



MINISTRY OF ENERGY



COUNCIL OF GOVERNORS

## Report of Virtual Consultative County Energy Planning Workshop

### Strengthening County Governments' Capacity in the Development of County Energy Plans

30TH November 2020

### Sustainable Energy Access Forum – Kenya (SEAF-K)

#### PANELIST



Benjamin Mukulo - Director,  
Ministry of Environment, energy,  
and mineral investments,  
County Government of Kitui



Eva Sawe – Senior Programme  
Officer-Energy, Council of  
Governors Secretariat



Jeconiah Kitala - Ministry  
of Energy/ Expert Consultant



Peter Cheborgei - Chair CECs  
Energy Caucus from Narok County  
Government



Irene Mwaura- Project Officer,  
Energy and Climate Change WWF-K



Dan Marangu - Director,  
Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy



Paul Mbuithi Deputy Director  
Renewable Energy Ministry Of Energy



KENYA CLIMATE  
CHANGE WORKING  
GROUP

*Uniting voices and action on climate change*



[www.seafkenya.org](http://www.seafkenya.org)

## **Acknowledgement**

Sustainable Energy Access Forum- Kenya (SEAF-K) wishes to immensely appreciate input by Ministry of Energy and Council of Governors' Secretariat towards convening the County Energy Planning virtual meeting. Much applause goes to Worldwide Fund for Nature-Kenya (WWF-K) for supporting the event financially. The organizing team reserves much applause towards all participants including County Executive Committee Members for sacrificing time among other resources to participate in the event. Indeed, the invaluable proceedings recorded during the event are key ingredients towards informing on-going energy planning processes at both County and National levels of governance.

## Table of Contents

Acknowledgement .....	2
Acronyms .....	4
1. Background information .....	5
2. Introduction.....	5
3. Objectives of the meeting .....	5
4. Remarks .....	6
4.1. Remarks by Mr. Wycliffe Amakobe, .....	6
4.2. Remarks by Mr. John Kioli, .....	7
4.3. Remarks by Ms. Irene Mwaura, .....	8
4.4. Remarks by Ms. Eva Sawe,.....	8
4.5. Remarks by Mr. Dan Marangu,.....	9
5. Presentations .....	10
5.1. Overview of energy planning process and progress made.....	10
5.2. County Energy Planning; the case of Kitui County .....	11
5.3. Challenges and mitigation strategies intercepted during county energy plan development .....	13
5.4. Proposed interventions towards strengthening County energy planning through EU-GoK Technical Assistance Project.....	14
6. Challenges.....	17
7. Summary and recommendations .....	18
8. Closing remarks by Mr. Wangalwa Kizito, .....	19
Event Programme .....	20

## **Acronyms**

ACTS	- African Centre for Technology Studies
CECM	- County Executive Committee Member
CEMP	- County Energy Master Plan
CEP	- County Energy Plan
CIDP	- County Integrated Development Plan
CSO	- Civil Society Organization
EA	- Energy Access
EDM	- Energy Delivery Model
EE	- Energy Efficiency
EU	- European Union
GoK	- Government of Kenya
IIED	- International Institute for Environment and Development
KCCWG	- Kenya Climate Change Working Group
MoE	- Ministry of Energy
MOU	- Memorandum of Understanding
RE	- Renewable Energy
SEAF-K	- Sustainable Energy Access Forum Kenya
SEforALL	- Sustainable Energy for All
TWG	- Thematic Working Group
WWF	- World Wide Fund for nature
WWF-K	- World Wide Fund for nature-Kenya

## **1. Background information**

County energy planning in Kenya is recognized in energy legislation as a critical process to guide and update energy resource inventory, implementation of activities, monitoring and reporting among other functions at local level and further used to inform planning at the national government level. Article 5(3) requires all the 47 County governments to each develop and submit a county energy plan to the Cabinet Secretary in respect of its energy requirements. The Cabinet Secretary is then required under Articles 5(4) to consolidate plans articulated in Article 5(2) & 5(3) into an integrated national energy plan to be reviewed every three years. On the other hand, the National Energy Policy requires the Cabinet Secretary under Article 6 (1) to prepare and publish a report on the implementation of the integrated national plan within three months after the end of each financial year. On 26th August 2020, SEAF-K convened a virtual workshop whose agenda included tracking implementation of the Energy Act. 2019. Through a presentation made on behalf of the Ministry of Energy by Director of Renewable Energy, it emerged that less than 23 Counties had submitted their energy plans.

