THE FIFTH ANNUAL

DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE 2018

23RD - 27TH APRIL 2018

KAKAMEGA HIGH SCHOOL
KAKAMEGA COUNTY

"Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery"

Our Vision

Prosperous and democratic Counties delivering services to every Kenyan.

Our Mission

To be a global benchmark of excellence in devolution that is non-partisan; providing a supporting pillar for County Government as a platform for consultation, information sharing, capacity building, performance management and dispute resolution.

Our Values

Our core values are: professionalism, independence, equality and equity, cooperation and being visionary.

Our Motto

48 Governments, 1 Nation.

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©November 2018

The production of this report was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Agile and Harmonized Assistance for Devolved Institutions (AHADI) Program. The contents are the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

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Abbreviations & Acronyms

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid lands
CAF	County Assemblies Forum
CBS	Chief of the Burning Spear
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CGH	Chief of the Order of the Golden Heart of Kenya
CHW	Community health worker
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CIFF	Children's Investment Fund Foundation
COG	Council of Governors
CSUDP	Civil Society Urban Development Platform
DHIS	District Health Information System
EBS	Elder of the Burning Spear
ECD	Early childhood development
EGH	Elder of the Order of the Golden Heart of Kenya
EPC	Export Promotion Council
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
H.E.	His Excellency
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBEC	Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIP	Kenya Institute of Planners
KMRC	Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company
KMPDU	Kenya Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists and Dentist Union
KSG	Kenya School of Government
KYEP	Kenyan Youth Employment Program
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport
MCAs	Members of the County Assemblies
MoDA	Ministry of Devolution and ASAL

MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTRH	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
NCA	National Construction Authority
NCD	Non-communicable disease
NCPD	National Council for Population Development
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NITA	National Industrial Training Authority
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OGW	Order of Grand Warrior
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PS	Principal Secretary
PWDS	Persons with disabilities
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SRC	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
TB	Tuberculosis
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCLGA	United Cities and Local Governments of Africa
UHC	Universal health coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

Foreword

The Constitution of Kenya was promulgated in 2010. In 2013, the country held its first elections under the new dispensation, creating the first generation County Governments. The Transition Authority that had been purposely established to midwife the changeover to a devolved system of governance, generated Gazette Notices that officially transferred specified functions to the County Governments as per the constitution. This meant that the related resources also moved to the Counties.

With the massive paradigm shift, it was inevitable that supporters of the status quo would be resistant to the changes. Therefore, at the onset of devolution, we experienced frictions with the National Government on a number of issues. The main ones were: 1) Unbundling of functions (what belonged to who); 2) allocations to County Governments from the equitable share (how much each level of government deserved); 3) roles and responsibilities (who to oversight who and to what extent such powers should be exercised); and 4) performance of functions (the mandates of each level of government). Some of the disputes were resolved through newly created intergovernmental institutions, such as the National and County Government Coordinating Summit (the Summit) and the Council of Governors. Other disputes were lodged and concluded in court.

The journey has not been easy. But with tenacity and commitment, County Governments have managed to set up operational offices and deliver key services to the people of Kenya. The necessary legislative framework has been put in place to empower Counties to fully perform their functions and exercise their powers. More outstandingly, there are Counties that have gone further to establish decentralized units beyond the village level. Indeed, there has been significant progress in devolution.

Every year since 2014, the Council of Governors convenes the Devolution Conference – a platform that brings together the largest number of devolution stakeholders from national and international levels to review the milestones made in the implementation of the devolved system of governance in Kenya, the challenges experienced and the strategic interventions to be applied in making devolution a success. The conferences have provided a space where both levels of government peer review each other and recommend practical solutions to nascent issues within the devolution sector. Devolution conferences have proved useful in sharing knowledge and best practices amongst Counties.

The Fifth Annual Devolution Conference, being the first in the second phase of devolution, adopted an innovative sector approach with distinctive alignment to the Big 4 Agenda. The Conference covered the following sub-themes: Health; Agriculture; Trade and Manufacturing; and Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy.

Consistent with the conference theme, 'Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery', all the forty-seven (47) Counties have made tremendous efforts towards the attainment of universal health coverage, food security, development of County roads and growth of urban towns, among others.

It is with no doubt therefore that the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference gave great publicity to successful policies, programs and initiatives that helped entrench devolution in the mentioned sectors; supported the call for increased allocation of resources to devolution as key to economic growth and development for Kenyans; and called on all Kenyans to safeguard, entrench and sustain devolution as the vehicle for inclusive growth for the nation.

As we implement the resolutions we made at the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference, the Council of Governors will endeavor to bring all the partners together so that we can work in unison to bring affordable and quality services closer to the people.

Lastly, I wish to thank the multi-agency Steering Committee, the Planning Committee and all stakeholders for their support in making the conference a success. We look forward to working together towards full realization of the objectives of devolution.

H.E. Josphat Koli Nanok

Chairman, Council of Governors

Statement by the Co-Chairpersons, 5th Annual Devolution Conference Steering Committee

Since 2013, the Council of Governors, together with the Ministry in charge of Devolution, the Senate and the County Assemblies Forum, in collaboration with other stakeholders, have organized the Annual Devolution Conference. The First Annual Devolution Conference was held in Kwale County in April 2014. The second was held in Kisumu County in April 2015, and the third was hosted in Meru County in April 2016. The fourth conference was held in Nakuru County in March 2017.

The Fifth Annual Devolution Conference, hosted in Kakamega County, was the first for the second generation County Governments. As is tradition, it was an all-inclusive conference, involving both levels and all arms of government.

This conference had a unique aspect though, in the sense that it adopted a sector approach in line with the President's "Big Four Agenda". The discussions thus focused on:

1. Agriculture
2. Health
3. Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy, and
4. Trade and Manufacturing.

The conference brought together 5,664 participants. Through a joint communique, they noted that enormous change had taken place in the last four years of devolution. Citizens had experienced unprecedented changes in service delivery. However, a lot more needed to be done. Enforcement of the laws was cited as a major gap that prevented the realization of all the benefits and the full potential of devolution. Also noted was the need for resourcing to support the implementation of the Big Four Agenda.

From a survey conducted after the conference, 95% of the participants agreed it was useful in ensuring that devolution became a success in the country.

It was noted further that intergovernmental institutions such as the Council of Governors and the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Forum needed to be strengthened by anchoring their secretariats in law and by developing an administrative framework for intergovernmental sector forums. Also pointed out as critical was the finalization of unbundling of concurrent functions.

In line with the conference theme, "The Devolution Experience: Delivering Results for Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments", all Counties had made tremendous achievements through putting in place the institutional structures, induction for incoming officers and outlining their vision in the second generation County Integrated Development Plans.

The County Governments affirmed their commitment to collaborating with the National Government towards the delivery of the Big Four Agenda to all Kenyans, which are:

- Enhancing Manufacturing
- Food Security and Nutrition
- Universal Health Coverage, and
- Affordable Housing.

The Council of Governors, which houses the secretariat for the Devolution Conference Steering Committee, will play a key role in following up on the resolutions to ensure their full implementation.

The onus is on all the institutions to play a key role to ensure the resolutions are implemented.

H.E Anne Waiguru, OGW

Vice-Chairperson
Council of Governors
Governor, Kirinyaga County

Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, EGH

Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Devolution and ASAL

Sen. Hon. Irungu Kang'ata

Deputy Majority Whip, Senate
Senator, Murang'a County

Acknowledgement by the Co-Chairpersons, Multi Agency Planning Committee

We would like to appreciate the National Government's commitment towards the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference and specifically His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH who was the Chief Guest.

We wish to also convey special appreciation to His Excellency the Deputy President of the Republic Hon. William Samoei Ruto, EGH, who at the planning stage supported the idea of having the conference theme anchored on the Big Four Agenda. He also graciously participated in the occasion were he noted that Ksh1.5 trillion allocated towards Devolution had gone a long way in enhancing service delivery and improving the livelihoods of citizens.

We accord special recognition to the Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga, EGH who graced the occasion and outlined the role of Devolution as one of the key pillars in Building Bridges to a New Kenya. He noted that Counties have a key role to play in reducing exclusivity where some local communities have found themselves isolated.

The commitment by the both levels of Government to the implementation of the devolved system of government had Devolution had facilitated the establishment of multi-agency planning committees that organized the Induction Program for Governors and Deputy Governors in December, 2017, and the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference held in April,2018.

We want to appreciate the unwavering support by the Devolution Conference Steering Committee which comprised of:

- H.E Anne Waiguru, OGW
- Hon. Eugene Wamalwa
- Sen. Hon. Irungu Kang'ata
- Sen. Hon. John Kinya
- Sen. Hon. Rose Nyamunga
- Amb. Hussein Dhadho
- Hon. Eric Mwangi
- Ms. Cecilia Ngoyoni

H.E Wycliffe Oparanya, EGH, the Governor of Kakamega County deserves a special mention for his support as the host Governor of the conference and also for allowing us to use Bukhungu Stadium for the curtain raiser football match. The staff of Kakamega County are also appreciated for their hospitality.

The Principal of Kakamega High School, Mr. Gerald Orina and his staff are also appreciated for ensuring that the school provided a feasible hosting ground. We also want to thank Amalemba Primary School for allowing us to use their facility for registration.

Special gratitude goes to the overall conference facilitator Prof. Karuti Kanyinga, and the sector facilitators G. K Ndung'u, Hon. Albert Kochei, Dr. Steve Ouma, George Wasonga, Dr. Elizabeth Wala and Dr. Lukoye Atwoli.

Some of the other persons and institutions we would like to appreciate are; The Office of the Inspector General of Police and all the security personnel, Chairmania, Mo Sound, The Kakamega Devolution Conference Hotels Association led by Mr. Tatuli Mbasu, the media houses, exhibitors and all the delegates.

Lastly, our heartfelt gratitude goes to Safaricom Plc our platinum sponsor for the Conference and also the following National Government Institutions, development partners and sponsors:

1. Ministry of Devolution and ASAL
2. Senate
3. Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC)
4. Resolution Insurance
5. KCB Bank
6. County Pension Fund (CPF)
7. Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
8. UNDP
9. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
10. Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF)

11. LAPFUND
12. COOPERATIVE BANK
13. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)
14. POSTBANK
15. Kenya Vision 2030 Secretariat
16. AMREF Health Africa
17. UNICEF
18. UNFPA
19. Osho Chemicals Limited
20. DT DOBIE
21. USAID
22. UKAID
23. UN WOMEN
24. UNDP
25. Emergency Plus Medical Services
26. USAID Health Informatics Governance and Data Analytics (HIGDA)

Jacqueline Mogeni, MBS
Chief Executive Officer
Council of Governors

Nelson Marwa, EBS
Principal Secretary
State Department of Devolution

Executive Summary

The Fifth Annual Devolution Conference was jointly convened by the Council of Governors (CoG), Ministry of Devolution and ASAL (MoDA), the Senate and the County Assemblies Forum (CAF) at Kakamega High School in Kakamega County from 23rd to 27th April 2018.

The Conference was organized under the overarching theme, "Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery". Its structure combined general plenum sessions with concurrent four-sector breakout sessions addressing emerging policy, legislative and implementation issues. The sector breakouts mirrored the National Government's "Big Four" agenda. They were:

- Health;
- Infrastructure, Energy, Urban Development, Land and Housing;
- Agriculture; and
- Trade and manufacturing.

The objectives of the Conference were:

- To provide a forum for collaboration, cooperation and consultation in all matters related to devolution;
- To share experiences, challenges and lessons learnt in the last four (4) years and set clear targets for devolution for the next five (5) years;
- To celebrate the successes of devolution; and
- To provide a platform for participants to identify opportunities for partnership.

The three-day deliberations addressed the following cross-cutting themes: Inter-governmental relations; human resource management; good governance and accountability; and development planning, budgeting and resource allocation. Additionally, the Conference had sessions discussing concerns around gender, youth, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups.

DAY ONE

Session 1 of Sector Breakouts: Statistics and Aspirations

- **Health:** The Prevailing Health Statistics and Aspirations of Health Care in Kenya

  The objective of the session was to assess the health indicators in the country and discuss the aspiration of achieving universal health coverage (UHC), which is key, as outlined in the "Big Four" agenda by the National Government.
- **Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy:** Status of Urbanization, Housing and Infrastructure Development

  The objective of the session was to assess the status of urbanization and the contribution of infrastructure to affordable housing in Kenya.
- **Agriculture:** Achieving Food and Nutrition Security – status and the road ahead.

  The objective of the session was to review the National status of the sector in terms of food and nutrition security, which is key, as outlined in the "Big Four" agenda.
- **Trade and Manufacturing:** Status of domestic and international trade, with a focus on manufacturing.

  The objective of the session was to discuss performance of the manufacturing sector and its influence on domestic and international trade as outlined in the "Big Four" agenda.

DAY TWO

Sub-theme 1: Good Governance and Accountability
The main objective of this session was to deliberate on mechanisms for enhancing good governance and accountability.

Session 2 of Sector Breakouts: Enablers for desired results

- **Health:** Critical enablers for optimizing health sector performance

  The objective of this session was to review the current legal and policy framework for the delivery of health services in Kenya towards UHC.
- **Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy:** Enablers to achieve affordable housing for all and universal access to energy

  The objective of this session was to discuss policy and technological interventions for achieving universal access to energy and affordable housing for all.
- **Agriculture:** Enablers towards achieving food security

The objective of this session was to discuss the strategic policy and technological interventions that enhance agricultural productivity and access to food.

- **Trade and Manufacturing:** Enablers for sustainable trade and investments.

The main objective of this session was to discuss the various measures adopted to create an enabling business environment within the Counties.

Sub-theme 2: Managing Human Resource for devolution

The main objective of this session was to discuss measures to be adopted for effective management of human resource at both levels of government. The session focused on addressing the key challenges of human resourcing for County Governments.

Session 3 of Sector Breakouts:

Human Resource Management

- **Health:** Bridging the health workforce gaps for Universal Health Coverage

  The objective of this session was to examine ways of sustainably transforming the management of human resources in devolved settings for effective and efficient service delivery.
- **Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy:** Bridging human resource gaps to achieve affordable housing for all

  The objective of this session was to explore ways of equipping Counties with qualified professionals to achieve affordable housing.
- **Agriculture:** Efficient and effective agricultural human resource management

  The objective of this session was to identify models that support farmers to access affordable and reliable extension services.
- **Trade and Manufacturing:** Skills upgrading and employment creation

The main objective of this session was to discuss strategies that could be adopted for developing skills for job creation and innovation.

DAY THREE

Sub-theme 3: Intergovernmental Relations – Realizing synergy and stability for devolution

The objective of this session was to share the experiences, challenges and lessons learnt in intergovernmental relations.

Sub-theme 4: High Level Plenum – Resourcing Counties for efficient service delivery

The objective of this session was to examine the roles and responsibilities of state institutions in enhancing adequate resourcing for County Governments.

Introduction

1

1.1 Background

Since its inception in 2013, the devolved system of governance has taken root in Kenya with all the forty-seven (47) County Governments fully established and operational. The requisite legislative frameworks, namely the County Governments Act, the Intergovernmental Relations Act, the Public Finance Management Act and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, have been instrumental in enabling counties to set up necessary systems and structures that allow them to perform their functions. County Governments have gone further to establish decentralized units all the way to the ward level and even up to village level in some counties.

In the past five (5) years, devolution has recorded significant milestones, especially in functions like health, agriculture, water and sanitation, early childhood education, and roads.

The shift to devolution meant that resources, responsibilities and powers were transferred to the counties. Creating governments that are closer to the people has incentivized public participation in development planning, budgeting and legislation. The first period of devolution saw citizens challenging certain laws in court and asking for adequate participation.

Devolution is a catalyst for the country's achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), given that most of the 17 SDGs have a nexus with the devolved functions. The Annual Devolution Conference has become a critical event in the country's calendar, bringing together all stakeholders who use the opportunity to discuss several matters of concern regarding the implementation of a devolved system of governance.

The Conference participants include representatives from both levels of Government, independent commissions, academia, policy practitioners, civil society, development partners and the media, amongst others. They take stock of milestones that have been achieved, discuss ways to mitigate challenges and share best practices. They also discuss how to take advantage and leverage the emerging opportunities devolution presents.

The Fifth Annual Devolution Conference took place in Kakamega High School, Kakamega County, from 23rd to 27th April 2018. The Conference was organized by the Council of Governors (CoG) in collaboration with the Ministry of Devolution and ASAL (MoDA), the Senate and the County Assemblies Forum (CAF). It brought together different critical actors in devolution, representing National and County Governments, state and non-state actors, and the private sector, under the overarching theme of "Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery".

1.2 Conference Objectives

1) To provide a forum for collaboration, cooperation and consultation in all matters related to devolution.
2) To share experiences, challenges and lessons learnt in the last four (4) years of devolution and set clear targets for the next five (5) years.
3) To celebrate the successes of devolution.
4) To provide a platform for participants to identify opportunities for partnership.

The Conference adopted a sector approach in line with the National Government's "Big Four" agenda. The sectors under focus were:

1) Health;

2) Infrastructure, Energy, Urban Development, Land and Housing;

3) Agriculture; and

4) Trade and manufacturing.

Each sector convened its own breakout meetings as per the program, with a guiding theme derived from the overall Conference theme.

The general plenums were held each day before the sector breakout sessions. The plenums addressed cross-cutting themes, such as intergovernmental relations, human resource management, good governance and accountability, and development planning, budgeting and resource allocation. Additionally, the entire Conference sessions endeavored to include in the discussions, issues related to gender, youth, women, persons with disabilities and marginalized groups.

1.3 Opening Ceremony

Welcome Remarks

H.E Wycliffe Oparanya, Governor of Kakamega County, briefly outlined the successes that devolution had enabled in Kakamega County thus far. He detailed how the county government's agricultural initiatives in the last four years had seen an increase in food production in Kakamega. He pointed out, for instance, that the production of maize had doubled.

The Governor called upon all the County Governments to put in place measures to enhance agribusiness and manufacturing in the Counties. This, he said, would ensure a steady cash flow for farmers and improve livelihoods.

He also noted the need for County Governments to leverage on economies of scale through Regional Economic Blocs. He outlined that Kakamega County was part of the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB), which consists of 13 Counties around Lake Victoria and its environs. They are Siaya, Homa Bay, Migori, Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Vihiga, Trans Nzoia, Kisii, Nyamira, Bomet, Kisumu and Kericho. The objective of LREB is to share resources in the region, such as Lake Victoria, to grow county economies and improve the livelihoods of the people.

Remarks by H.E. Nic Hailey, British High Commissioner to Kenya & Chair of Devolution Donor Working Group

H.E Nic Hailey, acknowledged the success of devolution so far and its importance towards the attainment of vision 2030. He emphasized that County Governments had a big role to play in the realization of the "Big Four" agenda. He recognized the vital role public participation and civil society played in ensuring transparency in governance and the success of devolution.

Kenya, he said, should embrace diversity in both politics and development, with devolution being made a tool for building peace and prosperity. Such participation, he observed, should be enhanced to ensure ownership and accountability. He spoke passionately about the importance of involving women, youth, people with disabilities and citizens in historically marginalized areas, in public participation.

He further urged county assemblies and the Senate to ensure that their legislation and oversight roles strengthened devolution, and hailed the regional economic blocs for their great potential to boost trade, reduce conflict and improve service delivery.

He gave the assurance that the international community remained a key partner in devolution and was committed to support development in the country, noting that devolution would play a big role in the attainment of Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the "Big Four" agenda and other global development agendas. The presence of Kenya's development partners at the Conference reflected their commitment to support devolution in the country.

Pointing out that devolution was still a work in progress with significant challenges, Mr. Hailey said much more would be achieved through predictable flow of resources and efficient expenditure and accountability. There is a need for strong county audits, he said, adding that fighting corruption at both levels of government was central to achieving all National goals, including the "Big Four" agenda.

> *Seize every opportunity to learn lessons and exchange ideas and good practice.... Counties need to work, learn and compete to be the best.*

H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH delivering his speech via satellite link during the opening ceremony of the 5th Annual Devolution Conference.

1.4 The Status on Action Points from the 4th Annual Devolution Conference

H.E Anne Waiguru, Governor of Kirinyaga County, Vice-Chairperson, CoG, and Chairperson of Devolution Conference Steering Committee), gave status on action points from the Fourth Annual Devolution Conference.

In her remarks, she noted that the gains and benefits of devolution were a clear indication that it was working. She reiterated that the actualization of the devolved system of government had opened channels to more people in decision making through public participation.

Key progress made towards implementation of the resolutions of the Joint Communiqué of the Fourth Annual Devolution Conference 2017 included the following:

i. Conditional grants guidelines were jointly developed by the National Treasury and the Council of Governors. The guidelines have been shared with the Counties and MDAs (Treasury circular no. 8 of 2017 dated 29th August gives the guidelines).

ii. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning, in collaboration with the Council of Governors, County Governments and other stakeholders, developed Guidelines for Preparation of Second Generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and County Annual Development Plans (CADPs).

iii. The National Land Commission prepared, launched and disseminated monitoring and oversight guidelines for County Spatial Plans (CSPs). The guidelines seek to standardize and enhance the quality of land use planning by Counties. The plans are useful tools for guiding development and providing a framework for mitigating land use conflicts.

In addition to providing updates on the resolutions made during the Fourth Annual Devolution Conference, Governor Waiguru stated that the Office of the Deputy President, Ministry of Transport and Council of Governors had entered a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The parties had agreed that Class D roads were county roads. They had therefore proposed that the allocation of the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund be increased from 15% to 20%. The proposals were to be anchored in the Roads Bill 2017.

Governor Waiguru emphasized that building on the solid foundation set by first term governments, Counties were now ready to accelerate delivery of quality services consistent with the theme for the Conference, viz, "Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery". Such delivery, she explained, would be operationalized through structures and objectives aligned to the "Big Four" agenda of providing universal health coverage and affordable housing, and promoting manufacturing and food security.

This agenda, spearheaded by His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, encapsulates the core needs of the people of Kenya – both in rural areas and urban centers – with its full realization being a win for the entire country.

H.E Anne Waiguru, OGW introducing the 5th Devolution Conference Steering Commitee.

Remarks by Mr. Joe Ogutu, Director, Strategy & Innovation, Safaricom Plc (on behalf of the Chief Executive Officer)

Mr. Joe Ogutu started his remarks by stating that Safaricom was a purpose-driven organization committed to transforming lives by enhancing livelihoods.

Mr. Ogutu highlighted some of the innovative solutions Safaricom had developed that were in line with the Conference theme and supported the delivery of the "Big Four" agenda. He enlisted the following:

i. Food Security

Digifarm: A robust end-to-end mobile-phone platform providing smallholder farmers with tailor-made knowledge, access to farm inputs and insurance, and linkage to markets. The smallholder farmer is the backbone of agricultural production in Kenya. Over 700,000 farmers across 15 Counties are registered with Digifarm.

ii. Universal Health Coverage

Safaricom has connected all County level 5 hospitals with high speed internet, enabling efficient telemedicine. M-Tiba, for example, is a mobile phone 'health wallet' that allows patients to set funds aside for healthcare, thereby improving their financial capability to access health services. Close to one million people are registered on this platform, saving and paying for health services.

iii. Education

Safaricom School Management Information System can help Counties take record of registered students, teachers and boards of management. This enables better planning and resource allocation for mainly Early Childhood Development (ECD) as well as Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) – a key focus of the National Government.

Mr. Ogutu affirmed that by leveraging big data, Safaricom had a spectrum of solutions capable of making service delivery more efficient, hastening decision making processes and enabling timely interventions.

Safaricom was the platinum sponsor for the Conference.

Remarks by Hon. Eric Mwangi, Secretary General, County Assemblies Forum

Hon. Mwangi noted that the Fifth Devolution Conference could not have come at a better time – a time of significant political collaborations; a time of increased clamor for good governance and accountability in the management of public resources and affairs; and a time to take stock of the impact of devolved governance structures after five years of implementation.

> *All Kenyans should try to build one indivisible nation. The County Governments should enhance peace to ensure that the Devolution system works for ensured prosperity*

Since the establishment of the 47 County Governments, there has been remarkable progress and milestones reached towards entrenchment of the desired devolved governance structures, systems and processes in the country. The nature and quality of the relationship between the two arms of the County Governments are now appreciated as a critical success factor in the management of County Governments' delivery of expected and agreed results, observed Hon. Mwangi. He lauded the existing intra and inter-governmental relations for having contributed immensely to the success of devolution. The County Assembly Forum (CAF) plays a key role in this, he said, such as enhancing the capacity of members in promoting the objectives and principles of devolution as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya.

Hon. Mwangi appealed to the County Governments to spearhead formulation of legislation to anchor CAF in law and thereby enable it to play an even more significant role. He called upon the County Governments to work in close collaboration with the National Government and align with the "Big Four" agenda priorities – food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and universal healthcare – which would ultimately see the nation achieve the Vision 2030. He added that the onus was on County Assemblies to ensure they played their legislative, oversight and representation responsibilities effectively in support of the achievement of these ambitious programs.

Acknowledging that there will still be challenges in the second term of devolved governments, Hon. Mwangi urged Counties to build resilient governance systems that would respond to emerging issues effectively. This calls for a focus on building capacity of County Governments and their entities, he stressed.

