ANNUAL STATE OF DEVOLUTION ADDRESS BY H.E. FCPA AHMED ABDULLAHI, EGH, CHAIRPERSON COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS
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Fellow Kenyans,

On behalf of the Council of County Governors (CoG), I am pleased to deliver the Eleventh (11th) State of Devolution Address (SODA).

As the County Governments steer through their twelfth (12th) year, CoG recognizes the importance of retracing our steps back to the painful and spirited journey that birthed the current Constitution. The bill of rights and the devolved governments remain two of the most significant chapters in our Constitution. This SODA comes one month before we convene in Homa Bay County for the Devolution Conference 2025. The conference theme, *"for the people, for prosperity: devolution as a catalyst for equity, inclusion and social justice"* couldn't have come at a more relevant time in our country. I make this address while fully acknowledging the voices of Kenyans calling upon the governments at the national and county level to step up and deliver on the promise of our Constitution.

Before I delve into the address, on behalf of my colleagues, it is with profound humility that I recognize all Kenyans who have lost their lives during the recent protests. To the bereaved- poleni sana and may the sacrifices of your loved ones be not in vain. We call for dialogue and understanding between the generations- young and old- for without peace we cannot progress.

And now, on behalf of the County Governments, I highlight the strides made by the county governments in the Financial Year (FY) 2024-2025.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture stands as the heartbeat of Kenya's economy and the lifeblood of our rural and urban communities. It is the sector upon which millions of Kenyan households depend on for food, for income, and for dignity. In 2024, this sector showed both promise and pressure. According to the 2025 Economic Survey, Agriculture's Gross Value Added (GVA) rose by 4.4%, from KSh 1.63 trillion to KSh 1.71 trillion. Though this is growth, it reflects a slower pace compared to the 7.1% recorded in the prior year, a reminder that resilience must be sustained through consistent support and reforms.

Agriculture remained a key driver of employment in 2024, with the sector contributing approximately 703,700 new jobs representing 14.1% of all private sector employment. This substantial share highlights agriculture's significant role in generating livelihoods, especially within the informal economy, which accounted for 90% of all new jobs created that year.

Marketed agricultural earnings recorded an upward trend in 2024, increasing by 7.2% to reach KSh 690 billion, up from KSh 643.5 billion in 2023 according to the Kenya Economic Survey 2025. Within this total, crop earnings rose by 2.7% to KSh 454.8 billion, while livestock earnings registered a significant 17.2% growth from KSh 200.4 billion in the previous year to KSh 235 billion in 2024.The same report highlights strong performance across several value chains: sugarcane production increased sharply by 68.7%, rising from 5.6 million tonnes in 2023 to 9.4 million tonnes in 2024. Marketed milk deliveries rose by 12%, moving from 811.4 million litres in 2023 to 908.4 million litres in 2024, which generated an estimated KSh 60 billion in earnings. Coffee exports also experienced substantial gains, with earnings climbing by 48.6%. Avocado production saw a 34% increase, supported by interventions under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

However, maize production slightly declined from 47.6 million bags in 2023 to 44.7 million bags in 2024. Despite these gains, the sector also faced setbacks. Horticultural exports declined by 14.1% in volume, leading to an estimated loss of KSh 20 billion in export income. Furthermore, agricultural credit expanded only marginally by 1.1%, underscoring ongoing challenges in accessing private sector financing. Importantly, the Agriculture Orientation Index fell slightly from 0.179 in 2023 to 0.175 in 2024, signaling a need for increased alignment between budget allocations and sector priorities.

In year under review, Counties continued to invest in agricultural mechanization, procuring an additional 34 tractors up from 27 in the previous year. Livestock health interventions also scaled up significantly. A total of 6.15 million animals were vaccinated, nearly doubling the 3.33 million vaccinated in the previous year, an 85% increase that highlights intensified County-level disease prevention efforts. In addition, artificial insemination services grew markedly, with 482,431 procedures conducted, up from 137,190 in the previous year, an approximately threefold increase in genetic improvement outreach.

Compared to the previous financial year, there was notable progress in enhancing agricultural productivity and capacity. The number of milk coolers distributed increased from 30 in FY 2023/24 to 77 in FY 2024/25, reflecting a 157% rise in cold chain investment. Similarly, construction of cattle dips grew from 32 to 99, while rehabilitated dips increased from 108 to 148, showing renewed emphasis on livestock health infrastructure. Hay and grain storage infrastructure also improved, with 13 new facilities completed up from 9 the previous year. On genetic improvement, chick distribution rose from 247,959 to 380,707 an increase of over 53% and breeding stock distribution went up to 10,152 from 5,958, representing a shift in breed focus but a numerical decline.

On farmer knowledge and outreach, over 102,000 farmers were trained through Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs), a 28% increase from 79,776 in FY 2023/24. Extension service coverage also expanded significantly, from 4.8 million to over 6.5 million farmers underscoring Counties' strengthened investment in technical advisory support.

ARID AND SEMI-ARID LANDS AND DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)
Counties recorded a significant reduction in the incidence and impact of disasters compared to the previous year. Disaster-related fatalities declined by 59% from 315 to 128, while reported injuries dropped from 188 to 67, and displacement camps decreased drastically from 291 to 64. Likewise, infrastructure damage was markedly reduced: the number of affected schools reducedfrom 1,647 to 297 (an 82% decline), damaged health facilities reduced from 64 to 38, and WASH facility damage dropped by 87%, from 5,306 to 679.

Counties reached 7,948 households with emergency relief, a decline from 51,282 the previous year, attributed to fewer emergencies. Notably, In FY 2024/25, the number of Counties that had enacted Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Acts increased from 29 in FY 2023/24 to 37 in FY 2024/25. Counties with DRM Policies rose from 23 to 28, while those with operational County Emergency Plans increased from 35 to 39. Additionally, the number of Counties that allocated at least 2% of their annual budgets to emergency funds went up from 15 to 22. Functional directorates of disaster management rose from 40 to 43. Further, post-disaster livestock vaccinations nearly doubled from 2.96 million to 6.15 million animals demonstrating enhanced resilience and coordinated risk management.

To this end, the Counties will continue to:

- **Fast-track enforcement** of County legislation on Disaster Risk Management.
- **Mainstream, Integrate DRM policies** into all County plans and budgets.
- **Operationalize early warning to early action using real time data from the relevant agencies**.
- **Strengthen the capacity County fire departments**.

HEALTH

a. Human Resources for Health

Achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Kenya requires a robust and well-distributed human resource capable of delivering comprehensive services across all levels of care. Across the 47 Counties, in public and private facilities, there are approximately **226,434 healthcare workers, with 66% (149,447) employed in public health facilities.** The total human resource per cadre comprises of 34,220 nurses, 4,651 medical doctors, 7,877 clinical officers, 4,686 laboratory technicians and technologists, and 1,942 nutritionists. Additionally, there are **681 doctors from 41 Counties are currently undergoing postgraduate training**, reflecting county-level efforts to increase the number of specialists to provide advanced care. At the lowest level, there are a total of 107,831 Community Health Promoters enhancing community linkage and strengthened preventive and promotive health care.