## **2. Introduction**

Sustainable Energy Access Forum Kenya (SEAF-K) is a forum bringing together energy sector players in Kenya with the aim of enhancing multi-stakeholder engagement to address various challenges encountered in the sector since 2013. SEAF-K believes that once sustainable energy solutions are provided with a joint thrust through sufficient policy, financial, technological, and institutional support frameworks, Kenya can secure a sustainable pathway towards access to modern energy services for all. It is organized through four thematic working groups namely Research and Development, Governance, Information and Knowledge management, and Membership and Capacity Building thematic working groups.

Following financial support from WWF-Kenya the Forum in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and the Secretariat of Council of Governors convened a virtual consultative workshop on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2020. The workshop brought together 52 participants. These included representatives from Ministry of Energy, Secretariat of Council of Governors, County Executive Committee Members in charge of Energy, County Directors in charge of Energy, County Renewable Energy Technical Officers, development partners and civil society organizations.

## **3. Objectives of the meeting**

The workshop sought to achieve the following objectives:

- To share progress made by the Ministry of Energy in putting up the integrated energy plan and strategies put in place to enhance capacity development among devolved units
- To share lessons on opportunities and challenges incurred in energy planning approaches in different county contexts
- To identify practical ways forward for counties to improve in respective development processes of County energy plans

## 4. Remarks

### 4.1. Remarks by Mr. Wycliffe Amakobe, Co-Convener Research and Development TWG for SEAF-K, Energy and Climate Change Specialist at KCCWG.

Mr. Amakobe opened the curtains for the meeting by unpacking objectives of the workshop. He emphasized on the essential role that energy plays in an ecosystem. He explained how significant energy affects sustainability goals that underpin social, economic, environmental, and political spheres. Indeed, communities especially in the last mile category often feel marginalized when it comes to accessing modern energy services since most utilities tend to focus on high density areas and ‘easy to access regions’ during electrification planning hence decay of social exclusion. Electrification for example is known to boost ‘*jua kali*’ industries and stimulation of small and medium enterprises that productively utilize energy thereby enhancing income generation. Besides, he alluded to essential need to prioritize energy access in public institutions at the local level such as public health centres and schools. This, he underscored by highlighting how sufficient access to sustainable energy can save lives for emergencies that require intensive care services and children who need regular vaccination as provided for under the Ministry of Health guidelines.



Inset, is Mr. Wycliffe Amakobe

Most often, parents are forced to delay immunization or walk long distances to benefit from such services in public institutions. In some cases, institutions may have access to electricity through grid connectivity but suffer the wrath of unreliability. While underscoring the purpose of planning at the local level, he emphasized the need to include demand stimulation in energy planning and having supportive structures for credit access and collaboration with private sector entities who are able to offer modern energy products to communities on guaranteed credit terms as part of strategies to outline worthiness and raise willingness to use such services and products.

In conclusion, Mr. Amakobe challenged planners at both levels of governance to strengthen mechanisms through which energy demand can much supply since the percentage of unsold energy by the off-taker has been increasing against annual increase in energy purchased by the same off-taker.

#### 4.2. **Remarks by Mr. John Kioli, Chairperson, Sustainable Energy Access Forum-Kenya**

Mr. Kioli began by throwing light upon the foundation of Sustainable Energy Access Forum-Kenya which entailed providing necessary information to stakeholders in energy sector that is critical to spurring accessibility to modern energy services. By this, he elaborated various thematic areas through which SEAF-K delivers its mandate including research and development outputs, governance aspects of energy, knowledge management and information and capacity building. He informed participants of the Forum's decision to champion a petition to the National Assembly



**Inset. is Mr. John Kioli**

against enactment of Finance Bill 2020 that provided for Value Added Tax on renewable energy products. This attempt was a threat to gains previously made in the sector. This was carried out in collaboration with like-minded entities such as Hivos, Kenya Climate Change Working Group, Catholic Agency for Overseas Development, Green Africa Foundation, Clean Cookstoves Association of Kenya, and Worldwide Fund for Nature-Kenya.

Regarding energy planning, he reiterated need to develop plans that are locally derived and likely to change how livelihoods interact with the energy system on a sustainable basis. However, such structures must strengthen collaboration among various stakeholders in the Counties to leverage on multi-disciplinary capacities and resources available including the local communities that need to be involved in decision making processes of prioritizing technologies and other energy dimensions. While emphasizing on remarks by the previous speaker, he cited a case scenario in health sector where pregnant women in labor face challenges of modern delivery services at night in facilities that lack any form of power or unreliable electricity for those already connected. This not only endangers the life of foetus but also that of the mothers too, in an error where governments around the globe are battling to bring down infant mortality rate.