The CAF Secretary General appealed to CoG to work closely in steering good governance in the management of devolved governance affairs, and to continue inspiring confidence to the people of Kenya. He said Members of County Assemblies across the country had bound themselves to engage with the executive arms of Counties with dignity, sobriety, objectivity and civility for the sake of progress and benefit to the people they serve.

Remarks by Hon. Titus Khamala Mukhwana, Member of Parliament, Kakamega County

Hon. Mukhwana stated that since the promulgation of the Constitution, there had been rapid developments in the Counties, with notable progress in infrastructure. He, however, expressed concern over frequent delays in the disbursement of funds from the National Government to the County Governments, which had the impact of slowing down the rate of development in the Counties.

Speaking on SDGs and the "Big Four" agenda, the Kakamega MP reiterated the need to enact legislation that would guard devolution structures and subsequently aid in the achievement of development goals.

Hon. Mukhwana urged Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to tap into the opportunities presented by devolution.

Remarks by Senator Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen, EGH, MP, Senate Majority Leader

Senator Murkomen noted that the Fifth National Devolution Conference presented a good opportunity for all devolution stakeholders to come together. He pointed out a common misconception that devolution was strictly a matter pertaining to County Governors. He referred to Article 174 of the Constitution, which details the objectives of Devolution of government as being:

(a) To promote democratic and accountable exercise of power;

(b) To foster National unity by recognizing diversity;

(c) To give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them;

(d) To recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development;

H.E Jackson Mandago giving remarks during the opening ceremony of the 5th Annual Devolution Conference.

(e) To protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities;

(f) To promote social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout Kenya;

(g) To ensure equitable sharing of National and local resources throughout Kenya;

(h) To facilitate the decentralization of State organs, their functions and services, from the capital of Kenya; and

(i) To enhance checks and balances and the separation of powers.

Noting that the Conference presented an opportunity for audit on service delivery, Senator Murkomen stated that through Devolution, both levels of Government had brought their agenda closer to the people in terms of the delivery of services and functions. He said there was a need to foster open and candid conversations on what was working and what wasn't. He further stated that powers and functions must be shared across the board, noting that there had been many complaints from the County Assemblies to Parliament on lack of control of budgetary matters at the County level.

Senator Murkomen observed that the summoning of County Governments was a legal provision and that citizens had the power to hold the Counties accountable. Nonetheless, the future of Devolution, he stressed, depended on how all stakeholders worked together.

He urged international development partners to carry out an independent audit of Devolution. He suggested that the County Wards Development Equalization Bill, aimed at promoting equitable and decentralized development across the country, be enacted into law.

Remarks by Senator Hon. James Orengo, EGH, MP, Senate Minority Leader.

Senator Orengo stated that Devolution was working despite the views of many skeptics and cynics. All over the country, Devolution was changing the lives of the people, he said, pointing out that the Senate's duty was to protect County Governments and not to destroy them. The Siaya Senator said therefore that it was necessary to determine efficient ways to protect Devolution to ensure that every citizen enjoyed its benefits.

He spoke of the challenges between the National Government and County Governments concerning revenue allocation, and called for dialogue and efficient methods of revenue transfer. It is important to ensure that the resources reach the County Governments in time, Senator Orengo stressed.

The National Government, he added, should ensure that disbursements are timely. He cited a Bill that was drafted in the last Parliament to have 40% of the National Government revenue collected shared with the Counties. He urged for its progression.

> *All Kenyans should try to build one indivisible nation. The County Governments should enhance peace to ensure that the Devolution system works for ensured prosperity.*

Remarks by Dr. Juma Nyende, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA)

UCLGA is a body that brings together all cities and sub-National Governments in Africa. The Council of Governors (CoG) is an active member of the UCLGA.

Dr. Juma noted that the progress and systems of Devolution in Kenya had set a positive example to the rest of Africa. He also stated that should all stakeholders in Devolution play

their roles, there would be a great benefit to the people of Kenya. UCLGA supports Kenya's bid to host the Afri-Cities summit, he said.

Remarks by Hon. Justice David Maraga, Chief Justice/President of the Supreme Court of Kenya

Justice Maraga referred to Devolution as the cornerstone of the constitution and said that the Judiciary had made it a centerpiece of its focus. When Devolution was fragile, the Judiciary stepped in and clarified the law, enabling it to take-off, Hon. Maraga said, pointing out that the Judiciary had presided over and resolved many disputes relating to Devolution .

The Chief Justice stated that the Supreme Court had a strategic role aimed at improving service delivery to Kenyans. He cited the several courts that had been built across the Country over the period Devolution had been in place, and added that work was in progress to ensure all Counties had functional and operational courts.

The Chief Justice reported that all County Governments had allocated land for the construction of the courts as part of the transformative investment. With support from the National Treasury and the World Bank, the Judiciary had embarked on big infrastructural development in all Counties, said Hon. Maraga.

The Judiciary, in its strategic plan, proposes to establish at least one magistrate court in all the 296 sub-Counties. Hon. Maraga called on Counties to fight vices like corruption to enable Devolution, and assured of the judiciary's continued support.

Remarks by Senator Hon. Cleophas Malala, MP, Kakamega County

Senator Malala noted that the Country had witnessed positive strides made since the advent of Devolution. He cited some challenges that had been witnessed in the last five years, including poor absorption rates of County budgets. He stated that it was pointless to allocate millions to County development budgets, yet the same issues of budgetary allocations and revenue flow were recurring.

The Kakamega Senator pointed out that Members of County Assemblies being the engine of Devolution, the Ward Development Fund was extremely important to enhance its benefits. He beseeched Senators to guarantee that the Ward Development Fund Bill would be enacted to enhance development processes.

The Senator also highlighted the issue of the youth being excluded from the Annual Devolution Conferences, saying that the high registration fees locked them out of important National development agendas such as the Conference. The youth need more opportunities to showcase their innovations and development skills. Forums such as the Annual Devolution Conference should provide a platform for them to get opportunities of showcasing their creativity, Hon. Malala stressed.

Remarks by H.E Jackson Mandago, Governor, Uasin Gishu County

The Uasin Gishu Governor focused on explaining the budget making process at County level, informing participants that it entailed four critical stages as follows:

(i) The Executive proposes a spending plan;
(ii) This proposal is debated and approved by the Legislature;
(iii) The budget is then implemented by the Executive; and
(iv) The review and audit to make sure the budget was properly implemented is done by the Legislature and the Controller of Budget.

He also stated that County Governments were willing to be summoned by the Senate to clarify issues arising from budgets, and asked the Senate to ensure that the summons were not carried out for ulterior motives.

Remarks by H.E Ndiritu Muriithi, Governor, Laikipia County

The Laikipia Governor noted the importance of checks and balances, and emphasized that the audit process was paramount for effective budgeting process. He welcomed positive and assistive critiques.

On the matter of 40% of all National Government revenues going to Devolution, he stated that the last time the approval of the audit had been done was 2012-13, and that about 1 trillion shillings had been allocated but not utilized. He asked the Senate to ensure that this situation was rectified. With the proposed growth of 4%, he stated that six out of the 47 Counties would receive a lower allocation in year 2018-2019.

Remarks by Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, EGH, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL

In his remarks, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL, Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, observed that Kenya had made great strides because of Devolution. He took cognizance of the increased level of cooperation between the various levels of Government and commended the expansion of courts throughout the country, citing this as evidence of judicial evolution.

He nonetheless reminded the Conference delegates of the challenges Devolution faced, among them corruption, nepotism, tribalism and wastage. Devolution also has very many opportunities, he said, including the formation of regional economic blocs that have seen Counties come together to work as one for effective service delivery and trade.

He noted that improved intergovernmental and institutional relations will help realize the "Big Four" agenda.

Remarks by H.E Josphat Koli Nanok, Chairperson, Council of Governors and Governor, Turkana County

The Chairperson, Council of Governors (CoG), H.E Josphat Koli Nanok, in his remarks stated that County Governments had proved to be the centers for development, service delivery and public participation in Kenya. He reiterated that for Africa's communities to be lifted out of poverty, devolved units were the drivers of change.

The establishment of County Governments in 2013 was the ultimate actualization of Article 1 (4) of the Constitution, which stipulates that sovereign power of the people is exercised at

H.E Josphat Nanok giving remarks during the opening ceremony of the 5th Annual Devolution Conference.

the National and County levels, Governor Nanok noted. He said the Conference provided a platform to reflect on the progress County Governments had made and to exchange ideas on what further measures were needed to entrench Devolution.

For the last five (5) years, Counties have brought services closer to the people, empowered communities and allowed citizens' voices to be heard when decisions are being made on development.

A survey conducted in March 2018 indicated that 84% of Kenyans support Devolution. Since the inception of County Governments in 2014, support for Devolution has always been high, with the lowest recorded rating by independent surveys being 69%. For Kenyans to have such confidence in the devolved system of governance, it is an indication that remarkable transformation is being felt in the Counties.

The CoG chairman stressed that Devolution had expanded the democratic space in the Country to accommodate more women and young people in leadership. For instance, he said, Bomet, Kirinyaga and Kitui Counties had written an indelible chapter in the books of Kenyan history by electing the first women governors, giving hope to all the women in the country that leadership was not about gender. "Their election has set a stage for more women to run for gubernatorial race in the subsequent elections," he said.

Hon. Nanok noted that to maintain this tempo, both levels of Government needed to work together for the success of Devolution. Pointing out that all the components of the President's Big Four Agenda for the Country were devolved functions, he observed that to deliver them required teamwork.

Governor Nanok singled out health services – now a devolved function – as one of the single largest components of County budgets. Despite the challenges, including industrial strikes that left the sector paralyzed for over 100 days in late 2016 to mid-2017, County Governments, he said, had recorded notable strides in this sector.

Counties are not only investing in health facilities and equipment, but are also directing monies to primary health care – both the preventive and promotive aspects – to reduce the high costs incurred in providing curative care, the CoG chairman told Conference delegates. Northern Counties are making deliberate efforts to encourage women to deliver in health facilities and the investments have paid off, he added. He reported a drop of up to 39% in infant deaths per 1,000 live births and an increase in accessibility to specialized medical care for diabetes, renal care and cardiovascular care within the Counties.

The Chairman thanked all partners who supported the Fifth National Devolution, including Safaricom Plc (the platinum sponsor), development partners, private sector, civil society, the media and faith-based institutions, among others.

The CoG chair acknowledged the Judiciary for ensuring that the objectives and principles of devolution were implemented. He noted that devolution had played a pivotal role in continually reminding all stakeholders to adhere to Chapter Eleven on Devolved Government, and emphasized the need for respecting the cardinal principle of separation of powers.

1.5 Official Opening

Remarks by H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH, President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander in Chief of the Kenya Defence Forces

At the official opening ceremony, H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta stated that the priority of the "Big Four" agenda was to grow the country's manufacturing sector and to raise its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 9% to 15%, while focusing on industries whose value chains would provide opportunities for people and therefore create more jobs. For example, doubling of textile manufacturers for the AGOA export market will create upwards of 100,000 jobs at various levels, from cotton farms and ginneries to stitching facilities.

Official Opening of the 5th Annual Devolution Conference in Kakamega County.

Trade and manufacturing

The President called for deliberate harmonization of all fees and levies relating to businesses. He said the National Government had waived or simplified levies that hindered small business, and pointed out that 70% of the levies that remained were payable to County Governments. He directed the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender to avail space in Huduma centers to accommodate any County Government that wished to bring its systems for issuing business permits and physical-planning approvals under the same roof.

Agriculture

To achieve food and nutrition security by 2022, the President emphasized that the devolved governments were now the owners of the last mile when it came to addressing questions of productivity at the farm level. He noted that the National Government must find ways to support County Governments to revive crop and livestock extension services, which hold the key to improved agricultural productivity. The President called on the Ministry of Agriculture to collaborate with every County Government to give farmers the support they needed to improve the productivity of their lands.

Health

On health, President Kenyatta said the Government was committed to providing every family in the country access to affordable healthcare. He noted that County Governments were at the closest point of delivery when it came to the provision of health services at the grassroots. He called on the County Governments to support restructuring of all the institutions critical to the success of the health agenda. These include improvement in the quality of facilities and management of the cost and quality of drugs. He further enumerated training and recruitment of more doctors and nurses as critical.

The President called on both the National and County Governments to work together to fit existing programs into the new plan, noting that a win in healthcare today was a decisive win for generations to come.

Infrastructure, Energy, Urban Development, Land and Housing

President Kenyatta stated that the National and County Governments must create the environment for half a million new houses to be built over the next five years. He reiterated that the plan called for very substantial work because it was the most ambitious building program the Country had seen in decades.

The State Department for Housing, the President said, was engaging individual County Governments who wished to join the early phases of the housing project, stressing that the Government was ready to work with Counties that were willing to co-invest within the set development framework.

The President asked County Governments to begin the transformation by considering healthcare because of all the priorities he had identified, access to healthcare mattered the most. He revealed that the National Government was already at work with the announcement that Kisumu, Isiolo, Machakos, and Nyeri would be the first four Counties to participate in the NHIF pilot program to try out the vision of 100 percent health cover.

President Kenyatta urged Governors to work even more closely with the National Government to maintain fiscal discipline, keep records accurately and use the funds, including the resources and the personnel allocated to them, in a prudent manner for Kenyans to get maximum benefit.

The President stressed that both levels of Government had shared responsibilities in realizing the National goals as set out in Kenya's Vision 2030 Blueprint, and that the delivery of the "Big Four" agenda demanded a rethink of public institutions. He called for effective planning and implementation of projects involving the "Big Four" agenda.

The President wrapped up by pointing out the need to strengthen the Summit, the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council, the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee and the Intergovernmental Sectoral Forums, to make them more efficient and effective channels for the delivery of the "Big Four" agenda.

Rt. Hon. Raila Amolo Odinga, EGH delivering his key note address during the 5th Annual Devolution Conference.

1.6 Keynote Address

The keynote speech was delivered by the Rt. Hon. Raila Amolo Odinga, EGH, leader of the National Super Alliance and former Prime Minister of the Republic of Kenya. In his remarks, Hon. Raila noted that during the first phase of devolution, all the governors were men, but the second phase had seen three Counties elect women as governors. He stressed the need for the Country to elect more women into positions of leadership. Devolution must bridge the gender gap in the country's leadership, he stressed.

Hon. Raila highlighted the improvements that devolution had enabled, pointing out access to facilities and services like healthcare, roads, market centers, early childhood development and agricultural support as some of the notable examples. But, he warned, the achievements of devolution should not be celebrated without taking into full account the challenges and areas of conflict.

The National Government should put measures in place not to undermine devolution as it pursues implementation of the "Big Four" agenda of ensuring food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare, he said, given that most of them were devolved functions, and therefore duplication and conflict could arise if implementation was not well structured.

Hon. Raila highlighted issues which he considered cardinal to the success or failure of devolution: Good Governance and Political Leadership. Good leaders need vision for the work they set out to do and a clear mission on how to pursue the vision, he said. Quite often, visions and missions are stated in a manifesto. In a county, the Governor's manifesto must find its way into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) to inform social and economic transformation. Implementing manifestos cannot be done unless the Governors create teams that can deliver, Hon. Raila advised.

He noted that fighting corruption and shielding devolution were no longer matters of partisan debate. He called for a review of the relationships between regional authorities and the County and National Governments. Such regional bodies include the Lake Basin Development Authority, Coast Development Authority and Tana and Athi Development authorities.

Hon Raila urged Counties to remain aggressive in creating the institutional basis for investments by utilizing all the legal instruments available. He asked the National Government to always be ready to provide the necessary back-up when Counties take investment initiatives for employment and wealth creation. He observed that the National Government still needed to do more in helping Counties with transaction advisers and capacity building in line with the Inter-Governmental Relations Act.

Hon. Raila urged Counties to work together regardless of the political affiliation of their Governors, Senators and MCAs, through the regional economic blocs. He appealed to the County Assemblies to cooperate and pass legislation to aid the realization of the blocs. He made a proposal for the adoption of a three-tier system that retains the current Counties, creates regional governments and retains the National Government, and with very clear formula for revenue sharing.

Hon. Odinga requested all stakeholders to support and take steps to ensure the realization of "Building Bridges" to the "New Kenyan Nation" initiative contained in the MoU signed between him and President Uhuru Kenyatta. The initiative aims to address ethnic antagonism and lack of National ethos. It seeks to promote inclusivity, strengthen devolution, end divisive elections, ensure safety and security, end corruption and guarantee shared prosperity.

Rt. Hon Raila Odinga, EGH receiving a gift from H.E Governors.

Rt. Hon Raila Odinga, EGH, H.E Hassan Ali Joho and his Deputy H.E Dr William Kingi pose for a photo.

H.E Salim Mvurya and H.E Wilber Otichilo exchanging light moments.

H.E William Ruto, EGH recieving his gift from the Chair Council of Governors.

Launch of the National Guidelines on County Spatial Planning and the Inaugural Governors Speech Book 2017-2022.

Session 1 of Sector Breakouts: Statistics and Aspirations

2

2.1 Health:

The Prevailing Health Statistics and aspiration of Health Care in Kenya

Objective: To assess the status of statistics for health indicators in the Country and aspiration of achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), which is key as outlined in the "Big Four" agenda by the National Government.

Session Chair: Sen. Naomi Shionga
Session Facilitator: Prof. Dr. Lukoye Atwoli
Moderator: Dr. Jacqueline Kitulu
Panelists: H.E. Ndiritu Muriithi, Governor, Laikipia County; Sen. Judith Pareno; Mr. Fred Wanyonyi, KEMSA; Dr. Jane Masiga, CEO, MEDS; Mr. Samuel Mwenda CHAK-FBO representative; and Mr. Werner Schultink, UNICEF Country Representative

The panelists deliberated on the need to review the current system of health care for the Country to achieve Universal Health Coverage (UHC) standards. To attain Primary Health Care (PHC), human resource needs must be fulfilled. There was a call for action to prioritize management of both the supply of and demand for healthcare, i.e, management of services, finance and human resources on one hand, and management of the public needs and requirements on the other.

Further, the session addressed inequities in the health sector in Counties as far as human resources were concerned, citing the need for redistribution of the resources. The National Government ranks UHC as a key intervention, and has identified four Counties for piloting the program: Nyeri (high incidences of non-communicable diseases), Kisumu (high incidences of Communicable Diseases), Machakos (high incidences of injury due to highway accidents) and Isiolo (represents the ASAL Counties).

The Ministry of Health has directed NHIF to leverage on technology to register as many people as possible for the UHC. However, the main challenge facing Counties in achieving UHC is inadequate human resources. However, health indicators in the country have been improving, given the interventions taken by the County and National Governments. Also, the sector has adequate legal frameworks, among them the Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030, which provides for UHC alongside Kenya's Vision 2030.

Communicable disease management in the Country has been effective, leading to a decline in TB prevalence, HIV/AIDS and enhanced prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT). However, non-communicable diseases are on the rise. This is partly due to weak legal and regulatory frameworks on tobacco use, which is a burden, especially among the youth.

Health Sector Plenary Session.

County Governments are key in the provision of health services. The need to finance and restructure health care, manage the cost and supply of drugs, and train and recruit more doctors, was highlighted. The burden of disease and population risks are high in the UHC pilot Counties of Kisumu, Isiolo, Machakos and Nyeri. NHIF is taking the lead in enrolling citizens, while UHC is a publicly funded program that requires prudence in the management of finances, and efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

Remarks by Peter K. Tum, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Health

The Kenya Health Policy gives strategic direction towards improvement of overall health care in the country. The Sustainable Development Global Monitoring framework at the 48th UN Statistical Commission included a Universal Health Coverage indicator. The framework used in this report builds on two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): a) Population coverage dimension of UHC that everyone, irrespective of their living standards, should receive the health services they need); and b) financial protection dimension of UHC – that use of health services should not lead to financial hardship.

Geographical distribution of Universal Health Coverage in Kenya

About 57% of Kenyans were covered as at 2016. This data is drawn from the Medium-Term review of the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014-2018. Some 15 percent (8) of Counties were above National average (Taita Taveta, Kiambu, Nairobi, Kisumu, Embu, Bungoma and Busia) and 85 percent were below National average. The Counties with the lowest coverage had between 35 percent and 40 percent.

Immunization services have been adversely affected by the numerous industrial actions by health workers since the advent of devolution. The fully immunized child coverage has been fluctuating around 83 percent (2013/14), 71 percent (2014/15), 68.5 percent (2015/16) and 71.7 percent (2016/17). Data by Counties from the District Health Information Software-2 (DHIS-2) further showed that 34 out of 47 Counties had full immunization coverage levels in 2016/17 lower than in 2013/14. Children below one year who were fully immunized dropped from 90 percent in 2013/14 to 78 percent in 2016/17.

Remarks by Prof. Arthur Khama Rogo, Head of Health in Africa Initiative, The World Bank Group

Has Kenya invested in health in a rational way? Is the Kenya health system robust? Have we invested enough in health? The common answer to these questions is, no. There are inefficiencies in the health system and there is need to invest more and be more efficient in service delivery.

To attain UHC, Kenya needs to first enhance management at all levels of the health sector. This includes management of financing mechanisms and human resources. Management should be inclusive enough to accommodate other players, including the common man. Health is made at the family level. There is a need to listen to families and observe change behavior. There is also a need to make decisions at the highest level possible, and professionals should be consulted before a decision is made.

The success story of Cuba is connected to discipline. Therefore, all deaths due to maternal delivery in Kenya are preventable. There is little discipline in the regulatory system of health, which is already weak and heavily underfunded. People do not trust the health sector and hence seek locally treatable services elsewhere.

The three areas of health management that are key to success are:

a) Surgical management
b) Management of accounts/finances
c) Administration

Way Forward/ Recommendations

- The question of human resources for health is paramount and needs to be addressed to attain Universal Health Coverage.
- Staff morale is low, following the long industrial strikes in the year 2017. The strike issues were not duly addressed, implying that work may not be carried out efficiently.
- The success of the health sector is hinged on involvement of all key stakeholders, and collaboration mechanisms need to be put in place.
- Proper financing mechanisms are necessary. The country must invest more in the health sector, particularly in preventive health care.
- Both levels of government should conduct a thorough gap analysis at all levels to understand current use of existing human resources in the health sector.
- Proper audit of the healthcare management in the country should be carried out to identify managerial gaps in the sector and develop an implementation plan to bridge the gaps.

2.2 Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy: Status of Urbanization, Housing and Infrastructure Development

Objective: To assess the status of urbanization and the contribution of infrastructure to affordable housing in Kenya.

Session Chair: George Khaniri, Senator Vihiga

Session Facilitator: George Wasonga, Chief Executive Officer, The Civil Society Urban Development Platform (CSUDP)

Moderator: Ms. Nancy Muthoni, CEO, The Property Show, KTN.

Panelists: Mr. Abdu Muwonge, World Bank, Infrastructure Development; H.E Dr. Wilbur Otichilo, Governor Vihiga County; H.E Lee Kinyanjui, Governor, Nakuru County; Sen. Mwangi Githiomi, Senator, Nyandarua County; Mr. Charles Hinga Mwaura, Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban Development; and Mr. Sylvester Kasuku, Director General, Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSET)

The session observed that it was prudent for County Governments to take advantage of the political goodwill from the National Government and push for provision of the necessary resources for implementation. The aim of this agenda is to provide people with affordable housing, clean energy and necessary infrastructure to accommodate and drive the economy to a sustainable middle-income Country and realize the aspirations of the Vision 2030, the "Big Four" agenda and the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With an ever-increasing population in both urban and rural areas of Kenya, the government is facing challenges in ensuring that housing is sustainably available to cater for future populations. This is due to the recognition that housing is a human right that government needs to guarantee for citizens.

County Governments have a responsibility to ensure that the population is guaranteed of a decent housing. Devolution offers the Counties the opportunity to guarantee this through affordable housing and sustainable infrastructure. Such guarantees can help the government deliver its promise on the 4 pillars towards realizing Vision 2030. Most Counties have inherited infrastructure plans from the colonial government and have continued to grow along the very corridors that existed during those times. Where plans have changed, the impact has been negative and/or have at times worsened the situation of urban planning and continued to leave many members of the population without access to affordable housing.

Kenya needs to adequately and appropriately zone urban areas to avoid slums. Such zoning should be based on public participation to guide infrastructure development on vital amenities such as offices, roads, schools etc. Increase in population has consistently put pressure on planning. Counties will need to start a data-driven process through such technologies as are available and through Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Satellite technology, which guarantees high-resolution images.

Remarks by Mr. Charles Hinga Mwaura, Principal Secretary, Housing and Urban development

In the next 5 years, there will be a construction boom in the country. This needs to be addressed and planned proactively. Consequently, the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure,

Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy Plenary Session.

Housing and Urban Development has internal targets based on Vision 2030 and statistics that place housing deficit at 200,000 units. Currently, the country produces 50 units per year. The ministry's specific target is to build 1 million affordable houses in the next 5 years. However, it is facing the following challenges:

i. **High cost of land:** Land in Kenya is the most expensive in the continent because people are holding on the land and most sales involve mere transfer from one person to another without real appreciation of the value of the land.

ii. **High cost of construction:** This is caused by high cost of construction materials, bureaucracy and processes, which costs up to 20% of the actual cost of construction.

iii. **Cost of financing/mortgage rate:** The ratio of rent to mortgage rate in Kenya is 1:6, unlike in South Africa (Johannesburg) where the ratio is 1:1. This discourages investment through borrowing due to the unguaranteed equity.

