

Public participation governance

Text extracted from Kenya Policy Documents

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1. For purposes of ensuring effective participation of farmers in the governance of the agricultural sector in kenya, there shall be close consultation with all registered farmers' organisations in the development of policies or regulations and before the making of any major decision that has effect on the agricultural sector. **24**

..Agriculture Sectoral Development Strategy

2. The private sector draws strength and legitimacy from the public private partnerships in the framework of the national economic and social council, national business agenda, the budgetary process sector working groups, ministerial stakeholders forum and ministerial task forces created through kenya gazette notice no. 7699 of 24 initiative builds and uses private sector capacities and synergies through collaborating, engaging and networking to promote efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. **69**
3. Developing a gender policy is a crosscutting issue. Consequently, coordinating and collaborating with other sectors is necessary. Within the agricultural sector, gender issues will be incorporated into all the proposed interventions at the community level through participatory approaches. It is intended that gender integration in all activities of asds will significantly increase efficiency, sustainability, empowerment and equity at all levels. **97**
4. Coordination to achieve the objectives set out in this strategy, an effective coordination and monitoring and evaluation framework is important. The wide range of actors that will be involved in the strategy

will require a harmonized and coordinated framework to effectively and efficiently manage activities and resources. The framework provides for regular feedback among agencies entrusted with implementing the strategy. An appropriate institutional framework that uses existing ministries and institutions to implement the activities specified in the strategy, and which facilitates the active participation of the private sector, the civil society and communities, is being developed. **107**

5. The private sector will continue working closely with the government to ensure services are delivered to producers and other players through the following interventions facilitating organization of smallholder producers at all levels developing and implementing a framework and instruments for strengthening institutional capacity of producer organizations fast-tracking legal and regulatory reforms to promote private sector engagement promoting private sector participation in agro-processing developing a mechanism for recognizing and supporting integrated innovation in agricultural value chains. **69**
6. Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems increasing market access through improved rural infrastructure increasing food supply and reducing hunger by increasing smallholder productivity improving agricultural research and systems to disseminate appropriate as the government decentralizes decision-making to stakeholders, the local-level governance and development structures legs will eventually become more involved in managing development activities at community level. Legs will, through appropriate participatory methodologies, determine the priority development aspirations and initiatives of their communities and lead in their implementation. Towards this effort, appropriate mechanisms will be developed and operationalized to facilitate increased participation of legs in fiscal responsibilities including sourcing, and accounting and auditing of local resources, taxes and grants provided by the government and donors. **103**
7. To contribute to efforts to reduce poverty and increase income, the subsector will promote integrated community programmes that support empowerment ventures and reduce poverty in rural areas. To achieve this, partnerships, collaboration and linkages with other stakeholders will be forged in the use of devolved funds in rural areas. **87**
8. To address these challenges, the government will implement the regional development policy, rationalize and restructure the authorities, and consolidate the regional development acts. Emphasis will be on developing resource master plans and implementing integrated development programmes that create social and economic impact in the regions and nationally. More specifically, the following interventions will be implemented implementing policy and institutional reforms to strengthen regional development planning developing and conserving river banks, water bodies and catchments areas developing community support and empowerment programmes formulating and implementing integrated basin-based development programmes. Policy and institutional reforms to strengthen regional development planning despite the establishment of regional development authorities rda in the 1970 s, kenya has not had a clearly defined regional development policy to guide their operations. As a result, rda have continued to draw their operational mandates from their respective acts of parliament. However, the functions and mandates prescribed in these acts are too broad and in some cases create jurisdictional conflicts. The government has put in place an institutional framework to guide policy and build capacity of the rdas. A regional development policy has been formulated to provide an overarching framework to facilitate regional development in the country. However, some aspects of the policy will be reviewed to accommodate new challenges in the subsector. **86**
9. Cooperatives will be revitalized and their capacities strengthened to make them competitive. This will involve providing education and training, improving governance and management, enforcing legal provisions, adopting prudential standards, developing appropriate marketing strategies and operationalizing the regulatory framework for sacco. Cooperatives will pursue business models that embrace innovation and modern technology transfer, and will adopt information and communication technology in their operations. **64**

..ASAL Policy

10. Implementation framework 7.1 successful implementation of this policy will be dependent upon the collaborative efforts and synergies of all stakeholders and actors through establishment of an effective

partnership framework. This policy will be implemented under the existing legal and other government policy frameworks including the sectoral five-year strategic plans, the ciders and annual work plans. This policy will be implemented by various actors including government commissions and independent offices in collaboration with the private sector, civil society organizations, political parties and development partners. **56**

..Climate Change Act 2016

11. Public entities at each level of government shall, at all times when developing strategies, laws and policies relating to climate change, undertake public awareness and conduct public consultations. **17**
12. Mainstream and reinforce climate change disaster risk reduction into strategies and actions of public and private entities; mainstream intergenerational and gender equity in all aspects of climate change responses; provide incentives and obligations for private sector contribution in achieving low carbon climate resilient development; promote low carbon technologies, improve efficiency and reduce emissions intensity by facilitating approaches and uptake of technologies that support low carbon, and climate resilient development; facilitate capacity development for public participation in climate change responses through awareness creation, consultation, representation and access to information; mobilize and transparently manage public and other financial resources for climate change response; provide mechanisms for, and facilitate climate change research and development, training and capacity building; mainstream the principle of sustainable development into the planning for and decision making on climate change response; and integrate climate change into the exercise of power and functions of all levels of governance, and to enhance cooperative climate change governance between the national government and county governments. **7**
13. Set out other procedures and requirements for effective and transparent administration of the fund, including tracking and accounting for climate change finance and monitoring and evaluation procedures through regulations which shall be subjected to public participation and approval by the national assembly. **18**
14. Process financing applications from eligible applicants for approval by the council; ensure quality assurance in execution of the mandate of the fund; undertake resource mobilization for various sources; provide technical assistance to the private sector, civil society and public entities. **19**
15. Ensure participation and consultation with stakeholders in accordance with the schedule. **7**
16. Establish and manage a national registry for appropriate mitigation actions by public and private entities; serve as the national knowledge and information management centre for collating, verifying, refining, and disseminating knowledge and information on climate change; in collaboration with other agencies at the national and county government levels identify low carbon development strategies and coordinate related measurement, reporting and verification; ii develop strategies and coordinate actions for building resilience to climate change and enhancing adaptive capacity; iii optimize the country's opportunities to mobilize climate finance; coordinate adherence to the county's international obligations including associated reporting requirements; coordinate implementation of the gender and intergenerational climate change education, consultation and learning at the national and county governments levels; provide, on instruction of the cabinet secretary, technical assistance based on needs identified by county governments. **11**
17. Part iv to 15. Climate change duties of public sector. 16. Climate change duties of private entities. 17. Monitoring compliance. 18. Mainstreaming climate change actions into strategic areas. 19. Mainstreaming climate change actions into county government function. 20. Integration of climate change risk. 21. Integration of climate change into curricula. 22. Reporting on climate change actions. 23. Enforcement of rights relating to climate change. **3**

..Climate Change Action Plan

18. Broad stakeholder participation and consensus building, particularly from key sectoral agencies and ministries with mandates over energy, transport, agriculture, finance, planning, forestry and disaster management, amongst others, will need to be achieved to garner support for sectoral legislative

amendments and ensure a climate change mainstreaming approach can be implemented. Support from members of parliament and the state law office will be required to ensure high-quality legislative reform can be passed through parliament. **219**

19. Social mobilisation is a broad-scale movement to enlist peoples participation in achieving a specific development goal through self-reliant efforts. It involves all relevant segments of society decision and policy makers; opinion leaders; bureaucrats and technocrats; professional groups; religious associations; commerce and industry; communities; and individuals. Climate change is a serious challenge requiring the active participation of all members of the society to manage. An effective social mobilisation framework and a functional communication structure can help to rally all segments of the society to take appropriate action towards climate change mitigation or adaptation. Using a social mobilisation approach anchored on a functional communication structure will be relevant to there is no coordinated approach to creating awareness on climate change in kenya. Whilst various stakeholders have diverse initiatives to create awareness on climate change, there is need for a mobilisation conceptual framework and focal point to coordinate the disparate efforts for optimum impact. **230**
20. The action plan recommends a wide range of economy wide actions to be undertaken by the government, private sector and civil society organisations. Therefore, comprehensive institutional reform is required to achieve the following objectives high-level oversight and policy guidance, climate change mainstreaming across government; enforcement and compliance capability; county level government involvement; a stakeholder advisory forum; and, the provision of highly specialised technical and scientific analysis. Specifically, this requires the establishment of a national climate change council comprised of prominent individuals appointed by the president with strong expertise and experience in matters of climate change adaptation, mitigation and international negotiations, representing a wide cross-section of stakeholder interests from public, private, academia, research and non-state actors. A secretariat within the cabinet affairs office of the presidency is to serve as liaison and communication focal point. **123**
21. Subcomponent 2 enabling policy and regulatory framework reviewed international, regional and national policy and legislative instruments related to climate change to form the basis for developing a policy and legislative framework to promote coherence, coordination and cooperative governance of climate change issues for kenya. **44**
22. Key achievements to date include establishment of the national climate change secretariat by the public service commission; creation of designated offices to oversee climate change issues in several ministries and institutions, such as energy, agriculture, office of the prime minister, nema, kari, etc; constitutional recognition of the principles of sustainable development and public participation in environmental decision-making; intensification of forest rehabilitation and reforestation by constitutionally mandating increased forest cover from 6 per cent to 10 per cent of the total land area; strategies for efficient and accessible integrated transportation systems; encouragement of renewable energy development through fiscal incentives. **118**
23. While the process of developing a comprehensive climate change policy and related legislation is now well underway, as demonstrated by the existing climate change institutional architecture and debates on future legislative framework for climate change response, these efforts need to be taken forward as set out in the actions recommended in this chapter. Further, to ensure the constitutional validity of any reform, any newly established policy and legislative framework must respond to the transition to devolved government and facilitate the implementation of actions at the county level. Importantly, policy and legislative instruments are the primary tools to ensure that our climate change response is integrated into development planning processes, and are therefore vital in achieving climate resilient and low carbon development. This chapter and the associated reports detail key findings and actions necessary to ensure that an enabling policy, legislative and institutional framework to facilitate optimal nccap implementation is in place. **117**
24. The second national environment action plan neap, 2009-2013 provides for a broad framework for the coordination of environmental activities by the private sector and government to guide the course of development activities, with a view to integrating environment and development for better management of resources. **33**