#### **4.3. Remarks by Ms. Irene Mwaura, Projects Officer for Climate Change and Energy, WWF-Kenya**

Ms. Mwaura reckoned the aspect of making energy products and services affordable across all segments of demography that translate into wellbeing of the people and the economy. She elaborated WWF's consideration to advocate for sustainable energy access, yet it is widely known as a conservation institution. This, she clarified by highlighting the fact that people derail conservation efforts through unsustainable exploitation of energy sources. For instance, deforestation to provide wood and charcoal undermines conservation as habitat to flora and fauna are destroyed leading to conflicts with human beings especially in the case of fauna. As such tackling root causes to conservation threats is key to the institution. She expressed her expectations that at the end of the meeting, deliberations would culminate into a joint workplan that would bring various institutions represented in the meeting together towards solving pertinent energy planning issues including research institutions. She was quick to recognize efforts by various government agencies through leadership by the Ministry of Energy in advancing energy sector in the country. She noted that there was more to be done especially in planning hence the quest for strengthened collaboration of which WWF-Kenya was on forefront together with other development partners.



**Inset, is Ms. Irene Mwaura**

#### **4.4. Remarks by Ms. Eva Sawe, Senior Programme Officer-Energy, Council of Governors Secretariat.**

Ms. Sawe unfolded her remarks by registering apologies of His Excellency Lee Kinyanjui (Chairperson, Urban Development, Planning, Infrastructure and Energy Committee, Council of Governors and Governor, Nakuru County) who did not manage to make ends meet to participate in the workshop as a chief guest. Anchoring her sentiments on the relevant legislations in the sector, she pointed out essential provisions in the Energy Act. 2019 that are important in guiding County and Integrated National Energy Plans. The Act is keen to ensure that County energy plans are cognizant of the national energy policies for an integrated approach to the



**Inset, is Ms. Eva Sawe**



provision of energy in Kenya. Furthermore, it lays emphasis on the guarantee that the plans serve as guide for energy infrastructure investments and consider all viable energy supply options to ensure that citizens are effectively served. As true stewards of sustainability, she urged participants to consider a shared responsibility to develop a comprehensive and sustainable County energy planning framework in tandem with provisions of the constitution and objective thoughts that align with devolved governance. She was delighted that the CECMs and directors in charge of planning at the county level were in attendance to point out some of the hurdles experienced in the energy planning process given that discussions on the topic started years before the Energy Act. 2019 came into place.

#### **4.5. Remarks by Mr. Dan Marangu, Director of Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy.**

Mr. Marangu reflected the journey through which energy planning had undergone since 2017 under the SEforALL processes. Acknowledging the delays, he underscored the fact that the plans must be developed given that the processes had been legislated. He expressed hopes that the two levels of governance would be able to iron out existing challenges regarding planning to make sustainable energy for all a reality. He informed members about various frameworks including the energy policy of 2018 and the Energy Act.2019 which define roles for the national and County governments. He informed members that there was a taskforce in place to support and guide implementation of the Act. He also informed participants that the Ministry of Energy had launched two strategy documents aimed at making energy access a reality. The Bioenergy strategy launched on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2020 which explicates ways in which National and County governments can work together to deploy bioenergy. Also launched was the Kenya National Energy Efficiency and Conservation strategy which outlines how homesteads and industries can save on energy consumption. He reiterated on the key role that County governments must play in implementation of the strategies. He concluded by informing members that the Government had secured support from European Union to support technical assistance (3 year) program envisaged to build technical capacity of officers in the Government, private sector, and civil society organizations.



**Inset, is Mr. Dan Marangu**

## 5. Presentations

### 5.1. Overview of energy planning process and progress made

**By Mr. Paul Mbuti,  
Deputy Director,  
Ministry of Energy.**

Mr. Mbuti began by informing participants that during the SEforALL processes, County working groups were formed to aid coordination of functions between national and county governments. He highlighted that immediately the Energy Act.2019 was enacted, the Ministry of Energy established a technical committee which brought together various entities introduced by the Act. It was anticipated that formal transfers would be effected in a month's duration from the date of the meeting given that several mandates had been moved to distinct



**Inset, is Mr. Paul Mbuti**

agencies through the Act of which key functions had not been fully transferred. Regulations to accompany the Act were being finalized to align with Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) and Big-Four agenda. He reiterated on the remarks made by Mr. Marangu highlighting that the two strategy documents launched in 2020 were critical towards implementation of the Energy Act.2019 and Energy Policy 2018. This was sufficient evidence of the strides being undertaken by the ministry to put in place necessary structures for effective implementation of the Act. He underscored the impact that Covid-19 pandemic had caused on planned executions which were slowed down. Regarding energy planning processes, he reiterated on concurrent delivery given that energy functions are not fully devolved. He outlined that the Energy Act.2019 provides vivid timelines to guide the process.