In view of these challenges, the government is coming up with various strategies to ensure affordable and decent housing for the population.

(i) Consolidation of all government land, both National and County, to create a land bank or packaged land that will be available for development. In addition, the Government will provide infrastructure towards the land, and the World Bank funded Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) will facilitate the provision of the same. This will be achieved by packaging service land to private developers at zero cost to the end user. Then the residue income will be shared between the National and County governments. This initiative will reduce the cost of housing by 30%.

(ii) Reduction of the cost of construction materials by applying large economies of scale, creating demand that will trigger off-take.

(iii) Standardization through industrial techniques: That non-creative and uniform building (building to scale) techniques, which provide for designation on the acquisition of materials and therefore creating demand for the required supplies, will be applied.

(iv) Use of alternative building techniques: That the building code, among other laws is being reviewed to accommodate change in the perennial use of stones as the basic material for construction.

(v) Development of a framework to address the issue of financing.

i. By promoting private public partnerships through a special procurement dispensation: About Ksh2.7 trillion is needed to build the houses in the next five years, and 90% of it is expected to come from the private sector. This will be achieved by:

- Guaranteeing the private sector demand. For example, the National and County Governments have over a million employees who need houses.
- Creating a clear exit mechanism for the funders by giving them a put option/ promissory note. The government has already created a National Housing Development Fund to buy houses not sold out by the end of five years. Towards this, there is an ongoing engagement with financial institutions that have already signed to a hundred thousand units. More will be signed later.

ii. The National Government is partnering with County Governments to identify land so that they can leverage on large economies of scale.

Remarks by Mr. Abdu Muwonge, World Bank, Infrastructure Development

The World Bank is in partnership with the National Government, the County Governments and the private sector, with the view of transforming urban areas. Every Kenyan wants to live and work in a properly planned, beautiful environment that has a simplified transport system for commuting, and where social amenities are available.

The challenges that are manifested now, such as collapsing of buildings, uncontrolled development and emergence of slums, arise from neglect of the urban spectrum by state authorities over the years. However, devolution has provided power and resources to County Governments. They can use this to create a vision and provide planned settlements for their residents.

To remedy the situation in urban areas in Kenya, the World Bank has come up with several interventions on different sectors.

In transport, the World Bank, through the National Urban Transport Improvement Program, has and will continue to contribute towards improving transportation in urban areas. For example, in Nairobi, the World Bank is working with the Nairobi Metropolitan Region Transport Authority and the County Government to decongest the city and provide a seamless transport system that will ease commuting within and around the city.

In the provision of affordable housing, the World Bank, through the Kenya Affordable Housing Program, has availed a financial facility of approximately $200 million. This money will go towards capitalizing the Mortgage Finance Company, and banks and SACCOS will be able to access the finance through long-term arrangements. The long-term objective of this facility is to tap into the capital market.

Nakuru County has the potential for a public private partnership (PPP) as a pilot project, which will be scaled up into other urban centers. This will be facilitated through land servicing as supported by the newly initiated Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP) and the Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP). About $0.5 million will be availed across the five years as an institutional grant for 45 Counties (except for Nairobi and Mombasa Counties where special programs are ongoing) to serve as an incentive to the County Governments to provide an enabling environment through servicing for land. This will create a channel for the injection of the urban development bank, which is a bigger incentive, and which is normally given subject to the County population and specific needs.

In addition, to create an enabling environment, the grants are intended to uplift the former municipalities that are now the administrative points of the County Governments. For example, Nakuru will be receiving Ksh1.1 billion every year for the next five years for servicing land and improving urban areas. Uasin Gishu County will also be receiving approximately Ksh800 million every year for the next 5 years. More Counties will be supported too.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Kenya is falling short of providing affordable housing for its population and will need to construct at least 1 million houses within the next 5 years to meet the demand. Key challenges include rising population and land speculation, high cost of building materials and high cost of financing
- The Government is seeking collaboration and participation of County Governments in consolidation of land, mapping and planning using digital formats that make it easy to use land and zone it based on data-driven needs of the population. The process should be participatory to avoid conflict with communities and to ensure proper compensation and budgeting as needed.
- The Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company (KMRC) is signing agreements with County Governments to support long-term lending facilities for development of housing. The Government, through Kenya Urban Sector Program, will inject Ksh50 billion to support access to affordable housing with projects in 45 counties. This will also include a World Bank contribution of $200 million for housing finance.
- Counties are requested to be professional in discharging their duty of safeguarding water towers through climate-smart agriculture and proper scrutiny and management of personnel in discharging their roles of safeguarding the infrastructure and utility development.
- The World Bank will work with County Governments in availing land for affordable housing so that partners find it easier to provide housing for the population in the regions. This process will receive some financial boost, especially for administering the process.
- Kenya Mortgage Refinancing Company (KMRC) is trying to tackle short-tenure lending that makes mortgages unaffordable to most citizens. Currently, the KMRC is borrowing at a concessionary rate that is dollar-based, but aiming to keep mortgage at a maximum rate of seven (7) percent.
- As a state department, KMRC is seeking land transfer processes of less than two weeks. The initiative has started with financing of Kisumu to digitize land in the County and make records available to both County and National Government for planning. These should be aligned to the designated development framework.
- Kenyans should jointly work towards the provision of affordable housing. Major steps have already been initiated and within the next 3 months, housing initiatives will be launched where land has been provided by Governors who have either signed the agreement and provided the land, or are working towards signing it. Such urban centers include Nairobi, Nakuru, Kiambu etc.

2.3 Agriculture: Achieving Food and Nutrition Security – Status And The Road Ahead

Objective: To review the National status of the sector in terms of food and nutrition security

Session Chair:	H.E Prof Anyang Nyong'o, EGH, Governor, Kisumu County
Session Facilitator:	G. K Ndung'u, Independent Development Consultant
Moderator:	Dr. Washington O. Ochola, Policy and Capacity Building Specialist/ Advisor at Africa Lead II
Panelists:	Dr. Richard Lesiyampe, Permanent Secretary, State Department of Crop Development; Dr. Rose Ngugi, Executive Director, KIPPRA; Sen. Moses Kajwang, Senate Member, Standing Committee on Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA); Mr. Andrew Ridge, Agriculture Rural Development Partners Group and Mr. Chris Wilson, Chairperson, KEPSA, Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries Sector Board.

Agriculture Sector Plenary Session.

The right to food is enshrined in the Constitution, and the government has an important role to play in ensuring that this right is not undermined. Agriculture remains the backbone of the Kenyan economy, contributing approximately 26% of the GDP and employing 75% of the national labor force.

The agricultural sector comprises the following subsectors: crops, livestock, fisheries, land, water, cooperatives, environment, regional development and forestry. The sector also includes the development of arid and semi-arid lands.

Improved agricultural production has been one of the overall strategies for poverty reduction in the country. Agricultural policy in Kenya revolves around the main goals of increasing productivity and income growth, enhanced food security, emphasis on irrigation to introduce stability in agricultural output and intensification of production, especially among smallholder farmers.

The report by Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) established that households spend 60-70% of their annual income of food alone owing to high food prices. Strategic interventions have been identified and employed to enhance food and nutrition security on a national level by various key stakeholders.

Key areas of policy interventions

i. Staple Food Diversification: Diversification into other staple foods, such as millet, cassava and sorghum, will enhance food security in the country. This is envisaged to reduce pressure on the historic national staple (maize), which has over time experienced serious annual deficits affecting the consumption ability of many Kenyans.

ii. Utilization of idle land: A national policy has been developed to ensure that the huge tracks of unutilized land, whether public, private or communal, shall effectively be committed for agricultural activities to increase productivity.

iii. Shift to irrigation agriculture: Most Kenyan farmers rely on rain-fed agriculture. The impact of climate change has over time severely affected the predictability of rainfall patterns, which most farmers rely on for their farming activities. The call presently is to adopt irrigation agriculture to manage the production bottleneck in the wake of climate change. Revival of collapsed irrigation schemes, construction of mega dams, water pans and sensitization for water harvesting at the household level are some of the measures that have been put in place.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Establish legal, policy and institutional architectures that will set up synchronized frameworks and systems for the delivery, driving and resourcing of food and nutrition within the "Big Four" agenda.
- Create a coordinated and consultative intergovernmental framework that harnesses and strengthens the National and County Governments and their complimentary relevance, to avoid disjointed effort in the form of duplication of roles and responsibilities, and disrupted flow of resources.
- The National and County Governments should invest in elaborate data management systems for enhanced data collection, monitoring, evaluation, outcome tracking and mapping, and importantly, to inform policy (evidence based empirical data) that will support decision-making.
- County Governments should strengthen and popularize a coordinated mechanism/structure for aligning County Government plans and strategies to development partners' programs to avoid replication and poor absorption rates of donor funds for project and initiatives.
- County Governments should establish and strengthen structures for post-harvest management through setting food safety standards and the requisite infrastructure.

H.E Dr. Joyce Laboso, MGH visiting one of the booths at an exhibition centre.

- County Governments should exploit regional economic blocs and maximize on the need to create pathways to ease the regulatory regime and the cost of doing business for private sector engagement. More so, they should maximize on agro-processing, creating Special Economic Zones (SEZs), modern technology, while integrating the youth in mainstream agribusiness opportunities across the various diverse value chains specific to the county.
- County Governments should endeavor to implement smart subsidies (inputs, fertilizer, artificial insemination etc.) that will not artificially distort the market and are sustainable.
- County Governments should strengthen farmer organizations through instituting the necessary policy and legal frameworks for cooperatives and take heed of their priorities as major stakeholders in the agricultural value chains.

2.4 Trade and Manufacturing: Status of Domestic and International Trade with a Focus on Manufacturing

Objective: To discuss performance of the Manufacturing Sector and its influence in Domestic and International Trade.

Session Chair:	H. E Capt. Ali Roba, Governor, Mandera County
Session Facilitator:	Hon. Albert Kochei
Moderator:	Mr. Joshua Oigara, CEO, KCB Group
Panelists:	H.E. Wycliffe Wangamati, Governor, Bungoma County, Chair, Trade, Investment and Industry Committee, CoG; H.E Charity Ngilu, EGH, Governor, Kitui County; Sen. Charles Reubenson Kibiru, Senator, Kirinyaga County, Chairperson, Committee on Tourism, Trade and Industrialization; and Mr. Jas Bedi, Chairman, Export Promotion Council

The trade and manufacturing sector is included in the National Government's "Big Four" agenda to transform livelihoods. The subsector acts as a source of employment and earns income for the Country through foreign exchange. It is estimated that the subsector will increase job opportunities, especially for the vulnerable groups, and bridge the balance of trade on exports as outlined in the Africa Growth and Opportunity act. Additionally, the subsector is estimated to contribute 10% of the country's GDP. However, there still exists unexploited potential.

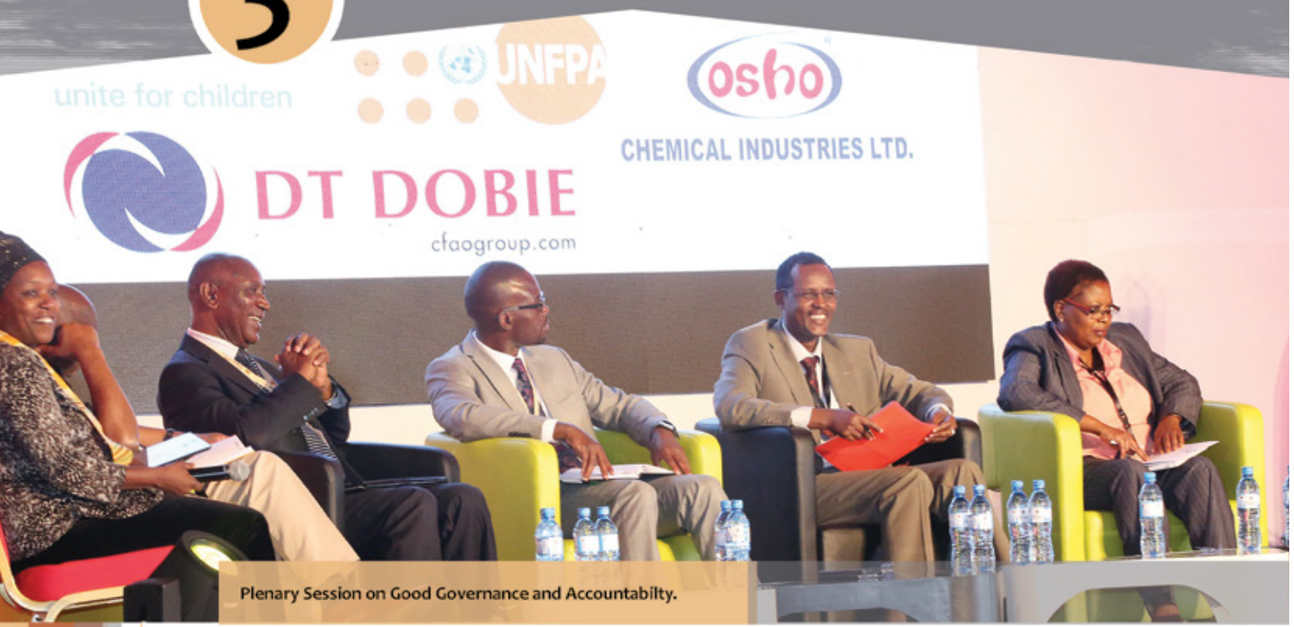
To boost the subsector, the Government has called for harmonization of fees and levies for the manufacturing industries. The Government has further invited County Governments for collaboration through Huduma Centers to enhance service delivery. However, the subsector has been constrained by various bottlenecks, which include: Lack of investment prioritization, leading to high cost of production; poor infrastructure in terms of roads, power; and stagnation in the global markets. To address these constraints, the National Government has taken the initiative to launch the itinerary of the Kenya Industrial Transformation Program. This pertinent strategy aims at creating a conducive and friendly environment that can attract potential investors.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Counties should maximize on their specific competitive advantages, notably identifying and fronting their unique competitiveness to attract investors, e.g., mapping out extractive resources and enabling the setting up of industries to exploit them. Harnessing competitive advantages will require courage and circumventing of institutions that have hindered Kenya's progress.
- Counties should focus on value addition strategies to boost the level of income generated from the various enterprises. Kenya has abundance of natural resources but lacks appropriate value addition processes. Raw materials are extracted and exported in their raw state at very low prices. Value addition or processing is done outside Kenya and the finished goods or processed materials imported back as finished products at high prices. Therefore, it was recommended that strategies must be put in place to facilitate value addition for commodities produced locally. This can be done through packaging, branding etc.
- Counties should invest more on industrial parks or zones. Powers of approval should be decentralized from the National Government and scaled-down to the County Governments. This will set them (i.e. Counties) as Strategic Business Units.
- Counties rarely invest in data to monitor the impact of a given intervention. Findings of research institutions are hardly implemented despite contributions by the academia.
- The ascertaining of compliance to the various product standards and subsequent certifications need to be decentralized to speed up the processes.
- Trade and manufacturing sector policies and laws/legislation/regulations need to be harmonized to create an enabling legal framework. There are several conflicting policies and laws that work at cross-purposes. These continue to hinder growth of the manufacturing sector at the County level. A notable concern is the taxation regime that applies multiple fees that also vary across Counties. On the other hand, the National Government is the only arm mandated to grant approvals for investors. This leads to delays. It was recommended that an audit of legislation be undertaken with a view to streamlining the National and County polices and laws, and aligning them to facilitate industrialization.
- Investments should be enabled. The session agreed that for industrialization to occur, pre-requisite enablers must be present, such as energy and infrastructure network. The inability of Counties to provide essential raw materials for take-off has severely impaired the industrialization journey from within. Notably, the provision of some enablers fall under the National Government's functions, hence Counties are tied on how much they can contribute to the industrialization process. The plenary noted the inter-connectivity of these enablers with the delivery of other Big Four agenda and the need to jointly address the same for speedy take-off for the manufacturing sector.

Sub-Theme 1: Good Governance and Accountability

3



Plenary Session on Good Governance and Accountabilty.

Introduction

Citizen participation is the biggest driver of accountability in a devolved system of Government. The Kenyan Constitution and legal framework on Devolution places sovereign power on the people of Kenya. This power has been delegated to state actors at the National and County levels. In exercising its powers and performing any of its thirteen (13) functions, County Governments should ensure efficiency, effectiveness, inclusivity and participation of the people in planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation of service delivery. The session focused on deliberating mechanisms for enhancing good governance and accountability in Counties in order to provide services to all citizens in an accountable manner.

Session Chair: Sen. Fatuma Dullo, Senator, Isiolo County

Moderator: Ms. Jedidah Waruhiu, Commissioner, Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Panelists: H.E Prof. Kivutha Kibwana, EGH, Governor, Makueni County, Chair, Legal and Human Rights Committee

Hon. Moses Otieno Kajwang', Senator, Homa Bay County, Chair, Senate Committee County Public Accounts and Investment

Mr. Halakhe D. Waqo - CBS, MCIArb, Chief Executive Officer, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission

FCPA. Edward R. O. Ouko, CBS, Auditor General

Mr. George Kegoro, Kenya Human Rights Commission

Ms. Emily Kamau, Senior Assistant Director of Public Prosecution.

Emerging issues

1. Structured citizen feedback mechanism is very important. Counties need further support in strengthening this key aspect. When the public is engaged, it is expected that they will receive what was incorporated, be aware of what was not and the reasons.
2. Devolution has enabled Counties to provide services to citizens, especially those most left behind, in an accountable manner. Inclusivity of minorities, marginalized groups and communities, including the use of local languages, use of the Kenyan sign language and inclusion of women and youth in decision making, needs to be integrated in the Counties.
3. It is important for the Executive to implement audit recommendations. County Assemblies are an important institution of accountability, and there should be a deliberate focus on capacity support to County Assemblies. Going forward, it will be important to enhance capacity support to Counties.
4. There is a need to enhance performance audits by the Auditor General, and not just financial audits. The office of the Auditor General plans to work with the Mwananchi, Civil Society Organisations, and Counties to strengthen demand side accountability through participatory social audits/ Value for Money audits.

Recommendations

- Counties shall adopt effective public participation approaches that genuinely engage citizens in determining development priorities.
- Both levels of Government shall ensure increased participation and representation of women, youth and persons with disabilities at all levels of leadership.
- Both levels of Government shall aggressively fight corruption through strategies that include undertaking lifestyle audits, corruption risk assessments and protection of whistle blowers, among others, in a manner that is objective, impartial and fair.
- As part of promoting knowledge sharing, Counties shall learn from each other and adopt solutions that are working in other Counties to improve performance in service delivery.

Resolutions

This session resolved as follows:

- **THAT** there is need for Counties to adopt effective public participation approaches that genuinely engage citizens in determining development priorities and enabling them to confirm and feel that their views are important.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL, Commission on Administration of Justice (CAJ).

- **THAT** Senate will continue to defend Counties objectively while exercising its oversight role without compromise.

ACTION: Senate, Council of Governors

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall ensure increased participation and representation of women, youth and minorities in all levels of leadership.

ACTION: County Governments, National Assembly, Senate

- **THAT** Counties should aggressively fight corruption, which remains a major hindrance to Devolution, through strategies that include undertaking lifestyle audits, corruption risk assessments and protection of whistle blowers, among others.

ACTION: County Governments, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Judiciary, Office of the Auditor General, Office of the Budget Controller.

- **THAT** as part of promoting knowledge sharing, Counties should learn from and benchmark with one another, and adopt solutions that are working in other Counties in order to improve performance in service delivery.

ACTION: County Governments, Council of Governors, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL.

4 Session 2 of Sector Breakouts: Enablers for Desired Results

4.1 Health: Critical enablers for Optimizing the Health Sector

Objective: To review the current legal framework towards achieving universal health care.

Session Chair:	H.E Prof. Peter Anyang Nyongo, EGH, Governor, Kisumu County
Session Facilitator:	Prof. Lukoye Atwoli
Moderator:	Ms. Catherine Mumma, member of the Public Health Program Advisory Board.
Panelists:	Prof. Samson Ongeri, EGH, Senator, Kisii County; Dr. Wilson Aruasa, Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH) Eldoret; Dr. Kibaya Laibuta, Legislative draftsman and former CIC commissioner; Dr. Nduku Kilonzo, CEO, NACC; Rita Okuthe, Director Enterprise Business Unit Safaricom; and Dr. Amit Thakker, CEO, Kenya Health Care Federation.

The greatest determinant of an effective health system is governance mechanisms adopted in health facilities. Hence, there is a need to provide guidance on the health referral system in the country. The session looked at different roles of health workers in addressing UHC. Human resource management is one of the enablers of UHC. The session discussed issues around UHC and current Government programs that could complement it. Here, discussions dwelt on legislation, coordination and support to Counties.

Remarks by Dr. Charles Kandie, Health Sector Quality Improvement Coordinator, Ministry of Health

UHC simply means access to health care by everyone without having to suffer financial constraint. The Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030 provides for a framework to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UHC under the "Big Four" agenda. The ministry of health aims at achieving this through public health, preventive, promotive and reproductive, maternal, neo-natal children and adolescent services program.

Interventions that the Government has undertaken include the free maternity program, the managed equipment program, and the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) enrolment under the social protection program. Ongoing interventions are targeted financial programs that are leveraging technology, support training and recruitment of health workers and infrastructure development and expansion.

Achieving UHC requires cooperation with other state departments and arms of Government involved in the health sector. Challenges in the sector include frequent Human Resources for Health (HRH) industrial actions, low absorption of health workers and low retention rates in the Counties. This has led to attrition and brain drain of health workers in the country.

Health Breakout Session.

Remarks by Ms. Ariela Luna Florez, Child Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF) and Former Peruvian Minister

For a long time in Peru, the stunting prevalence rate resulting from widespread chronic malnutrition among children was at 28 percent. In 2008, the Government intervened to reduce stunting. The outcomes include a 13 percent drop in 6 years, making the Country a case study for interventions, more so given that it was experiencing financial difficulties during that period.

The negative and dramatic impact of chronic malnutrition in children's brain development pushed the Government to act from all levels. Between 2006 and 2007, the state Government and civil society reached a wide social consensus and decided to prioritize child and chronic malnutrition.

All children are born with the same potential. However, during the first 24 months of life, the greatest inequities are created between the rich and the poor, the urban and the rural, the indigenous population and the non-indigenous. This occurs due to the different growth paths that everyone has. Children born with all basic services grow without stunting and develop better and can progress very well later in life, unlike those who do not have access to basic needs, leading to stunting.

Peru reviewed 24 key interventions and decided to focus initially on just two for implementation, with minimal fiscal impact. These included vaccines – anti-rotavirus and anti-pneumococcal – and children monthly control through counseling, nutrition education, food preparation demonstration. The results showed an immediate increase in hand washing hygiene among mothers and children under 24 months, an increase in exclusive breastfeeding, and an increase in complementary feeding. Immediate results were decrease in diarrhea and in acute respiratory infections, and an increase in diet quality. The final results saw a decline in chronic malnutrition for children under 60 months. This was achieved by integrating the strategy with the budget, and by integrating outcomes with functional chain.

Remarks by H.E Prof. Peter Anyang' Nyong'o, EGH, Governor Kisumu County

Financing health care and provision of universal health care must be borne by both the public and private sectors. The private sector should participate in financing health care just like the

Government does in the case of NHIF. The financing model should engage both the private and public sectors for it to be successful.

The NHIF model of employer and employee contribution has seen employee contribution stagnate over time. The private sector should be involved in the provision of UHC since there are associated benefits with investing on the health of their employees. The current UHC discussion should promote the pooling of all resources together in a coordinated way. Further, administration of health facilities should not necessarily be led by medical health personnel. There is a need to invest in training of hospital administrators, most probably a school of hospital administration.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- There is need to relook the current health system and the role of community health workers in the country. Furthermore, a review of PPPs should be undertaken to establish a system that is successful in addressing health needs in the country.
- Tobacco regulation is under the Ministry of Health. There is need to also include indoor pollution, which is considered an engineering issue rather than a health issue. Public health emergencies in the Counties should be incorporated in dealing with health-related disasters and outbreaks.
- Counties should engage CHW rather than Community Health Volunteers.
- The Human Resources for Health (HRH) intervention must be addressed to reduce industrial actions by workers as well as other human resource issues, including low absorption of health workers and low retention rates in the Counties.

4.2 Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy: Enablers to achieve Affordable Housing for all and Universal Access to Energy

Objective: To discuss policy and technological interventions for achieving affordable housing for all and access to clean and sustainable energy.

Session Chair:	H. E Ndiritu Muriithi, Governor, Laikipia County
Session Facilitator:	Mr. George Wasonga, CEO, Civil-Society Urban Development Platform
Moderator:	Ms. Alice Amayo, GIZ
Panelists:	Hon. Charles Keter, EGH, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Energy; H.E Francis Kimemia, E.G.H, C.B.S, H.S.C, Governor, Nyandarua County; Sen. Kimani Wamatangi, Senator, Kiambu County; H.E Joash Maangi, MBS, Deputy Governor of Kisii County; Mr. Jewel Adjei, Special Advisor, UCLGA Africa; and Hon. Mohammed Gabow, CEO, National Council for People with Disabilities.