25. Stakeholder support required to take the action forward to ensure broad consensus and widespread support for the climate change policy, particularly given its cross-sectoral nature, members of parliament, key sectoral ministries, the office of the prime minister president, civil society, the private sector and the public at large will need to be extensively consulted and engaged. Public hearings will need to be conducted by memr and the relevant committee of parliament, with the feedback being utilised to revise and refine the policy. **216**
26. Current government of kenya policies, plans, strategies and initiatives that provide a supportive framework for implementing climate change responses include the constitution of kenya 2010 which provides ground for the formulation of adaptation and mitigation legislation, policies and strategies by guaranteeing the right to a clean and healthy environment under the bill of rights. **32**
27. Stakeholder support required to take the action forward it will be necessary for memr to constitute a technical task force that will build on the institutional and legislative proposal, and the climate change policy, in order to draft a comprehensive standalone climate law for kenya. The task force will focus the law on coordinative and technical aspects of institutions; ii mainstreaming of climate change functions through vertical integration; and iii the facilitative role of legislation using dynamic climate strategies to detail specific actions in the short, medium and long term. The technical taskforce should comprise members from sectoral ministries and agencies, private sector, academia, civil society and the general public. A broad cross-section of stakeholders from members of parliament, key government officials, civil society and the public at large will need to debate on a draft law, and build consensus and political support for enactment by parliament. Indicative timeframe launch timeframe 1-3 months duration of the action 6-12 months **218**
28. Policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for climate change response provide legitimacy, set goals, regulate conduct, provide incentives for action, promote investment and establish sanctions that can ensure compliance. For kenya's national climate change action plan nccap to be fully and effectively implemented, a sound and enabling policy, legislative, and institutional framework must be in place. In the absence of such a framework, substantial obstacles will emerge in translating the identified priority actions into implementable initiatives with tangible climate change benefits. **117**
29. Action summary enact a standalone, overarching, framework climate change law to provide the general legal framework for implementation of kenya's national climate change policy and related actions under the nccap. At present, no unified legal framework for addressing climate change exists in kenya and the relevant laws and institutions that are currently in place are fragmented across multiple sectors and institutions. The impact of the action will be to demonstrate the government's high level commitment to addressing climate change, put in place through a single piece of legislation, crucial institutional, financial and technical architecture and thereby ensure that the nccap has a sound overarching legal framework to facilitate successful implementation. **218**
30. As part of broader institutional reform under a standalone climate change law, a high-level national climate change council NC should be established to play the primary coordination, legislative and policy direction, technical oversight and guidance role in relation to climate change response. Effective response to climate change requires an institutional framework that involves the senior members of the executive and provides high-level convening power across the many sectoral ministries and county level authorities relevant to climate change, and oversees clear, coherent policy direction across all levels of government. This will add the necessary political impetus to the technical tasks to be performed by the climate change secretariat. Such a council may be chaired by the secretary to the cabinet. Without such a high-level institution, climate change response will unlikely be perceived as more than an environmental issue and will be unlikely to receive the political backing and resources required to achieve effective results. Established by integrating the NC concept into a standalone climate change law, the NC would be the primary institution tasked with overseeing, monitoring and ensuring successful implementation and sufficient resourcing of the nccap in order to ensure mainstreaming across sectoral departments and agencies of the national and county governments. It will further play the leading role in achieving effective integration of climate change response into kenya's broader sustainable development objectives. **220**

31. Stakeholder support required to take the action forward county and line ministry officials will be engaged in the county and sectoral plans, as will kenyan experts from civil society and the private sector. **199**

..Community Land Act

32. Sustainably and productively;for the benefit of the whole community includingwith transparency and accountability; andon the basis of equitable sharing of accruing 36. 1 subject to any other relevant written law, an benentsharins' agreement relating to investment in community land shall be made after a free, open consultative process and shall contain provisions on the following aspects- **24**
33. The cabinet secretary shall, in consultation with the county governments ensure that the process of documenting, ffi&pping and developing of the inventory of community land shall be transparent, cost effective and participatory. **11**

..Constitution

34. Facilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other business of parliament and its committees. **69**
35. Patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people;human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalised;good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability; andsustainable development. **15**
36. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers and participation in governance at the local level. **175**
37. Principles of public finance. 202equitable sharing of national revenue. 203equitable share and other financial laws. 204equalisation fund. 205consultation on financial legislation affecting counties. **8**
38. The objects of the devolution of government are a to promote democratic and accountable exercise of power;to foster national unity by recognising diversity;to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the state and in making decisions affecting them;to recognise the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development;to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalised communities;to promote social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout kenya;to ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout kenya;to facilitate the decentralisation of state organs, their functions and services, from the capital of kenya; andto enhance checks and balances and the separation of powers. **106**
39. 1 a county assembly shall a conduct its business in an open manner, and hold its sittings and those of its committees, in public; andfacilitate public participation and involvement in the legislative and other business of the assembly and its committees. **119**
40. 1 every political party shall a have a national character as prescribed by an act of parliament;have a democratically elected governing body;promote and uphold national unity;abide by the democratic principles of good governance, promote and practise democracy through regular, fair and free elections within the party;respect the right of all persons to participate in the political process, including minorities and marginalised groups;respect and promote human rights and fundamental freedoms, and gender equality and equity;promote the objects and principles of this constitution and the rule of law; andsubscribe to and observe the code of conduct for political parties. **56**
41. 1 the bill of rights is an integral part of kenyas democratic state and is the framework for social, economic and cultural policies. **18**
42. Parliament shall enact legislation to ensure both expenditure control and transparency in all governments and establish mechanisms to ensure their implementation. **132**
43. Parliament shall enact legislation to provide for a the reasonable and equitable allocation of airtime, by state owned and other specified categories of broadcasting media, to political parties either generally

or during election campaigns;the regulation of freedom to broadcast in order to ensure fair election campaigning;the regulation of political parties;the roles and functions of political parties;the registration and supervision of political parties;the establishment and management of a political parties fund;the accounts and audit of political parties;restrictions on the use of public resources to promote the interests of political parties; andany other matters necessary for the management of political parties. **57**

44. Provide mechanisms that ensure that the commission on the implementation of the constitution can perform its role in monitoring the implementation of the system of devolved government effectively. **184**
45. Promotes the peoples participation in the governance of the country through democratic, free and fair elections and the devolution and exercise of power and further ensures the full participation of the people in the management of public affairs;respects the pride of the people of kenya in their ethnic, cultural and religious diversity and their determination to live in peace and unity as one indivisible sovereign nation;ensures the provision of basic needs of all kenyans through the establishment of an equitable framework for economic growth and equitable access to national resources;strengthens national integration and unity and commits kenyans to peaceful resolution of national issues through dialogue and consensus; now , in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 47 a 6 of the constitution of kenya and section 43 a of the constitution of kenya review act, 2008, i, wait kibaki, president and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the republic of kenya, declare that the constitution set out in the schedule shall be the new constitution of kenya with effect from the 27 HT august, 2010. **192**
46. 1 the values and principles of public service include a high standards of professional ethics;efficient, effective and economic use of resources;responsive, prompt, effective, impartial and equitable provision of services;involvement of the people in the process of policy making;accountability for administrative acts;transparency and provision to the public of timely, accurate information;subject to paragraphsand i, fair competition and merit as the basis of appointments and promotions;representation of kenyas diverse communities; andaffording adequate and equal opportunities for appointment, training and advancement, at all levels of the public service, of ii the members of all ethnic groups; and iii persons with disabilities. **138**
47. Parliament shall enact legislation to establish an independent ethics and anti-corruption commission, which shall be and have the status and powers of a commission under chapter fifteen, for purposes of ensuring compliance with, and enforcement of, the provisions of this chapter. **49**
48. Providing for the application of this chapter, with the necessary modifications, to public officers; andmaking any other provision necessary for ensuring the promotion of the principles of leadership and integrity referred to in this chapter, and the enforcement of this chapter. **50**
49. Parliament shall protect this constitution and promote the democratic governance of the republic. **58**
50. The commission shall also make recommendations on other matters concerning the financing of, and financial management by, county governments, as required by this constitution and national legislation. **127**
51. Provide for participation by residents in the governance of urban areas and cities. **111**
52. Shall receive regular reports from the commission on the implementation of the constitution on the implementation of this constitution including reports concerningthe preparation of the legislation required by this constitution and any challenges in that regard; ii the process of establishing the new commissions; iii the process of establishing the infrastructure necessary for the proper operation of each county including progress on locating offices and assemblies and establishment and transfers of staff; iv the devolution of powers and functions to the counties under the legislation contemplated in section 15 of this schedule; andany impediments to the process of implementing this constitution;coordinate with the attorney-general, the commission on the implementation of the constitution and relevant parliamentary committees to ensure the timely introduction and passage of the legislation required by this constitution; andtake appropriate action on the reports including addressing any problems in the implementation of this constitution. **180**

..Crops Act

53. The process of identifying agricultural land under subsection 1 shall be based on valid representations in accordance with constitutional principles of participation of , the people, good governance, transparency and accountability. **9**