As the Council of Governors, we are advocating for the allocation of **about KSh 7.8 billion** annually by the Ministry of Health to facilitate the transition of approximately 8,287 UHC staff to the County payroll with the approved remuneration as per the SRC

b. Health Financing

In the last eight months, **24.4 million** citizens across the 47 Counties have been registered under the Social Health Insurance Authority (SHA), guaranteeing them access to free services in any Primary Health Care (PHC) facility. As of 8th July,2024 the SHA has empaneled 9,365 (78%) public health facilities, an additional 594 facilities from what was registered under National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). These efforts have seen public health facilities receive Ksh **12.7 billion** as of May 2025 out of the total Ksh. 35.66 billion paid under SHIF. The public sector accounted for 35.6%, Faith based 15.6% and private facilities 48.8%.

Under the Primary health care fund, **Ksh 5.9 billion** has been paid out for Public, Private and faith-based organizations. **3.7 billion (54%)** of the total has been paid out to public facilities. We note the improvement in the disbursement of funds to facilities in terms of amounts and timeliness compared to NHIF. However, Some **PHC facilities have not benefited from PHC funds** since inception despite submitting claims.

Further, 1544 licensed PHC facilities do not have access to at least one tablet to facilitate claiming. We therefore urge the Ministry of Health to expedite the distribution of tablets even as Counties improve on availability and readiness of services.

The Facilities Improvement Financing (FIF) legislation has enhanced autonomy of health facilities to plan, raise and utilize generated resources. To date, 44 Counties have the FIF legislation, an increase from 27 in the last financial year. Further, public facilities collected a total of Ksh 16. 9 billion, achieving 91.3% of the annual targets courtesy of reinforcing FIF. Finally, 1,510 **health care workers across 10 Counties** have been trained on financial management, implementation of FIF and SHA optimization. This is expected to enhance financial management capacity across Counties.

c. Service Delivery

In the period under review, Primary Care Networks (PCNs) in the Counties have increased by 24% from 151 PCNs to 227 PCNs. For Counties that have operationalized PCNs, health indicators have improved significantly. When linked to community services, **36 Counties have consistently paid stipends to the CHPs**. In addition, **91% of CHPs (98,780) consistently visited an average of 4.1 million households** and reported on key indicators at the community level including supporting registration of the informal sector to SHA.

The DANIDA PHC program disbursed a total of **Ksh. 448.7 million** in the period under review. The funds aided level 2 and 3 facilities to cater for their operations and maintenance costs as well as supported interventions at the community level. In addition, forty-five (45) Counties benefited from onsite technical assistance within the year.

An analysis of service coverage indicators reveals that:

- Respiratory diseases remain the leading cause of illness, accounting for 22.4% of reported cases.
- Antenatal care (ANC) coverage stands at 53.82% for the FY 2024/25, a 1.8 percentage point decline from the FY 2023/24 period.
- Skilled birth attendance remains stable at 89% according to the Kenya Demographic health survey.
- Facility-based neonatal mortality has improved from 10 to 9 deaths per 1,000 live births and the modern contraceptives prevalence for Kenya remains at 58.7%.

d. Infrastructure

Through the digitization agenda, County Governments have received 8,316 tablets to support the digitalization of health information systems, claims and registration. On oxygen infrastructure, there are 75 Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) plants across Counties of which 59 (78%) are operational. About 86% of public facilities have oxygen concentrators ensuring that there is consistency in supply of oxygen in hospital beds across the Counties.

Further, following the laps of the Managed Equipment Service (MES) contract across Counties, the ministry of health jointly with COG initiated a National Medical Equipment Service Project (NESP) to provide a range of specialized services across 47 counties using a Fee for service model, to date 541 facilities have been assessed for placement of equipment, 28 counties have started offering services, and total services rendered to date is **29669.**

In conclusion, service delivery has significantly been affected by the **fluctuations in exchequer releases**, and the **recent changes in donor funding for the sector**. This affected the management of core Human resource, health information systems stability and availability of essential commodities and vaccines in facilities. It is critical that resources for health are released on time, pending NHIF debts are paid, and health system components are continuously strengthened for achievement of UHC.

FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The total projected revenue for budget implementation in FY 2024/25 amounted to Kshs.600.69 billion, with Kshs.222.2 billion (37%) allocated to development expenditure and Kshs.378.49 billion (63%) to recurrent expenditure. This met the fiscal responsibility principle under the PFM Act, 2012 requiring allocation of at least 30% of the budget to development expenditure. The total revenue consists of; equitable share allocation of Kshs.418.26 billion (including arrears from FY 2023/24); additional allocations from both National Government and Development Partners amounting to Kshs.66.35 billion; projected Own Source Revenue (OSR), including Facility Improvement Funds of Kshs.87.11 billion; and Kshs.28.98 billion of unspent funds carried forward from FY 2023/24. On allocations, as at 30th June 2025 a total of Ksh. 354.33 billion had been disbursed to County Governments as equitable share but as at 10th July 3025, County Governments have received the full equitable share totalling to Kshs.400.26 billion and Kshs.16.27 billion of additional allocations from development partners.

As of the first nine (9) months of the FY 2024/25, County Governments generated a total of KES.45.91 billion of OSR, translating to 53% of the annual target of KES.87.11 billion. This was an improvement by 11% compared to the revenue generated in a similar period of FY 2023/24. Further analysis of OSR as a proportion of the annual target indicates that Some counties, such as Tana River, Garissa, Narok, Samburu, Kirinyaga, Elgeyo Marakwet achieved higher percentages of local revenue collection annual targets at 172%, 104%, 99%, 85%, 78% and 74% respectively.

With respect to the settlement of pending bills, as at the end of the Third Quarter of the FY 2024/25 Counties reported partial settlement of pending bills. However, as of 31st March 2025, the outstanding pending bills for County Governments amounted to KES.172.51 billion. Nairobi City County accounted for 70% of the total pending bills at Kshs.115.69 billion. The high pending bills are largely attributed to delays in disbursing the

LANDS, HOUSING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND ENERGY

a. County Planning and development

County Governments have made significant progress in preparing their County Spatial Plans (CSPs), Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans, and Integrated Urban Development Plans (IDePs). In the period under review, one more County Government (Muranga) approved its County Spatial Plan, moving the number of Counties with approved County Spatial Plans to 19. Further, 8 Counties have their draft County Spatial Plans at the respective County Assemblies awaiting approval, while 6 more are at Situational Analysis Stage.

County Governments continue to prioritize digitization of land records and processes as part of efforts to enhance efficiency and transparency in land administration and management. Notably, (5) five additional Counties (Makueni, Homabay, Kitui, Narok and Machakos) have adopted the County Land Information Management System (CLIMS), further advancing the digital transformation agenda and enhancing development control. Makueni County has fully digitized land services, integrating all land-related functions under a single digital platform.

Through the E.U/FAO-funded Digital Land Governance Program (DLGP), a total of 39 GIS laboratories are now fully operational improving decision makingon effective utilization of resources, and space-based planning. Additionally, a total of 235 County GIS officers have successfully undergone training in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing, and 141 senior county officials, including CECMs, and County Assembly Committee Chairpersons for Lands at the have been sensitized on GIS use and application. These capacity-building and sensitization initiatives aims to strengthen the technical expertise required for the effective operationalization and utilization of GIS laboratories within the Counties.

