
| 8.  | Community                             | Identification of Village Administrative Elders through public participation<br>Hold the Village Administrative Elders accountable       |
| 9.  | Non-state Actors/Development Partners | Logistical and financial support to ensure the successful operationalization, capacity building of village elders, and M&E of the policy |
| 10. | Media                                 | Awareness Creation and dissemination of information                                                                                      |

### Resource Mobilization

Implementation of this policy will require adequate financial, human and technical resources.

Resources will be mobilized from the National Treasury and Development Partners.

The resource mobilization strategies include:

- i. Budgetary allocation from the National Treasury;
- ii. Partnerships through bilateral agreements and support by other international development and grants agencies; and
- iii. Partnerships with Faith-Based-Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, private sector institutions and other funding agencies for specific projects.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

The Policy represents a crucial commitment by the government to engage Village Administrative Elders. This policy addresses a wide range of social, cultural and economic issues regarding the engagement of village elders. However, the implementation and impact of this policy will hinge on robust and systematic monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting are the pillars of accountability, transparency and review of national policies. These processes ensure that the policy targets are met, resources are prudently used.

### **Monitoring**

Monitoring will involve a systematic collection of data and information about the implementation of the National Government Village Administration Policy. It will focus on tracking progress, identifying any emerging issues and assessing implementation of identified activities.

### **Evaluation**

Evaluation will be undertaken to assess the overall impact and effectiveness of the National Government Village Administration Policy. Evaluation of the policy will be a continuous exercise.

### **Reporting and Feedback**

Communication to various stakeholders, including the public, government officials, and relevant agencies will be done through the reports developed on the progress of the implementation of the Policy. There will be quarterly reports detailing the activities implemented as prescribed in the policy.

### **Review of the Policy**

The policy will be reviewed as the need arises to address and accommodate any emerging issues within governance and security in the community.