..Energy Bill

54. Part ii deals with the energy policy and integrated energy plan. This is in line with the constitutional mandate given to the national government of policy making and that of implementation of national government policies assigned to counties and implementing agencies. This part also places certain obligations on the government to ensure that services in the energy sector are availed to the people of kenya as guaranteed by the constitution. **131**
55. 1 the cabinet secretary shall develop a conducive environment for the promotion of investments in energy infrastructure development, including formulation of guidelines in collaboration with relevant county agencies on the development of energy projects and to disseminate the guidelines among potential investors. **19**

..Fifth Report to Conference of Parties

56. Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels. **136**
57. Human resource capacity development management of water catchment and protected areas community involvement in conservation initiatives sustainable utilization of genetic resources improved awareness on biodiversity conservation concerns. Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into sectoral strategies and plans. Resource mobilization towards biodiversity conservation. Gaps more initiatives on communication education and public awareness. Urgent need to improve on clearing house mechanism. Urgent need to improve on coordination and sharing of information. Theirs need to identify innovative systems for mobilizing financial resources for inadequate structures for conserving all forms of biodiversity. Need to strengthen institutional capacity for enforcement of biodiversity related laws and regulations integrating biodiversity concerns into strategic and environmental impact assessments. **140**
58. The process of the revising and updating our nbs is on underway and has been very inclusive involving broad participation of stakeholders, including policy makers , local communities, academic institutions ,civil society and ngos. The role of the stakeholders during the process and even through the implementation phase has been well defined and outlined. Finally, the revised nbs containing national targets and indicators is expected to be launched soon. **9**
59. He independent land commission was established as provided by the kenya constitution 2010 vied article 67. Follow up to this, an act of parliament, the national land commission act, 2012 was enacted to give effect to this article. . The act provides for the establishment of an independent government commission whose among other things seeks to oversee management of public land on behalf of the national and the county governments, initiate investigations into present or historical land injustices and recommend appropriate redress and monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country among other provisions wildlife act the wildlife conservation and management act 2013 became operational on 10 HT january 2014. The new law has as one of its guiding principles the devolution of conservation and management of wildlife to landowners and managers in areas where wildlife occurs through in particular the recognition of wildlife conservation as a form of land use, better access to benefits from wildlife conservation and adherence to the principles of sustainable utilization. The cat provides harsh penalties for poachers among other provisions. **121**

..Forest Conservation and Management Act

60. Subject to article 66 of the constitution, investors in forests shall share the benefits of their investment with local communities by applying various options including but not limited to infrastructure, education,

employment and social amenities and in accordance with rules made under this act or other relevant laws. **39**

61. 1 the cabinet secretary shall, in consultation public forest policy. With the county government and relevant stakeholders, develop a national forest policy for the sustainable use of forests and forest resources. **9**

62. The service shall consider the interests of the local communities in the management of public forests. **31**

..National Climate Responses Strategy

63. Together we can tackle climate change that are easy to understand and use. There is need to have well developed ICT infrastructure and skills to facilitate effective dissemination of climate change information and education. The government should develop a website on climate change issues and all the relevant information, programmes, projects, related to climate change and establish one-stop resource centres which should be equipped with climate change material, dissemination of credible and reliable climate change information and research findings the government should put in place strategic planning and public review processes to facilitate credible fact finding on a key climate science issues, comprehensive climate and ecosystem observing and data management systems, and the development of decision support resources, supporting public debate on climate change issues by promoting parliamentary public hearings, participatory policymaking initiatives at both central and local level, and a vibrant civil society, and developing a comprehensive communications plan the government needs to develop a comprehensive communications implementation plan and funding plan, based on an inventory of existing communication activities and building on experience from several short-term pilot projects to determine and shape ongoing effective communication strategies. **70**

64. Multi-stakeholder financial facility for mobilising early actions on adaptation and learning may be a desirable feature of the national adaptation facility. Such a pilot fund would not supplant the larger stream of funding from national budgets or international projects. The governance of the facility will need to consider effective decision making for rapid responses, accountability and representation of multiple stakeholders, transparency in allocating funds as well as effective reporting to enable an analysis of what works. **101**

65. providing a role for national leadership in international policy dialogue e.g. For the national adaptation platform, mainstreaming disaster risk reduction DRR and adaptation e.g. Putting measures to reduce poverty and empower marginal communities through - tackling underlying vulnerability poverty as detailed by the vision 2030 especially important for slow-onset disasters, - mainstreaming risk and adaptation within the government plans and budgets, - using the development of a national adaptation platform as a tool to mainstream climate change adaptation, initiate systematic development programmes and enhance national partnership with UN agencies, - investing in climate-proofing development agenda and increasing awareness of DRR in projects, - investing in local adaptive capacity e.g. Invest in projects that protect livelihood assets like special water management projects in arid lands which could facilitate cross - sectoral and multi-scale coordination, promoting flexibility in approaches to disaster risk management through - regularly updating risk plans and information, - decentralising responsibilities and skills, - ensuring community participation e.g. Through skills sharing forums initiatives, and creating financial mechanisms for disaster management and invest in regional partnerships through - the use of the national disaster management policy to facilitate the introduction of disaster trust funds, risk transfer mechanisms and formal donor partnerships, - building on regional partnerships to share costs and expertise, and pool resources at the district level with the engagement of NGOs, private sector and government special projects, if necessary through regulation, - investing in institutional capacity building, collaborative projects and networks to increase awareness on international funding and strengthen links with development banks and donor agencies, - the use of international funding opportunities e.g. From the GEF to fund large-scale adaptation projects. **76**

66. In order to increase climate change awareness in Kenya, a climate change communications, education and awareness division shall be created within the programmes office with the following functions

set communication goals including community empowerment on mitigation and adaptation measures, develop and implement a programme for communication of information on climate change, with plans and appropriate procedures for communication, develop tools for effective outreach, training and capacity building on climate change, collaborate with learning and training institutions and civil society organisations to disseminate climate change information, simplify climate change terminology for ease of communication and local understanding, collaborate with media houses to disseminate information on climate change, and promote and cooperate in education, training and public awareness on climate change matters, encouraging the widest participation in this process. adaptation programmes division since adaptation is a priority concern of developing countries including Kenya, this division shall equally be of paramount importance not only to the programmes office but also to the country as a whole. Its functions shall include identify priority adaptation measures, develop and support implementation of plans and projects for adaptation to climate change in various key sectors in consultation with line ministries and other stakeholders, develop procedures for evaluating and approving climate change adaptation projects related to land use and land use change, activities including flood control, formulate, implement and promote programmes for reduction of GHG emissions including conservation of forests, promote sustainable forms of agriculture, and periodically report on national measures to promote climate change adaptation to the secretariat. **95**

67. Develop comprehensive national education and awareness creation programmes the level of understanding of climate change and its impacts is low countrywide. This calls for a focused awareness campaign that simplifies the science and impacts of climate change in a language that is more understandable to the public, particularly those dwelling in rural areas. This will help improve national preparedness for the impacts of climate change. Forums for engagement and information dissemination to the on current and future climate change risks will need to be established. In order to achieve this objective, the strategy will recommend an education and awareness programme, as well as define a communication framework for inclusive stakeholder interaction to enable effective communication of targeted climate change information. **47**

..National Land Policy

68. National, regional, urban, peri-urban, spontaneous settlements planning principles and guidelines will be formulated and implemented in a transparent, accountable, sustainable, comprehensive and participatory manner. To ensure sound and sustainable environmental management of land based resources, dealings in such land will be guided by conservation and sustainable utilization principles outlined in national environmental laws and policies. Land administration and management problems will be addressed through streamlining and strengthening surveying and mapping systems, adjudication procedures and processes, land registration and allocation systems and land markets. To ensure access to justice in land related matters, land dispute institutions and mechanisms will be streamlined through the establishment of independent, accountable and democratic systems and mechanisms including alternative dispute management regimes. Inefficient and time consuming land information systems have complicated planning, zoning and overall management of land. The government will prepare and implement national guidelines to improve the quality and quantity of land information through computerization at both national and local levels. This will cover all aspects such as standards, geo-referencing, pre-requisites for lms, security, intellectual property rights and land information dissemination and pricing. Land issues requiring special intervention, such as historical injustices, land rights of minority communities such as hunter-gatherers, forest dwellers and pastoralists and vulnerable groups will be addressed. The rights of these groups will be recognized and protected. Measures will be initiated to identify such groups and ensure their access to land and participation in decision making over land and land based resources. The institutional framework will be reformed to ensure devolution of power and authority, participation and representation, justice, equity and sustainability. Three institutions will be set up the national land commission, the district land boards and community land boards. District land tribunals will also be established, as will be a national land trust fund to mobilize finances. Land matters may in addition be referred to the land division of the high court. The ministry in charge of lands will continue performing residual roles including policy formulation and enforcement, resource mobilization, and monitoring and evaluation. Implementation of the land policy will require building of in-house