The right policy and technology interventions are key enablers to achieving affordable housing for all and universal access to energy. Therefore, there is need to put in place relevant frameworks to provide guidance on the implementation of the projects and the best technology to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the sector. The National Government is targeting to connect about 70 percent of the population on the National power grid.

The session noted that the Government had invested heavily in power generating initiatives with a bias on renewable energy, which was currently at 85%. This is being undertaken with the realization that energy is a driving force and a key enabler towards the implementation of the "Big Four" agenda. Towards this end, the government had provided street lighting to about 700 urban centers, and has plans to raise the number, even as it seeks to relinquish that role to County Governments. As such, the Government is ready to work with investors who would want to invest in manufacturing, housing or any other area of investment.

However, it was observed that there was great need to improve the quality and reliability of energy through efficient distribution mechanisms. This will be possible if the Government factored in the demands for electricity across the entire spectrum of power users. Such considerations include development in urban areas and service delivery for rural areas. This endeavor will require a joint effort of National Government, donor agencies and partners in both public and private sectors, who can provide technical and financial assistance. The partnerships must be engaged at the County and National levels and coordinated in a manner that supports both legislative, financial and policy frameworks in place and the new ones that will be developed to provide energy.

Financing may be available through public mechanisms where Government partners provide technical and financial support. But there are other mechanisms that can allow for Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), which the County Governments can take advantage of and sign agreements to benefit their constituents.

Way Forward/ Recommendations

- The National Government, through the Ministry of Energy, intends to reach at least a threshold of 70 percent energy provision to all citizens, and has started doing that through initiatives such as the Last Mile Connectivity project and provision/distribution of gas cylinders. The Government is working in partnership with external financiers, and is open to helping County Government's access such projects and financing. Where National Government priorities may differ from County Governments, the latter can be allowed to enter into Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) with such entities as may be needed for their energy requirements, including clean and renewable energy.
- Legislation and regulations largely mandated by the National Government can and need to ease and provide conducive implementation of infrastructural and affordable housing and energy development for the Counties. Models such as those initiated by the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) can be scrutinized and improved on to ensure that affordable houses are accessible to the population. Legislation guiding acquisition, digitization and use of land and protection of natural resources must support the sector for investors and partners to realize the impact of energy in Counties.
- Lack of information and capacity at both National and County levels of Government, citizenry and sector specialists pose a challenge to effective implementation of energy provision by both National and County Governments. Both levels of Government should play a role in information sharing and trainings through vocational training institutions. This will provide an incentive for local youth in technical training, creating opportunities for employment in installation and repair of clean and renewable energy equipment.
- The National Government is working on electricity tariffs that are consistent with the needs of the user. This means that small-scale businesses will get lower tariffs while large-scale consumers will have a slightly higher rate. This will lower the cost of production and doing business, and ensure that small businesses can thrive and continue to provide income and employment to populations in the Counties.
- The Government's plan to lower the costs of gas cylinders was designed to lower the cost of accessing energy. But the Government will need support from stakeholders, including County Governments, in distributing the cylinders. That will cut the cost significantly for the intended consumer and encourage the use of alternative sources of energy. Other Public Private Partnerships are also encouraged to support delivery of energy services.
- Inter-county relations and partnerships within areas where land and other amenities are key to development, production and distribution of energy, should play a major role

in harmonizing the use of such resources. This includes collaboration in establishing plans, sharing budgets such as compensation for land, infrastructural development and prioritization of such development.

- Parliamentary and budgetary approvals that have delayed implementation of plans, budgeting and delivery of infrastructure, housing, urban development and energy should be expedited, especially once proven to be congruent with the County plans.
- Legislative and policy mechanisms towards cutting costs in construction and materials must be consistent with successful legislations on such controls or legislation of rates such as land rates, interest rates for financing, etc. This should be done in a manner that is reflective of the existing legislations. County Legislative Assemblies must be allowed to implement such legislations affecting the sector.
- Use of modern technology in lowering the cost of housing must be effected to provide for digital mapping, costing and distribution of land, and essentially offer a control mechanism for costs along the value chain. Such information can be used to analyze true costs of construction and land, and enable affordable investments and housing.
- County Governments should enforce strict construction guidelines that guarantee uniform housing structures while at the same time preserving other amenities such as forests, schools and hospitals. County Governments have the capacity to implement such guidelines and regulate construction consistent with the needs of the County and available resources.
- The National Government should provide County Governments with martial plans for power generation and distribution, complete with utilities, which the Counties can use to determine construction and infrastructure. This will guarantee uniformity in developing urban centers in every County, which the National Government can easily connect with amenities such as power, water and provide a uniform design for protection of natural resources.

4.3 Agriculture: Enablers towards achieving Food Security

Objective: To discuss the strategic policy and technological interventions that enhance agricultural productivity and access to food and nutrition security

Session Facilitator:	G.K. Ndung'u, Independent Development Consultant
Moderator:	Dr. Orodi Odhiambo, University of Nairobi
Panelists:	H.E Muthomi Njuki, Governor, Tharaka Nithi County; Prof Margaret Kamar, EGH, Senator Uasin Gishu County; Dr. Gabriel Lugalema, Country Representative, FAO; Mr. Fred Kiio, Head of Commercial Operations and Segments, Safaricom Plc; Ms. Fatmata Sesay, Regional Policy Advisor, Climate Smart Agriculture, UN Women ESARO; Prof Fred Sigor, Principal Secretary, State Department of National Water Services in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Mr. Micah Powon, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL; and Ms Rahab Kariuki, Managing Director, Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise (Acre Africa)

The session observed that the biggest impediment to increased agricultural production was the existing gaps in legal and policy frameworks that led to disjointed approach to food and agricultural production. While the National and County Governments are meant to complement each other, they have often conflicted in terms of discharge of various mandates. For example, whereas food security is a devolved function, the National Government retains certain residual functions such as research and development. Food and nutrition security is a shared function and both levels of Government would benefit from synergies emanating from working in tandem with each other. The session observed that although the use of technology was growing, it was more individualized and not accessible to all the farmers.

Remarks by H.E Muthomi Njuki, Governor, Tharaka Nithi County

Agriculture plays a key role in the country's economy, including contribution to the National GDP, employment and foreign exchange. Agriculture is also a key component and contributor to the manufacturing sector. Despite this contribution, agricultural production in the country is low because of a myriad of constraints: Compromised and sub-standard farm inputs; poor soils and low technology uptake and inefficient systems; poor and/or superficial response to food wastage and losses.

Kenya has over the years experienced unstable investment in the agricultural sector. The impact of climate change, over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture and the related invariable rainfall patterns contribute to low agricultural productivity. The Government's response in the face of food shortages has been to offer subsidies that are not properly targeted and occasionally result in artificial market distortions, thus destabilizing private investors offering the same products at the market. Even where subsidies in the form of fertilizers and seeds are offered, they are skewed to target specific regions of the country.

Comparatively, in the United States, only 5% of the country's population are farmers who provide food for 95% of the population. This is obviously not the case in Kenya and Africa at large. Stakeholders have various opportunities to increase food production through improved technology, use of genuine and well researched farm inputs, reduction of reliance on rain-fed agriculture, improved quality of soil through research in soil types and chemical composition, management of pre-and post-harvest losses and wastage of food.

The National and County Governments can increase the level of funding for agricultural production from the current two percent to the international average of 10 percent. County Governments have an opportunity to prioritize agriculture by making it more attractive to the youth. Issues of poor market access should be addressed to provide farmers with ready markets for their produce. The National and County Governments should increase the role of research in agricultural production from the current 0.5 percent to the global standard of 2 percent.

Way Forward / Recommendations.

- The session called upon County Governments to address production inefficiency. County Governments should strive to adopt modern farming technologies to raise the sub-optimal farm productivity since even use of more inputs does not yield results.
- There was a call to embrace irrigation farming – a paradigm shift from rain-fed agriculture – and sustainably adopting short-term strategies such as household water harvesting and storage, construction of water pans in the short and medium term and construction of mega dams in the long term. This would ensure continued and sustained production and optimization of output price surges during dry periods.
- A call for the review of policy, legal and institutional architecture: At the National level, harmonization of laws is urgently needed to enhance co-ordination and improve synergies among various actors in the agricultural sector. At the County level, there is a need for the development of policy and legal and regulatory framework and critically strengthen institutional capability for effective functioning and delivery of services.
- Addressing the gender productivity gap, which has consequent impact on household level productivity output: County Governments were asked to be cognizant of and plan for structural constraints such as ownership of factors of production, and the opportunity cost of women engaging in domestic chores. Gender mainstreaming is important to ensure women access resources such as finance and land. Investment in technologies to contain

post-harvest loses and creation of access to markets reduce burdens on women arising from unpaid work.

- The session called for use of technology in the management of data and information, and most essentially application of analytics to boost decision-making by policy makers primarily, and farmers, especially on input supply and extension services. This is one of the ways to assimilate and engage the youth in agriculture.
- Insurance for agriculture: There is need to address risk management in agricultural sector through comprehensive mapping of risk factors in farm enterprises. This would create an environment for developing and provision of insurance products.

4.4 Trade and Manufacturing: Enablers for Sustainable Trade and Investments

Objective: To discuss the various measures adopted to create an enabling business environment within the Counties.

Session Chair:	Sen. Haji Farhiya Ali
Session Facilitator:	Hon. Albert Kochei
Moderator:	Dr. Wilson Songa, Trade consultant
Panelists:	Mr. Peter Biwott, Chief Executive Officer, Export Promotion Council (EPC); H.E Ali Roba, Governor, Mandera County; Sen. Enoch Wambua Kiio, Senator, Kitui County; Mrs. Grace Mbugua, Ubunifu, Kenya; Hon. Mohammed Gabbow, Chief Executive Officer, National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) and Mr. Nyangweso, Kenya National Chambers of Commerce and Industries (KNNCI).

Kenya operates a liberal economy, which promotes trade and investment. The trade and investment sector greatly contributes to the country's GDP. Moreover, the sector links to the agricultural and manufacturing sectors that form the base of Kenya's economy.

Raw materials produced in the country should be value-added and sold in both local and international markets. Value addition strategies should be explored to reduce wastage and increase shelf-life of perishable agricultural produce. Through vertical integration, agricultural products will ultimately compete in local and international markets. Notably, potential investors have shown willingness to support manufacturing industries and trade in the country. To enable this, the session asked both levels of Government to ensure conducive business environments.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Both the National and County Governments need to strengthen and provide the linkages for Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to local and international markets.
- Both the National and County Governments need to provide a harmonized regulatory framework in policy legislations and institutional arrangements. This includes addressing the inter-county boundaries taxations, standardizations, and patenting and profit reparations.
- Both the National and the County Governments should set up innovation centers to provide for mentorship, coaching, training, apprenticeship, peer-to-peer learning, research and development.
- County Governments should strengthen the existing regional economic County blocs for streamlined coordination, to benefit from economies of scale and to offer a broad-based regional approach to attracting trade and investment.
- County Governments should develop targeted strategic interventions to support the special interest groups and persons with disabilities to participate in trade and ensure conducive investing environment.
- Both the National and County Governments should tap into the increasing numbers of the young people to reap from the demographic dividend.

Trade and Manufacturing break out session.

Sub-Theme 2: Managing Human Resource for Devolution

5

Objective: To discuss measures to be adopted for effective management of human resource at both levels of Government.

Session Chair:	H.E Stanley Kiptis, Governor, Baringo County
Session Facilitator:	Prof. Karuti Kanyinga, Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi
Moderator:	Mr. Kamotho Waiganjo, Constitutional Lawyer
Panelists:	H. E James E. O Ongwae, OGW, CBS, EBS, Governor, Kisii County, Chair, Human Resource, Labor and Social Welfare Committee, Sen. Alice Miligo, Mrs. Anne Gitau, Chief Executive Officer, Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC); Dr. Stephen Ndele, Secretary, Performance Management and Coordination, office of the President; Mr. Elijah Sitimah, Chair, Institute of Human Resource Management

Background

Human Resource Management is a shared function between the National and County Governments. This session theme was created to discuss the cross-cutting opportunities within the sector to improve service delivery in both levels of Government. The session was therefore attended by officials representing National and County governments, the legislature, constitutional commissions and independent institutions.

Emerging Issues

The key issues discussed were:

i) Lack of an umbrella pension scheme for County Government workers.
ii) Aging workforce due to a moratorium on recruitment to curb the public wage expenditure.
iii) Lack of ethnic and regional diversity in County Governments' workforce.
iv) Lack of operationalization of the Capacity Assessment and Rationalization of Public Service (CARPs) Programme.

Human resource has a vital role in the attainment of the "Big Four" agenda. However, managing human resources has remained the biggest challenge for both the National and County Governments.

A County Government has three categories of human resources: Staff from the defunct local authorities; those deployed from the National Government; and those recruited by the County Governments.

The bulk of the County Governments workforce is in the health sector, according to the data collected through the Human Resources Information System by the Human Resources for Health Project that is supported by the USAID.

County Governments have recruited new health workers and increased the health workforce by 29% over the last four years, out of whom 883 were employed in 2017. Out of the total number of health workers, there are 5,000 clinical officers and about 26,000 nurses and 4,080 doctors.

The pension issue has become a great challenge to both levels of Government, given the ageing workforce in the public service. While the youth make up a big percentage of the Kenyan population, the public service largely comprises an aging generation. It is reported that about 19 per cent were aged 19 to 35 years in the year to June 2016. Another 13.9 per cent were aged 36 to 40 years while 14 per cent were between 41 and 45 years.

The panel indicated that there is a need to lift up the freeze on civil service hiring to ease a job crisis triggered by the retirement of 37 percent of public workers (66,000 civil servants) in the next decade. The share of civil servants above the age of 50 increased from 35 per cent in the year to June 2016, to 37 per cent in 2017.

There is also a concern on the rising wage bill, which currently makes up to 90% of the Counties' budget, thus reducing the development budget.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Human Resource recruitment planning mechanisms should be used to enhance efficiency and give room for early budgeting. This will allow for planning of entry and exit of the workforce.
- Both levels of Government should come up with mentorship and coaching frameworks for the youths and ways to include them into their workforce.
- There is need to implement transition and succession management framework to bridge the age gap in Government employment.
- The Senate should fast-track enactment of the relevant legislation to establish the Counties Umbrella Pension Scheme.
- The Summit should fast-track the adoption and further operationalization of the CARPS report at both levels of Government.
- County Governments must design systems to optimize use of the scarce human resources for the ultimate objective of efficient and effective service delivery.

Resolutions

THAT both levels of Government will address emerging Human Resource challenges in the Big Four Sectors within six (6) months

ACTION: CoG, SRC, County Governments, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, Parliament, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.

Session 3 of Sector Breakouts: Human Resource Management

6

6.1 Health: Bridging The Health Workforce Gaps for Universal Health Coverage (UHC)

Objective: To review the current legal framework towards achieving universal health care.

Session Chair:	Sen. Alice Miligo, Vice Chair, Labour and Social Welfare Committee
Session Facilitator:	Prof. Lukoye Atwoli
Moderator:	Dr. Mercy Korir, KTN News, Standard Media Group
Panelists:	Dr. Charles Kandie, Department of Standards and regulatory Ministry of Health; Mr. Peter Waithaka, HRH Specialist USAID/ Kenya; Mr. Elijah Kanangi, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Ms. Jackline Waweru, Youth Representative and Dr. Fredrick Ouma Oluga, Secretary General, Kenya Medical and Practitioners, Pharmacists and Dentist Unions (KMPDU)

Human Resources for Health (HRH) is a key component in delivering health care. This includes the qualitative and quantitative aspects of health human resource nationally and at the County levels.

The session looked at the different roles of human resources for health in the provision of health care in the country, and the roles of trade unions. It also discussed the responsibilities of health workforce in the country in achieving universal health care.

HRH management and availability is critical in any health system. The country has frequently experienced industrial unrest in the health sector, and there is need for consultations to cultivate a mechanism for rapid resolution of arising issues. The roles of community health workers need to be recognized and formally engaged in the provision of health care in the country.

The statistics for HRH at both National and County levels are unknown. Human resource needs should be addressed through a commission that can also provide projections on the needs of counties and the country. The health profession should acknowledge the rights-based approach in the cases of migrating health professionals and associated rights.

There seems to be more emphasis on doctors and curative care as opposed to community health workers (CHW) and preventive and promotive care. Constant industrial action in the country will reverse the gains achieved in health care.

Remarks by H.E. Prof John Lonyangapuo, Governor, West Pokot

Institutional development in the health sector is key to strengthening the system. A majority of health care services have now been devolved to Counties, which should thus invest in primary health care in both preventive and curative health care.

Health indicators for counties have been positive since Devolution of health care, meaning that UHC can be achieved in all counties, even in those that were marginalized before Devolution. Frequent industrial actions have crippled the sector. There is need to address key obstacles in the provision of health care in the country.

Achieving UHC calls for an assessment of how County and National Governments provide for the required human resources, infrastructure, commodities and medical supplies, and key inputs in the health sector. The focus on training and mentorship to counties is critical. The Kenya school of Government (KSG) needs to tailor their training based on County needs. The County Government of West Pokot is building a school of government based on the realization that training is key in dealing with health care.

Intergovernmental relations are key as we implement UHC. Achieving this goal will require the goodwill of all stakeholders in the health sector to foster good working relations, peace and social cohesion. Further, there is need to strengthen structures and allocate more resources to health care provision rather than policy making. There is need for consultation and a consensus by all stakeholders and use of reasonable avenues to deal with issues affecting service delivery in the sector. The stakeholders should strive to have workable solutions whenever conflicts arise.

Remarks by Dr. Fredrick Ouma Oluga, Secretary General, Kenya Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists and Dentist Union (KMPDU)

The country does not have accurate data on HRH. Data by KMPDU shows that there are 4,900 clinical officers and 3,900 doctors in the private sector, and 4,500 doctors and pharmacists in the public service.

The number of doctors has gone down, with 300 in post-graduate studies and 400 having quit the health profession. The Union has been tracking members using the CBA, and established that it had 4,800 members, including those in universities. There are a further 1,200 fresh graduates (interns) who are not absorbed in the sector. UHC discussions have not included the HRH, and there is need to acknowledge that UHC cannot be achieved without doctors and nurses, and without training more doctors and nurses.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- It is paramount to harmonize the existing legislation and regulations for the success of Universal Health Coverage.
- Universal Health Coverage financing must be public-led, ideally tax-based, with private financing playing a complimentary role.
- Recruiting, training, retention and equitable distribution of more health professionals is key to the Universal Health Coverage. To attract and retain Human Resource for Health in the counties, it is necessary to invest in mentorship, training, financial resources, and a conducive work environment.
- Legislation of a Heath Service Commission or a similar body, incorporating both the National and County Governments, should be considered. The agency's key role would be to coordinate the management and development of Human Resources for Health.
- The management of health workers in all the County Governments and also at the National Government is inefficient. Both levels of government should legislate laws that address the HRH.
- There is need for responsive programs that address the requirements of Counties.

Heath Sector break out session.

6.2 Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy: Bridging Human Resource Gaps to achieve Affordable Housing for All

Objective: To explore ways of equipping Counties with qualified professionals to achieve affordable housing.

Session Chair: Sen. Petronilla Were Lokorio

Session Facilitator: Mr. Paul Kosgei, Director General, National Industrial Training Authority (NITA)

Moderator: Prof. Winnie Mitullah, Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi

Panelists: H.E Ferdinand Waititu, Governor, Kiambu County; Sen. Ledama Ole Kina, Senator, Narok County; Arch. Daniel Manduku, Executive Director, National Construction Authority (NCA) ; Mr. Augustine Masinde, National Director, Physical Planning, and Chairman, Planners Registration Board; and Dr. Lawrence Esho, Chairman, Kenya Institute of Planners.

The session observed that qualified professionals were key enablers towards the development of affordable housing. Skills development is crucial and requires inter-agency collaboration, especially since there is disjointed skills development in Kenya. As such, there is urgent need to close the existing skills gap. This would be through trainings and proper certification, which can be achieved through collaboration between the National and County governments and training institutions across the country.

The Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy industry is grappling with a mismatch between the industrial needs and the skills available. The National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) has accredited expert trainers. The principle of training at NITA is 80% practical skills and 20% theory.

Kenya loses some of its trained personnel to the Middle East, where there is high demand for technical skills. However, the shortage is acute largely because the country misses out on training the youth who cannot access learning institutions.

The Kenyan Youth Employment Program (KYEP) has been designed by the Government to train the youth in public service and gender affairs, providing soft skills, entrepreneurship and hard skills through NITA. Various counties have sent youth to be trained through this program.

The session noted that there was a need to develop cohesiveness between the Government, private sector and training institutions to support each other and advice on the best practices and training needs for industries, pegged on international standards. That way, Kenyan youths will be empowered to work anywhere in the world because of the expertise provided in our institutions and regulated by NITA, among other Government agencies.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- NITA has noted that there is a mismatch and even inadequacy in skills levels amongst technical personnel. Construction of houses is going on without the necessary skills and this endangers the lives of people who eventually occupy these buildings. NITA is working with the National Government to provide training and entrepreneurship opportunities for youths, and will work with County Governments to enhance uptake of skilled personnel.
- County Governments have a responsibility to ensure they have enough trained personnel for the sector to guarantee adequate housing for their constituents. This will help in addressing the question of unqualified personnel and the capacity of counties to plan and construct standardized buildings that are safe for occupation. The registration process of key personnel in the construction industry must be revisited to ensure it is not too prohibitive for young professionals.
- Partnerships between the National and County Governments will help harmonize legislation and regulation to enable the engagement of professional personnel in construction works at the lowest level of County infrastructure planning and development. This is one level of safety and guarantee of quality for the housing and infrastructure sector.
- Kenya Institute of Planners (KIP) should offer support and advice to counties and at the same time scrutinize the planners and ensure they are up-to-date with their trade registration and licenses. Training planners have increased significantly, but the absorption rates for their skills within the County Governments is limited. Counties need to populate their structures, and professional planners can do this and guarantee the County a well-established and globally recognized plan for development.
- Positions for professional planners' recruitment should be made public to boost the skills trade and guarantee safe plans. The National Construction Authority (NCA) should continue to audit buildings to ensure safety of Kenyans. Joint inspections and regulatory enforcement with planning departments should safeguard the quality of planning and construction, while ensuring legislation is made that supports the same.
- Synergies between and within the construction sector should avert construction challenges. The efforts made by NCA, NITA, Counties and the National Government departments must be strengthened through legislation and regulation recognized by courts. Where there is breach of such regulations, standardized measures must be taken to curb recurrence.

Urban Development, Housing, Infrastructure and Energy break out session.

- The sector associations should ease the process and costs of registration for membership so that when they seek to employ professional planners, they can easily meet the threshold for qualification. Registration and membership of the planners, architects and other personnel in the sector are prohibitive and can frustrate intended membership. The few that are registered charge exorbitantly for planning services. This forces qualified planners to operate outside the registration guidelines.

6.3 Agriculture: Efficient and Effective Agricultural Human Resource Management

Objective: To identify models that support farmers to access affordable and reliable extension services.

Session Chair:	H.E Dr. Joyce Laboso, MGH, Governor, Bomet County
Facilitator:	G. K Ndung'u, Independent Development Consultant
Moderator:	Dr. Fridah Mugo, University of Nairobi
Panelists:	Sen. Samuel Poghiso, Senator, West Pokot County; Ms Anne Anyango, Agriculture Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; Dr. James Nyoro, Deputy Governor, Kiambu County; Dr. Eliud Kiplimo, Director General/CEO of KALRO; Ms. Pamela Mahila, Extension Officer Kakamega; Mr. Philip Bikheti, Director of Agriculture; and Mr. Caleb Kiprono Metto, Executive Director, Youth Agency for Development of Science, Technology and Innovation

This session explored the status of extension services at National and county level, its challenges, efforts at both levels of government to revitalize it. Under the Constitution of Kenya, agricultural research development is the mandate of the National Government while extension service is a devolved function.

Current challenges in the provision of extension services are related to the absence of data that would inform decision making. Extension services should not be expensive to the farmer and should be adequately funded if the country is to realize food security. The discontinuation and lapse of extension services has had a devastating impact on agricultural productivity. Low funding for extension services has a negative impact on the ability of workers to provide adequate and quality services. The Malabo Declaration Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods recommended that agriculture should take 10% of public expenditure.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Extension services are dysfunctional and characterized by poor resource facilitation, low extension officer to farmer ratio, low morale, poor organization, coordination and supply-driven approach that does not meet farmer needs. A call to County Governments to institute transformational reforms to revive the extension services system by addressing the aforesaid constraints and recognizing input services must be complemented by extension services.
- An urgent call to restructure and synchronize aspects of agricultural research that is not devolved and extension services that is a devolved function for improved coordination and provision of the same by County Governments.
- A recognition that extension services are a public good and hence a call to County Governments to set up an enabling policy environment that incorporates public and private provision of the services. It is recognized that there are several private-embedded extension services' models, but there is need to upscale them for greater reach to farmers.
- A call to County Governments to protect the identity and rationale behind the establishment of agricultural technical institutes and accordingly not to convert them to universities. This would ensure the availability of dedicated training institutes providing the requisite skills and competences for the management of the agricultural function and subsequent mandates by the County Governments.