## 5.2. County Energy Planning; the case of Kitui County

**By Mr. Benjamin Mukulo,  
Director, Ministry of Environment, Energy, and Mineral Investments,  
County Government of Kitui**

Mr. Mukulo started by recognizing the role that SEAF-K was playing in bringing together various actors at the National and County levels of governance. He exclaimed that energy had not received recognition by Counties as the functions related to it had not been clearly articulated despite being an enabler. While alluding to the role of energy in achievement of vision 2030, he wondered why decision makers at National and County government levels had not sufficiently given it priority. Vision 2030 recognizes energy as a key enabler of the socio-economic



**Inset. is Mr. Ben. Mukulo**

pillar underscoring the need for all decision makers to marshal resources to ensure provision of sustainable, competitive, affordable, and reliable energy for all citizens. Fourth Schedule and part II of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for County planning and development including electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation. This need was clearly captured in the new Energy Act 2019, which assigned the following functions to County governments to **energy planning**

- Preparation of county energy plans, incorporating petroleum and coal, Renewable energy, and electricity master plans
- Physical planning-in relation to energy resource areas such as dams, solar and wind farms, municipal waste handling sites, agricultural and animal waste handling sites and processes, ocean (tidal) energy, woodlots, and plantations for production of bioenergy
- Provision of land and rights of way leaves for energy infrastructure
- Facilitation of energy demand-through planning for industrial parks and other energy consuming activities, preparation, and implementation of disaster management plans for the county

He highlighted County governments Act 2012(6)(3) that allows counties to enter partnerships with any public or private organizations for any work, service and urged various counties to leverage o the provision. Through such collaborations, Kitui County Government benefitted in addressing various planning and development challenges. For instance the county tree cover suffered greatly in the past from unsustainable farming practices and unregulated cutting of indigenous trees to meet charcoal demand for local and non-local needs, however, this was addressed through partnership with various institutions that leveraged expertise and resources towards coming up with effective legislations in the County.

## Key concepts

- **Achievements**

- Extension of electricity to the rural areas thus enhancing access in partnership with Rural Electrification Authority through a working Memorandum of understanding (MOU)
- Partnership with Kenya Power to install and maintain street lighting in major towns and urban centres
- Developing the County energy outlook paper in partnership the SEAF(K) and WWF
- Sustainable energy campaigns

- **Kitui county energy master plan:**

- Although it takes much time and resources to undertake the participatory process, it has the advantage of ownership by the communities being served
- The process is near completion coordinated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR)
- Partners include: CAFOD/Caritas and IIED (playing leading role), national and county government departments, Academia, researchers, private sector players, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Community groups and representatives of the wider community.

- **CEMP process undertaken by Kitui County**

- The process started with identification of key stakeholders
- Brainstorming session for the stakeholders
- Technical committee was formed
- Guides budgetary allocations for renewable energy development by defining priorities and monitoring of progress
- Knowledge generation and dissemination in renewable energy sector
- Division of roles for all the key players
- Development of the joint MOU and work plan

- **Preparation of the draft CEMP framework document**

- Review of literature
- Sensitization of stakeholders
- Conducting of baselines surveys
- Analysis of survey results
- Workshop to disseminate survey findings
- Community barazas in sampled wards for prioritization of interventions
- Workshop for county officials to share results (pending)-covid-19 challenge has taken its toll on the process

- **Release of completed energy master plan**

### **5.3. Challenges and mitigation strategies intercepted during county energy plan development**

**By Hon. Peter Cheborgei,**

**Chair CECMs Energy Caucus from Narok County Government**

Hon. Cheborgei highlighted several challenges that underpin energy planning in counties being the chair of caucus that brings together other CECMs responsible for energy in all counties under the stewardship of Council of Governors. Beginning with minimal capacity at the county level and technological challenges, the CECM highlighted how costly sustainable biomass exploitation techniques stand out as prohibitory to successful shift towards modern biomass harnessing technologies.



**Inset, is Hon. Cheborgei**

Furthermore, he exclaimed that some mini-grid projects turn out to be less sustainable with time thus discouraging investment. Alluding to Mr. Mukulo's remarks, he asserted that energy had not been fully devolved, rather certain functions were still under the custody of national government, whereby Counties were left to handle renewable energy programmes.

He indicated that Narok County was in the processes of developing CEP under assistance of Strathmore University and World Resources Institute. He pointed out weak support from County Executives leading to little resources being allocated to energy functions. He was however optimistic that Narok County will sail through the challenges and finalize the CEP by February 2021. On the other side, he urged national government to allocate resources towards sensitization at grassroot levels, especially through ward administrators (who are under the national government coordination). He called upon National government to support counties to come up with respective energy policies and regulations. He pointed out the gap of ensuring high standards for solar products and other renewables to win consumer confidence. He concluded by encouraging County government leadership to strengthen structures for continuous collaboration with all actors in the sector.