capacity to plan, prepare and implement the policy recommendations. **9**

69. Establish development control standards, processes and procedures that are efficient, transparent and accountable taking into account international conventions and national policies relating to the sustainable use of land and the preservation of environmental values; ensure effective enforcement of development control; provide safeguards to ensure that development control does not amount to compulsory acquisition without compensation; ensure that the exercise of development control takes into account local practices and community values on land use and environmental management; and ensure effective public participation in the exercise of development control. **22**
70. Participation of the citizenry in decision-making processes on land matters; security of legitimate rights to land; equitable access to land in the interests of social justice; resolution of genuine historical and current land injustices; regulation of the use of all categories of land in the public interest; protection of human rights for all, especially the rights of women, minorities, children and persons with disabilities, with respect to access to and ownership of land rights; and sound framework for the fiscal management of land and land based resources to facilitate efficient utilization and equitable allocation of land. **20**
71. Formulate a clear land use policy to guide rural and urban development, avoid land use conflicts and spur productivity; encourage integrated land use planning through the use of appropriate information technology and participatory processes; identify areas of interest for sharing merging resources and expertise through public-private partnerships; ensure that all public and private institutions whose functions are associated with land are involved in the implementation of this policy; align the land use provisions of the local government act cap 265, the physical planning act cap 286 and other relevant laws with this policy; and rationalize and harmonize all relevant sectoral policies touching on land with this policy. **43**
72. In an ideal situation, a constitution should set out the broad principles for the governance of land, and establish an efficient and equitable institutional framework for land ownership, administration and management. Land policy reforms are not likely to succeed in the absence of such a sound constitutional framework. Accordingly, land reforms should be accompanied by constitutional reforms if they are to be effective. **19**
73. Policy enforcement 270. In order to instil good governance in land administration and management, there will be a need to establish integrated enforcement measures and protect the policy from political and other interference. This policy will form the basis for, and be recognized as the overall guide to all other land related policies. **70**
74. Mainstream anti-corruption measures and facilitate public education and awareness creation programmes for all stakeholders. **59**
75. Vision of the policy 3. A national land policy that will guide the country towards efficient, sustainable and equitable use of land for prosperity and posterity. 1.3 mission of the policy 4. To promote positive land reforms for the improvement of the livelihoods of kenyans through the establishment of accountable and transparent laws, institutions and systems dealing with land. **10**
76. The need for land reforms in kenya largely arises from the failure of the current constitution to establish an efficient, accountable and equitable institutional framework for land ownership, administration and management. This failure has resulted in the following a centralisation of state responsibility over land matters, with the effect that governmental decisions have not been responsive to the citizenry, especially at the local level; lack of governmental accountability in land governance leading to irregular allocations of public land; constitutional protection of private property rights even where they are acquired in an illegitimate manner; mass disinheritance of communities and individuals of their land; inequitable access to land, particularly for women, children, minority groups and persons with disabilities; and ineffective regulation of private property rights, as a result of which unplanned settlements and environmental degradation have become commonplace. 38. The current constitution does not provide an adequate framework for the fiscal management of land and land based resources, thereby contributing to poor land use, speculation and loss of land based revenue. **19**

77. To address land use planning issues, the government shall a review and harmonize the physical planning act cap 286 and local government act cap 265, and other relevant legislation;develop a national land use policy as a basis for land use management;provide an appropriate framework for preparation and implementation of national, regional and local area land use plans and ensure that the planning process is integrated, participatory and meets stakeholder needs; andfacilitate appropriate institutional and technical capacity building initiatives for accelerating plan implementation at national, regional and local levels. **34**
78. Kenya has not had a single and clearly defined national land policy since independence. This, together with the existence of many land laws, some of which are incompatible, has resulted in a complex land management and administration system. The land question has manifested itself in many ways such as fragmentation, breakdown in land administration, disparities in land ownership and poverty. This has resulted in environmental, social, economic and political problems including deterioration in land quality, squatting and landlessness, disinheritance of some groups and individuals, urban squalor, under-utilization and abandonment of agricultural land, tenure insecurity and conflict. To address these problems, the government embarked on the formulation of a national land policy through a widely consultative process with the aim of producing a policy whose vision is to guide the country towards efficient, sustainable and equitable use of land for prosperity and posterity. Stakeholders from public, private and civil society contributed towards the policy formulation through thematic groups based discussions, regional workshops and written submissions. Past initiatives such as the presidential commission of inquiry into the land law system of kenya, the constitution of kenya review commission and the presidential commission of inquiry into the illegal irregular allocation of public land also informed the formulation process. This sessional paper has thus been formulated to provide an overall framework and define the key measures required to address the critical issues of land administration, access to land, land use planning, restitution of historical injustices, environmental degradation, conflicts, unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, outdated legal framework, institutional framework and information management. It also addresses constitutional issues, such as compulsory acquisition and development control as well as tenure. It recognizes the need for security of tenure for all kenyans all socio-economic groups, women, pastoral communities, informal settlement residents and other marginalized groups. The sessional paper designates all land in kenya as public, community or private. Most significantly, it recognizes and protects customary rights to land. It also recognizes and protects private land rights and provides for derivative rights from all categories of land rights holding. Through the sessional paper, the government will ensure that all land is put into productive use on a sustainable basis by facilitating the implementation of key principles on land use, productivity targets and guidelines as well as conservation. It will encourage a multi-sectoral approach to land use, provide social, economic and other incentives and put in place an enabling environment for investment, agriculture, livestock development and the exploitation of natural resources. **8**
79. The government shall a complete on-going processes of adjudication and consolidation;ensure that future adjudication and consolidation processes adhere to this policy; andensure that adjudication and consolidation processes are speedy, transparent and accountable. Land market operations 87. Land markets deal with the value, transfer, lease, and mortgage of interests in land. Efficient land markets can facilitate access to land. 88. The government shall a facilitate the commercialisation of land rights subject to principles of equity, sustainability and public policy considerations such as security;develop structures and instruments that will make the land market operations more efficient and effective, including streamlining existing land transaction procedures. **29**
80. Land rights delivery principles 147. Land rights delivery is the process of mobilizing institutional mechanisms and personnel for ascertaining and registering rights. The current system of land rights delivery has not supplied adequate serviced land for development; and the limited available serviced land is not affordable for the majority of the population. Further, the system has not achieved equitable distribution of the limited land resources. This unsatisfactory land rights delivery system is caused by, among others, multiple registration regimes, land speculation, corruption, political interference, poor record keeping and the abuse of power by the public agencies mandated to manage land. In order to establish an efficient land rights delivery system, the government shall a align land rights delivery

procedures and processes with this policy; consolidate, harmonize and streamline all land registration statutes to ensure clarity and reduce bureaucratic bottlenecks; ensure that land records are authenticated, documented, and their custody and sanctity secured; and computerize land records and facilitate access to land information. 3.5.2 land adjudication and registration principles 148. Land adjudication is the process of ascertaining and recording rights and interests in land claimed by individuals and other entities. Once ascertained, such rights and interests are entered into a land register, which facilitates the accuracy of the land information system and enables efficient transactions in land. 149. There are too many statutes dealing with the registration of land rights. No attempt has been made to harmonize these statutes to ease the process of registration of land rights and facilitate speedy access to land registration information. There is a need to harmonize the registration statutes to enhance the efficiency, transparency and accountability of the process of land registration. **44**

81. This land policy recognizes the values of economic productivity, equity, environmental sustainability and the conservation of culture, and seeks to facilitate their protection. **18**
82. The ministry shall, in consultation with other sectoral agencies and development partners, set out a framework for the implementation of this policy. The envisaged framework will provide for the establishment of an interim administrative mechanism to operationalize this policy pending the establishment of the nlc. In addition, the framework will provide for capacity building and mechanisms for financing the implementation of this policy. **70**
83. Regular consultations and dialogue. The government, on its part, will provide an enabling policy environment through the establishment of essential institutions and provision of sufficient financial support. In this way, am confident that we will collectively achieve the vision of the national land policy of guiding the country towards efficient, sustainable and equitable use of our land resource. **7**
84. In order to ensure the independence and accountability of the nlc, the government shall enact a national land commission act to a grant the NLC operational autonomy; require the NLC to be accountable to parliament for its operations; require ministerial policy directions to the NLC to be laid before parliament in writing; and facilitate public participation and application of democratic principles in the establishment and management of the nlc. 4.2.1.2 the NLC district offices 238. The NLC district offices will have several technical sections that are needed to facilitate land administration and management including land use planning, land adjudication, settlement services, surveying and mapping, recording of transactions, land information management, issuance of titles, and land valuation for operational land markets. 239. The transactions of the district land registry will cover private, public and community land. **65**
85. Capacity building 269. Training shall be undertaken to build capacity of ministerial staff, staff of the lrtu, national and local level institutions that will be involved in policy coordination, land administration and management, and arbitration functions. **70**

..National Livestock Policy

86. Prudent resource management is critical for achieving the objectives of this policy. This can only be achieved by instituting an effective mechanism for monitoring the resource use, which will be possible through the development of a well-coordinated information management system that provides for information sharing among stakeholders. Towards this goal, the ministry in charge of livestock affairs will ensure efficient management of financial resources through ensuring strict adherence to various budget rationalization schemes as well as following the laid down public finance management procedures and regulations. The ministry will also work closely with all stakeholders to ensure stronger coordination and harmonization of the activities undertaken by the development partners and the ngos involved in livestock development. An appropriate participatory m&e system will be established in order to ensure that the necessary corrective measures are taken at the right time during the implementation of projects and programmes in the sub-sector. To this end, a pro-active information management and information sharing system will be institutionalized. **43**
87. At present, there is little formal collaboration among various extension service providers which, in some cases, has led to lack of synergy, duplication of efforts and conflict of interests. Consequently,

this has resulted in poor access to extension support services by the extension clientele. There is need to devise modalities for improving collaboration and networking among the stakeholders to ensure uniformity in delivery of extension service. In recognition of the increasing role of other stakeholders in extension service provision, the government will promote pluralism in extension service delivery and institute mechanisms to coordinate extension services to ensure delivery of quality extension service. The government will further establish a harmonized institutional framework for coordination of all extension projects programmes within the livestock sub-sector in line with the aspirations of the national agricultural sector extension policy nasep. **31**