6.4 Trade and Manufacturing: Skills Upgrading and Employment Creation

Objective: To discuss strategies that can be adopted for developing skills for job creation as an innovation.

Session Chair:	H.E Dr. Dhadho Godhana - Governor, Tana River County
Session Facilitator:	Hon. Albert Kochei
Moderator:	Mr. Victor Lomalia - Managing Director, Kenya Literature Bureau (KLB)
Panelists:	H.E Prof. Paul Chepkwony - Governor, Kericho, Chair, Education, Youth, Gender, Culture and Social Protection, CoG; Representative of Principal Secretary, State Department of Trade and Investment; Sen. Isaac Mwaura - Nominated Senator; Dr. Desai Kevit - Principal Secretary, State Department of Vocational and Technical Training; Mr. Dan Odhiambo of Zaritex Limited; Ms. Magline Jeruto - Miss World Africa 2017/2018

Kenya recorded 39.1 percent unemployment rate, according to the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) 2017. The report says that nearly four in every 10 Kenyans have no jobs. The session observed that the country's labor market is characterized by inadequate employment opportunities against a large and growing population of unemployed people, especially the youth. Therefore, as a nation, there is need to come up with measures to address unemployment.

A pertinent measure is to develop and promote strategies that will enable job creation and innovations for the various value chains that exist in the country. Embracing a competitive approach will enable counties to fully exploit the untapped resources. This will lead to more job creation in various sections of the value chain. This can be achieved by developing and improving new skills, which are impact oriented. The achievements through the various proposed measures, which include development of industries within Counties and public private partnership legislation, will propel the nation towards the realization of the National Government's "Big Four" agenda.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Linkages should be created to facilitate coordination between County Governments and the National Government; and between ministry departments and state agencies that offer vocational training.
- The National and County Governments should facilitate the transformation in knowledge, attitudes and practice in ensuring that youths embrace vocational training.
- The National Government needs to review the curriculum to ensure it offers a demand-driven flexible training that addresses the emerging development agenda.
- The National and County Governments should provide a platform for youths to link with the informal sector.
- County Governments need to develop strategic partnerships with the National Government, while the development partners should finance and fund youth training for skills linked to the competitive sectors of the County Governments.
- The National and County Governments should develop strategies that are youth, gender and PWDs responsive to ensure inclusivity in socio-economic development.

7 Sub-Theme 2: Intergovernmental Relations – Realizing Synergy and Stability for Devolution

Objective: To share the experiences, challenges and lessons learnt in intergovernmental relations

Session Chair: Sen. Mutula Kilonzo, Senator, Makueni County

Moderator: Prof. Peter Wanyande, University of Nairobi

Panelists: H.E Stephen Sang, CoG Chair, Intergovernmental Relations Committee, and Governor, Nandi County; Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, EGH, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL (MoDA); Prof Karega Mutahi, Chair, Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC); Sen. Samson Cherargei, Senator, Nandi County; Sen. John Kinyua, Chair, Senate Devolution and Intergovernmental Relations Committee; and Hon. Johnson Osoi, Chair, County Assemblies Forum

H.E William Ruto, EGH exchanging light moments with Rt. Hon. Kenneth Lusaka, EGH.

Background

The Constitution of Kenya provides for a two-tier system of Government – National and County. These are distinct and interdependent. Intergovernmental relations play an important role in realizing synergies among these levels of Government to ensure efficient provision of services. The two levels of Government have established sectoral intergovernmental Committees composed of all sector CECs and the respective Cabinet Secretaries for the sectors. The sectoral forums have provided avenues through which sector issues are handled. The Council of Governors has facilitated County Governments to participate in these forums. Issues handled include:

a) Proposed national laws and policies
b) Consultation on division of sectoral functions
c) Standard setting and national regulation
d) Sectoral plans and priorities.

The laws and policies touching on the functions of County Governments have been developed with proper and sufficient consultations between the two levels of Government. A good example is the Division of Revenue Act.

Emerging Issues

The session observed that Kenya must strengthen institutions in both levels of Government, so that they can deliver services without creating a need for mediation or court cases.

There is also a need for establishment of strong linkage between National Government, County Governments and international associations and bodies to promote best practices and information sharing on matters related to Devolution, such as the Devolution Conferences.

It was noted that non-statutory institutions remain actively involved in matters of intergovernmental relations. It is the interest of County Governments to incorporate some of the key bodies in the legislation. Some of the most important bodies that play major roles in coordinating intergovernmental functions are County Assemblies Forum, County Public Service Board and County Executive Committee Members Forum.

The session observed that there was improved governance and consultations. This has led to improved relations between the various arms of government. Additionally, the Council of Governors has been in constant consultations with the National Government, Constitutional Commissions and Parliament. The consultations have discussed various matters affecting Devolution, and some of the constraints have been addressed. The Council has signed MoUs with MDAs in different sectors, the most recent one being on maintenance of fuel levy.

Demystification of the role of intergovernmental institutions will enable them to deliver efficient service. Every agency must have a clearly defined role and should be funded adequately and anchored in proper legislative frameworks to meet their mandate. Despite efforts to address the capacity needs of Counties, there still exist training and skills gaps in public service. Major challenges have been experienced in the management of public finance, information and communication technology, human resource management, procurement, development planning, research and development and leadership.

The session advised that the Council of Governors, Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee, the National and County Government Coordinating Summit and the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC) should not be anchored under any ministry so that they can implement their decisions. This also affects the transfer of revenue from the National Treasury to these intergovernmental bodies.

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Counties should conduct continuous training needs assessments for County Executives and Assembly Members.
- There is need to create viable linkages between the National Government and the County Governments, that provide opportunity for intergovernmental consultations and cooperation.

- There is need for collaboration between County Governments and international associations and bodies to promote best practice and information sharing on matters related to Devolution.
- Both levels of Government shall consult, coordinate and collaborate to achieve the "Big Four" agenda.
- Both levels of Government should invest in programs that support communities to adapt to the effects of climate change and address climate change-related emergencies and disasters.
- Both levels of Government shall strengthen intergovernmental relations institutions, namely, the CoG and the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC), by anchoring their Secretariats in law.
- Both levels of Government shall develop an administrative framework for intergovernmental sector forums.
- There is need to develop, disseminate and implement processes and procedures for communication and administrative action between agencies of Government to support intergovernmental relations. For instance, Article 189 (2) obligates the two levels of Government to create joint committees to discuss matters of common interest. The decisions made therein should be binding.

Resolutions

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall consult, coordinate and collaborate to achieve the Big Four agenda. In this regard, the Conference unanimously proclaimed support to the "Building Bridges to a New Kenya Initiative" of H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta and Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga.

ACTION: The Presidency, County Governments, MoDA, CoG and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission.

- **THAT** both levels of Government should invest in programs that support communities to adapt to the effects of climate change and address climate change-related emergencies and disasters.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, CoG.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall work together to implement the outstanding resolutions of previous Devolution Conferences.

ACTION: CoG and MoDA.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall strengthen intergovernmental relations institutions, namely, the CoG and IBEC by anchoring their Secretariats in law.

ACTION: Parliament, CoG, IBEC, Attorney General.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall develop an administrative framework for intergovernmental sector forums.

ACTION: CoG and MoDA.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall finalize the unbundling of the concurrent functions.

ACTION: CoG, Intergovernmental Technical Relations Committee (IGTRC) and all National Government ministries.

Sub-Theme 4: High Level Plenary – Resourcing Counties for Efficient Service Delivery

8

Objective: To examine the roles and responsibilities of state institutions in enhancing adequate resourcing of County Governments

Session Chair: H.E Dr. Joyce Laboso, MGH, Chair, Finance, Economic Affairs and Planning Committee and Governor, Bomet County

Session Facilitator:

Moderator: Mr. Kwame Owino, Chief Executive Officer, Institute of Economic Affairs

Panelists: Dr. Jane Kiringai, Chairperson, Commission on Revenue Allocation; FCPA Agnes Odhiambo, CBS, Controller of Budget; Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee, UNDP Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator; Sen, Mutula Kilonzo Jr, Senator Makueni; Senator Isaac Mwaura, Vice Chairperson, Committee on Finance and Budget; Hon. Moses Lessonet, MP Eldama Ravine and Member, Budget and Appropriations Committee of the National Assembly

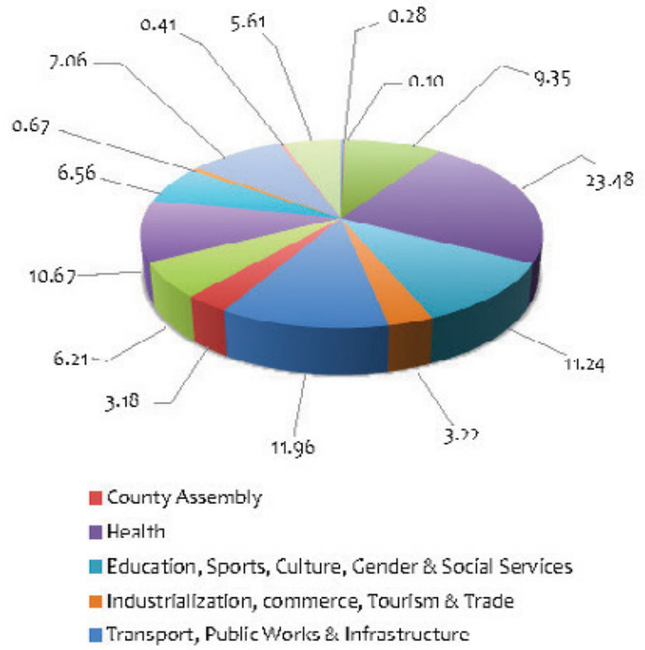
Background

The need for County Governments to have reliable revenue is a key principle of Kenya's Devolution process. This is contained in Article 175(b) of the Constitution of Kenya. The Devolution arrangements also feature political and administrative Devolution, as well as fiscal decentralization, which further requires County Governments to collect local revenues to complement the intergovernmental transfers. The 47 County Governments' budget for devolved functions, directly relates to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as mainstreamed in the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

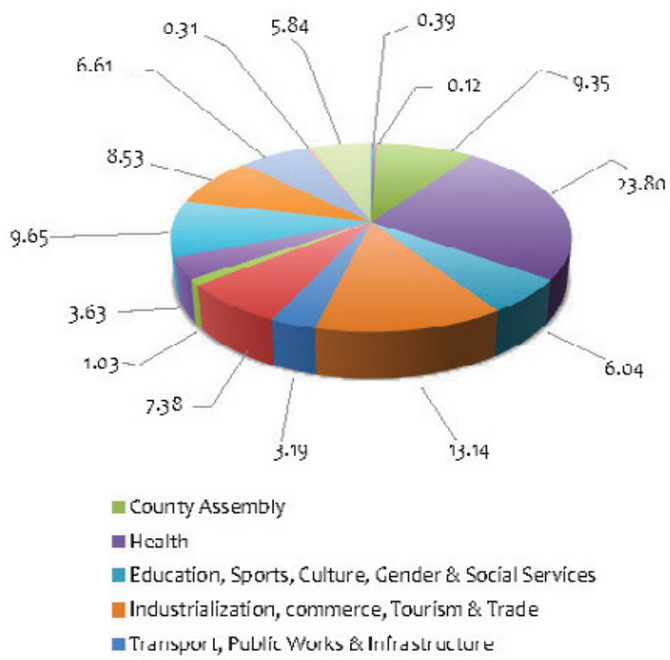
Currently, it is projected that County local revenues account for less than 15% of the total available revenues to County Governments, hence the need to deliberate on the role of each state institution in enhancing adequate resourcing.

It is important to note that up to the 2017/18 financial year, County Governments have received cumulative of Ksh1.25 trillion as equitable share, with an expected Ksh314 billion in the 2018/19 financial year. Additionally, allocation from the National Government share of revenue as grants has been pegged at Ksh66.9 billion, with an expected addition of Ksh17.2 billion in the 2018/19 financial year. It is evident that a lot has been done by County Governments over the last four years by spending these allocations as highlighted below:

FY 2015/16 PERCENTAGE SECTOR ALLOCATION



FY 2016/17 PERCENTAGE SECTOR ALLOCATION



Funding Sources for County Governments

The Constitution defines County Governments' funding sources to include:

i) Equitable share of at least 15 percent of most-recently audited revenues raised nationally (Article 202(1) and 203(2))

ii) Additional conditional and unconditional grants from the National Government's share of revenue (Article 202(2))

iii) Equalization Fund based on half of one percent of revenue raised nationally (Article 204)

iv) Local revenues in form of taxes, charges and fees

v) Loans and grants.

Emerging Issues and Challenges

- Timelines for submission of critical budgeting documents, especially during political transition period.
- Finalization of the County Own Source Revenue policy to facilitate harmonization of County taxes, fees and charges.
- Enforcement by the Senate to promote adherence to the County disbursement schedule as approved.
- Reduction of pending bills by County Governments at the end of every Financial Year by fast-tracking payments to service providers.
- Fast-tracking the process of identification and verification of the defunct local authorities' assets by the Inter-Governmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC).

Way Forward/Recommendations

- Better linkages and timings between CIDPs and other planning and budget processes are needed.
- There is need for capacity building of small business enterprises on County taxation.
- There is need for capacity building of County staff on research tools and innovation for tax collection.
- There is need for sustained support to counties to improve local revenue forecast and collection.
- County Governments must explore the possibilities of tapping into public-private partnerships to fund the provisions of public service. This will be made possible by enabling and establishing sound policy and regulatory frameworks/environment that allow for the participation of the private sector.

Resolutions

- **THAT** County Governments shall strive to expeditiously settle their pending bills.

ACTION: County Governments, Office of Controller of Budget and Office of Auditor General.

- **THAT** a comprehensive costing of both National and County Government functions shall be undertaken to identify actual cost of service provision in one month.

ACTION: Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA), National Treasury, CoG, IBEC and IGRTC.

- **THAT** finalization of the verification of the defunct local authorities' assets and liabilities by the 16 Counties be fast-tracked.

ACTION: County Governments, ICRTC, IBEC and CoG.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall review the Equalization Fund Guidelines.

ACTION: IBEC, National Treasury, CoG and Senate.

Closing Ceremony

H.E. William Samoei Ruto, EGH, Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya

In offering his closing remarks, the Deputy President stated that while the full benefits of Devolution had not been realized, it was taking shape and taking Kenya to greater heights. He highlighted some projects that had been realized because of devolution, echoing that they were driving Kenya to the same point of transformation that the National Government was working towards. The projects include 46 irrigation schemes supported by the County Government of Turkana, the 750-bed Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital, the construction of Mwache Dam in Kwale County, among others.

Following are highlights of the closing speech by the Deputy President:

- The National Government has so far invested Ksh1.5 trillion towards Devolution.
- The Fifth National Devolution Conference focused on the "Big Four" National Government agenda, affirming a shared vision of building a healthy and productive nation.
- County Governments should help the National Government to achieve the target of having 13 million Kenyans covered through the National Health Insurance Fund in the next five years.
- On food security, both levels of Government are focused on significantly expanding agricultural productivity through comprehensive strategies, including irrigation, mechanization, input provision and value-addition.
- On housing, cooperation by the County Governments is necessary towards unlocking land for development and initiating a demand-based masterplan for social and affordable housing.
- On manufacturing, both tiers of Governance must channel resources to opportunities identified as holding potential to double the current number of manufacturing sector jobs.
- County Governments should join the National Government in aggressively implementing the industrial transformation program and to forward complementary plans according to each county's unique opportunities and challenges.
- The National Government is committed to the intergovernmental consultation and coordination mechanisms in the spirit of total and firm support for Devolution.

Challenges

- Weak linkages between the budgeting and planning processes have significantly impeded project implementation, resulting in low absorption of development funding. They have also led to delays in producing key budget legislation and caused misunderstanding between the units of government.
- Underperformance in local revenue collection: Only 22 counties attained the average of 60% or above in local revenue collection of their four-year local revenue targets.
- Delay by counties in establishing effective internal audit departments to strengthen internal control mechanisms in compliance with Section 155 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, has led to unnecessary problems arising from delayed submission of mandatory statutory reports, for example the Auditor General's, which forms the basis for revenue division.
- Years into the formal advent of Devolution, identification, verification and validation of county assets and liabilities is incomplete. The Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council has approved establishment of County Assets and Liabilities Committees to hasten the process.
- The National Treasury, Controller of Budget, Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Ministry of Devolution should ensure faster disbursement of funds. The ability of Counties to plan and execute their budgets effectively depends on the National Treasury's timely disbursement of revenues.
- There is a critical need for efficient coordination, capacity development and thorough adherence to existing frameworks and best practices. Coordination must involve a broader spectrum of institutions. Parliament, the Judiciary, various commissions and independent offices are working together to strengthen Devolution.

Remarks by H.E Josphat Koli Nanok, the Chairperson, Council of Governors, and Governor of Turkana County

H.E. Governor Nanok noted that the discussions and engagements during the four-day Conference had demonstrated that devolution stakeholders, including the National Government, County Governments, private sector and the international community were willing to work together to support and enhance devolution.

He thanked all participants for their attendance of the Conference and their invaluable contributions towards the discussions. Governor Nanok announced that the Sixth National Devolution Conference would be held in the Central region, and that the region's Governors should therefore convene to agree on specific host/location and how to share the responsibilities of hosting the Conference.

Conclusion of the Conference

H.E. Governor Ann Waiguru presented the Conference joint communique, which was endorsed by acclamation by all participants.

Annex I: Joint Communiquè

The Conference made the following resolutions in line with its theme:

Intergovernmental Relations

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall consult, coordinate and collaborate to achieve the Big Four agenda. In this regard, the Conference unanimously proclaimed support to the "Building Bridges to a New Kenya Initiative" of H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta and Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga.

ACTION: The Presidency, County Governments, MoDA, CoG and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission.

- **THAT** both levels of Government should invest in programs that support communities to adapt to the effects of climate change and address climate change-related emergencies and disasters.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, CoG.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall work together to implement the outstanding resolutions of previous Devolution Conferences.

ACTION: CoG and MoDA.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall strengthen institutions of intergovernmental relations namely, the CoG and the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC), by anchoring their Secretariats in law.

ACTION: Parliament, CoG, IBEC, Attorney General.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall develop an administrative framework for intergovernmental sector forums.

ACTION: CoG and MoDA.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall finalize the unbundling of the concurrent functions.

ACTION: CoG, Intergovernmental Technical Relations Committee (IGTRC) and all National Government ministries.

GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP

- **THAT** Counties shall adopt effective public participation approaches that genuinely engage citizens in determining development priorities.

ACTION: County Governments, MoDA, Commission on Administration of Justice (CA).

- **THAT** Senate shall defend County interests objectively, fairly and impartially.

ACTION: Senate and CoG.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall ensure increased participation and representation of women, youth and persons with disabilities at all levels of leadership.

ACTION: County Governments, National Assembly and Senate.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall aggressively fight corruption through strategies that include undertaking lifestyle audits, corruption risk assessments and protection of whistle blowers among others, in a manner that is objective, impartial and fair.

ACTION: County Governments, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Judiciary, Office of the Auditor General, Office of Controller of Budget, Senate Committee on Public Accounts.

- **THAT** as part of promoting knowledge sharing, counties shall learn from each other and adopt solutions that are working in other counties to improve performance in service delivery.

ACTION: County Governments, CoG and MoDA.

GENDER, YOUTH, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, GROUPS

- **THAT** in all the programmes of the Big Four, the National and County Governments will endeavour to mainstream gender, youth, minorities, marginalized groups and persons with disabilities in planning and implementation of programmes.

ACTION: Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, National Gender and Equality commission, and County Governments.

INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND TECHNOLOGY

- **THAT** the National and County Governments will invest in elaborate data management Systems for enhanced tracking of progress to inform decision-making.

ACTION: County Governments, CoG, MoDA, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, Ministry of Information Communication and Technology, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development, National Assembly, Senate, Development Partners, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and Joint Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (JASSCOM).

- **THAT** the National Government shall provide space for County Governments in all Huduma Centres, where Counties can provide services such as licensing, approvals and others.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender.

- THAT there shall be automation of the exchequer released to County Governments within 6 months.

ACTION: National Treasury, Ministry of ICT and Office of the Controller of Budget.

FINANCE

- **THAT** County Governments shall strive to expeditiously settle their pending bills.

ACTION: County Governments, Office of Controller of Budget and Office of Auditor General.

- **THAT** a comprehensive costing of both National and County Government functions shall be undertaken to identify actual cost of service provision in one month.

ACTION: Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA), National Treasury, CoG, IBEC and IGRTC.

- **THAT** finalization of the verification of the defunct local authorities' assets and liabilities by the 16 Counties to be fast tracked.

ACTION: County Governments, ICRTC, IBEC and CoG.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall review the Equalization Fund Guidelines.

ACTION: IBEC, National Treasury, CoG and Senate.

HUMAN RESOURCE

- **THAT** both levels of Government will address emerging Human Resource challenges in all the Big Four sectors within six (6) months.

ACTION: CoG, SRC, County Governments, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, Parliament, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

HEALTH

- **THAT** to improve management of health care, both levels of Government shall address governance and leadership, efficiency and quality of health care, accountability and fair investments in the training, deployment and distribution of medical specialists and other health workers, based on County needs.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Health, public universities and health training institutions and health regulatory boards.

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall address legal inconsistencies and gaps, policies and guidelines for delivering Universal Health Coverage.

ACTION: County Governments, Parliament, Ministry of Health, Office of Attorney General and Kenya Law Reform Commission.

- **THAT** through intergovernmental collaboration, the National Government will support Counties to automate patient data, population data, human resource data, service delivery, supply chain, revenue collection and financial management to improve efficiency.

ACTION: Ministry of Health, County Governments, Ministry of ICT and development partners.

AGRICULTURE

- **THAT** to deliver the Big Four agenda on food security, the National and County Governments shall jointly formulate a harmonized framework for coordination, resource mobilization and funds flow transfers in implementing priority interventions. More so, the National Government shall create incentives for County Governments to enable them to achieve national priorities.

ACTION: County Governments, CoG, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, MoDA, National Assembly, Senate, Development Partners and JASSCOM.

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall collaborate in enhancing production efficiency, strengthening farmer extension services, addressing gender and youth productivity gaps, embracing and expanding irrigation, adopting technologies and managing risks associated with enterprises.

ACTION: County Governments, CoG, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, MoDA. Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, National Development Partners and JASSCOM.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY

- **THAT** both levels of Government shall establish an all-inclusive and integrated mechanism for the delivery of the affordable housing agenda.

ACTION: County Governments; CoG, Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development; Civil Society, private Sector.

- **THAT** National and County Governments shall create an enabling environment that enhances access to affordable financing mechanisms to promote home ownership for all social classes of citizens.

ACTION: National Government, Senate, National Assembly and County Governments.

- **THAT** County Governments and the Ministry of Energy shall strengthen collaboration to ensure that there is adequate, clean and reliable energy to sustainably power the million affordable houses to be delivered in the next four (4) years.

ACTION: County Governments and Ministry of Energy.

- **THAT** the County Governments shall develop partnerships with institutions like National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) and Technical and Vocational Education Training Authority (TVETA) to fast-track formal artisan and technician level trainings and establish a pod of certified competencies necessary to support the accelerated affordable housing delivery plan and provide jobs for the youth.

ACTION: County Governments, Higher Education Loans Board (HELB), NITA and TVET Authority.

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall strengthen value in areas such as agro-processing, leather, textile and blue economy to boost manufacturing for both domestic and international markets.

ACTION: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI).

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall partner to ensure that we have disaggregated in the sector to support investment attraction.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, KNBS, Export Promotion Council, and Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA).

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall strengthen and provide linkages to small, micro and medium enterprises to access both domestic and international markets, and that County Governments will be included in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), Export Promotion Council (EPC) and KNCCI.

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall harmonize regulatory frameworks to improve the ease of doing business in the Country.

ACTION: County Government, Parliament, National Treasury, KLHC, Ministry of Industry, Trade, KEPSA and KAM.

- **THAT** County Governments shall develop a mechanism to strengthen the existing regional economic blocs to achieve economies of scale, fair competition, and adequate resources for infrastructure development, among others.

ACTION: County Governments, Parliament, Regional Economic Blocs and Development Partners.

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall develop targeted strategic interventions to support the special interest groups (women, youth, minorities, marginalized groups and persons with disabilities) to participate in trade and ensure a conducive business environment, and tap into the demographic dividend.

ACTION: County Governments, National Council for Persons With Disabilities (NCPWD), National Council for Population Development (NCPD), KNBS, MoDA, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, **Development Partners and the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs.**

- **THAT** the National and County Governments create multi-sectoral linkages that facilitate coordination between both levels of Government on vocational trainings; transformation of attitudes and practice to ensure youths embrace vocational training.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Education and NITA.

- **THAT** the National and County Governments shall review the technical and vocational training curriculum to ensure it offers a demand-driven flexible training that responds to the emerging development agenda.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Education and NITA.

- **THAT** both levels of Government in collaboration with the private Sector shall set up innovation centres to provide mentorship, business incubation, coaching, training, apprenticeship and peer to peer research and development.

ACTION: County Governments, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Education, Ministry in Charge of Youth, KEPSA, KAM, KNCCI, NCPWD, NITA.