County Governments, through the DLGP, undertook 101 activities including land clinics, capacity building on land governance, Trainings on planning and GIS, sensitization on community land registration reaching 10,543 beneficiaries. Additionally, County Governments have undertaken training for County Physical and Land Use Planning Liaison Committees. The programme has also supported the development of 16 policies, ranging from land use, urban management, housing, GIS, minimum and maximum land holding size, land regularization, spatial planning, and development control, to natural resources. Furthermore, it has supported (1) set of green building guidelines, (7) seven Bills, and two research papers: one on the status of Physical and Land Use Planning.

b. Urban Governance and Management

In the under review, an additional 11 municipalities were granted municipal charters therefore increasing the number of municipalities to 118. The Municipalities have subsequently established urban governance boards and administrations for the management of the urban areas for delivery of quality infrastructure and services to the citizens.

In line with these developments, County Governments have also delegated and transferred specific functions to cities and municipalities. This delegation of responsibilities is aimed at enhancing operational efficiency and improving responsiveness to local needs, thereby promoting more effective and accountable urban service delivery. During the reporting period, noteworthy progress was also made in urban planning. Out of the 77 municipalities assessed, 64 have successfully developed and approved their urban spatial, physical, and land use plans. Additionally, 73 out of 77 municipalities have prepared and approved Integrated Development Plans (IDePs) for their urban entities to guide developments within their territories.

c. Housing Development

In alignment with the BETA on Affordable Housing, County Governments collaboratively with the National Government initiated affordable Housing projects with County Governments committing land projects implementation and comprehensive planning. In the implementation of the Affordable Housing Act, 28 County Governments have established the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees tasked with developing frameworks for the attainment of affordable housing in the County and development of a five-year affordable housing investment programme and annual housing investment programme for the Counties.

d. Informal Settlements

The Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP) is being implemented across thirty-seven (37) participating Counties, with various interventions underway. 88 settlements benefitted from security of tenure and 95 benefitted from infrastructure upgrading. Under the tenure regularization component, ten (10) Local Physical and Land Use Plans were approved, bringing the cumulative total to forty-four (44), representing an achievement rate of 55% leading to the establishment of settlements with adopted lists of beneficiaries for titling. During the period under review, under the Socio-Economic Inclusion Planning component, nineteen Community Development Plans were endorsed by the County Governments of Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Kakamega, marking their successful completion. 8 additional CDPs (phase 2) preparation ongoing in Mombasa, Kiambu and Uasin-Gishu Counties.

TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY

a. Roads

In efforts to enhance mobility, County Governments managed over **182,832 Km** of the total road network in the Country out of which **4% of** the network is tarmacked, **44%** is graveled and **51** % of the network is earth roads. To enhance mobility and connectivity, County Governments tarmacked **298** Km of roads, constructed **4,800** Km of cabro, and graveled **11,986 Km** of roads in the FY 2024/25. County Governments have constructed an additional **1,949 km** of non-motorized transport pavements to ensure safe mobility of pedestrians.

To support public transport, County Governments have constructed **17** bus parks and **16,217** boda boda shades. To address road safety, **27** County Governments have established and operationalized multi-agency County road safety committees that will steer road safety initiatives at the County level. The Counties have also expanded their technical capacity within the roads sector and have employed over **200** professional engineers and **900** traffic marshals to manage traffic. Additionally, the County Governments have recruited **2,053** attaches and interns in an effort to build capacity within the sector.

b. Energy

County Governments are implementing over **114** renewable energy projects where **33** Counties are solarizing street lighting, mini –grids, back-up power in hospitals, and in water pumping. Additionally, County Governments are collaborating with the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) through the Matching Fund Programme to increase connectivity in rural areas. Sixteen (**16)** County Governments have developed energy plans in 2024/25 while **13** additional Counties are in the process of developing theirs. Twenty (**20)** County Governments have distributed clean cook stoves in efforts to ensure universal access to clean cooking technologies within the Counties.

TRADE AND COOPERATIVES

a. Trade Development

County Governments continue to steer trade development by creating an enabling environment for businesses and strengthening cooperative ecosystem. During the year under review, 75 new markets were constructed across 27 Counties, while 129 markets were renovated in 35 Counties. Compared to the previous year, this represents a decline in new markets built from 117 to 75 while market renovations increased from 113 to 129, signalling a shift toward upgrading existing infrastructure over new construction.

On digital transformation, 36 Counties retained automation of business registration services, streamlining the process for Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises (MSMEs). However, the number of Counties implementing electronic unified single business permits dropped from 30 in FY 2023/24 to 23 in FY 2024/25, indicating a need to accelerate uptake of fully integrated business licensing systems.

Despite this, the number of businesses issued with trade licenses grew significantly from 506,855 to 842,931 a 66% increase demonstrating growing business formalization and County responsiveness to enterprise needs. Capacity building for MSMEs also scaled up. A total of 60,020 MSMEs were trained during the year, almost doubling the 30,763 trained in the previous period. These trainings focused on areas such as registration and renewal, financial management, and business opportunity identification.

b. Investment and Industry

Through the development of policies and legislations, County Governments continue to play a facilitative role in the promotion of investments. **12 Counties** have developed investment policies to unlock attraction and retention of investment. Furthermore, **10 Counties** have established investment authorities/corporations or boards to spearhead particular investment initiatives. These units identify market investment opportunities, tracking and monitoring investments and offering after-care services to investors.

Additionally, 34 County Governments are currently implementing County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs), with 13 parks projected for completion and commissioning before the end of the year. These parks are designed to provide aggregation and industrial processing facilities, thereby reducing post-harvest losses, enhancing value addition, and ultimately increasing farmers' incomes.

c. Cooperatives

Cooperative societies remain integral to advancing socio-economic development by mobilizing communities around shared economic interests. In FY 2024/25, County Governments continued to strengthen the enabling environment for cooperatives. By the end of FY 2024/25, the total number of registered cooperative societies stood at 21,016, up from 20,175 recorded at the end of FY 2023/24 reflecting a net growth of 841 cooperatives.

To strengthen governance and sustainability in the sector, the CoG conducted specialized training for County Cooperative Officers on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) a first-time intervention aimed at promoting non-litigious resolution of cooperative conflicts. In parallel, Counties continued to implement cooperative capacity-building initiatives, focusing on leadership training, audit support, and enterprise development.

TOURISM AND WILDLIFE

a. Enactment of Requisite Legislation, Policies, and Regulations

There is a growing interest in integrated tourism planning, as seen through the adoption of tourism master plans in Counties such as Embu and Nyandarua. However, legislative gaps still exist, with some Counties relying on Finance or Conservancy Acts that are only partially aligned with the comprehensive development needs of the tourism sector.