..National Wetlands Conservation Policy

88. Policy statement 1 promote education and public awareness on wetland resources to encourage understanding and participation of the public, private sector, local authorities, ngos and other interested parties through all appropriate means. **18**
89. Policy statement1 involve women and youth in participatory wetland management planning, decision making and implementation processes. **20**
90. Vii. Coordination to promote sustainable management and conservation of wetlands, the government shall ensure effective coordination of different sectors, agencies and actors as well as implementation of different policies and laws that have a bearing on wetlands. **9**
91. Participatory wetland management will be enhanced, by involving concerned non-state actors and local communities in planning and implementation of wetland conservation activities. This approach will be used to plan and implement wetland management plans among other strategies to bring on board other stakeholders in wetland management. To address this, the government shall policy statement 1 support non-state actors and local communities to undertake wetland related conservation activities. **21**

..Natural Resources Benefit Sharing Bill

92. The principal purpose of this bill is to provide a legislative framework for the establishment and enforcement of a system of benefit sharing in resource exploitation between resource exploiters, the national government, county governments and local communities and to establish the natural resources benefits sharing authority statement on the delegation of legislative powers and limitation of fundamental rights and freedoms this bill once enacted would confer on the authority the power to make regulations for the purpose of bringing into effect the provisions contained in the bill including the nomination of persons into the membership of the board of the authority. This bill therefore delegates legislative powers. The bill however does not limit fundamental rights and freedoms. **24**

..Physical Planning Bill

93. Putrlc participation in the preparationnoaouatrrrfry8 garlic . Developmeht'plsn. . **26**
94. Public participation in the preparation of a county physical development plan. **5**
95. The regional physical planning committee shall facilitate public participation during the preparation of the regional physical development plan. **23**
96. The administration and management of physical planning in kenya;the procedures and standards for development control and the regulation of physical planning and land use;a framework for the co-ordination of physical planning by county governments;a mechanism for dispute resolution; 0 a framework for equitable and sustainable use, planning and management of land; andthe functions of and the relationship between planning authorities. **11**
97. Part ii deals with the establishment, functions and powers of planning institutions. These are the national physical planning consultative forum, the cabinet secretary, the national land commission, the national director of physical planning, and the county physical planning consultative forums. **64**
98. A financial plan including cost estimates and a project budget 14. Octal approvals 15. Site preparations including land protections and measures to address environmental or flood problems, conservation of areas of historic, architectural significance16. Traffic systems including safe pedestrian eovement,

access to buildings convenient and ample public car parks as well as efficient road links 17. Public improvements including how the improvements will help achieve the objectives of the plan 18. A relocation plan 19. Redeveloper's obligations/restrictions that are or will be placed on owners of individual parcels 20. Disposition for each parcel including any known redeveloper 21, a report on citizen participation describing meaningful citizen participation in the planning process and expected element participation during project execution 58

..The Environmental Management and Coordination Act

99. Can provide evidence of public participation in the formulation of the policy and the environmental action plan. **7**
100. Environmental management and co-ordination amendment no. national environmental action plan and shall ensure that it has undertaken public participation before the adoption of the plan. **15**
101. Every county environment committee, in preparing a county environment plan, shall undertake public participation and take into consideration every other county environment action plan already adopted with a view to achieving consistency among such plans. **15**

..The Water Act

102. Water a manage the resources of the fund; mobilize additional resources for the fund; formulate and implement principles, regulations and procedures in consultation with the national government and county governments for financing projects, including efficiency and effectiveness of funds; implement measures to ensure the efficient and equitable sharing of the resources of the fund giving priority to resource allocation in rural and urban areas where access to basic water services is below the national average; and ii rural areas which are vulnerable to the degradation or depletion of water resources; monitor the implementation of projects; maintain and make public available information on the projects financed and impact of such projects; receive grants for onward lending to water services providers, counties, and registered community schemes towards water services and water resources management projects for the underserved areas and urban poor; establish and manage subsidiary funds as may be necessary for sustainable financing towards water services and water resource management; and in collaboration with relevant institutions develop incentive programmes for water resources management including disaster management, climate change adaptation and mitigation. **67**

..Vision 2030

103. In civic education on the constitution it is critical that the Kenyan people understand their rights and responsibilities under the supreme law well enough to actively engage government and governmental processes as part of their civic engagements. In this regard, the sector will ensure sustainable access to information and awareness on the constitution, its principles, structures and processes. iii inculcate a culture of constitutionalism it is important to ensure adherence to constitution amongst government agencies, non-state actors and individuals. Steps will be undertaken to build a culture of respect for the rule of law while fostering a system that ensures governmental responsiveness to its citizens and citizens responsibility for keeping government in check. **118**
104. Reforms in public financial management will be guided by transparency, cost efficiency better delivery of public services, and accountability to the public on taxation and the use of public funds. **20**
105. In national collaboration for oversight and accountability the nco will mainstream cross-cutting public sector reforms and provide a forum for engagement with wider public sector reforms. **125**
106. The political pillar envisages a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable to the public. During the first MTP period, the country achieved the most important objective under the political pillar namely the promulgation of the constitution in August 2010. Since the inauguration of the constitution, progress has been made in advancing strategic political, governance and institutional reforms and these include enactment of legislation mandated by the constitution, establishment of new governance institutions at national and county levels, civic education, judicial transformation, police reforms, reforms in prisons and correctional services, changes in the

electoral processes, promoting national cohesion and social integration, transparency and accountability and the rule of law. In addition, the constitution 2010 devolves considerable functions and powers to the county governments, which include agriculture, health services, control of air and other pollution, cultural activities, transport, animal control and welfare, trade development, planning and development, pre-primary education, natural resources and environmental conservation, public works and services, phi re phi gating services and disaster management, control of drugs and pornography and coordinating participation of communities. The constitution introduced a bi-cameral legislature, separation of powers between the three branches of government, wider distribution of executive power between cabinet secretaries and independent commissions and more stringent requirements for transparency and accountability for holders of public office at all levels. The constitution also contains an extensive bill of rights that gives kenyans the right to affordable health care, education, housing, clean and safe water, social security and adequate and quality food. **113**

107. Performance management kenya has been implementing reforms in the public service, aimed at improving efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of public services and ultimate increase in overall economic growth. The country aims to build a public service that is citizen-focused, ethical, professional and results-oriented as reflected in the entrenchment of national values and principles of governance in the constitution. In view of the above, a performance management programme to facilitate improvement of public service delivery for both national and county governments will be developed. A national audit function will also be devolved to facilitate transparency and accountability in resource utilization at the county and sub-county levels. **115**
108. Inadequate county profiling; and inadequate capacity for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation both at national and county level. The county governments are, therefore expected to play a pivotal role in planning and implementation of projects and programmes that are aimed at translating these national goals and aspirations into highly productive ventures. Of key importance is the enactment and enforcement of supportive legislations, creation of strong governance institutions, allocation of adequate budgetary resources, and enhancement of human and technical capacities in all counties. It is, therefore important to ensure that during MTP ii, citizens are informed properly through civic education and devolution process is accorded the necessary political good will from all players at national and county levels. The overall goal of devolution is to empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at national and county levels in order to realise social, political and economic development. **118**
109. The constitution of kenya provides the basis for m&e as an important part of operationalizing government activities to ensure that transparency, integrity, access to information and accountability principles are embraced in resource allocation and management at national and devolved levels of government. The scope of m&e is derived from the provisions related to planning under articles 10, 56, 174, 195, 201, 203, and 225, 226, 227 of the constitution. **128**
110. The government will ensure that all pending legislation required by the constitution are completed and enacted. It will provide full support to the ongoing transformation of an independent judiciary by providing it with adequate human and financial resources and with political support. Under the second mtp, the government will also strengthen public service reforms, performance contracting, accountability and transparency. Under the plan, the governance, justice and rule of law programme will be expanded to build capacity in the state law office, the office of public prosecution and the relevant independent commissions. **15**
111. Following key strategies will be adopted reviewing and strengthening legislative, policy and institutional framework for ethics and integrity in the country; strengthening capacity of ethics and anti corruption agencies to promote leadership, ethics and integrity; enhancing investigative capacity of ethics and anti-corruption commission each and granting the commission prosecutor powers; enhancement of asset tracking and asset recovery ; establishment of effective accountability mechanisms; education, sensitization and awareness on corruption, integrity and ethical issues; mainstreaming preventive measures against corruption; promoting standards and best practices in ethics, integrity and anti-corruption for state and public officers; promoting targeted and integrated research, monitoring and

evaluation on governance, ethics, anti-corruption and integrity policies, strategies and programmes; enhancement of mechanism for phishing, analysis and access to wealth declarations of public officers; development of the national ethics and integrity policy; leadership and integrity training, education programme, establishment of a leadership and integrity institute; development of whistle blower protection legislation; enacting necessary legislation so that Kenyan companies found guilty of corrupt practices will be liable to have their assets frozen by the courts; and introducing an automatic freeze on the assets of anyone indicted on corruption charges with appropriate judicial approval. 3. National cohesion and integration during second MTP, national cohesion and integration programme will be implemented and the main focus will include reviewing of national cohesion and integration act 2008 and align it to constitution 2010; enactment and conversationalist of policies and legal framework towards national cohesion and integration; integration of national cohesion into the curriculum for training staff from the public and private sector; development and implementation of cohesion barometer to evaluate the contribution of the activities done towards promoting cohesion and integration in the country; and monitoring of hate speech as well as negative. 4. Legal aid and awareness this programme has two sub-programmes legal aid and legal education and professionalises the cooperation of the non-state actors in the legal sector legal aid and legal education the following strategies will be undertaken to implement the respective sub-programmes. Operationalise countrywide legal aid scheme and establish fully functional legal resource centres. **119**