## 5.4. Proposed interventions towards strengthening County energy planning through EU-GoK Technical Assistance Project

**By Mr. Jeconiah Kitala,  
Key Expert/ Consultant**

Mr. Kitala began by informing participants that the collaborative technical assistance project was conceived a few years ago and was officially launched in September 2020. The project aims at reducing poverty and enhancing inclusive and accelerated economic development in energy sector towards achievement of Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) objectives. As such the engagement seeks to provide technical assistance and capacity development to public and private stakeholders in the identification, planning and implementation of renewable energy, energy access and energy efficiency projects within the frameworks of SEforALL and the Energy Act 2019.





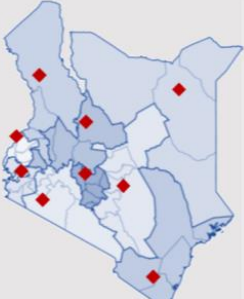
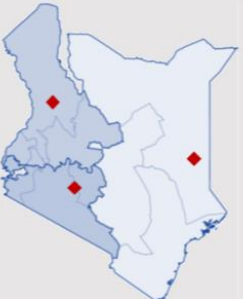
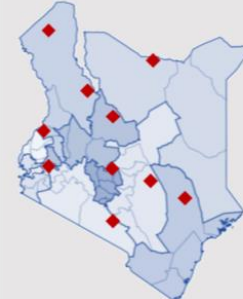
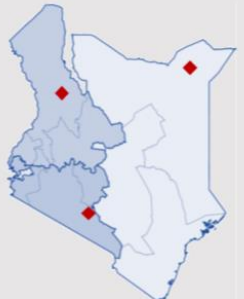


**Inset, is Mr. Kitala Jeconiah**

Focus	County Energy Planning versus Integrated National Energy Plan	
Envisaged results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity of energy sector public stakeholders at national and county levels enhanced for planning, developing, and implementing RE, EA and EE projects</li> <li>Inclusive Public, Private and CSO engagement with focus on women and youth involvement in planning and implementation of RE, EA and EE projects</li> </ul>	
Scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical assistance- by a team of local and international experts</li> <li>On the job trainings, courses, workshops, and seminars</li> <li>Production of documents- studies, learning materials, toolkits, guidelines, procedures, comms/visibility materials</li> </ul>	
Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand driven</li> <li>No duplication</li> <li>Sustainable</li> </ul>	
Implementors	Status	Office in Kenya
IED	Contractor	Yes
Loughborough University Enterprises Ltd	Lead partner	Yes
Practical Action Consulting	Sub-Contractor	Yes
IIED	Sub-Contractor	Yes
CAFOD	Sub-Contractor	Yes
ACTS	Sub-Contractor	Yes

Implementation schedule		
Year 1	September 2020 - August 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4-Months inception Phase,</li> <li>• 8 Months implementation</li> <li>• Basic training programme at County level</li> <li>• Capacity development at national level for private sector and CSOs</li> </ul>
Year 2	September 2021 - August 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of trainers and energy labs and introduction of EDM methodology implementation</li> <li>• Capacity development at national level (MoE with more private sector and CSOs)</li> </ul>
Year 3	September 2022 - August 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ATP for the counties with energy labs and finalization of EDM methodology implementation (3 full-fledged CEPs and 20 CEPs having benefited of the ATP)</li> <li>• More capacity development at national level (MoE with more private sector and CSOs)</li> </ul>
National level Activities- Support to MOE and other sector institutions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting implementation of national policies, regulations, and incentives in EA/RE/EE</li> <li>• Supporting MOE and national energy agencies in the realization, assessment, and review of CEPs to ensure coherence with national strategy and policy</li> <li>• Supporting MOE in engaging other stakeholders such as, EU member states bodies, private sector, development partners and civil society</li> <li>• Building capacity of national institutions on issues related to SEforALL target areas</li> <li>• Communication and coordination with all energy stakeholders and international partners is a prerequisite</li> </ul>		