New developments include the West Pokot Wildlife conservation policy 2024 and Baringo County Conservancies Bill 2024 which proposes a structured approach to community conservancies, including governance, licensing, and revenue-sharing provisions, complemented by existing Fund Regulations (2014) and the Lake Bogoria National Reserve Management Plan (2019–2029)

b. County Strategies for Tourism Promotion, Marketing, and Sustainability

Counties have continued to develop and promote wildlife and cultural sites to enhance local tourism. 15 Counties reported existence of museum facilities for example Lamu, Narok and Kisumu Museums; 21 Counties reported existed of recreational parks for example Nakuru, Mombasa and Nairobi; 6 Counties reported existence of theatres and cinemas, 12 reported existence of public beaches for example Homa Bay, Siaya and Turkana while 26 Counties reported existence of cultural sites such as Murang'a, Kwale and Kilifi. These sites not only safeguard heritage but also stimulate local economies, highlighting the importance of their continued preservation and promotion.

To complement these efforts, Counties have adopted comprehensive strategies to boost tourism. They are diversifying offerings by developing niche products such as eco-tourism, agro-tourism, faith tourism, and cultural circuits that highlight local traditions and crafts. Counties are also improving access through road upgrades, airstrips, and signage, while investing in supporting infrastructure like visitor centres, markets, and accommodation.

Further, events like tourism and cultural festivals and trade expos have been promoted as anchor attractions through digital tools including websites, social media campaigns, and virtual tours to increase visibility. Moreover, Counties are fostering public-private partnerships with tour operators, engaging local communities in tourism value chains, and integrating sustainability principles to ensure long-term conservation of heritage assets.

These coordinated efforts are shaping a more inclusive, resilient, and competitive County led tourism sector.

c. Sustainable Wildlife Protection and Community Involvement in Kenya's Counties

Counties across Kenya have made notable strides in wildlife conservation and management by engaging communities and promoting sustainable practices. Initiatives include the development of management plans for national reserves, ranger recruitment, construction of entry gates and camps, invasive species control, and water pan development.

Counties like Narok and Baringo have established frameworks such as the Community Wildlife Conservancies Fund to support local conservancies, while Samburu, Isiolo, and Garissa have formed County conservancies associations to enhance coordination of conservation efforts. In Samburu, the County has also pioneered a *Game Reserve Revenue Sharing Framework*, ensuring a portion of tourism revenue from the Samburu National Reserve is allocated to adjacent communities, thereby incentivizing conservation and promoting inclusive development.

Innovative community-based approaches are gaining traction. Machakos County has introduced a *Roadkill Awareness Campaign* to address wildlife vehicle collisions along critical wildlife corridors. In Kilifi, the *Kipepeo Project* continues to support butterfly farming as a conservation linked livelihood initiative that also contributes to the protection of the Arabuko Sokoke Forest while Kisii County is facilitating structured community engagement platforms to address human-wildlife conflict and foster coexistence in high-pressure areas. In Bungoma County, growing incidents of human-elephant conflict in communities around Mt. Elgon National Park have prompted the launch of a *Motocross Challenge*, a creative public awareness campaign aimed at drawing attention to conservation issues while also positioning the area as an eco-tourism destination.

Counties are further supporting nature-based enterprises such as beekeeping and eco-tourism. In addition, efforts are underway to gazette new reserves and geosites such as Lake Ol'Bolossat in Nyandarua County and Misango Hills in Kakamega County. While some Counties report implementation gaps due to the slow implementation of the gazette notice on unbundling of the wildlife function, many have embraced integrated ecosystem-based approaches that balance biodiversity protection with community livelihoods.

d. Infrastructure and Facilities for Meeting, Incentive travel, Conference and Exhibition (MICE) Tourism in Kenya's Counties

Counties have leveraged partnership and collaboration with private sector in development of MICE facilities. All 47 Counties have reported existence of privately developed conference facilities and hotels spurring MICE tourism development. Many Counties have also improved their road networks and mapped accommodation facilities to support MICE functions. These infrastructural enhancements have enabled Counties to host large-scale events that attract local and international delegates.

To profile themselves as emerging destinations for trade and tourism, 19 Counties have hosted notable MICE events, including Trans Nzoia tourism and trade expo, Northern Kenya Investment Conference in Isiolo, Murang'a Investment Conference, Madaraka Day Celebrations in Homa Bay, FESTAC Africa in Kisumu, Kilifi Investment Conference, Mashujaa Day celebrations in Kwale, EAC Inter parliamentary games in Mombasa and World Scout Parliamentary Conference in Nyeri among others.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

a. Environment

County Governments continue to implement policies on natural resources and environmental conservation, including soil and water conservation and forestry. In the previous financial year, 29 Counties had put in place County Environmental Policies and Acts. This number has increased to thirty-four in the current year, reflecting continued progress in addressing environmental challenges. These policies cover a range of areas including air and noise pollution control, environmental restoration, waste management, and sand harvesting. They also establish coordination and consultative structures to support environmental management across different sectors and stakeholders at the County level.

In line with the Gazette Notice No. 219 on delineation of functions published on 16th December 2024, County Governments are reviewing their legislation to align with the unbundled devolved functions guided by a model environment Bill developed by the CoG.

There has been significant support accorded by County Governments to establish the County Environment Committees. Towards this, 21 County Governments, which is an increase from 9 County Governments have developed their County Environment Action Plans (CEAPs) and 15 County Governments have developed the County State of Environment Reports an increase from 11 County Governments. However, the functionality of these Environment Committees is defective, considering that they are hosted by NEMA and not the County Governments. This anomaly calls for an urgent review of the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) to remove the constitutional ambiguity.

b. Solid Waste Management

County Governments are responsible for handling refuse removal, managing dump sites, and disposing of solid waste. They are also tasked with enforcing waste management regulations, setting up systems for waste collection and sorting, providing recycling facilities, and keeping detailed records of these operations.

Thirty (37) Counties have enacted laws specific to solid waste management up from 35 Counties. Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) have increased from 62 to 68 on various scales across the Country. Twenty-nine (29) Counties now operate sanitary landfills in various scales, with industries actively involved in recycling and Counties setting up e-waste collection centers. Consequently, County Governments have acquired County waste infrastructure and engaged cumulatively more than 453 waste handling equipment's including tractor drawn trailers, skip loaders (system) with skip bins, bulldozer machines and trucks from both Counties and private sector with a majority of them collecting waste daily. Further, Counties are embracing circularity with 259 waste recycling companies from 243 operating in Counties and 40 E-Waste collection centers established.

To facilitate efficient waste collection and transportation, some of the initiatives demonstrated include Mandera County Greening Program through hiring 1039 women and 106 men to participate in the greening program, providing them with stable income sources and promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for waste management to encourage recycling, materials recovery, and energy generation from waste. For instance, Vihiga County has acquired a 10-acre land for establishment of waste recycling plant, Nandi County has established Black soldier flies' model at Kaimosi to transform organic waste into valuable resources like organic fertilizer while Nyeri County has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Packaging Producer Responsibility Organization (PAKRO)to manage plastics and glasses, and biogas international to manage organic waste and earmarked land for material recovery.

c. Climate Change

All the 47 Counties have legislation that is specific to climate change. They also have climate action plans, climate change units and allocate funds for climate change activities. The Counties allocated between 1.5% -6% of their development budgets for financial year 24/25, which translates to approximately 8.1 billion dedicated to climate change response. Further, Counties are reviewing their climate change laws to accommodate carbon markets in line with the national climate change law and relevant regulations.