112. Devolution and implementation of the constitution making devolution work is a cross-cutting theme of this MTP. The government is committed to ensuring a rapid and efficient transition to a two-tier government under which county governments assume full responsibility of the functions assigned to them under the constitution. Priority at the national level will be given to provision of adequate finance to match functions allocated to counties, and capacity for policymaking and project implementation in all county governments in order to bring the full benefits of devolution to the people. This will in turn ensure more accountability as government is brought closer to the people. The public financial management act 2012 will be implemented with the aim of exercising controls in public spending and improving the quality of public expenditure through full implementation of the integrated public financial management systems misfits at national and county levels. Further training of public officials involved in MTEF and budgeting and expenditure at both levels of government will be undertaken. **15**
113. Public sector reforms will be guided by the principles in the constitution and the Kenya vision 2030 which bind all public officers to observe the principles of efficiency, human rights and good governance, integrity, transparency, accountability and sustainable development. The sector will be transformed by building and implementing service delivery systems that will not only ensure efficiency, quality, speed, convenience and dignity in service delivery, but also global competitiveness. **45**
114. Education and training financing the sector will develop an e&t phasing model that will allow and guide the participation of national government, county governments, development partners, non state actors NSA, private sector and households. This will entail reviewing, operationalizing and enforcement of fee guidelines to protect parents, developing allocation criteria for sharing resources among e&t programmes in devolved governance system and developing a public private partnership policy on phasing e&t. **92**
115. Democracy and public participation in working towards the strategic vision on democracy and public participation, a people-centred and politically engaged open society, the following sector priorities will be implemented. **122**
116. Public sector reforms transforming the public service for accountability and provision of efficient and quality services **45**
117. The county governments will play a pivotal role in planning and implementation of projects and programmes of the second MTP and Kenya vision 2030 through the preparation and implementation of county integrated development plans CIDPs. The enactment and enforcement of supportive legislations, creation of strong governance institutions and enhancement of human and technical capacities in all counties is paramount. Policies, legal and institutional measures which have been undertaken to operationalise and implement devolution include preparation of a report on implementation of devolved

government; formulation of policy paper on implementation of devolution; enactment of public finance laws on devolution urban areas and cities act, 2011; county governments act, 2012; transition to devolved government act, 2012; intergovernmental relations act, 2012 and public finance management act, 2012; national government coordinating act 2013; county governments public finance transition act 2013; and establishment of transition authority and commission on revenue allocation. Over the planned period, the government will continue with the implementations of the reforms envisioned under the new laws and it will also provide human and financial resources required to build the institutional framework mandated by the constitution. The transition authority was established to facilitate and coordinate the transition to the devolved system of government. Its mandate include analysis and the phased transfer of the functions; coordinate integrated development planning and funding mechanisms; undertake a comprehensive human resource audit and capacity development; conduct civic awareness; conduct an audit of assets and liabilities; and determine resource requirements for each of the functions. Some of the key issues and challenges include concurrent functions are likely to present conflicts in terms of interpretation of mandates; low levels of awareness of the devolved system of governance in both the public sector and the general public; weak or inadequate financial and performance management systems in counties; inadequate county profiling; inadequate capacity for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation both at national and county level; inadequate and delayed release of resources leading to a disproportionate reform pace, inefficiencies and ineffectiveness in service delivery; weak inter and intra-agency/sectoral collaboration and coordination; weak monitoring and evaluation critical to tracking performance and inform programming; human resource and management at both levels of governments; and competition for resources and inflexibility between counties, and counties and national government, leading to high capacity building training and system development in order for devolution to fully become operational a training needs assessment will be undertaken within the first one year of the second MTP to determine the capacity gaps and build capacity of public servants to fully embrace and implement devolution. The training will target staff both at the national and county levels. **114**

118. Implementing devolution is a theme that runs through this medium term plan. The plan's political pillar outlines measures to support devolution and the legislation that will be enacted to implement it as required by the constitution. The government is committed to supporting devolution with financial and human resources and in building capacity within county governments. The plan is also committed to the continued implementation of the judicial transformation framework, and to widen access to justice for all kenyans. The government believes that justice and observation of human rights are integral parts of improving governance and the rule of law. Over the five year plan period, the government will therefore expand, equip and modernize the security agencies to ensure that every kenyan is assured of his or her safety and that of their property. Improved security will also contribute to a better environment for doing business in kenya, bring in more international tourists, and investment into our country. The pay and conditions of service for security personnel will be improved and measures will be put in place to support community policing and invest in CCTV and other technology to improve security. **5**
119. Credible elections are a critical component for issue-based politics. To ensure that electoral and political processes form a core element of the constitution implementation, the sector will facilitate the full operationalization of the political parties act, 2011, the elections act, 2011, and campaign finance bill, as well as the provision of the civic education programmes on electoral and political processes. The sector will develop a policy and further introduce a charities legislation to regulate political campaigning and conduct of non government organizations to ensure that they only campaign on issues that promote their core mandate but not engage in party politics. **121**
120. Will aim at empowering citizens and public sector employees on principles and values of devolution. **115**
121. The public service every state organ will be required to establish systems, structures, programmes and guidelines for the promotion of the national values and principles of governance. The public service commission will be mandated to protect the sovereignty of the people, secure observance by all state organs of democratic values and principles of governance and promote constitutionalism within the public service and also pay attention to ethnic and gender diversity in its appointments. **55**

122. Some of the challenges faced include high expectations of citizens on public service delivery; inadequacy of some specialized skills and incentives necessary for implementation of vision 2030 projects. Inadequate linkage between, budgeting, planning and results. Inadequate budgetary support for public sector reforms weak monitoring and evaluation of public sector reforms the proposed programmes and projects will have the potential for the creation of a public service that upholds integrity, innovation, creativity, diversity and inclusiveness for efficient service delivery. **46**
123. The government has enacted the public benefit organisations act 2013 to provide for the establishment, operation, registration, administrative and regulatory framework within which public benefit organisations can conduct their affairs and for connected purposes. In addition, the act will facilitate mechanisms for government collaboration with public benefit organisations, including funding of public benefit organisations activities and involvement of public benefit organisations in the implementation of government projects. The government will also introduce a bill for enactment of a charities act to regulate ngos. This will establish full transparency in funding both for ngos and individual projects. A charity agency will also be established to coordinate funding flows from various sources to the ngo sector. This will promote accountability and coordination between the ngo sector and national and county governments. The development of strong partnerships with the ngo sector will strengthen implementation of the MTP and enhance the county development agenda. **129**
124. The fourth schedule of the constitution outlines the functions of the national and county governments. A number of laws have been enacted to support the devolution process. The intergovernmental relations act 2011 establishes a framework for intergovernmental consultation and cooperation between the two levels of government. The transition to devolved government act 2011 provides for a framework for transitional arrangements and conversationalist of devolved government while the public financial management act 2012 provides guidelines on efficient use of public resources at the national and county government level. The implementation of programmes and projects of the MTP 2013 -17 will be done in accordance with the fourth schedule as reflected in the MTP implementation matrices and in conformity with the various enacted laws that support the framework for inter-governmental consultation and the devolution process. **127**
125. Citizen service delivery charter will be instituted and upheld in line with the national values and principles of governance. This will be carried out by all constitutional public service bodies, all state organs and private sector organisations. **55**
126. Government in consultation with county governments will formulate a policy framework that will guide performance of public service institutions. **49**
127. Resource mobilization and utilization a resource mobilization programme for phi canning devolution will be developed and operationalised to ensure availability of suffix sent resources for effective implementation of the devolution process. Towards this end, a devolution fund will be established by the government with the support of development partners. **115**
128. Situation analysis devolution is by far the most signify cant initiative in governance that kenya has undertaken since independence and as such making devolution work will be the running theme and key FL agship project of the political pillar. Devolution will empower citizens to exercise their democratic rights both at national and county levels in order to realise social, political and economic development. **113**
129. Implementation of the strategy for public finance management reforms PF 2013-2018 will enhance transparency and accountability for improved service delivery. The public procurement and disposal act, 2005 will be reviewed to address procurement bottlenecks and build capacity at the national and county government levels. Ict initiatives such as the re-engineered ifmis, nimes, e-promis, and e-government will be fast-tracked and cascaded to the devolved government level to ensure faster project implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. **29**
130. Strengthening social protection the government will deepen the effectiveness of social protection by bringing more areas and groups under social protection coverage. This will be done by enhancing social assistance, social security and implemented with the aim of exercising controls in public spending

and improving the quality of public expenditure through full implementation of the integrated public financial management systems misfits at national and county levels. **20**

131. Public service national values program to promote, uphold and enforce national values and principles of governance in public service. **55**
132. Devolution under the constitution since the constitution has created a devolved system of governance, FL agship projects and other programmes outlined in the second MTP will be implemented at the county level. This calls for closer collaboration between the national and county governments and capacity building at the local level to ensure success in the implementation of FL agship projects. **74**
133. Under the constitution 2010, Kenya is governed under a two-tier system a national government and 47 county governments, which are distinct but interdependent. With the exception of a few urban areas that will be legally designated as cities, most urban areas will be managed by boards that will be responsible to the county governments and assemblies. Devolution is, therefore the most challenging constitutional commitment that Kenyans have made to themselves and as such, making devolution work will be the running theme and key FL agship project of the political pillar under the second MTP so that every Kenyan is provided with the social and economic benefit TS that they are entitled to under the constitution. Article 10 2, prescribes the national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. The objects of devolution that are outlined in article 174 provide the basis for Kenya's system of devolved government and framework pursuant to which relevant laws for the open rationalization of county governments have been developed. **113**
134. Promote equitable development of the country; implement the national government coordination act 2012 to facilitate the exercise of executive authority as provided for under article 131 and article 132, of the constitution, and to ensure effective coordination of national government functions; review of the urban areas and cities act 2011 with a view of capturing the unclassified areas; and finalization of the urban development policy. During the first MTP, governance, justice, law and order sector gloss initiated a number of key FL agships and other high priority programmes and projects aimed at achieving, among other things, the national healing and reconciliation and reconstructing the country following the 2007/08 post election violence. Some of the key achievements include the promulgation of the constitution 2010, establishment of various commissions and committees, implementation of various programmes, enactment of laws as set out in the fifth schedule of the constitution and adoption of devolution. **116**
135. Establishment of education management information system emus centres in order to enhance transparency and accountability in the education system, emus centres will be established in all the counties. This will strengthen and harmonize emus and education financial management information system efms. **90**
136. Devolution is by far the most significant initiative in governance that Kenya has undertaken since independence in 1963 and Kenyans wanted a devolved system of government, which is capable of contributing to the enhancement of service delivery and citizens participation in governance. Kenya's form of devolution creates a system that combines a measure of autonomy and inter-dependence, leading to a cooperative system of devolved government that assigns each level of government functions exclusive and concurrent as per article 186 and fourth schedule of the constitution 2010 and thus, establishing mandates for each level of government. However, the government realises that there will be challenges and in order to address these challenges, the government will support devolution with regular consultations between the presidency and the 47 governors. **116**
137. Programmes and guidelines for the promotion of the national values and principles of governance in all relevant institutions will be created to ensure that national values policy is fully implemented, and adopted. **55**
138. National policy and action plan on human rights the sector will prioritize the adoption and implementation of the national policy and action plan on human rights which provide a comprehensive framework for the implementation of the bill of rights and adoption of the policy by parliament as well as its dissemination to stakeholders. **120**