- **THAT** National Government and County Governments shall review and restructure the existing regional authorities to align to the devolved system of Government.

ACTION: National Government, CoG, Parliament and County Governments.

- **THAT** Implementation of the Communique shall refer to the corresponding "Big Four" reports.

SIGNED

Her Excellency Governor Anne Waiguru, OGW
Co-Chair of the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference 2018

Date: .....

Hon. Eugene Wamalwa,
Co-Chair of the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference 2018
&
Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Devolution and ASAL

Date: .....

Hon. Senator Irungu Kang'ata
Senate Representative to the Steering Committee and Co-Chair for the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference 2018

Date: .....

Hon. Eric Mwangi
Secretary General
County Assemblies Forum

Date: .....

Annex II: Opening Speeches

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

OFFICIAL OPENING REMARKS BY H.E. PRESIDENT UHURU KENYATTA, CGH
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE
HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

Chair of the Council of Governors,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me take this time to thank the Almighty God for the gift of rain after three years of consecutive drought, and to remind all of us today that even as we commiserate with those who have lost loved ones as a result of floods, there is need for us to harvest these rains so that they can be a blessing in times of future drought.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Climate change is upon us, and as I will refer to later, it is for us to adapt to changing climate conditions. Due to unavoidable circumstances, I am unable to join you today in Kakamega. Eight years ago, when we ushered in our new constitutional dispensation, few could have imagined that we would be where we are today, all of you in this beautiful County of Kakamega, celebrating five transformative years of devolution.

There are, indeed, many doubting Thomases out there, who did not expect a democracy as young as ours to so effectively manage the most fundamental change in our governance since independence. Nevertheless, to the surprise of many, in a short period of years, we have firmly established a new tier of Government, and held two sets of elections to it. More than a trillion shillings have been transferred to the Counties to bring essential Government services closer to the people. Moreover, in those 5 years, we have established a legislative process firmly rooted in our County Assemblies.

In addition, another encouraging achievement, Ladies and Gentlemen, is that, in this last Election, Kenyans honored and elected as Governors, three distinguished ladies. This, indeed, is yet another milestone in our political history; a reflection of how far we have come as a

people, and how our democracy has matured. I, like other Kenyans, look forward to a future when at least half the leaders in this room will be women.

Devolved Resilience

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Distinguished Governors,

Our presence here today in Kakamega, celebrating our devolved system of Government, shows not just the resilience of our people, but also their aspiration to see their nation thrive and prosper.

Let us take a moment to celebrate this phenomenal achievement and, most importantly, to celebrate our people in every corner of our country. Let me take this opportunity to thank the Governor of the green jewel and bullfighters, Governor Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya. I await your invite to the next bull fight.

There is no doubt that devolved Governments are finding their feet and transforming the lives of the communities they serve for the better. Today, Makueni has made good progress in rolling out its version of subsidized healthcare provision, and in fruit processing too. In Mandera, child mortality has halved due to the County's investment in medical facilities; and Kapenguria now has its first Medical Training College.

We owe that success, first and foremost, to the diligence of our people; and to the leaders here and their predecessors. I extend our warmest thanks to you all for this success so far. But, Ladies and Gentlemen, we must be careful not to be complacent. We still have a long way to go in truly realizing the development goals we have set for ourselves in the 2030 Vision Blueprint. What is important is that we now have five years of experience on which to build the next phase of devolved Government.

Let me underline that we will live up to the expectations of Kenyans only if we consult, coordinate and communicate better. All of us were chosen to fulfill the will of the Kenyan people. Therefore, in our different capacities, we must all work closely to tackle any challenges standing in the way of a better Kenya for our people.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Last year, as I mentioned before in another forum, I had the privilege of meeting Kenyans right across the country. Everywhere I went, young and old alike shared their hopes and dreams for the Kenya they wished to see. It was clear Kenyans share common desires. We all want to live in dignity. We all want to be engaged in rewarding enterprise. We all want the very highest standard of nutrition, and we all want affordable and high quality healthcare for our families. Or is there anyone here who would settle for less?

Every year the Devolution Conference gives us an opportunity as leaders to combine our strengths for the good of the country. This year's Conference is no different, and today I come to you with a very specific agenda – one that transcends the usual political imperatives.

Revenue Collection

It is no secret that our resource envelope is highly constrained. We must, therefore, be prudent. Every cent of revenue collected must return maximum impact on the welfare of taxpayers. It goes without saying that we need to candidly discuss how to maximize the benefits that can be derived by the National Government and County Governments, working closer together. And that depends on three critical pre-requisites. First, we must streamline our inter-governmental relationships to exist and thrive beyond merely debating matters of resource allocation.

Our framework for cooperation and coordination needs to be strengthened and lifted above partisan and transactional engagements, to focus more on the strategic issues of development that matter most to our people.

Second, we need to de-risk the political environment across the country. Left unchecked, our political intrigues can grow into a big tree under whose shade nothing can take root. We must all agree there will be a season for politics, but that season is not with us now. It is now time to work to create wealth and prosperity for our people. At every level of our political structures, I urge you all to engage each other based on issues. If it becomes necessary to disagree, let us disagree without poisoning the environment for Kenya's progress.

Thirdly, we must aspire towards strategic alignment of our National development goals. While every County Government has its own agenda, it is necessary to align that agenda with the National blue print, that is, Vision 2030.

Big Four

When I conceptualized the Big Four, I did so in appreciation of the fact that for us to accelerate the achievement of our Vision 2030 aspiration, we would need to take a new approach to our medium-term planning, and focus on those issues that would have the greatest impact on the well-being of our people. I, therefore, stand here today not only to ask for your support but to convince you that working with the National Government to deliver on the "Big Four" agenda will be beneficial for each one of you as individual Governors, and for the people whom you represent, both in the near and long term.

After all, when I read your manifestos, I saw plans that were not too different from the Big Four. Let us work together to serve the Kenyans whose hopes we were elected to accomplish.

Allow me to talk very briefly about the "Big Four", and specifically about those elements that require closer inter-governmental collaboration. We can begin by getting clear on what the plan entails. The priority of the "Big Four" is to grow our manufacturing sector and to raise its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 9 percent to 15 percent. Under this pillar, we will focus on the following key areas, notably: (i) agro-processing; (ii) fish processing; (iii) leather; (iv) textiles; (v) apparel; (vi) iron and steel; (vii) oil, (viii) minerals and gas; and (ix) construction materials.

Our focus is on those sectors whose value chains will provide opportunities for our people and, therefore, create more jobs. For example, in doubling our textile manufactures for the AGOA export market, we expect to create an upwards of 100,000 jobs at various levels, from cotton farms and ginneries to stitching facilities. As you all know, last week I was in the United Kingdom, where I spent most of my time pushing for Kenya's agenda to significantly raise our share of exports in the global export trade.

I sought to persuade investors in agro-processing and value addition in tea and coffee to relocate their facilities to Kenya, so that Kenyan tea and coffee would be processed within our borders for the benefit of our farming communities. I also sought to establish new opportunities for Kenya's blue economy by seeking partnership with countries like Canada and the United Kingdom, who are ready and willing to help us establish the industries necessary to exploit our vast maritime resources.

All these opportunities will count for nothing if we don't come together to create the environment for these investments to take root. In this context, I wish to make two very specific requests in support of the manufacturing agenda. The first is for the deliberate harmonization of all fees and levies relating to businesses. We in National Government have

waived or simplified levies that hinder small business. Still, 70% Of The Levies That Remain Are Payable To County Governments. We Can Do Better.

Huduma Center

The second is more of an offer than a request. I have directed our Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender to avail space in our Huduma centers for any County Government that wishes to bring under one roof its systems for issuing business permits and physical-planning approvals. This will make life easier for our people. You will be pleased to know that the County

Government of Nairobi will be the first to put this offer on trial. The painful lessons of the recent drought and the adverse impact of climate change inform my second priority: Achieving food and nutrition security by 2022. We must accept that rain-fed agriculture will not provide sufficient food for the country.

We must also recognize that urbanization, speculative real estate practices, and poor physical planning is depleting the already scarce arable land. This is a challenge we must confront head on as part of our strategy to realize our commitment to deliver on food security.

Kenyans expect no less than 100 percent food and nutrition security. We will deliver it by 2022. This is no minor responsibility, but devolved Governments are now the owners of the last mile when it comes to addressing questions of productivity at the farm level. To have any impact in the next four years, we must progress our thinking beyond subsidies that, contrary to the intended objective, only benefit the rich instead of our small-scale farmers. We must rely more on scientific data to drive our policy interventions on input subsidies and strategic food reserves.

Empower Farmers

We must empower our farmers with the information necessary to increase their output per acre, reduce their unit cost of production and, therefore, significantly improve returns on their investment. As National Government, we must find ways to support you to revive the necessary crop and livestock extension services, which hold the key to improved productivity.

For the cost of food to drop, we must think about necessary innovation, to increase yields significantly, as well as mechanization and scale. Empirical evidence has shown that for the production of our staples, the bigger the land under cultivation, the better. For those of us responsible for setting the necessary policies and regulating the agricultural sector, we have no choice but to open ourselves to new ideas and benchmark our standards with countries that are food sufficient.

Today, there is no reason for potato farmers in places like Nyandarua, Njoro and Kaptagat to struggle with seeds that produce 7 bags an acre when our neighbors in Ethiopia are harvesting 21 bags an acre. This, to say the least, is, indeed, embarrassing for a nation that was up to that standard in the 1970s. The biggest obstacle to food security, it is worth noting, is not a lack of knowledge or skill. It is the elevation of self-interest above the public good.

I want to tell my Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, who is here today, that the Ministry must now do the right thing. He must collaborate with every County Government to give your farmers the support they need to make an honest living off their land. The misguided preoccupation with sugar, maize, and fertilizer imports must come to an end. Let us work together on this.

Health A Priority

The third priority is health. We aim, by 2022, to give every family in the Republic access to affordable healthcare. Again, this is no small task. It will require a re-imagining of the status quo. In defining this aspiration, I recognize that County Governments are at the closest point of inflection when it comes to the provision of health services at the grassroots.

There will be the hard work of financing this dream and restructuring all the institutions critical to its success. We will have to improve the quality of our facilities and manage the cost and quality of drugs. We will also have to train and recruit more doctors and nurses. Equally, all of us will have to work together to fit existing programs into the new plan. Still, the work will be well worth it. A win in healthcare today is a decisive win for generations to come.

The fourth priority of the "Big Four" is housing. I've said it before, but I'll say it again: Kenyans made it clear that they want to live in decent homes. They elected us convinced we could fulfill their will. You and I, together, must create the environment for half a million new houses to be built over the next 5 years to fulfil the dream of our people.

There can be no illusions. This part of the plan calls for very substantial work, not least because it is the most ambitious building program this Country has seen in decades. We will have to cut the cost of mortgages. We will have to cut the cost of construction; and we will have to raise cheaper, more patient capital. Equally important, we will certainly have to invest in the institutions – not least our technical training institutions – which the construction industry demands. Already, my State Department for Housing is engaging individual County Governments who wish to join the early phases of the housing project. We are ready to work with those Counties that are willing to co-invest within the set development framework.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is perhaps the most ambitious agenda in Kenya's history. But it is equally fair to say that it will remain just that – an agenda – if we do not now come together in common endeavor. None of us can stand aside, waiting for others to do the heavy lifting. This plan will work only if we all work together. Of course, we can't do everything at once. So, today I ask all of you to begin the transformation by considering healthcare. I say so because I think all of us can see that of the priorities I have identified, it is healthcare that troubles Kenyans most.

I thank and commend the Chair of the Council of Governors, Governor Nanok, on his pledge and commitment to work together with the National Government on delivering our health pledge. Indeed, all of us here will have contributed to a medical harambee, so none of us can doubt just how much Kenyans want affordable healthcare for their families. It's time, then, to replace the patchwork coverage we now have with a universal plan that covers every single Kenyan family. I know it's ambitious, but Kenyans chose us because they believed in our ability to deliver.

For our part as National Government, we are already at work. Just the other day, we announced that Kisumu, Isiolo, Machakos, and Nyeri would be the first four Counties to participate in our pilot program that will test 100 percent cover. We considered it better – as, I'm sure any reasonable person would — to start with a pilot before taking the entire program to cover all the Counties.

I know that some of you have asked why these Counties, and not others, were chosen. That's a valid concern. The criteria we adopted were informed by the empirical evidence on important parameters, notably the disease burden in each county, its population density and its risk of emergencies. These Counties top the list. That's why we chose to begin with them.

Precedence comes with responsibilities. Those registered will be entitled to the NHIF Super Cover plan, which takes care of your primary medical care, whether inpatient or outpatient.

NHIF Enrolment

Like you, I have a Government to run. I know that handling complicated recruitment routines can be tricky. I also know that it would be wrong to ask you to carry the entire burden alone. To aid you, I hereby direct the NHIF to assign enrolment officers to Counties. Further, I direct the State Departments of Interior and of Social Protection to instruct their officers to support you in the enrolment.

This pilot healthcare program relies on public funds, and its success in the four Counties will hasten its rollout elsewhere. So, I will not entertain any delay in provisioning of resources, nor will I tolerate waste or corruption. We have covered Wanjiku. I don't want to hear that when she came to hospital she found neither aspirin for her pain, nor a doctor to attend to her.

I am certain I am not alone in wishing to see this program succeed. Kenyans – not just in these four Counties, but right across the Country– want it to work. They know that if it does, their lives and those of their children will be transformed for the better. You have your part to play. I ask you to work even more closely with us, to maintain fiscal discipline, to keep records accurately, and to use the funds, the resources, and the personnel allocated to you, in a manner that will ensure Kenyans get maximum benefits.

For those not in the first trial, prepare yourselves. We all want to see budgets, clear priorities, and management devoted solely to the health of your constituents. Let me also ask you to complete your payments to the NHIF by 31st July. That is a deadline we cannot miss, which is why I have asked the National Treasury to work with you to meet it.

I had the privilege and pleasure to travel to Cuba with Governor Anyang' Nyong'o and Governor Mahmoud of Marsabit. They bear testimony to what we saw and what we can aspire to. And I want to see you preparing your facilities, so that they are ready to receive medicines and medical supplies when the time comes. But above all, I ask you to lead: invest more in health, and show, by example, that you truly value the lives of the Kenyans who chose you to lead them.

Inter-Governmental Cooperation

I return now to the matter of inter-governmental cooperation. I've said it before, and I'll say it again: Ours is an extraordinarily ambitious agenda and we have little more than four years in which to deliver it. There is absolutely no time to waste. Kenyans want to see results, not recrimination. They want integrity, not corruption; and they want prudence, not profligacy. Corruption has no tribe. We must deal with it as a nation. Those who are guilty should no longer hide in a cocoon of tribe or clan. And Kenyans are tired of political bickering too. They want both levels and all three branches of Government to work together, fully accepting our interdependence.

We all have shared responsibilities in realizing the National goals as set out in our Vision 2030 Blue Print. So let me speak bluntly: There is neither room nor time for public servants who care for anything other than serving Kenyans. We in the National Government will back that resolution with financial resources and support.

I'm glad to announce that I will launch the Kenya Devolution Support Program and the Kenya Urban Support Program today. Both, combined, will inject Sh50 billion into your County Governments to help you build and improve the systems that support your staff, and your delivery of services. It is worth underscoring that these funds are performance-based conditional grants extended to the County Governments by the National Government.

Just like us in the National Government, you must also strive to perform to the very highest Standards, and must be ready to take a stern view of public servants who give in to lethargy and sloth. Indeed, adoption of this program demonstrates my Administration's commitment to a Devolution that truly works – that truly serves every Kenyan. The time for full cooperation with each other is now. This is important to ensure we succeed in executing the "Big Four" Agenda.

Now, we in National Government understand, as clearly as you do, that delivery of the "Big Four" demands a rethink of our institutions. We will have to establish effective arrangements for planning and implementing the program and projects I have spoken about today.

That's why you and I together will need to strengthen the Summit, the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council, the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee, and the Intergovernmental Sectoral Forums, to make them more efficient and effective channels for the delivery of the "Big Four". As you can see, there is much to think about and much to do. But let me close by reminding you of one idea that will not lead us astray, if only we hold onto it.

Madaraka Day

Madaraka Day is almost here. On that first day of June 1963, our freedom fighters took control of Government for the very first time. We began to govern and determine our destiny. The spirit of that day lives on in Devolution, for it is in ugatuzi that every Kenyan plays a full part in championing the affairs of this country.

If you are a leader today, it is because the true holders of madaraka trust you to lead them. In the end, all that matters is that you serve them to the very best of your ability. On my part, I will continue to reach out to all leaders so that we can protect and defend this country's most precious asset, its unity. I ask you to join me in reaching out to all other leaders in your Counties as I have done at the National level. If you do, you will have served your Country well. Kenyans will accept no less. May God, grant you the wisdom to serve Kenya well, and may He bless this Country that we love.

I now invite CS Eugene Wamalwa to, on my behalf, push the button launching the Kenya Devolution Support Program.

Asanteni sana.

REMARKS BY H.E. JOSPHAT K. NANOK,
CHAIRMAN, COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS AND
GOVERNOR TURKANA COUNTY
DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE
HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

Your Excellency Honorable Uhuru Kenyatta, the President of the Republic of Kenya, Hon. Justice David Maraga, Chief Justice/ President of the Supreme Court of Kenya, Rt. Hon. Sen. Kenneth Lusaka, Speaker of the Senate,
Excellency Governors,
Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution & ASAL,
Honorable Senators,
Deputy Governors,
Honorable Members of Parliament,
H.E. Nic Hailey, Chair of Devolution Donor Working Group,
Permanent Secretaries,
Heads of Missions,
Members of the County Assemblies,
Other National Government Representatives,
Other County Government Representatives,
International Delegates,
Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the Council of Governors, I take this opportunity to welcome His Excellency the President, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, to the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference. And to all the other distinguished guests, karibuni. This year, we meet again as Devolution partners to share experiences, challenges and lessons learnt in the last five (5) years and set clear targets for Devolution for the next five (5) years. It is a time for us to celebrate the successes of Devolution and a time for us to network with potential partners and forge sustainable relationships.

I would like to recognize the hard work of the Steering Committee, which was co-chaired by the Vice-Chair of the Council, H.E Governor Anne Waiguru, Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Devolution and ASAL, Senator Irungu Kang'ata, honorable Member of the Senate, and Eric Mwangi, Secretary-General of the County Assemblies Forum.

Recognition is also due to the Planning Committee, which was chaired by Jacqueline Mogeni, the Chief Executive Officer of the Council Secretariat. And to all the other institutions

represented here, who took time to plan and prepare for the Conference, a special thank you to you. This is the first Conference where the Council, the Ministry of Devolution and ASAL, the Senate and the County Assemblies Forum, walked together throughout the entire planning period. This spirit of consultation and cooperation ought to be maintained.

I would also like to recognize the presence of our international guests who travelled from different parts of the world to join us this week. We appreciate you and hereby convey a warm welcome to Kenya, and to Kakamega County. Your being here is an indication that the decentralization discourse in Africa is alive. Sub-National Governments are the centers for development, service delivery and public participation. And for Africa's communities to be lifted out of poverty, devolved units are and will continue to be the drivers of change.

This is also the first Devolution Conference being hosted by the second generation of Governors and Senators. The establishment of County Governments in 2013 was the ultimate actualization of Article 1(4) of the Constitution that sovereign power of the people is exercised at the National level and County level. This Conference provides us with a platform to reflect on the progress County Governments have made and to exchange ideas on what measures we need to put in place to anchor devolution.

For the last five (5) years, Counties have brought services closer to the people, empowered communities and allowed citizens' voices to be heard when decisions are being made on development. According to a recent survey conducted in March 2018, 84% of Kenyans support devolution, with only 13% opposing it. Right after the inception of County Governments in 2014, support for devolution was low, recording a rating of only 69%. For Kenyans to have such confidence in the devolved system of governance, it is an indication that remarkable transformation is being felt in the Counties.

Devolution has expanded the democratic space to accommodate more women and young people in leadership. Bomet, Kirinyaga and Kitui Counties wrote an indelible chapter in the books of Kenyan history by electing the first ever women governors. The first female Governors have given hope to all the women in this Country that leadership is never and will never be about gender. Their election has set a stage for more women to run for governorship in the next election.

For us to maintain this tempo, both levels of Government need to genuinely work together for the success of devolution. Now that the President has set the Big Four agenda for the country, and in recognizing that all the components of this blueprint are devolved functions, to deliver this promise requires that all of us here work closely together. We have the vision; we have no choice than to implement it.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With majority of health services now devolved, and with health care forming one of the single largest components of County budgets, County Governments have recorded notable strides in this sector. Counties are not only investing in health facilities and equipment, but we are also directing monies to primary health care, both the preventive and promotive aspects, so that we can reduce the high costs incurred in providing curative care. Northern Counties are making deliberate efforts to encourage women to deliver in health facilities. Such investments have paid off. We have witnessed a huge drop, up to 39%, in infant deaths per 1,000 live births. On the other hand, we have also seen an increase in accessibility to specialized medical care for diabetes, renal care and cardio vascular care.

But as you are all aware, the delivery of the health function has seen its dark days. In late 2016 to mid-2017, we witnessed several industrial strikes that left the sector paralyzed for over one hundred (100) days. Many Kenyans who rely on public healthcare were left stranded, opting to stretch their budgets to access private healthcare. Another emerging issue was the flow of external funds to the Counties, which was resolved when an inter-agency committee developed the Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Guidelines. Additionally, there are still some functions meant to be undertaken by the Counties that are being performed by Parastatals and other State Agencies.

For better service delivery to be achieved by Counties, these obstacles should be overcome. And now that Universal Healthcare is among the Big Four agenda, it is at this Conference that we should be able to set targeted priorities that can assist policy makers and implementers attain global standards of healthcare for all Kenyans. One question we must ask ourselves in this Conference is this: How ready are both levels of Government to provide health coverage for the entire Kenyan population? What are the human resource needs, the equipment and infrastructure gaps that should be filled to attain universal health coverage? Your Excellency the President, County Governments are with you in this agenda and are ready to collaborate with you to achieve quality, affordable and accessible healthcare services for all Kenyans.

10. In Agriculture, Counties have expanded agriculture mechanization and made significant leaps in crop and animal production. We have initiated value addition projects; installed greenhouses; established new market linkages for farmers; and put more farmers on extension services. With climate change interfering with rainfall patterns, Counties are taking the climate-smart route and have in this regard put more than 70,000 hectares under irrigation. These initiatives will strengthen food security, reduce vulnerability, and generally raise smallholder income. Now that food security is part of the Big Four agenda, both levels of Government should collectively adopt strategies that will guarantee continuous food production throughout the year. The development of infrastructure will ensure that produce moves from areas of production to areas where it is needed. We should also promote agri-business among the youth as one of the ways for addressing the high levels of unemployment.

In the roads sector, and despite the persistent funding challenges, Counties have rehabilitated, constructed and maintained more than 107,000 kilometers of tarmac, murram and gravel roads. But this sector has also been one that has caused friction between the two levels of government, either on funding or functional assignment, between the Counties and the State Agencies in charge of roads. For Kenya to fully industrialize, road and rail network will be a key enabler. It is on this premise that we must, with finality, agree on the classification of roads so that our efforts and resources are directed more towards the work, rather than infighting. At the end of the day, what matters is that Kenya is connected by a reliable and high standard road network that spurs economic and social development. Additionally, better connectivity incentivizes producers and manufacturers to expand their businesses into new areas, thereby creating employment. But for Counties to be able to construct and maintain roads, there is need to increase the Road Maintenance Levy Fund for Counties to 20% as agreed in the last Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC) meeting. A joint resolution was signed between the Council of Governors and the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure on this matter, but the agreed amounts did not make it in the Division of Revenue Act 2018 and the Kenya Roads Bill.

Evidence of our success in the water sector can be seen in the growth of water coverage across the country. County Governments are connecting more households to piped water; rehabilitating and constructing dams, water pans and boreholes; and collaborating with the private sector and non-state actors to support and sustain various community water projects across the Country. However, despite improved population access to water sources over the last twenty (20) years, it is estimated that thirty-six percent (36%) of Kenyans still lack safe water. In some areas, water is scarce. Water in Kenya is also not distributed, so that planned urban areas and wealthy rural communities that can pay for services are prioritized, while those in slums and remote villages often go without clean water. To reverse these trends,

County Governments will have to put aside resources and take radical measures that will increase access to clean and safe water.

On education, the pioneer County Governments have cumulatively increased enrollment into Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers by rehabilitating deplorable classrooms; building new structures; equipping ECD centers; and recruiting more ECD teachers. We will continue to build on these achievements and aim to establish centers of excellence that offer quality ECD services. On the same note, for us to be ready for industrialization, we should ensure that we have internal technical capacity. It is important for the National Government to inject more funds into Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centers. We should put our young population to work. But before this, we should equip them with skills that will enable them take advantage of the growing economy through employment and entrepreneurship. Therefore, TVET centers are undeniably instrumental and we should seek to ensure that they are well funded to become hubs of innovation and invention.