## County level planning activities

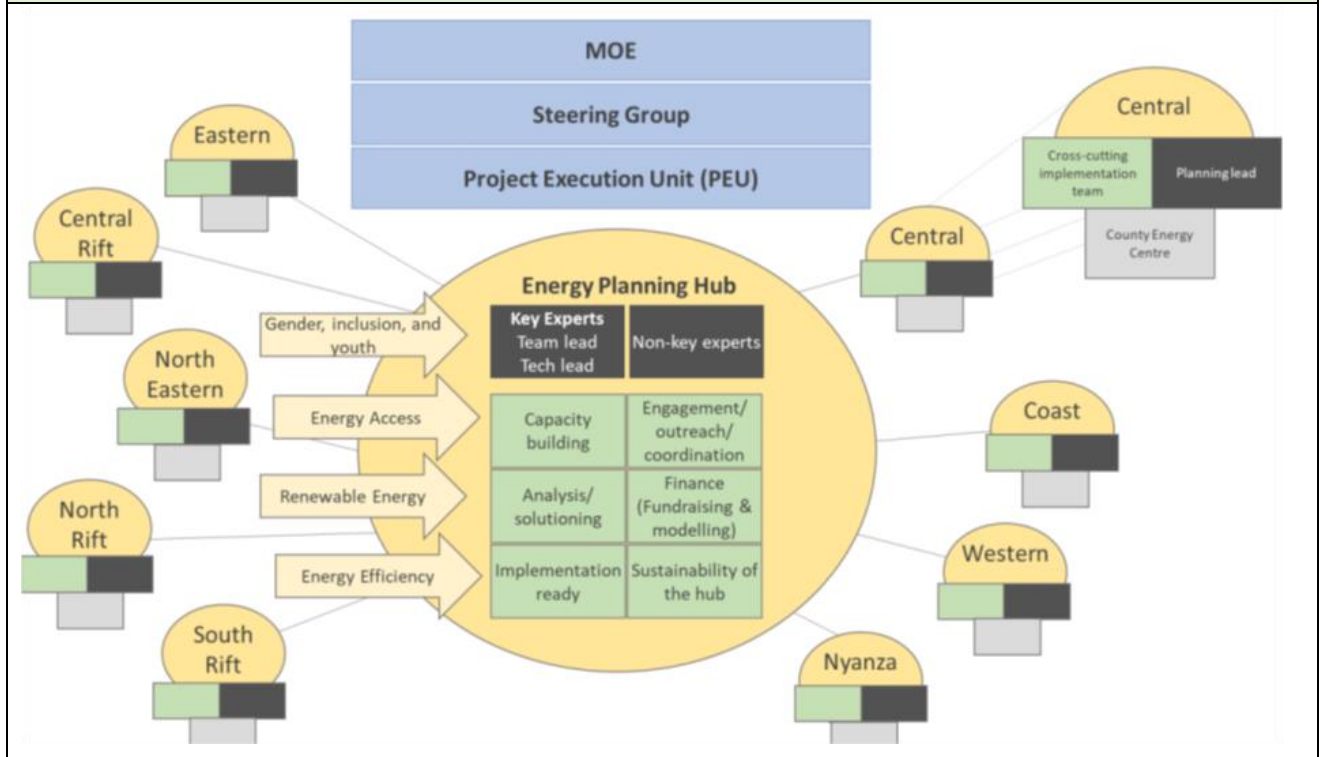
PHASE 1: BTP		PHASE 2: ATP	
<b>Activity:</b>  Basic training sessions (2 x 5 days)	<b>Activity:</b>  Training of trainers (1 x 5 days)	<b>Activity:</b>  Advanced training sessions (4 x 2 days) Energy Lab sessions (ad hoc)	<b>Activity:</b>  Implementation of the full EDM planning process
<b>Participation:</b> ✓ All 47 counties across 9 clusters	<b>Participation:</b> ✓ 18 counties selected for the ATP (2 per cluster) ✓ 3 additional counties selected for full EDM roll-out	<b>Participation:</b> ✓ 18 counties selected for the ATP (2 per cluster)	<b>Participation:</b> ✓ 3 counties selected for EDM roll out (1 per region)
<b>Location:</b> ✓ One basic training per cluster (9 locations in total)	<b>Location:</b> ✓ One training of trainers session per region (3 locations in total)	<b>Location:</b> ✓ One advanced training per cluster (9 locations in total)	<b>Location:</b> ✓ One county per region (3 locations in total)
			

- Set-up of 9 county cluster areas with a CEP hub for each cluster to create critical masses of like-minded officers and technical staff

COUNTY ENERGY CLUSTER HUBS	1. Eastern	2. Coast	3. Central	4. Western
	Embu Meru Isiolo Machakos Kitui Makueni Tharaka Nithi	Kilifi Lamu Taita Taveta Tana River Mombasa Kwale	Nyeri Kirinyaga Muranga Kiambu Nyandarua Nairobi	Bungoma Kakamega Vihiga Busia
5. Nyanza	6. Northern Eastern	7. North Rift	8. Central Rift	9. Southern Rift
Kisumu Siaya Homa Bay Migori Kisii Nyamira	Garissa Wajir Mandera Marsabit	Uasing Gishu Trans Nzoia West Pokot Turkana	Laikipia Baringo Elgeyo Marakwet Samburu Nandi	Bomet Kericho Narok Kajiado Nakuru