139. Redesigning institutional and administrative arrangements of judiciary to create a unified national institution with appropriate levels of devolution. **120**
140. Finalize and implement the national community development policy; development of a national volunteerism policy; passing of the children amendment bill into law; revision of child participation guidelines and guidelines on children services delivery to take into account amongst others, kinship adoption; development of a national action plan on children for the implementation of the national children policy; development of a national social protection sessional paper based on the national social protection policy; establishment of a national social protection council; development of a social assistance bill; and review of various social protection components social insurance, health insurance policies to be in line with the youth reviewing the national youth policy 2007; review the national youth council act 2009; review national youth service act 1964; develop and enact the national youth enterprise development bill; implementation of the national industrial training attachment policy; develop the national youth employment policy; finalization and implementation of the national policy on youth polytechnics and the vocational sector ; develop the youth societies bill; develop the policy and framework on youth talent, identification and nurturing; develop national youth & internship volunteer policy; implementation the public procurement and disposable [preference and reservation] regulations 2013 for youth; develop and implement the public financial management quezon fund regulations 2013. Kenya vision 2030 recognizes that regulation and effective exploitation of public benefit TS organisations bops sector, positive promotion and effective exploitation of our cultural diversity, preservation and promotion of national heritage, sports and arts are critical to socio-economic, political and cultural development. **109**
141. Implementation of social protection policy; finalisation and implementation of the national policy on youth polytechnics and the vocational sector ; reviewing the national youth policy 2007; development and implementation of a policy on youth talent, identification and nurturing; and development and implementation of a national youth volunteerism policy. Legal reforms implementation of the micro and small enterprise mes act, 2012; finalise and implement the foreign and diplomatic service representation bill, 2013; enactment and implementation of the national productivity council bill, 2011; enactment and implementation of the work injury compensation bill, 2013; alignment of the labour laws to the constitution ; enactment and implementation of the national youth enterprise development authority bill; youth societies and youth development bill; national youth talent development authority bill; review the national youth council act 2009; and amendment of the national youth service syn act. Health injury compensation authority ; capacity building for the occupational safety and health fund; and transformation of the national social security fund to social insurance pension scheme. National value and ethics are highly emphasized in the constitution. They enable the nation to build a tolerant culture based on diversity that gives top preference to the common nationhood. **54**
142. The legal education programme will develop a national policy on legal education and training. Public hearings will be conducted at the national and counties to solicit views from institutions offering legal education and training. **122**
143. The presidency and county governments a report regarding the state of national values and principles of the governance system will be prepared upon which the president will issue an annual national address. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework will be established to collect and compile the information on the progress the country is making in national values at all levels of government. Private sector the government will work with the private sector associations to promote national unity and cohesion in their daily work. The private sector will be encouraged to promote diversity in appointments and business contacts. The private sector will also be encouraged to pursue affirmative action programmes. **55**
144. In addition, the second MTP will ensure that on-going efforts in land reform, security of land tenure, more efficient registration of titles and records, and resolution of historic grievances are completed. Public service reforms will be strengthened and cascaded to the counties. Most importantly, the government realizes the importance of security at personal, county, and national levels, and will continue to support security sector reforms and infrastructure, while paying full attention to the constitutional

requirements and human rights. **13**

145. Constitution and devolution the government is committed to full implementation of the constitution to ensure the rapid set-up of all the county institutions. Chapter two, article 61 to 3 and the fourth schedule of the constitution will be implemented without disrupting public service delivery at national and county levels. Priority will be given to the development of the capacity of all county governments, improve policy coordination and implementation in order to get the full benefits of devolution. **18**
146. Civic education and public awareness programme this is aimed at informing the kenyan public on the contents of the national values policy and inculcating a change of behaviour towards more positive values, national reconciliation and national unity. **55**
147. Laws that will be implemented in order to foster national values include national cohesion and integration commission act, 2008; public finance management act, 2012; ethics and anti-corruption commission act, 2011; elections act 2011; independent electoral & boundaries commission act 2011; political parties act 2011, public service commission act 2012; and national police service commission act 2011. Kenya is susceptible to natural disasters such as drought and flooding which are likely to increase as a result of climate change. The management of these disasters is a cross-cutting issue that requires collaborative action by public and private sector agencies at national, county and community levels. In this regard, the government has prioritized the management of climate induced disasters by strengthening peoples resilience to drought and improving the monitoring of, and response to emerging drought conditions. **56**
148. Public service transformation strategy the government will implement a public service transformation strategy aimed at creating an efficient and effective public service with moral and ethical values and ethical standards, and a highly motivated human resource capacity for efficient public service delivery. The strategy will seek to address the global governance environment by enhancing responsible citizenship and value based socialisation. **46**
149. Integration of science, technology and innovation in education management the project will establish a sector wide education and training management information system linking all education related agencies in the public and private sectors. **41**
150. As kenya implements the constitutional requirement of devolution to county governments, it is important that the country ensures that sustainable exploitation, utilisation and management of its natural resources is strengthened and that the benefit TS are shared equitably. Below is a summary of the current status of key natural resources and the issues related to their utilisation and management. **97**
151. Implementation of constitution and legal reforms this FL agship project has three components, namely the development of laws to implement the constitution phi FT schedule laws, civic education on the constitution and inculcating a culture of constitutionalism. **118**
152. Enhancing quality and relevance of education to enhance quality and relevance of e&t, skills and competencies mapping will be carried out and a national human resource development plan will be developed. Other projects will include teacher education, recruitment and management, modernization of teacher training, recruitment of more teachers, establishment of education standards and quality assessment council to oversee quality assurance and standards functions and automation of teacher management. Education sector governance this will involve reviewing and developing policies necessary to ensure that national government and county governments cooperate in management of education sector in harmony. In this regard, the sector will establish e&t governing bodies, develop and review education policies, establish county education data centres, undertake capacity building for e&t sector leadership and management and establish a ministerial monitoring and evaluation system. **91**
153. Transforming court procedures, processes, organizational culture and management to re-orientate them towards a culture of responsive, proactive, friendly, effective and accessible service delivery. **120**
154. The implementation framework for the second medium term plan MTP 2013-17 is aligned with and supported by policy, legislation and constitutional and requirements including the followingthe fourth schedule of the constitution of kenya 2010. This outlines the functions of the national and county

governments and supporting laws such as the public financial management act 2012, the transition to devolved government act 2011, and the intergovernmental fiscal relations act 2011. **127**

155. In recognition of the unique and significant mandate of the ministry regarding the integration of ICT in education, an institutional framework has been created to address ICT integration in education. Two specialized units have been created, namely; the ICT for Education Unit to spearhead the pedagogical use of ICT, while the National ICT Innovation and Integration Centre is to carry out the testing of technical solutions submitted for consideration by PHEs in order to establish their appropriateness and use in curriculum delivery. Further, in order to ensure ICT is entrenched in the curriculum, the ministry developed an ICT integration model which emphasizes four key pillars critical to effective implementation of ICT initiatives, which are teacher capacity development; relevant digital content; deployment of ICT infrastructure and robust policy and strategy. The constitution has provisions for children's right to free and compulsory basic education, quality services and access to educational institutions and facilities for all persons including those with disabilities, and from minorities and marginalized groups. This marks a distinct shift to a rights-based agenda from the hitherto supply-side policy and, as such, has fundamental importance to the way in which education services will be provided and the structure of e&T. **88**
156. The sectors which make up the social pillar are education and training; health; environment, water and sanitation; population, urbanization and housing; and gender, youth and vulnerable groups. Under the second MTP, sports, culture and arts have been included as an addition. The second MTP will focus on implementation of policies, programmes and projects in each of these sectors to ensure that they contribute towards prosperity and building a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. Kenya views education and training e&T as the primary means of upward social mobility, national cohesion and socioeconomic development. Kenya Vision 2030 places great emphasis on the link between e&T and the labour market, the need to create entrepreneurial skills and competencies, mainstreaming natural values in e&T and strong public and private partnerships. The government is further committed to achieving international development commitments such as the millennium development goals MDGs and education for all EFA. It will also address issues related to access, equity, quality, relevance, service delivery, curriculum, teacher development and management as well as trainers in the areas of technology and entrepreneurial skill development. **86**
157. Generation of ICT contents. The Kenya ICT Board in partnership with Makerere University and other local universities will generate content aimed at spurring new business concerns in the 47 counties. The board in partnership with the universities will conduct county commissioned research, data analysis and the best business opportunities and potential investors in each county; setting up of digital villages to provide over 30,000 opportunities for business process outsourcing BPO by 2017 up from the current 13,000; and development of e-commerce to enable entrepreneurs obtain skills to sell their products/services over the internet. The programme will involve use of high resolution GIS maps of all the inhabited areas of Kenya; development of a national e-commerce master plan, an e-commerce policy, an updated courier services policy, a content business model policy; and e-commerce legislation and related regulation. Upgrading ICT capacity through setting up of county ICT incubation hubs to empower the youths with the necessary training and work experience to develop market-ready ICT services and products; development of a national addressing system project to identify streets, buildings, plots and other infrastructure and allocating them a street address; and development of ICT human resource in government to enhance ICT knowledge and skills needed for better performance of organisations within the public sector. Career progression with clear ranks, qualification and rewards for government ICT staff will be established. The following policy, legal and institutional reforms will be necessary for effective implementation of projects: policy reforms review national ICT policy, 2006 to re-align with the constitution of Kenya 2010 and the best international practice; develop and roll out of the national ICT master plan; develop national broadband strategy; and finalize and operationalize national cyber security framework. Institutional reform establishment of a national ICT agency science, technology and innovation have become one of the most important enabling tools, leading to shifts in comparative advantage and competitiveness of economies worldwide. The Kenya Vision 2030 and the constitution explicitly place a premium on the generation and management of a knowledge-based economy and