Some of the initiatives implemented by Counties include:

- Climate smart agriculture
- Introduction of drought resistant crops
- Breed improvement such as (dorper, galla goats, somali camels, sahiwa)
- Soil and water conservation measures
- Rangeland rehabilitation and reseeding
- Restoration of fragile and sensitive ecosystems

- Solar powered cold room storage
- Solar hatcheries
- Soya bean farming
- Construction of water conservation structures (pans, rainwater harvesting.)
- Retrofitting boreholes with solar submersible pumps and installation of energy efficient cook.

d. Water

The number of County Governments with water-related legal frameworks and County Water master plans remained at 37 and 23 respectively. 23 Counties developed the County Water and Sanitation Strategy and Investment Plans, a slight increase from 17 Counties reported in the last FY. Consequently, Counties have identified the level of water and sanitation access coverage within their jurisdictions that would inform the national water and sanitation coverage in line with the National Water and Sanitation investment plan. Additional efforts have been put in place to improve the performance of the water service providers through the development of the performance improvement action plans.

Additionally, County Governments have undertaken significant infrastructure development projects to enhance water access within their jurisdictions. These projects include the construction, maintenance, and repair of water supply facilities. As for the Financial Year 2024/2025 County Governments developed 5765 new water projects up from 4228 and rehabilitated 2865 water supply facilities. The Number of boreholes, water pans and small dams have increased to; 15,666 from 15,361, functional boreholes; 9366 from 8757 water pans and 633 small dams constructed. As such, the distance to improved water facilities has reduced to 2.8 km.

e. Forestry

To facilitate the implementation of the Counties' constitutional mandates on forestry, 19 Counties have enacted Forestry related Acts, Policies and Regulations and recruited 122 Forest Managers in FY 24/25 in addition to the 145 Forest Managers recruited last year.

Collectively, all 47 Counties planted 21,691,782 trees with 246 tree nurseries established in the Financial Year 2024/2025. Counties have also taken initiatives on rehabilitation, afforestation activities including identifying ecological significant areas for protection and restoration, establishment of Community Forest Associations (CFAs) to support in management and gazettement of County forests, case in point – Kibiri and Maragoli forest in Vihiga County, Kiplombe and Koitegan in Baringo County and Loima Forest in Turkana County. Counties are monitoring the trees grown through Jaza Miti App, GIS, Manual Reporting, KOBO tool and Re-greening App. There is a need for harmonization for integrated monitoring to achieve their forestry and environmental objectives in bid to achieve the 30% tree cover by 2032.

f. Mining

The number of County Governments with mining related Policies, Acts and Regulations remained at 11 and there are efforts to increase the numbers through capacity building, technical support, and collaboration with national Government agencies and stakeholders in the mining sector. With the delineation of functions between national and County Governments, the Counties need to uptake more functions on sustainable extraction of artisanal, small scale and low-value minerals on public and community lands. Additionally, 18 Counties have established artisanal mining associations and cooperatives in the Financial Year 2024/25. 38 Counties have gazetted artisanal mining committees to enhance self-regulation and environmental rehabilitation, an increase from 27 Counties reported in the last FY.

BLUE ECONOMY

Counties have enacted various legislations focused on the Blue Economy. These legislations include, **the Tharaka Nithi Appropriation Act, Busia County Fisheries Act, Migori County Fisheries and Blue Economy Act** and **Lamu County Fisheries Development Revolving Fund Regulations 2024.** At the regional level, coastal Counties including Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale, Tana River, and Lamu endorsed eight Joint Co-Management Area (JCMA) plans in early 2025. These frameworks, covering over 6,300 square kilometres of coastal waters, empower 42 Beach Management Units (BMUs) to enforce sustainable fishing practices, including gear restrictions, marine habitat protection, and community-based no-fishing zones. The endorsement of these joint plans reflects growing inter-county coordination on marine conservation and a shift toward ecosystem-based fisheries governance.

564 students took up training and acquired skills in Blue Economy with Nyandarua County having **150** registered students, Kisumu and Homa Bay Counties having **100** registered students each, Machakos County having **80** registered students, Lamu County having **50** registered students, Tana River County having **25** registered students, Kilifi and Taita Taveta Counties having **20** registered students each, and Busia having **19** registered students. There are approximately **38,506** licensed fishers across the Counties (**up from 15,571**) and approximately **13,666** licensed fishing vessels (**up from 6,235**).

Fish markets are important to County Governments because they generate revenue through taxes, licenses, and fees. They also create jobs, support local livelihoods, and strengthen the fisheries sector by promoting trade and access to fresh fish products. In light of the aforementioned, the total number of newly constructed fish markets is 17 whereby Migori County and Kajiado County take the lead with 8 and 2 constructed fish markets respectively.

The County Governments in collaboration with the State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries have constructed and rehabilitated 18 fish landing stations with Kisumu and Migori Counties leading with **7** and **5** fish landing stations respectively. **Kilifi** and **Lamu Counties** led in allocation of finances to the sector with budgets of **92** and **70 million shillings respectively.** Counties have a total of **54 development programmes** with Busia having **8** development programmes, and Homa Bay, Tana River, Bomet, and Mandera having **3** programmes each.

Counties have generated innovative solutions to conserve blue economy. They are promoting sustainable aquaculture practices such as the use of pond liners, fish hatcheries, aquaponics systems, and regulated fishing to ease pressure on natural fisheries. They are also actively engaging in environmental conservation through the protection of wetlands, riparian zones, and breeding areas, as well as implementing water harvesting, dam management, and pollution control measures.

EDUCATION

a. Pre-Primary Education

Concerning **Access and Equity** in preprimary education, data for the School Year 2024 shows that the enrolments in pre-primary education 1 and 2 in both public and private went up by **3.88 percent** to **2,953,207** in 2024 school year from **2,842,838** in 2023 school year. The current boys' enrolment is **1,494,920** while that of girls stands at **1,458,287**. The increase in enrollment is attributed to increased incentives and investments in pre-primary schools by the County Governments. Additionally, there has been a **2.95 percent** increase in the number of pre-primary schools from **47, 326** in 2023 to **48,721** in 2024. Additionally, over **5,950** classrooms have been constructed in this financial year by County Governments.

The number of pre-primary teachers employed was **78,101** from **50,104 (a 2.47 increase from last year)** employed by County Governments while **27,997** employed by private providers of pre-primary education. Based on the pupil enrollment data, this translates to a pupil teacher ratio of **37:1, a decrease from last year's ratio.** In terms of financing, cumulatively, County Governments allocated approximately **9,263,988,709** of their budgets to the education function with approximately **Kshs. 6,813,488,709 allocated** to the pre-primary education function which translates to an average spend of **Kshs.3,240** per learner.

b. Vocational Education and Training

In a quest to fill the current skills gap in the job market and address unemployment issues by equipping the trainees with necessary skills for employment and meaningful engagement with the labor market, in the last financial year County Governments continued to manage **1222** Vocational Training Centers up from 1204 in the previous FY with an enrolment of **172, 527** across all the institutions (an increase from 160,894). Additionally, **4874** vocational trainers were employed: up from 4797 trainers last FY. Counties have also invested approximately **2,450,500,000** in the sector with **1,354,200,000** allocated for the construction, rehabilitation, and equipment of the centers.