Distinguished Guests,

Amidst the successes of Devolution have been teething challenges that have continued to slow down the implementation of the devolved system of Governance. Underfunding has been one of the major concerns. Noting that health, water and agricultural extension services are delivered at the County level, County Governments must be adequately financed to be able to deliver optimally. Insufficient allocations and delayed disbursements to Counties by the National Treasury have nearly paralyzed finalization of development projects and hampered service delivery. In this second phase of Devolution, it is imperative that the National Treasury disburses County funds in time to avoid unnecessary interferences with County operations. Moreover, there are functions that remain unfunded, yet they have already been transferred to the Counties, for instance, libraries and museums. Admittedly, County Governments should put in place transparent and sustainable systems that will allow for better collection of revenue to complement the equitable share allocations. Moreover, Counties should make radical decisions in relation to bloated wage bills to channel more funds to development expenditure rather than recurrent expenditure.

Among the pending human resource matters is the establishment of a unified framework for pension management for County Governments' employees. It is indeed unfortunate that despite lengthy stakeholder engagements on the matter, the issue remains outstanding to date. While the County Pension Scheme Bill has been undergoing debate, having been passed by Senate and now at the National Assembly, a myriad of other Bills, which are not in line with the stakeholder recommendations, have now found their way into Parliament, resulting in a lot of confusion and unnecessary delays. There is need for pension discussions to now come to a speedy conclusion so that County Governments can finally have a pension scheme for their employees.

Another challenge has been overlapping and duplication of functions by state agencies and corporations and regional development authorities. A huge share of the National budget continues to be allocated to these institutions, yet some of their mandates are now County functions. It is not only wasteful to fund entities that are essentially performing County functions; it is also a blatant violation of constitutional values and principles of good governance and accountability. During the Fifth National and County Coordination Summit held on 10th and 11th February 2016 at the Sagana State Lodge, it was resolved that a committee be formed to undertake an analysis of the functions of both levels of Government with the aim of eliminating duplication and wastage. There is a report that was finalized in April 2016 with recommendations that are yet to be adopted. State owned entities that are still performing devolved functions should be restructured.

Intergovernmental institutions must be strengthened and properly institutionalized for them to be more effective. The Council of Governors, Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee, the National and County Government Coordinating Summit and the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council should be independent, so that they can impartially act as clearing houses for most sector and policy issues that sometimes end up in the courts or unresolved.

Further, National ministries, department and agencies must support Devolution. In this second term, the National Government, County Governments, Parliament, Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices must work together. If the first four years have taught us any lessons, it is that tension, mistrust and discord can only derail the implementation of Devolution. Consultations and dialogue must be our mantra on policy and legislative issues. The onus is on us to nurture the devolved system of governance. In terms of legislation, we need to establish an intergovernmental mechanism that brings together the National Government and the County Governments to thrash out legislative proposals to avoid the situations we have found ourselves in where we disagree on bills and laws and then revert to court for intervention. For instance, the County Wards Development Equalization Fund Bill 2018 has already elicited concern at the Council. It is our position that County Governments have the constitutional authority to receive equitable share at the County level and they have authority to decide their own budgetary priorities.

As you are all aware, Counties in close proximity have come together to form regional economic blocs. Currently, there are six (6) regional economic blocs. If well managed and if anchored on a strong legal and institutional framework, these bodies can generate immense economic and social benefits for individual Counties because of economies of scale. They can spur initiation of large infrastructural projects through public private partnerships in water, agriculture, roads and health. As policy-makers at both the National and County levels, we need to consider how we can remodel regional development authorities into regional economic blocs.

Distinguished Guests,

There are other National problems that we should address in this second term. The youth bulge. Africa is home to the largest young population in the world. But we have failed as a continent to harness this human capital for our benefit. When we put our young people to work, they become less vulnerable to immigration, radicalization and criminal activities. We need a shift in our governance systems so that the status quo does not breed inequality, disempowerment and marginalization. And this cascades to the Counties, sub-Counties, wards and villages. We have a vibrant and energetic young population. If we ignore them, we do it at our own peril.

Another nascent issue that I cannot fail to comment on is natural resource revenue sharing and licensing. With petroleum, water reservoirs, coal and other minerals on Kenyan soil, and for us to not fall into the 'natural resource curse', both levels of Government should ensure that we have established sustainable and accountable measures for licensing and sharing proceeds from the mining and petroleum sector. Consultation in the extractives sector is of utmost importance, and this consultation should cut across from the National Government to the County Governments and to the communities. We should galvanize community participation to avert conflicts. We should educate our people on what it means to have these resources to manage their expectations. We should also capacitate them to be able to take advantage of emerging opportunities. The Petroleum (Exploration, Development and Production) Bill and Energy Bill need to address these issues. The land laws and the Mining Act should also be relooked so that they canvass nascent issues on this.

Of importance too is our Nationalism, peace and cohesion. Kenya's Constitution is viewed as one of the most advanced in Africa. It embodies principles of patriotism, National unity,

inclusiveness, social justice and good governance. But these values cannot exist on paper. We should live by them, know them by heart and teach them to our children. It should not matter on what political sides we find ourselves in. Our fidelity should be to the country. Despite our ethnic differences, we are one. The prosperity and stability of Kenya is much more important than political interests. Indeed, we have challenges with National healing and reconciliation, but we must be willing to admit it, find the root causes for negative ethnicity and fix it.

At the Council, we believe that there is need for all of us here to apply ourselves as instruments of peace in the country. We call upon all political leaders to support peace, unity and reconciliation. We want peace, unity and cohesion.

Distinguished Guests,

As I conclude, I remember our partners who have supported this Conference. Safaricom, our platinum sponsor, Kenya Commercial Bank, Resolution Health, County Pension Fund (CPF), UNDP and Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), and other partners; thank you for your magnanimous contributions to this Conference. You are true friends of Devolution and we hope that we shall keep working together.

For those who have walked with us in the Devolution journey, thank you. Development partners, private sector, civil society, media, faith-based institutions, we appreciate your collaborations with the Counties and we anticipate deeper cooperation with you in this second phase of the implementation of devolved governance.

And to the Judiciary, we acknowledge your hard work in ensuring that the objects and principles of Devolution are implemented. The Judiciary has played a pivotal role in continually reminding us to adhere to Chapter Eleven on Devolved Government, and has emphasized the need for respect for the cardinal principle of separation of powers in its pronouncements.

Also, the collaboration between the Council and the Judiciary has been evident. Through dialogue between the two institutions, the Judiciary has waived court fees for County Governments, designated separate registries to handle County legislation, and increased mobile courts in the Counties.

Distinguished Guests,

I take this opportunity to convey assurance of County Governments' commitment to the Big Four agenda. From the Council, our guiding message is collaboration, cooperation and consultation.

I wish you all fruitful discussions in the coming days of the Conference.

I now invite H.E. the President of the Republic of Kenya, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta to come and officially open the Fifth Annual Devolution Conference.

Thank you and God bless you.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

REMARKS BY H.E. ANNE WAIGURU, OGW
VICE CHAIR, COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS, AND
GOVERNOR, KIRINYAGA COUNTY,
DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE
HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

Your Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta – President of the Republic of Kenya,
Your Excellency William Ruto – the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya,
Governors Present,
Senators,
Members of Parliament,
Members of County Assemblies here today,
Development Partners,
Exhibitors,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On March 4, 2013, Kenyans set out on a journey; one which they knew not its risks and dangers but were, nevertheless, determined to trek – the transition from a centralized to a devolved system of governance.

Six years down the line, we are proud that we were bold enough to set out on this path – that we were strong enough to whither the raging storm and soldier on despite the challenges we faced. The gains and benefits of devolution being felt by Kenyans of all walks of life, the transformative leadership that has taken root in the Counties, is a clear indication that Devolution is working! The success stories of Devolution cannot be told in low-tones any longer. They are to be shouted from the rooftops. They are to be televised for the whole world to see. The excitement in the Counties cannot be hidden. The expectations of our County men and women are at a record high because of what County Governments have done and what they are currently doing to change lives.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

[Devolution is working]

The actualization of devolved system of Government has brought services closer to the people and opened channels for more effective communication between the people and their Governments through public participation.

We have been able to design development projects to best suit the people's needs, with clear priorities on most pressing issues. Devolution has ensured Counties have experienced extensive reforms in the health sector, improved agricultural production, expanded markets for agricultural produce, advanced in technological innovation, improved road networks, and enhanced youth and women empowerment, just to mention a few.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

[Support from National Government]

While we speak of the gains we have achieved as County Governments, we are cognizant of the immense contribution of the National Government under the leadership of His Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta, the President of the Republic of Kenya, and His Excellency the Deputy President, William Ruto, towards the achievement of these milestones.

Through partnerships with the National Government, there has been an upgrade of health facilities in the Counties and installation of medical equipment that have improved the health sector. Additionally, through the Linda Mama program, expectant women and nursing mothers are accorded free prenatal and postnatal care respectively.

We have also seen extension of infrastructure projects in the Counties, which have opened remote parts and improved movement of goods and people within and outside our Counties. This is clear testimony that when County Governments, National Government and development partners work in tandem, development is realized and lives are transformed.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

[Progress from 4th Devolution Conference]

Last year, Governors converged in Nakuru County, a time almost like this, for the Fourth Annual Devolution Conference, which ran under the theme: "The Devolution Transformation: Devolution transforming lives; tell your story!" The Conference outlined 35 key areas of commitment through a joint communiqué, and reaffirmed the commitment of the National

and County Governments to delivering the "Devolution promise" to the people of Kenya. At this juncture, I would like to highlight some of the key progress made towards implementation of the resolutions of the Joint Communiqué of the Fourth Annual Devolution Conference 2017.

- Conditional grants guidelines were jointly developed by the National Treasury and the Council of Governors. The guidelines have been shared with the Counties and MDAs (Treasury circular no. 8 of 2017 dated 29th August gives guidelines).
- The Ministry of Devolution and Planning, in collaboration with the Council of Governors, County Governments, and other stakeholders, developed Guidelines for Preparation of second generation CIDPs and Annual Development Plans.
- The National Land Commission prepared, launched and disseminated monitoring and oversight guidelines for county spatial plans. The guidelines seek to standardize and enhance the quality of land use planning by the Counties. The plans are useful tools for guiding development in the Counties and provide a framework for mitigating land use conflicts.

The rest of the documentation has been uploaded in the Conference website – devolution.cog.go.ke.

On behalf of the Council of Governors, I would like to thank all the stakeholders who have worked closely with the County Governments in ensuring the issues raised in the communiqué were implemented. In addition to those resolutions, your Excellencies, the Office of the Deputy President, Ministry of Transport and Council of Governors entered an MoU. The parties agreed that the classifications of Class D roads are County roads and increased the allocation of the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund from 15% to 20%. We hope that these proposals will be anchored in the Roads Bill 2017 currently before Parliament.

Your Excellencies;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

[Theme for 5th Devolution Conference]

Building on the solid foundation set by first term governments, Counties are now ready to accelerate delivery of quality services consistent with the theme for this year's Conference, "Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery".

Your Excellency, to quote Robin Sharma, he says: "Fill your brain with giant dreams, so there's no space for petty pursuits". We, the Council of Governors, have therefore made a conscious decision not to be unnecessarily antagonistic towards the National Government, as was the practice in the previous Council. We have come to the realization that Counties are not in competition with the National Government, and the National Government is not in competition with County Governments.

Devolution will not succeed if County Governments and the National Government do not pull in the same direction. We are all in this together. If the ship sinks, we all as a Country sink. We have therefore committed ourselves to the giant dreams that are the Big Four agenda of the National Government.

In light of this, this year's theme will be operationalized by a unique structure and objectives aligned to the "Big Four" agenda of providing affordable healthcare, affordable housing, promoting manufacturing and ensuring food security. These agenda, spearheaded by His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta, encapsulate the core needs of the people of Kenya – both in rural areas and urban areas. Their realization will be a win for the entire country.

Aligning our individual County visions with that of His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta will provide a solid ground for collaboration between the two levels of Government in accelerating service delivery, catalyzing local economic growth and creating employment opportunities for women and youth in the Counties.

Against this background, Ladies and Gentlemen, this Conference's objectives are:

1. To provide a forum for collaboration, cooperation and consultation in all matters relating to devolution.
2. To share experiences, challenges and lessons learnt in the last five (5) years and set clear targets for Devolution for the next five (5) years.
3. To celebrate the successes of Devolution.
4. To provide a platform for participants to identify opportunities for partnership.

The objectives will be delivered through a Conference structure that combines general plenum sessions for selected discussions, with two full days of concurrent four sector workshops that mirror His Excellency the President's Big Four agenda. Each of the Big Four sectors will have breakout sessions, and will address the emerging policy, legislative and implementation issues of that sector.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

[Challenges facing Devolution]

While we look at the successes of devolution, it is critical to analyze the challenges we face as Governors, which we believe can be mitigated through constant collaboration between National and County Governments. Timely allocation of County resources is one of the challenges facing County Governments. Delays in the disbursement of funds have, for instance, stalled many projects in the Counties, led to delayed payment of salaries, and have not augured well with our residents. As Governors, we understand that the buck stops with us. We understand that when things go wrong, the wrath of the public will be on us. We understand we will be judged based on achieved targets and failed promises. For Devolution to succeed, we request the National Government, under your leadership, Your Excellency, to address this issue once and for all. With the support of the National Government, development partners and all stakeholders, we are sure to fulfil the promises we have made to our people.

Your Excellencies,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

[Call for collaboration]

Your Excellency, as I close, there is an African proverb that says, "A man who hangs around a beautiful girl without speaking his intention, ends up fetching water for the guests at her wedding." Allow me your Excellencies to be the voice of the youth, women and vulnerable so that no one is left behind. Allow me also, so that these groups are not left fetching water for guests in others' weddings. This Country is full of people baring hopes and aspirations – young boys and girls, men and women who have placed their faith in us with the belief that we will steer them to safety and help them realize their dreams.

For many years, women and youth have been silent on matters Devolution, instead, leaving the responsibility of agenda setting to others. This year, we seek to bring an end to this and open a platform for women and youth to not only engage in matters pertinent to their future, but also to benefit from the outcome of the Big Four agenda, because the ultimate impact of Devolution is felt at the grassroots and the greatest beneficiaries are women and youth.

In conclusion, Your Excellencies, Antoine de Saint Exupery said, "If you want to build a ship, don't drum up the men to gather wood, divide the work and give orders. Instead, make them yearn for the vast and endless sea." We hope that this Conference will get us all yearning for the high seas of universal health care, a food secure nation and a Country anchored on a solid economy driven by entrepreneurial spirit, value addition, trade and manufacturing.

Thank you. God bless you.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY RT. HON. RAILA AMOLO ODINGA, EGH, LEADER OF THE NATIONAL SUPER ALLIANCE AND FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA, DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

I am honored to join you in celebrating our sixth year of Devolution.

In the last five years, this gathering was a men-only affair. Today, we have three female Governors. I recognize and welcome the madam Governors to this club. It is my hope that after the next elections, we will have at least ten female Governors. Devolution must bridge the gender gap in the country's leadership.

Our people are definitely not enjoying the best they could, but they have improved access to facilities and services like healthcare, roads, market centers, early child development and agricultural services than before, thanks to Devolution. This should be a constant reminder to us never to fear or oppose change for the sake of it. "Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything," as George Bernard Shaw told us.

Devolution has proved that neither geography nor history is destiny. Nations and regions are poor or rich not because of their geography or their past but because of their ability or inability to make the best of their environment. We now have tarmac roads and airports in long neglected parts of Kenya like Lodwar, Maralal and Wajir. Hospitals have sprouted in Wajir and Garissa. North Eastern can now access clean water through borehole drilling programs. Processing plants are sprouting in Makueni, Uasin Gishu, Nyandarua and Kirinyaga, among others, underscoring the potential of Counties as the next centers of industrialization and job creation.

A 35-year-old mountain of garbage has been taken out in Kisumu, underscoring Devolution's capacity to stop the march of environmental degradation in the countryside. Unfortunately, these positive developments mean that there will be greater expectations of the County Governments. Voters expect progress to be a straight forward march into the future, not a zigzag back and forth journey.

Devolution's achievements should therefore not be celebrated without taking into full account the challenges ahead.

The challenges and areas of possible conflict are glaring. For instance, the National Government is pursuing its Big Four agenda: Food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare. Most of these are devolved functions. Making sure their implementation by the National Government does not undermine Devolution or result in duplication and conflict is a challenge we must address.

There are two issues, which I consider cardinal to the success or failure of devolution: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP. Good leaders need vision for the work they set out to do and a clear mission on how to pursue the vision. Often, such vision and mission are stated in a Manifesto. In a County, the Governor's manifesto must find its way into the COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CIDP) to inform social and economic transformation.

Implementing manifestos cannot be done unless the Governor knits together a team that can deliver. You are therefore as good as your team. But even here, there are challenges.

How do Governors implement their manifestos in an environment where the Big Four agenda includes devolved functions? A solution should be found. At this point, I wish to single out some very immediate threats to Devolution and your tenures that we need to address this early. Governors and the County public services continue to be accused of engaging in self-enrichment.

Many Governors and their Executives are viewed with suspicion by voters, and many are under active investigation by the EACC. There is nepotism and cronyism in Counties. And too many Counties are failing to come up with clear pro-youth programs to address unemployment. People pursuing business with Counties also talk of an elaborate network of County Assembly speakers, leaders of majority, CECs, County works supervisors and County clerks, among others, whose sole purpose is to make money from public works projects. These officials have the capacity and audacity to paralyze, delay and stall development projects.

MCAs and County Speakers are particularly being accused of conflict of interest. Often, they are the contractors while at the same time purporting to be carrying out oversight roles.

The quest for cuts has also led to a craze for allowances by Members of County Assemblies that is also paralyzing Counties. Governors should pay for their Cabinets to be approved. To date, there are Counties that are yet to form full Cabinet because of the standoff between Governors and MCAs. Members of County Assemblies are constantly on so-called benchmarking and team-building trips that are essentially acts of bribery by the Executive to have their agenda approved and a quest for allowances. This corruption network is eating Devolution from inside out.

We must stop it or it will altogether kill our most important gift to ourselves ever since our fathers brought us independence. Sometimes, the idea of corruption is based on rumors and perception. But there are also cases where eyebrows have been raised because the life styles of people have changed overnight. The best way to stop rumors from assuming the pedestal of truth is for the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission to undertake objective lifestyle audits of the suspects. Two institutions are key to proper financial management and accountability: The internal audit department, and the procurement department. Working hand in hand within the finance department, they can make or break good governance in the County. The governor has a duty to ensure that the people appointed to these departments are qualified, competent, accountable and smart.

The good news is that fighting corruption and shielding devolution are no longer matters of partisan debate. The MoU of the now famous handshake on March 9 prioritizes making Counties deliver to the people. It also identifies corruption as an existential threat to the country. The President and I are agreed that we must fight corruption from a wide and common front. We shall not provide sanctuaries for perpetrators of corruption. We will strongly support whistleblowing from all Kenyans. We have mandated the public to report corruption whenever they witness it but without witch hunt. Very soon, the corrupt will be on their own. But Governors also have their side of the story. For instance, Counties are failing to attract high caliber, public-spirited personnel because of the existing pay structure. Because of this, policy papers are wanting in some Counties and many Governors lack quality advisory services.

There seems to be a genuine need to review pay policy to enable Counties attract quality staff without necessarily increasing costs. We need to help our Counties generate funds that would help them finance quality staffing in addition to providing services. One way to do this is to review and rationalize taxation policies. Counties have very small tax collection bases. In tourism sector for instance, VAT, Catering Levy and Tourism Levy all go to the National Government. Overall, Counties have only about 15 per cent taxation revenue base. There is too much confusion in the management of roads sector with the National Government laying claim to most roads while doing nothing to maintain them.

We also need to review the relationship between regional authorities like Lake Basin Development Authority, Coast Development Authority, Tana and Athi Development authorities and the County and National Governments. And we must help our Counties to resolve boundary disputes.

Let me make a brief mention of wealth creation in Counties based on investments, own-revenue generation and employment creation. I encourage Counties to remain aggressive in creating the institutional basis for investments by utilizing all the legal instruments available for doing this. Here, I would like to refer to the PPP law, the Special Economic Zones, Export Processing Zones, business incubation institutions, agribusiness investments, skills and business development centers, and so on. Further, Counties should not simply rely on getting locally generated revenues through licenses, rates and fees. The real difference in own revenue generation will only come from improved productivity.

Counties must demonstrate to the National Government that they are coming of age. The National Government must also be ready to provide the necessary back-up when Counties take investment initiatives for employment and wealth creation. The first five years of Devolution witnessed enormous constraints in taking initiatives for investments in the Counties. The PPP legal framework was particularly unclear. A lot has since been done to improve this.

However, the National Government still needs to do more in helping Counties with transaction advisers and undertaking capacity building functions in line with the Inter-Governmental Relations Act. Very soon, we may need to address the issue of access to external funding in Counties, with the National Government as an intermediary given the transfer of functions in line with Schedule Four of the Constitution.

I want to end by saying something about the structure and viability of Counties as presently constituted and the "Building Bridges to a New Kenya Initiative". We continue to encourage our Counties to explore the formation of economic blocs to address some of the challenges identified. This is also part of the MoU of the "Building Bridges to a New Kenyan Nation Initiative". Counties must work together regardless of the political affiliation of their Governors, Senators and MCAs.

I therefore laud the formation of the 14-county Lake Region Economic Bloc and appeal to the County Assemblies to cooperate and pass legislation to aid the realization of the bloc. I encourage all Counties that are exploring such formations to soldier on and their Assemblies to cooperate. Going forward, however, and as a matter of lasting solution to the problem posed by the sizes of the economies of devolved units, I want to propose to this forum that we need to bite the bullet and revisit the structure of Devolution.

The Bomas Draft Constitution divided Kenya into 14 regions, each made up of several districts. The intention was to create units with the size and population that made them economically viable. It is time to look at how to recover this original spirit. My proposal is that we adopt a

three-tier system that retains the current Counties, creates regional Governments and retains the National Government and with a very clear formula for revenue sharing.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, you are one of the most critical stakeholders in the future of our country. I wish to invite all of you to support and take steps to the realization of the "Building Bridges to the New Kenyan Nation Initiative" contained in the MoU we signed with President Uhuru Kenyatta. The aim is modest, humble and noble. We want to address ethnic antagonism, lack of National ethos, inclusivity, strengthen Devolution, end divisive elections, ensure safety and security, end corruption and ensure shared prosperity. I appeal to you to embrace the document and its spirit.

Thank you.

God bless you.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

REMARKS BY RT. HON. KENNETH M. LUSAKA,EGH
SPEAKER OF THE SENATE
DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE
HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta

The Deputy President Hon William Ruto

The Speaker of the National Assembly

The Chairperson, Council of Governors, H.E Josphat Koli Nanok,

The Chairperson, The 5th Devolution Conference H.E Anne Waiguru

The Chief Justice, Hon. David Maraga

Excellency Ambassadors and Heads of Missions

Cabinet Secretaries,

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Five years ago, Kenyans went to the ballot and ushered in a devolved system of governance, which has seen tremendous achievements and witnessed great challenges in non-equal measure; a living and vibrant process and reality which has spurred development in the remotest parts of Kenya, raised a lot of hope for our communities in Kenya that felt left out by the former overly centralist top-down system of governance.

As Martin Luther King aptly said: "We have flown the air like birds and swum the sea like fishes, but have yet to learn the simple act of walking the earth like brothers." Conversations, conventions, and Conferences such as this therefore provide an opportunity for different stakeholders to deliberate, reflect and see what Devolution has already achieved; assess the depth and breadth of the challenges; and synergize our efforts to begin the second phase on the same page.

The past Conferences created a Devolution conversation that has reinvigorated the commitment of all Kenyans in working towards and believing in the Devolution promise that is a key cornerstone of the new Constitution. We have indeed made remarkable progress, but we are also alive to the fact that challenges abound. We as Senate and by extension the 12th Parliament of Kenya, pledge to ensure the realization of "The Big Four" pillars that are the focus of this Conference. We shall work closely with various policy development and implementing agencies at National and County levels, to ensure they are accorded the requisite priority.

Your Excellency, Distinguished Ladies and gentlemen,

We all know that the greatest source of conflict is unmet or unmatched expectations. The first phase of Devolution was riddled with unmet expectations and great conflict arose amongst the key institutions that were tasked with implementing and protecting Devolution. The dust has settled, the scores are even, and our aim must now be to level expectations and forge a common ground for growth and development. It is our sincere hope that at the end of the Conference, we should be able to speak in one voice regardless of the difference in our tunes. We will be in a much better position to lay an individual claim to the success of devolution only when we all pull in one direction.

Much has been said about the place of The Senate and our relationship with both the Executive and the Legislative arm of the County Governments. I believe that relationships cannot be legislated, but are nurtured mutually. The County Assemblies exercise exclusive oversight of the single County Executive. As it is meant to contribute to effective government by ensuring that County and National Governments work effectively together, the Senate has made efforts to synchronize its roles with that of the County Assemblies to eliminate double jeopardy for the County Executive. It is therefore reckless and in bad faith to dispute the role of the Senate. The misguided calls for its disbandment are ill-informed, impute bad faith and attempts to distract the Senate from performing its roles and responsibilities. We will not be intimidated by threats that we will be scrapped. Let Kenyans be secure in the knowledge that we shall always work for their best and beneficial interests.