the need to raise productivity and efficiency. To achieve the goals in the second mtp, the sector will adopt various supporting initiatives including public private partnerships ppps; linking industry with academia; value chain analysis; synergy as opposed to institutional competition and initiatives for closed-cycle cluster approach for enhanced cooperation. The sector will play a critical role in ensuring that all sectors of economy have access to the necessary technologies that will increase production and quality in a diverse range of products, processes and services. The implementation of the first MTP recorded significant achievements in the growth and development of the st&i **39**

158. National, county and ward level; establish m&e structures at all these levels; and ensure conformity with the best reporting standards to ensure consistency of indicators and the formatting of reports nationally. In addition, the ministry of devolution and planning will also prepare regular reports on progress made under second MTP which will be submitted to national and county government coordinating summit. These reports will also be made publicly available on the ministry website, so that stakeholders and the public can access information on implementation of projects of interest to them. We expect this to promote both efficiency and accountability in our planning and implementation process. The ministry will continue to publish annual progress reports pars on implementation of the second MTP of vision 2030 and to make them widely available to all stakeholders. We expect information generated by these documents to be useful to national stakeholders, the private sector, and international development partners. **7**
159. The objectives of devolution outlined in article 174 provide the basis for kenyas system of devolved government and framework pursuant to which relevant laws for the ope rationalization of county governments have been developed. **113**
160. Ii planning, monitoring and evaluation m&e; m&e policy and m&e act, which will provide the legal and institutional framework for conversationalist of an efficient and computerized m&e system to monitor implementation of programmes and projects from the national up to county level. Iii a reformed public procurement act that will facilitate faster implementation of programmes and projects. Iv conversationalist of the opp act 2013 to facilitate investment including investment in key infrastructure projects.adherence by the government and development partners to aid effectiveness and general principles of partnership that will ensure faster and full absorption of donor funded programmes and projects to achieve development results; and vi alignment of the county governments integrated plans and ministries, departments, and agencies mdas strategic plans 2013-17 to the MTP 2013-2017 and linking them to a results based framework through performance contracts. **127**
161. Performance contracting will integrate national values and principles of governance in . **55**
162. The sector continues to play a critical role in creation of an enabling environment for socio-economic service delivery and human resource utilization with a view to achieving desirable national economic growth and development. The sector has also recognized the need to emphasize on sustainable programmes for women, youth, vulnerable groups, and persons living with disability gender kenya has ensured its compliance with international and regional obligations on gender equality and women empowerment. Key among the obligation and commitments include, the millennium development goals, united nation convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and the protocol to the african charter to the human and peoples rights on the rights of women in africa. The country has over the years implemented various gender equality and womens empowerment intervention programmes and policies to achieve gender parity. In 2010, kenya adopted a progressive constitution that promotes gender equality and women empowerment. Womens participation in leadership, governance and decision-making has increased from 20.5 percent in 2008 to 38.6 percent in 2012 due to the affix normative action measures. Notably the inclusion of gender mainstreaming in the performance contracting process has strengthened accountability on gender equality in public service. Women are progressively realizing their potential in all sectors especially in agriculture, education and sexual reproductive health rights. Kenya has also made strides to ensure access to alternative phi nancial services for women through the women enterprise fund. The fund, a FL agship project under the phi est medium term plan 2008-2012, disbursed KSH 1.55 billion through the constituency women enterprise scheme. An additional KSH 1.85 billion was disbursed through 83 active phi nancial intermediaries. In total, approximately 704,026

benefit caries from across the country accessed the fund. **104**

163. To establish a national program that targets youth aimed at inculcating national values and principles of good governance with the objective of achieving generation shift on values and attitudes. The national youth service syn will be used more effectively in training youth in national values, leadership and entrepreneurship skills. **56**
164. Review of legislation to recognize electronic records and support human kenya integrated service delivery and business process re-engineering practices, rules, regulations and pieces of legislation governing service delivery processes will be reviewed to allow redesigning of improved processes of service delivery and recognition of electronic records in line with integrated service delivery and business process re-engineering in the public service. **48**
165. Institutionalisation of results based management RM in the public service institutionalisation of RM in the public service will continue with a special focus on the county governments to ensure citizens access quality services in line with the spirit of the constitution. Current RM tools that include rapid results initiatives, performance contracting, performance appraisal system, among others will continue to be implemented. **46**
166. The ministry of devolution and planning under the presidency has under this plan, outlined an implementation framework through which it will work closely with the national treasury and other government ministries, the county governments, constitutional commissions and independent offices to ensure that projects and programmes contained in this plan are completed with efficiency and on time. In consultation with the transition authority, this ministry has published county profiles containing the latest data on the geographic, resources, economic and social data of the counties. These documents provide basic information to county governments in preparing their county integrated development plans ciders as required under the constitution and under the public finance management act 2012. Under the law, county budgeting is to be guided by the cidps. My ministry has in addition prepared guidelines on the preparation of county integrated development plans to help the counties meet that objective. To strengthen county planning, ministry of devolution and planning will also provide financial and human resources to county governments to enable them build the capacity to ensure that county integrated development plans are used to guide the county medium term expenditure framework and annual budgets. **6**
167. Priority will also be given to implementing the national ict master plan 2012-2017, and the implementation of reforms to improve world bank. The opp act will be operationalized to facilitate private sector investment in infrastructure in order to enhance efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. **20**
168. Health care subsidies for social health protection this will be achieved through the following strategies consolidating, expanding new and existing and coordinating social health subsidy mechanism for the poor with a view of achieving universal coverage; provision of free maternity services in all public health facilities; expanding coverage of health benefit TS to all the indigents; establishing a national social health insurance mechanism that caters for employees, employers and the informal sector with a view to gain universal coverage; reforming national hospital insurance fund naif to effectively act as a vehicle to implement the national health insurance scheme; designing a harmonized and progressive resource mobilization strategies targeting all sources of funds, both domestic and international; strengthening programming of external funding of health through improved harmonization and alignment to sector priorities and improved reporting; ensuring eff sent allocation and utilization of resources; and progressively eliminating payment at the point of use of health services, especially by the marginalized. Re-engineering human resource for health to realize achievements in this project, the following strategies will be pursued training and career paths development for human resources; review and application of evidence based health work force norms and standards; improving management of the existing health work force by putting in place attraction, retention and motivational mechanism; putting in place systems to measure performance and competence of health work force; and facilitation of national capacity development. Health products and technologies policies, guidelines and legal frameworks to guide the process of procurement and quality of drugs at both tiers of the governments will be institutionalized to ensure availability and rational drugs use. During the plan period, the sector will

employ different strategies to ensure quality drugs and commodities for service delivery and include define and applying an evidenced based essential package of health products and technologies; establishing rational appraisal mechanism for health product and technologies; promoting local production, research and innovation of essential health products and technologies; and ensure availability of affordable, good quality health products and technologies. Establish e-health hubs in 58 health facilities the following strategies will be put in place establish and equipping 50 e-health hubs in selected areas by 2017; establish 8 national e-health hubs by 2014; establish a web portal including inventory of personnel specialists and master rota and develop software module by 2017; and capacity building for health workers in client exchange parameters for e-referral. Mainstreaming research and development in health the sector will achieve this through developing a research communication strategy, and establishing and maintaining a policymaker targeted website that provides one-stopshop for optimally packaged high quality and high relevance reviews. **95**

169. National recognition honours and awards program for individuals and institutions advancing national values and principles of governance. This will be achieved by instituting mechanisms for recognizing, honoring, rewarding and celebrating outstanding achievements on national values and principles of governance. **56**

..Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013

170. The guidelines under this section shall be subjected to public scrutiny at every stage of their formulation within the framework of the laws in devolution and land management. **63**
171. 1 in furtherance of the spirit mutual coexistence in the framework of human wildlife conflict, every decision and determination on the matter of conservation and management of the wildlife resource shall not be exercised in a manner prejudicial to the rights and privileges of communities living adjacent to conservation and protected areas provided that in the parties shall have due regard for the provisions of the appropriate and enabling laws, including laws on devolution and land management. **63**
172. Subject to article 66 of the constitution, private investments in conservancies shall benefit local communities and investors shall provide such benefits by applying various options including infrastructure, education and social amenities. **63**
173. Do any other act that is necessary to enhance community participation in wildlife protection, conservation and management. **45**