GENDER

Within the reporting period, County Governments cumulatively allocated approximately ***Ksh. 1,291,282,006*** towards gender-responsive programming; **a 40.62%** increase from last year's allocation of ***Ksh. 918,298,717***. This growth is largely attributed to the sustained investments and collaborative efforts by County Governments and stakeholders. Importantly, these allocations were utilized in ensuring GBV prevention and response programs are well resourced, gender responsive laws and policies are developed, empowerment grants and credit facilities are provided, income-generating activities are initiated, and Gender Based Violence Recovery Centers, rescue centers and safe shelters are established among others. On ***Access to Government Procurement Opportunities***, a total of 11,630 women and 8802 men benefitted from the AGPO programmes in the Counties.

On ***policy and legislations***, 44 Counties developed and/or reviewed different policies and legislations to provide an enabling environment for gender-responsive service delivery. Key among them is the development of laws establishing empowerment funds for women, youth and PWDs in 24 Counties, Sexual and Gender Based violence policies and laws in 31 Counties and anti-FGM framework in five Counties (Tharaka Nithi, Kajiado, Tana River, Marsabit and Wajir).

YOUTH

In the year under review, approximately ***Ksh. 773,591,966*** was allocated towards youth programming across all the Counties. These funds were utilized to ensure that: youth friendly centers already established in Counties specially curated services such as digital capacity building, driving, and business development among others.

Additionally, the funds were utilized to develop targeted empowerment programs to improve employability and entrepreneurship among our youth. In this regard, Counties initiated programs such as 2jiajiri in partnership with KCB Foundation, Ugatuzi na kazi programme in Garissa, ukombozi programme in Trans Nzoia extravaganza programme in Vihiga among others. Importantly, a total of ***10,542 youth*** benefitted from the AGPO program, indicating a 1% decrease from the previous financial year, which recorded ***10,664*** beneficiaries.

SOCIAL SERVICES

To address issues of vulnerabilities and marginalization among our citizens, Counties cumulatively allocated **Ksh. 1,588,531,348** towards social protection programs an increase from last year's allocation of ***Ksh. 1,194,485,839***. These allocations were utilized in addressing the vulnerabilities faced by members of our society and provision of protection measures such as purchase of specialized devices and corrective surgeries for PWDs, tracing and reunification of street children, development of social protection policies, support to the elderly, resettling the vulnerable, food distribution to the vulnerable among others, among others. Notably, County Governments have established dedicated funds to support people with disabilities and other initiatives designed to enhance the livelihoods by supplementing incomes and daily provisions.

SPORTS

In FY 2024/25, County Governments allocated approximately of **Ksh. 3,945,704,685** towards the Sports function. The County Governments also successfully held the annual Kenya Youth Inter-County Sports Association in Kakamega County The allocations were utilized in the development and maintenance of sporting facilities, the purchase of sports equipment, facilitating participation in sporting events, development of sports policies and acts. Currently, there are approximately 442 up from 376 operational sports facilities across 36 Counties.

LEGAL, CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

a. Litigation and Court Matters

The Judiciary has been instrumental in championing devolution by making key pronouncements that preserve its spirit as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya. Through its jurisprudence, the courts have reinforced the principles of co-operation and consultation between the two levels of Government. Two notable judgments that had a profound impact on devolution include:

1. **Constitutional Petition 168 of 2016- Wanjiru Gikonyo V the National Assembly of Kenya-**The judgment was delivered on 24th September 2024 declaring the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, of 2015, NGCDF unconstitutional. The court stated that the NGCDF Fund undermines the principle of devolution and the architecture of the Constitution on the two levels of Government, separation of powers and the primary oversight role of Parliament. The court declared the impugned Act unconstitutional and directed that the Fund cease to operate on 30th June 2026. Summarily, the court made the following declarations and orders:
   - ✓ That the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act of 2015 as amended in 2022 and 2023 is hereby declared unconstitutional.
   - ✓ That the National Government Constituencies Development Fund and all its programmes, projects and activities shall cease to operate at the stroke of midnight on 30th June 2026.

2. **Constitutional Petition E423 of 2024- Issa Elanyi Chemao and others V the National Assembly**- The judgment was delivered on 5th June 2025 whereby the High Court ordered the allocation of Ksh.10.5 billion to Counties for road maintenance transferred, saying the exclusion of the devolved units from the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) was unconstitutional. It was the court's position that the National Assembly's exclusion of Counties from Road Maintenance Levy Fund is unconstitutional and a violation of devolution. The court gave the following orders:
   - ✓ A declaration is hereby issued the classification of public roads as national roads; rural and urban roads not only undermine the objectives of the devolution but also unconstitutional.
   - ✓ A declaration is hereby issued that Section 6 of the Kenya Roads Board Act, 1999 is unconstitutional for violating the provisions of Articles 6, 10, 186 and Section 18 of Part I of Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

- ✓ A declaration that the decision of the National Assembly dated 28th September 2023 to unilaterally remove and/or fail to provide for the County Governments as beneficiaries of funds of the Road Maintenance Levy Fund ('RMLF') in the financial year 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 amounts to a threat to undermine devolution and is thus unconstitutional.

b. Intergovernmental Relations

National & County Governments Coordinating Summit

As the apex Intergovernmental Relations body established under section 7 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act, the Summit convened on **11th December 2024** to deliberate on key issues affecting both levels of the Government. This presented an opportunity to take stock of the collective achievements and challenges affecting both the National and County Governments. Key among the issues deliberated upon include Division of revenue, Additional Allocation Bill, completion of the outstanding unbundling issues, amendment of the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012, pending valuation of the defunct local authorities' assets, Intergovernmental Participation Agreements on the National Equipment Service Program (NESP).

Inter-Governmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC)

Acknowledging the foundational role of devolution in Kenya's governance architecture, and the imperative of structured cooperation between the two levels of Government, the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC) convened twice in 2025 ; on **27th January** and **23rd June 2025** to address critical matters of public finance, service delivery, and intergovernmental coordination. In the **January 2025 meeting**, IBEC underscored the importance of good-faith negotiations between the CoG, National Treasury, and the Commission on Revenue Allocation on the Division of Revenue; directed that national budgets be aligned to the gazetted devolved functions to eliminate retention of devolved funds by national MDAs; and called for a consultative process in the development of the Fourth Basis for the Division of Revenue formula. The **June 2025 meeting** focused on operational efficiency and fiscal execution.

The National Treasury committed to disburse the remaining KSh 30.83 billion in equitable share by **27th June**, ensuring 100% disbursement for FY 2024/25, and to release additional allocation funds within the same period. The Council adopted a national **Pending Bills Action Plan** and directed Counties to localize implementation. IBEC further commended the registration of **23.9 million**

Kenyans under Taifa Care, directed the finalization of a remittance mechanism for the **Social Health Insurance Fund**, and fast-tracked support for **County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs)** by endorsing the release of KSh 970 million to 13 priority Counties and the onboarding of 21 additional Counties for FY 2025/26.