## County level regional set-up



Concluding his remarks, Mr. Kitala pointed out that the inception period has the following activities:

- Stocktaking activities at county level level-already started and incorporates assessment of the following:
  - Integration between CEPs and CIDPs and their alignment to the Energy Act of 2019.
  - Status of energy planning in the counties
  - Level of knowledge on EA/RE/EE
  - Level of knowledge on programmes, initiatives and legislation
  - Staff technical capacities
  - Trainings received
  - Supporting actors (development partners, private sector, CSOs,)
- Capacity needs assessment
- Programme development for the next 2 years and 8 months

## 6. Challenges

- Lack of clear process of handover of functions from initial implementing department to the recipient department at the Counties
- Impediments of access to information from one department or level in government to another.
- Bureaucratic processes
- Lack of established data banks in Counties

- Lack of autonomy of the energy docket or function in counties affects allocation of resources.
- Channels of communication and consultations between the two levels of government are still not seamless
- Changeover of governments affect direction of implementation
- Staff turnover
- Need for continuous training of staff to keep phase with growing energy sector

## **7. Summary and recommendations**

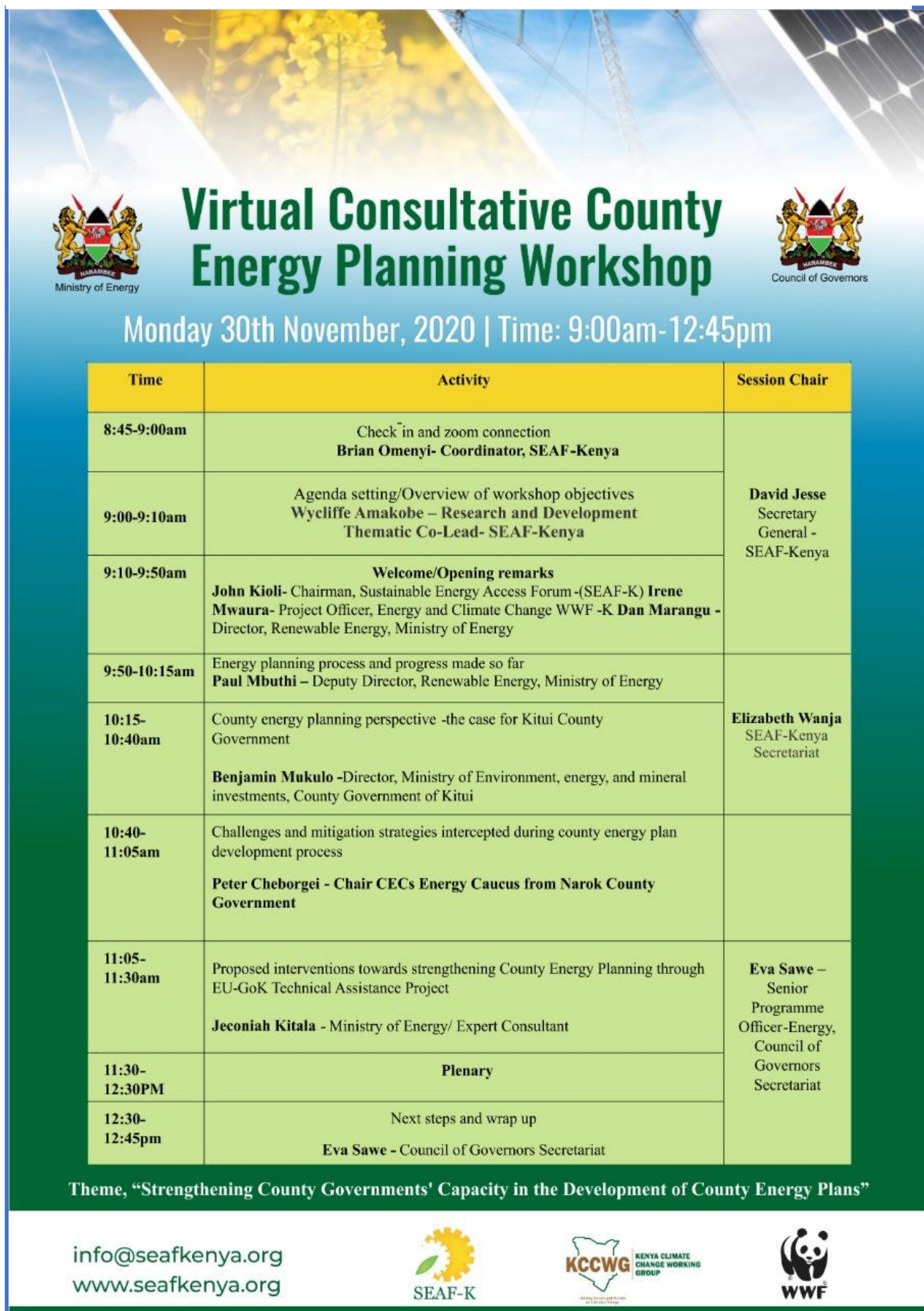
- Ministry of Energy to prioritize and speed up developing an inclusive framework to guide County Energy Planning to be shared with all Counties
- County Governments should prioritize and sustain collaboration with key actors in their areas of jurisdiction
- Sensitization and training of decision makers on energy issues for which planning is key should be prioritized in all the counties
- There is need to provide conditional grants for uptake of energy related projects
- Autonomous energy dockets should be created in the counties since energy is the driver to all the other programmes undertaken
- Energy function should be repackaged by the technical officers to speak to the general development agenda of each County
- Counties should put in place policies to guide implementation of energy related programmes and projects
- A caucus of energy players at county level bringing together state and non-state actors should be put in place
- Allocation of adequate financial resources for energy needs to be championed
- Connection of renewable energy projects with their impact on climate change adaptation and mitigation need to be amplified
- Citizen sensitization should be prioritized and sustained
- County Governments should consider recruitment and retainment of staff as critical for knowledge and project sustainability