Whereas Article 174 sets out the objects of devolved governments – to promote democratic and accountable exercise of power – Article 175 clearly defines the principles of Devolution and flags out the principle of separation of powers. Senate has played a key role in guiding their respective Counties. A notable achievement of the Senate in the Devolution process must be to oversee the division of funds to the Counties and their subsequent allocation. Indeed, we have written history and reviewed CARA to reflect conditional grants from sources other than the National Treasury.

Nelson Mandela once said: "I am fundamentally an optimist. Whether that comes from nature or nurture, I cannot say. Part of being an optimist is keeping one's head pointed toward the sun, one's feet moving forward."

Allow me at this juncture to thank our sister house, the National Assembly; the Council of Governors; The Cabinet Secretaries for various Ministries; the Constitutional offices, and development partners for attending all our leadership and Committee inductions. We jointly promised to continuously consult and work together for the good of this country. After the harrowing political turbulence we have been through, we owe it to ourselves as leaders and the electorate to make a deliberate and strategic decision to discharge our constitutional and leadership mandate with a marked difference. Kenya remains bigger than all of us. I am certain that this season is a new one for all of us. Let us turn our faces towards the sun and allow the shadows to fall behind us.

Your Excellency, Distinguished Ladies and gentlemen,

As a Senate, we want to assure you that we will endeavor to effectively discharge our mandate in an objective and sober approach, devoid of any intimidation, acrimony or witch-hunting. We believe that in any democratic legislative space such as ours, a healthy working and competitive environment is desirable but without being needlessly antagonistic and adversarial.

To foster consultation and cooperation, the Senate has visited several Counties and held sittings with the County Assemblies and County Governments. We have organized for capacity development programs for County Assemblies, both in the Senate and through the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training (CPST). This is set to be reinforced further as the leadership of the 3rd Senate has agreed that for the first time since inception, the Senate will hold its plenary sittings in a County outside Nairobi. Due diligence has been done and we are set to hold our maiden sitting in Uasin Gishu County in August 2018. This will be done annually and on rotational basis. For the Senate to have a more proactive role in oversight, we need to work together with the County Governments from the beginning of planning. It is our conviction that the Senate needs to be involved in the planning process of the development of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) as well as the ADP.

This will enable us to collectively track not just the expenditure but the planned program implementation. As a Senate, we are seeking Development support to enable us to have an overall performance track; not to rank but to strengthen areas that would need policy and governance direction. To this end, the Senate Liaison Committee is set to have a meeting with the rules and business Committee of the Council of Governors to agree on the modalities for this to be implemented. On funds flow, I want to encourage Counties to be more innovative and work on own source revenue to reduce overdependence on National revenue. The pending bills that currently plague most County Governments result from over projection of revenue. When these targets are not met, adjustments become difficult and projects remain unpaid for. Public participation, if carried out effectively, can indeed yield lasting avenues and attendant frameworks for increased revenue streams.

Your Excellency, Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

In conclusion, let me reiterate that we were elected to serve Kenya. Not Kenya to serve us. Let us exhibit humility brotherly love and concern. Let us do our part and keep in mind the promises we made to the electorate. I want to leave you with the words of Mahatma Gandhi: "It's the action, not the fruit of the action, that's important. You must do the right thing. It may not be in your power, may not be in your time, that there'll be any fruit. But that doesn't mean you stop doing the right thing. You may never know what results come from your action. But if you do nothing, there will be no result."

Asanteni Sana!

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

REMARKS BY HON ERIC MWANGI
SECRETARY GENERAL, CAF
DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE
HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH, President of the Republic of Kenya,

Rt. Hon. Sen. Kenneth Lusaka, EGH, MP, The Speaker, Senate

H.E Josphat Nanok, The Chairman, Council of Governors,

The Chief Justice, Hon. David Maraga

Governors

Senators

Members of National Assembly

Speakers of County Assemblies

Representatives from National Government

Chairpersons and Members of Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices

Members of County Assemblies

Representatives from County Governments

Members from the Private Sector

Development Partners

Representatives from Civil Society Organizations

Distinguished guests

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I feel greatly honored to be part of this Fifth Annual Devolution Conference, aptly themed "Sustainable, Productive, Effective and Efficient Governments for Results Delivery". Let me begin by appreciating the organizers, especially the Steering Committee, for organizing this fundamental event. On behalf of the County Assemblies Forum, I commend you for the great job. Your Excellency Governor Anne Waiguru, we thank you for your astute leadership of the steering committee.

The Fifth Devolution Conference could not have come at a better time; a time of significant handshakes; a time of increased clamor for good governance and accountability in the management of public resources and affairs; and a time to take stock of the impact of devolved governance structures after a full five years of implementation. The importance of this annual gathering cannot be overemphasized too. It accords all of us an important opportunity to check the pulse of the devolution system.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since the establishment of the 47 County Governments, we have witnessed remarkable progress and milestones towards entrenchment of the desired devolved governance structures, systems and processes in the country. The nature and quality of the relationship between the two arms of the County Governments is now appreciated as a critical success factor in management of County Governments and the attendant delivery of expected and agreed results. Intra and Inter-governmental relations have thus become buzzwords in our day-to-day government affairs. At the heart of these relations is the County Assembly Forum. The Forum has enhanced the capacity of members in promoting the objects and principles of Devolution as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya.

Building on the achievements of CAF over the last five years, we remain desirous of advancing the role of County Assemblies in supporting Devolution, and particularly with regards to ensuring that promising practices are effectively shared and that issues are promptly solved and county governments' responsiveness to the needs of the citizens is improved. I appeal to this forum and the County Governments to spearhead formulation of legislation that anchors the County Assemblies Forum in Law to enable it play even a more significant role.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Have our County Governments been results driven? I hope that you will agree with me that there are visible footprints of projects initiated by County Governments across the County that continue to benefit the common citizen and spur local development. I am convinced that without Devolution such projects would not have been witnessed perhaps in our lifetime; from health facilities constructed in Wajir, fruit factories in Makueni, to numerous rural access roads in Nyeri and Embu. By supporting devolution, we commit to further encounter with such projects, if not many more.

The challenge ahead of us is to make County Governments more effective and efficient in delivering such results. An essential first step entails our honest and humble acceptance that we must reduce on unnecessary competition and squabbles. The CAF will be at the forefront in ensuring that conflict resolution mechanisms are enhanced. We have learned over time that every time conflicts escalate to unmanageable levels, the biggest loser is the Citizen that we have committed to serve.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Sustaining our achievements requires County Governments to work in close collaboration with the National Government. It is in this respect that we must align ourselves with the National Government's Big Four priorities that this Conference is anchored on, that is Agriculture, Health, Industry and Housing, with tangible focus on food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare that will ultimately see the nation achieve the Vision 2030.

CAF acknowledges the importance of the Big Four agenda and indeed the onus of the County Assemblies in ensuring that their legislative, oversight and representation responsibilities fully support the achievement of these ambitious programs. We commit to supporting necessary policy and legislative frameworks, enhancing public engagement and participation, and instilling structured accountability mechanisms towards this end.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The expectations of our almost 45 million people from the promises of Devolution are enormous. The level of interest by the common mwananchi with regard to the way Government is run is high. Wanjiku expects to be engaged in determining the investments that we are making at the County level. She expects to be sensitized on what new laws and policies mean to her in her daily circumstances, and she expects to feel Government on the ground. This is the essence of Devolution.

It is important to acknowledge that we will encounter challenges even in this second term of devolved Governments, but we must be ready to build resilient Government systems that respond to emerging challenges effectively. This calls for us to focus more on building capacity of County Governments and their entities. It is also an invitation to reexamine the functions of Government and assess whether there is need for functional reassignment to be more effective. This reexamination can be hinged on the cumulative experiences of critical sectors of the economy – that luckily happen to be under the President's Big Four agenda.

The shocks we experienced in the last two years in the agricultural sector, despite being a significantly devolved function, and have negatively impacted on our people's ability to remain economically empowered. The health sector's persistent labor unrest, shifting disease burden patterns and catastrophic out of pocket spending by our people is also bound to wipe out gains we have made if not addressed. We can go on and on... We have a litany of issues that need urgent attention and cannot afford to go to slumber. It's time to provide innovative and unparalleled solutions that our people are hoping for. Let us forge more dialogue on these matters. The County Assemblies Forum reiterates its commitment to fully support initiatives aimed at fostering intra and intergovernmental relations to address the public good.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me take this opportunity to bring to your attention that the County Assemblies Forum in partnership with the Senate, would be holding their Third Annual Legislative Summit next month (from 20th to 25th May 2018) in Mombasa County. The steering Committee of the Legislative Summit would like to extend to you an invitation to this event.

Finally, as a core member of the leadership of the County Assemblies Forum, I appeal to the Council of Governors to work closely in steering good governance in the management of devolved governance affairs, and continue inspiring confidence to the people of Kenya. The Members of County Assemblies across the Country have bound themselves to engage with the Executive arms of Counties with dignity, sobriety, objectivity and civility for the sake of progress and benefit to the people we serve.

We owe this duty to our People and to God.

Thank you

God Bless You

God Bless Kenya

Annex III: Closing Remarks

COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

CLOSING REMARKS BY H.E. WILLIAM RUTO, EGH
DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA
DURING THE 5TH ANNUAL DEVOLUTION CONFERENCE
HELD AT KAKAMEGA COUNTY, APRIL 23rd - 27th 2018

Governors;

Deputy Governors;

Members of County Assemblies;

Diplomats;

Distinguished Guests;

Good morning.

Let me start by telling you a short story: There was once a big meeting in the animal Kingdom to address the problem of drought. Speaker after speaker rose to give their views on how the problem could be tackled. By the time the last speaker, the Wise Elephant, took the podium, the animals were so tired, and they could hardly remember what the first speaker had said.

Others like the proverbial warthog had begun to forget what the meeting was about. They just wanted to go home. But Elephant beseeched them saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, lend me your ears! If you gazed skywards, you'd see that the clouds are gathering. If you sniffed the air, you'd sense the unmistakable smell of an approaching torrent. And if only you could relax and allow your skin to perspire, you'd be calmed by the cool humidity that precedes a much-longed for downpour."

Sometimes, all we need is to relax and take in the reality: The full benefits of Devolution are not yet here with us, but Devolution is taking Kenya places. And no one should know this better than the Governors whose Conference this really is.

Consider such projects as the 46 irrigation schemes supported by the County Government of Turkana; the 750-bed Kakamega County Teaching and Referral Hospital; the construction of Mwache Dam in Kwale County; and many others so eloquently outlined in your speeches

and plans. All these are driving Kenya to the same point of transformation that the National Government works towards. Congratulations to all who make this story possible.

That is why to us as a Government, Devolution and its success is right up there in our agenda. The evidence for this lies in the Ksh1.5 trillion which has been invested by this Government in Devolution so far. And more is to come. In fact, it is immensely gratifying that the tone and substance of this Conference has been underpinned by our "Big Four" agenda, namely, improved healthcare, expanding agricultural productivity, provision of affordable housing, and rebooting the manufacturing sector.

From the discussions in the last few days, there's no doubt that we share the vision of building a healthy and productive nation through the provision of universal healthcare. This includes scaling up preventive measures like nutrition and public health education. With your help, we will achieve our target of 13 million Kenyans covered through the National Health Insurance Fund in the next five years.

To achieve food security, we are jointly focused on significantly expanding agricultural productivity through comprehensive strategies spanning irrigation, mechanization, input provision, and value-addition. Notably, we all want to give our people access to affordable housing. This entails cooperating decisively in demolishing barriers to affordability in land and construction costs to bring down housing prices. Together with this, we must scale up developer's capacity, unlock land for development, and initiate a demand-based masterplan for social and affordable housing.

Finally, both tiers of governance must reboot the manufacturing sector by channeling resources to opportunities identified as holding potential to double the current number of manufacturing sector jobs, and injecting an additional Ksh200 billion into our GDP. Here, inevitably, I must urge County Governments to join the National Government in aggressively implementing the industrial transformation program. I encourage you to quickly forward complementary plans, which meet your unit's unique opportunities and challenges.

This agenda is ambitious and daunting. But with consultation in line with the spirit of our Constitution, we will succeed. Like the Elephant, mine is only to point out that we have embarked on the journey. And with your strong commitment, as reflected in your and your predecessors' speeches and development strategies, we are assured of success. Our unity of purpose at both levels of Government will surely raise Kenya's developmental trajectory.

On behalf of the National Government, I pledge our commitment to the intergovernmental consultative and coordination mechanisms in the spirit of total and firm support for Devolution. And on behalf of the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council, I also pledge support for the initiatives geared towards accelerating sustainable development and uplifting citizen welfare.

Distinguished participants, as we celebrate our milestones, achievements and consensus, I urge all to regard challenges and setbacks to progress with a calm and realistic disposition, and to reflect thoroughly on ways of overcoming them. The first hurdle concerns budgeting and planning. Weak linkages between the processes have significantly impeded project implementation, resulting in low absorption of development funding. It has also led to delays in producing key budget legislation and caused misunderstanding between the units of government.

The second significant challenge relates to underperformance in local revenue collection. Less than half of our Counties – only 22 to be specific – attained the average of 60% or above of their four-year local revenue targets. Those which fell short have felt greater heat in the form of accumulated pending bills. As at September 2017, County Governments held Ksh99 billion worth of pending bills. Through the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council, I have directed the National Treasury to liaise with the Controller of Budget and the Auditor General to assist County Governments in resolving the matter. This effort should lead to a sustainable framework for expeditiously addressing the issue.

The delay by Counties in establishing effective internal audit departments to strengthen internal control mechanisms in compliance with Section 155 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, is another serious challenge. This has led to unnecessary problems arising from delayed submission of mandatory statutory reports, for example, the Auditor General's, which is the basis of revenue division.

The knock-on effect of this single omission is quite costly, especially to the ultimate beneficiaries of development planning: the ordinary citizen! I therefore suggest that it is in the best interests of the Counties to set up these structures.

Finally, years into the formal advent of Devolution, identification, verification and validation of County assets and liabilities is incomplete. The Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council has approved establishment of County Assets and Liabilities Committees to hasten the process. Congratulations to Counties that have successfully finalized the process. Well done! I urge those whose reports are outstanding to take advantage of the inter-agency support team to conclude the process by end of May 2018.

I am not suggesting that the challenges of Devolution are only one-sided. I acknowledge that the National Treasury, Controller of Budget, Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Ministry of Devolution can ensure disbursement of funds faster. After all, the ability of Counties to plan and execute their budgets effectively depends on the National Treasury's timely disbursement of revenues. Where delays occur, it is important to explain them in a timely and proper manner to enable Counties to make appropriate adjustments.

To the National institutions responsible for capacity building of staff, I urge you to provide access to County officers particularly in critical operational areas such as preparation of budgets and financial reports. Spending alone is not enough for sustainable development. Savings too, matter! That's why I urge Counties to also recognize and pursue increased domestic savings to strengthen economic growth.

I urge the Council of Governors to, for instance, mobilize effectively and ensure that the County Pensions Bill successfully goes through the Senate. The Executive will play its part accordingly.

A lot of challenges reflect the critical need for efficient coordination, capacity development and conscientious adherence to existing frameworks and best practices. This Conference indicates that these needs can and will be met soon. Let us ensure that our consensus is impactful and resolutions efficacious.

Coordination must involve a broader spectrum of institutions. Therefore, I recognize the important work that Parliament, the Judiciary, various commissions and independent offices are doing to strengthen Devolution. It is paramount that we invest greater energy in building effective and accountable institutions. Devolution cannot be complete without a group of people crucial to this story and who rarely get acknowledged (MCAs).

MCAs are the representatives of the people and we cannot celebrate the progress of Devolution or contemplate its future impact without them. You may clash with them and they may not always let you have your way, but they are a crucial element in the county's democracy. As you proceed to execute your agendas, I wish you success and pray that you stand guided by Article 10 of the Constitution.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to all of you for your devotion to the success of Devolution. Rest assured, you have a strong supporter of Devolution in this Administration.

Let us all define our leadership through service, work and delivery. The magic of Devolution, after all, is in service delivery. That is what Kenya needs. That is what our people need. By the time this leadership term is over, we will be celebrating 60 years of self-rule. We are the ones with the power to ensure that we have something to show for that time.

With those remarks, I now officially launch the inaugural Compendium of Speeches.

Thank you and God Bless Kenya.

Annex IV: Steering Committee Members

NAME	INSTITUTION/ ORGANIZATION	ROLE
H.E. Anne Waiguru, OGW	Vice Chairperson, Council of Governors	Co-Chair
Hon. Eugene Wamalwa, EGH	Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL	Co-Chair
Sen.Hon. Irungu Kang'ata	Deputy Majority Whip, Senate	Co-Chair
Sen. Hon.Rose Nyamunga	Senate	Member
Sen. Hon. John Kinyua	Senate	Member
Hon. Amb. Hussein Dadho	CAS, Ministry of Devolution and ASAL	Member
Hon. Eric Mwangi	Secretary General, County Assemblies Forum	Member
Cecilia Ngoyoni	Office of the President	Member
Nelson Marwa	PS, State Department of Devolution	Member
Jacqueline Mogeni	CEO, Council of Governors	Secretary

Annex V: Multi Agency Planning Committee Members of the 5th Annual Devolution Conference

MAIN CONFERENCE

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
1. Nelson Marwa	State Department of Devolution	Co-Chair
2. Jacqueline Mogeni	Council of Governors	Co-Chair
3. Roselynn Omolloh	Senate	Member
4. Njuguna S N	Senate	Member
5. Christine Sagini	Senate	Member
6. Daniel Chania	Senate	Member
7. S. K. Sorobit	Senate	Member
8. P. Adika	Senate	Member
9. Peter Muchira	Senate	Member
10. Luther Chepkwony	Ministry of Devolution and ASAL (MODA)	Member
11. Lesley Khayadi	Ministry of Devolution and ASAL (MODA)	Member
12. Korir Kiprotich	Ministry of Devolution and ASAL (MODA)	Member
13. Stanley Mutua	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	Member
14. Kefa Kegeni	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	Member
15. Samuel Wokuti	Interbudget Economic Council (IBEC)	Member
16. Dominic Kisavi	National Police Service	Member
17. Benson Loktari	Council of Governors	Secretary
18. Nkatha Koronya	Council of Governors	Secretary
19. James Katule	Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA)	Member
20. Jecinter Hezron	Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA)	Member
21. Charles Rasugu	Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (EACC)	Member
22. Diana Muia	Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (EACC)	Member
23. Sadat Lunam	Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (EACC)	Member
24. Eric Nguribi	Ethics and Anticorruption Commission (EACC)	Member
25. Clara Busolo	National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)	Member
26. Emily Zidoli	National Council for People with Disabilities(NCPWD)	Member
27. Fidelis Ndungu	National Council for People with Disabilities(NCPWD)	Member
28. Bartholomew Agengo	National Council for People with Disabilities(NCPWD)	Member
29. Susan Bett	National Council for People with Disabilities(NCPWD)	Member
30. John Anampiu	National Council for People with Disabilities(NCPWD)	Member
31. Anne A Owino	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Member
32. Irene Kimacia	Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM)	Member
33. Sophie Odupoy	Vision 2030	Member
34. Patience Nyange	Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHRC)	Member
35. Wambui Gathathi	Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNHRC)	Member
36. Joseph Kemboi	Ken Invest	Member
37. Hannington Onyango	National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Member
38. Kibe Ranji	National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Member
39. Nancy Gathugu	Office of the Auditor General	Member
40. George Otieno Nashon	Office of the Auditor General	Member
41. Mary Waweru	Institute of Internal Auditors	Member
42. Caroline Chebet	National Youth Council (NYC)	Member
43. Irene Odindo	National Youth Council (NYC)	Member
44. Walter Buleti	National Youth Council (NYC)	Member
45. Benjamin Esuron	National Youth Council (NYC)	Member
46. Kosgey Caroline	National Youth Council (NYC)	Member
47. Rosemary Njaramba	Council of Governors	Technical Sub Committee Lead
48. Victor Odanga	Council of Governors	Member, Technical Sub Committee
49. Samuel Mutisya	Council of Governors	Member, Technical Sub Committee
50. Rosemary Irungu	Council of Governors	Member, Technical Sub Committee

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
51. Zipporah Muthama	Council of Governors	Member, Technical Sub Committee
52. Ruth Chitwa	Council of Governors	Media and Publicity Sub Committee Lead
53. Gerald Muka	Council of Governors	Member ,Media and Publicity Sub Committee
54. Ronald Odanga	Council of Governors	Member ,Media and Publicity Sub Committee
55. Hilda Were	Council of Governors	Member, Logistics Sub Committee
56. Duncan Kibani	Council of Governors	Registration Sub Committee Lead
57. Kennedy Kamau	Council of Governors	Member, Registration Sub Committee
58. Winnie Langat	Council of Governors	Member, Registration Sub Committee
59. Clemency Dorah	Council of Governors	Member, Registration Sub Committee
60. Sereina Sombol	Council of Governors	Member, Registration Sub Committee
61. Joyce Chepkoech	Council of Governors	Lead, Football Match Subcommittee
62. Ken Oluoch	Council of Governors	Exhibition Sub Committee Lead
63. Yvonne Ogwang	Council of Governors	Member, Exhibition Sub Committee

HEALTH SECTOR

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
1. Meshack Ndolo	Council of Governors	Sector Lead
2. Charles Mito	Council of Governors	Member
3. Carolyne Mage	Council of Governors	Member
4. Sharon Speranza	Council of Governors	Member
5. Tobias Outi	Council of Governors	Member
6. Michael Nyale	Council of Governors	Member

URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
1. David Wanjohi	Council of Governors	Sector Lead
2. Lenah Mulyungi	Council of Governors	Member
3. Keziah Munyao	Council of Governors	Member
4. Nicodemus Mbwika	Council of Governors	Member
5. Eva Sawe	Council of Governors	Member

AGRICUTURE SECTOR

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
1. Robert Kiteme	Council of Governors	Sector Lead
2. Musungu Benjamin	Council of Governors	Member
3. Hassan Dahiye	Council of Governors	Member

TRADE AND MANUFACTURING

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
1. Joseph Kung'u	Council of Governors	Sector Lead
2. James Maina	Council of Governors	Member
3. June Mukami	Council of Governors	Member
4. Barbara Awuor	Council of Governors	Member
5. Mercy Gatabi	Council of Governors	Member

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
1. Tina Dooley-Jones	USAID	Member
2. Munawwar Alam	USAID	Member
3. Sheila Karani	USAID	Member
4. Pamela Wesonga	USAID	Member
5. Con Osendo Omore	DFID	Member
6. Mwangi Kibathi	UNICEF	Member
7. Rachel Kidenda	AHADI	Member
8. Lillies Nganga	CIFF	Member

PRIVATE SECTOR

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
9. Namulisa Kombo	Safaricom	Member
10. Shaka Kwach	Safaricom	Member
11. Wangui Kibe	Safaricom	Member
12. Irene Mbonge	County Pension Fund (CPF)	Member
13. Josphat Kemboi	County Pension Fund (CPF)	Member
14. Evans Nyachienga	Kenya Literature Bureau	Member
15. Sidney Ashioya	Verve KO	Member

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

NAME	INSTITUTION	ROLE
16. Judy Gathathi	Civil Society Reference Group(CSRG)	Member
17. Suba Churchil	Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG)	Member
18. Judith Oluoch	Civil Society Urban Development Platform(CSUDP)	Member
19. Benson Kibiti	Kenya Conference of Catholic Bishops (KCCB)	Member

Annex VI: Conference Secretariat Assignments

1. David Kisabuli - Payments
2. James Kamau - Sponsors & Logistics
3. Eunice Fedha - Development Partners
4. Victor Odanga - Program
5. Rosemary Njaramba – Program
6. Loktari Benson - Moderators & Panelists (Overall programme, main conference)
7. Samuel Mutisya - Moderators & Panelists (Overall programme, main conference)
8. Robert Kiteme - Agriculture Sector
9. Meshack Ndolo- Health Sector
10. Joseph Kung'u - Trade & Manufacturing
11. David Wanjohi - Energy Infrastructure/ Urban development
12. Stephen Osingo-Joint Communique
13. Ken Oluoch - Exhibitions
14. Phanuel Ojwaya - Protocol/Safety
15. Festus Omariba- Security
16. Elizabeth Ambasa - Hospitality
17. Hilda Were - VVIP Accommodation
18. Duncan Kibani - Online Registration
19. Ruth Chitwa - Media and Publicity
20. Gerald Muka - Media and Publicity
21. Joyce Chepkoech - Football Tournament
22. Sereina Sombol - CSR

Annex VII: Conference Partners

1. Safaricom PLC (Platinum Sponsor)
2. The Senate
3. Ministry of Devolution and ASAL
4. Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC)
5. Resolution Insurance
6. KCB Bank
7. County Pension Fund
8. Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)
9. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
10. Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC)
11. Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF)
12. LAPFUND
13. Co-operative Bank
14. Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)
15. POSTBANK
16. Kenya Vision 2030 Secretariat
17. Amref Health Africa
18. UNICEF
19. UNFPA
20. Osho Chemicals Limited
21. DT DOBIE
22. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
23. UKAID
24. UN Women
25. UNDP
26. Emergency Plus Medical Services
27. USAID Health Informatics Governance and Data Analytics (HIGDA)

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ISBN 978-9966-8263-0-5
9 789966 826305