The Council also resolved to safeguard public land under transfer through reservation orders, standardize own-source revenue practices across Counties, and directed the convening of a **National Agriculture Summit** in August 2025. The Office of the Deputy President was tasked to lead structured engagement on budget harmonization and intergovernmental support for education.

CoG Meetings

Pursuant to section 21(2) and Clause 4 of the schedule of the Intergovernmental Relations there were five (5) Council meetings held to discuss key matters affecting County Governments including continued claw back of devolution funds by the National Government, unconstitutional financial interference in County functions, diversion of funds and delays in disbursement to County Governments. Among the resolutions, include:

1. The CoG resolved to constitute an eight-member Negotiation Team to engage the National Assembly on the equitable allocation of the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) and Fuel Levy to County Governments for the Financial Year 2025/26. A letter was to be issued to the Speaker to initiate the engagement.
2. The CoG resolved to engage the National Treasury to request the immediate release of funds owed to County Governments under the County Governments Additional Allocations Act, 2025, as well as outstanding equitable share disbursements. The Council committed to advocate for the release of budgetary allocations by the National Government to facilitate the execution of devolved functions as outlined in Legal Notice No. 16472 of 16th December 2024 for FY 2025/26.
3. The CoG resolved to engage an external expert to develop a clear and actionable roadmap for the establishment of the Kenya Devolution Institute.

c. Citizen Engagement and Public Participation

The CoG is committed to ensuring that public participation and citizen engagement in the Counties is actualized. This was done through providing technical support to County Governments to institutionalize public participation and civic education. During the financial year under review, the CoG provided technical support to County directors in charge of public participation in reviewing the public participation guidelines which lay out the duties and responsibilities of stakeholders in public in policy making, planning, and budgeting.

d. Access to Information

The CoG has continued to collaborate with the Commission on Administrative Justice to advance Access to Information within the Counties. The Council provided technical support to the County Government of Turkana in developing and disseminating a model Bill on Access to information. This will assist the County in domesticating according to its needs.

e. Review of Laws and Policies

The CoG has reviewed law and policies affecting Counties and developed memoranda on the same. These include:

1. **Climate Change (Carbon Trading) Regulations** reviewed, and memorandum submitted on 14th March 2025. Among the key issues raised, include the need to have the national registrar of national carbon registry to maintain a register of all the bilateral and multilateral agreements entered by Kenya.
2. **The Intergovernmental Relations (Amendment) Bill** reviewed, and memorandum submitted on 5th March 2025. The key issues raised include the qualifications of the chairperson of the proposed agency (currently, the IGRTC) whereby it was proposed that the chair holds a law degree or is an advocate of the high court. Further raised is the proposal to delete the provision requiring the agency to convene County Secretaries.
3. **The Elections (Amendment) Bill** reviewed, and memorandum submitted on 5th March 2025. CoG raised key issues including that the right to appeal cannot be limited and the power of the courts to hear appeals emanates from the Constitution of Kenya. The memorandum further recognizes the fact that there has been a lacuna in election laws from past elections and thus needs to have some amendments.
4. **Office of the County Attorney (Amendment) Bill** reviewed, and memorandum submitted on 16th January 2025. The memorandum addresses key issues including the required years of experience for the solicitor and attorneys, involvement of consultants and the term of office for the Attorneys vis-a-vis that of the Governors.

5. **The National Sanitation Management Policy** of September 2024 reviewed, and memorandum submitted. The submission raises key issues including the need to acknowledge the County Governments as the primary custodians and duty bearers of provision of Sanitation services to Kenyans as envisaged in the Constitution of Kenya 2010
6. **The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, 2024** (Senate Bills No. 46 Of 2024) reviewed and memorandum submitted. Some of the key issues raised include: (i) the period in which an impeachment motion against a Governor can be initiated be put at 24 months after assumption of office. (ii) Shortfalls in revenue to be borne by the National Government to ensure that Counties allocation is protected from revenue shortfalls.
7. **County Wards Equitable Development Bill** reviewed, and memorandum submitted to the Senate. The CoG noted that the Bill is fundamentally flawed and would present implementation challenges based on: (i)_lack of framework for operationalization of further decentralization in Counties (ii)_the Bill provides a parallel budgeting framework to what is provided for under the County Governments Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.
8. **The Labor Migration and Management Bill** (Senate Bills No. 42 of 2024) - The Bill reviewed and submitted to Senate. Some of the issues raised include: (i) The need for strict compliance to performance standards for employment agencies to qualify for registration. (ii) The need for registered agencies to undergo annual financial and ethical audits and maintain a minimum placement success rate to continue with their registration as this will protect workers from fraudulent practices.
9. **Tobacco Control (Amendment) Bill, 2024** (Senate Bills No. 35 of 2024) reviewed and the Council had no objection to the Bill. Notably, the Bill provides for CoG representation in the Tobacco Control Board, which was not previously included in the principal Act.
10. **The Division of Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 2024** reviewed in collaboration with the Finance Committee and submitted a memorandum. The main issue raised in the memorandum is that there is need for retention of the Counties' equitable share at Kshs.400,116,788,147. The Constitution under Article 203 (1)(j) provides that Counties equitable share shall be allocated in a stable and predictable manner. It is on this basis that Counties allocation is protected from revenue shortfalls.
11. **The Creative Economy Support Bill No.30 of 2024** reviewed, and memorandum submitted. It was the Council's position that the bill

failed to provide synergies between the existing Government institutions and the proposed Creative Industry Guild. Additionally, The Bill should not create more bodies to regulate sector but should aim to harmonize the various bodies to use their synergies to improve the creatives industry.

12. **Public Fundraising Appeals Bill** reviewed, and memorandum submitted. Among the other issues raised in the memorandum, the Bill as drafted may be difficult to implement given the Kenyan culture of conducting harambees or public fundraising appeals for public and private benefit. Given the number of appeals in our communities, the proposed systems will be hard to affect and may unnecessarily burden the responsible officers.

f. County Policy, Laws, Regulations and Administrative Instruments

In the period under review, key policies, legislation and administrative instruments were developed aimed at improving service delivery at the County level across various sectors as follows.

No.	**Sector**	**Legal and Policy frameworks developed by the Counties**
1.	On County Health Services	Migori County Health Services Fund Regulations, 2024 Makueni County Locum Policy Makueni County Referral Hospital Bill,2025 Turkana County Facilities Improvement Financing Bill 2025 Nyeri County Community Health Services Act, 2024 Homabay County Facility Improvement Financing Act The Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Health Facilities Improvement Fund) Regulations, 2024 Busia County Facilities Improvement Financing Act, 2024 Nyeri County Maternal and Child Health Bill,2025 Samburu County Facilities Improvement Financing Act Bungoma County food safety policy

2	On Agriculture	Tharaka Nithi County Regenerative Agriculture for Food System Transformation Strategy 2025 – 2030 Tharaka Nithi County Agroecology Policy 2024 Migori Irrigation Bill 2025 Makueni Agroecological Policy,2025 Makueni County Agricultural Training Centre Bill,2025 Turkana County Agriculture Policy, 2024 (Draft). Turkana County Agriculture Bill, 2025 Turkana County T-CASSCOM Bill 2025 Kiambu County Agro ecology policy 2024 The Kisumu County Crop Agriculture Act The Kisumu County Fisheries and Aquaculture Act Bomet County Agriculture Sector policy Draft Kirinyaga County Agriculture Policy The Kirinyaga County Agricultural Technical and Vocational Education Training Centre Act, No. 1 of 2024 Draft Kirinyaga County Agriculture Sector Coordination Bill, 2025 The Public Finance Management (Kirinyaga County Agricultural Institutions Revolving Fund) Regulations, 2024 Samburu Nomotio livestock development Act
3.	On control of Air pollution, noise pollution and outdoor advertising	Makueni County Environment and Climate Change Policy, Kisumu County outdoor advertisement Act Kirinyaga County Alcoholic drinks control Act, 2024 Turkana County Alcoholic Drinks Control Bill, 2024
4.	On County transport	Makueni County Energy Policy Makueni County Public Transport Policy Turkana County Infrastructural Services, Mechanical & Equipment Fund Bill, 2024

		Turkana County Transport Bill, 2024 Turkana County public works Bill 2024 The Kirinyaga County Transport and Parking Act, No. 3 of 2024 Draft Kirinyaga County Transport and Parking (Tuk Tuks and Motorcycles) Regulations, 2024 Draft Kirinyaga County Transport and Parking (Taxi and Taxicab Regulations), 2024 Draft Kirinyaga County Transport and Parking (Matatu, Omnibus and Bus Regulations), 2024 Nyandarua County Parking and designated areas regulations 2024 Nyeri County Public Transport (Motorcycle Regulation) Bill, 2025 Municipality of Nyeri Traffic Management By-Laws, 2024 Migori Municipality By-Laws, 2024 Nairobi County Street Naming and Property Naming Act Bungoma County Transport Act. Bungoma County Parking Management Act.
5.	On Animal control and welfare	Homabay County by laws Lake Turkana Basin Development Authority Bill, 2024 Turkana County Livestock Marketing Bill, 2024 Turkana County Livestock Sale Yard Bill, 2024 Turkana County Fisheries and Aqua Culture Bill, 2024. Turkana County Livestock Disease Control and Management Bill, 2024 Turkana County Livestock Bill, 2024. Bomet County Livestock Sales Yard Act Bomet County Control of Stray Dogs Act Kilifi County Livestock sales yard Bill Samburu County Animal Health Bill

6.	On trade Development and Regulation	Wajir County enterprise development fund, 2025 Turkana County Local Content Act, 2024. Nyeri County Trade Licensing Bill, 2025. Nyeri County Cess Bill, 2025. Nyeri County Tariffs and Pricing Policy Bungoma County Trade Licensing Act. Bungoma County Weights & Measures Act Bungoma County Industrialization Policy. Migori County Trade Development and Credit Scheme Draft Regulations 2024 Bungoma County Trade Development Loans Fund Regulations, 2023 The Bungoma County Weights and Measures Act, 2023 Homa Bay County Enterprise Development Special Fund Bill, 2024 (awaiting Cabinet Approval Before Committal to the County Assembly) Homa Bay County Cooperative Development Bill, 2024 (awaiting Cabinet Approval Before Committal to the County Assembly) Bungoma County Youth & Women Empowerment Fund, Regulations Bungoma County Persons with Disability Empowerment Fund, Regulations
7.	On County Planning and development	Kiambu County Housing Act 2024 Turkana County Integrated Development Plan, III; Turkana County Finance Act, 2025 The Turkana County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2025 The Turkana County Annual Development Plan 2025 The Turkana County Budget Review & Outlook Paper 2025 Kilifi County Land Policy Kisumu County ratings act

		Kirinyaga County Physical and Land Use Planning and Development Bill, 2024 Kirinyaga County Physical and Land Use Planning and Development Regulations, 2024. Nyeri County Physical and Land Use Planning Bill, 2025 (public participation stage) Turkana County Infrastructural Services, Mechanical and Equipment Fund Bill, 2025
8.	On Pre-Primary Education and Childcare Facilities	The Tharaka Nithi Child Care Policy, 2024 Makueni internship and volunteerism policy Homa bay County Community Based Procurement for Development of Early Eye Education Classrooms Kilifi County Early Childhood Development & Educational Bill, 2025 Kisumu County Vocational Education and Training Act The Draft Kirinyaga County Children Policy, 2025 Nyeri County Early Childhood Development and Pre-Primary Education Bill, 2025 (public participation stage) Samburu County Early childhood policy Bungoma County Early Childhood Education Act. Bungoma County Education Bursary Regulations
9.	On Natural Resources And Environmental Conservation	The Nairobi City County Climate Change Act 2024 Turkana County Extractives Bill 2025 Turkana County Energy Bill,2024 Turkana County Culture Heritage and Arts Policy,2025 Turkana County Energy Policy 2024 Kilifi County Forest Conservation & Management Act

		Kilifi County Solid Waste Management Act Bungoma County Agricultural Soil Management Policy Nyeri County Forest Management and Conservation (Harvesting and Movement of Forest Produce) Regulations Nyeri County (Wetlands and Riparian Land) Policy Samburu County community conservancy Act
10.	On art, culture,	Makueni County Arts, Culture and Heritage Policy The Public Finance Management (Nairobi City County Festivals Fund) Regulations 2024

MAARIFA CENTRE

During the 2024–2025 financial year, the Maarifa Centre expanded its role as the knowledge-sharing hub of the CoG through the publication of the Seventh and Eighth editions of the *Compendium of County Innovations and Best Practices on Service Delivery*. These publications served as key milestones in promoting subnational learning, with each focusing on specialized themes aligned with national and global priorities.

Specifically, the **Seventh Edition** was dedicated to climate change, documenting 13 success stories from nine Counties, including Kisumu, Vihiga, Lamu, Narok, Siaya, Bungoma, Homa Bay, Kitui, and Kajiado. These innovations showcased County-level climate mitigation and adaptation practices supported by the World Bank's Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) programme, ranging from sustainable farming and forest restoration to real-time emergency response systems and solar-powered water schemes.

The **Eighth Edition** focused exclusively on family planning and was developed in partnership with Population Services Kenya (PS Kenya) and Options Consultancy Services under the UKAID-funded DESIP programme. It highlighted 13 promising practices across 13 Counties, targeting service delivery, demand creation, and social inclusion. The edition documented community-led solutions such as postpartum family planning models, structured mentorship of health providers, and culturally sensitive outreach strategies tailored for pastoral and marginalized communities. In total, the Centre documented **31 new County success stories** during the year under review, significantly expanding its knowledge base.

To further enhance knowledge management, the Centre continued to collaborate with the County Knowledge Management Champions, now totaling 45, who serve as the focal points for documentation and coordination. During the year, two capacity-building workshops were held to strengthen their skills in identifying, profiling, and documenting County-level best practices.

In promoting visibility and uptake of knowledge assets, the Maarifa Centre ensured all compendiums, along with previous editions and flagship publications such as the Devolution Book, remained accessible via the Maarifa portal (https://maarifa.cog.go.ke). Physical copies were also disseminated through the Council Secretariat.