## **8. Closing remarks by Mr. Wangalwa Kizito, Director-Committees, Council of Governors.**

Mr. Kizito began by recalling previous arrangements in energy delivery where the system was defined in terms of district energy centres and alluded to the fact that there still exist a disconnect in the functioning of the two levels of governance regarding energy. Having served as a deputy governor before his present position, he acknowledged the issue of limited resources being a hinderance to appropriate energy planning. He called on the State department responsible for energy through the 32<sup>nd</sup> function of National government that entails building capacity of County governments and provision of technical advice to proactively support Counties in their mandate. This should be replicated by all agencies created by legislation at national level and departments by coming up with capacity building plans for Counties. He emphasized the idea of establishing a dedicated desk at the Ministry of Energy that is specifically responsible for coordination with County governments on matters regarding energy. He cautioned Counties from focusing on the government as a sole provider of resources to spur development as such approach is unsustainable. He concluded by challenging them to capitalize on synergy among actors highlighting that community support was increasingly becoming more visible through venture capital, and social enterprises. Thus, it turned out that the impact in the sector depends on the degree of stimulating action among actors than how much government can do directly using public resources.




**Inset, is Mr. Wangalwa**





## Virtual Consultative County Energy Planning Workshop


Monday 30th November, 2020 | Time: 9:00am-12:45pm




Time	Activity	Session Chair
8:45-9:00am	Check in and zoom connection <b>Brian Omenyi- Coordinator, SEAF-Kenya</b>	<b>David Jesse</b> Secretary General - SEAF-Kenya
9:00-9:10am	Agenda setting/Overview of workshop objectives <b>Wycliffe Amakobe – Research and Development Thematic Co-Lead- SEAF-Kenya</b>	
9:10-9:50am	<b>Welcome/Opening remarks</b> <b>John Kioli- Chairman, Sustainable Energy Access Forum -(SEAF-K) Irene Mwaura- Project Officer, Energy and Climate Change WWF -K Dan Marangu - Director, Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy</b>	
9:50-10:15am	Energy planning process and progress made so far <b>Paul Mbuti – Deputy Director, Renewable Energy, Ministry of Energy</b>	<b>Elizabeth Wanja</b> SEAF-Kenya Secretariat
10:15-10:40am	County energy planning perspective -the case for Kitui County Government <b>Benjamin Mukulo -Director, Ministry of Environment, energy, and mineral investments, County Government of Kitui</b>	
10:40-11:05am	Challenges and mitigation strategies intercepted during county energy plan development process <b>Peter Cheborgei - Chair CECs Energy Caucus from Narok County Government</b>	
11:05-11:30am	Proposed interventions towards strengthening County Energy Planning through EU-GoK Technical Assistance Project <b>Jeconiah Kitala - Ministry of Energy/ Expert Consultant</b>	<b>Eva Sawe – Senior Programme Officer-Energy, Council of Governors Secretariat</b>
11:30-12:30PM	<b>Plenary</b>	
12:30-12:45pm	Next steps and wrap up <b>Eva Sawe – Council of Governors Secretariat</b>	

**Theme, “Strengthening County Governments’ Capacity in the Development of County Energy Plans”**


[info@seafkenya.org](mailto:info@seafkenya.org)  
[www.seafkenya.org](http://www.seafkenya.org)



SEAF-K



KCCWG  
KENYA CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP



WWF

**Sustainable Energy Access Forum-Kenya**  
**Hosted by Kenya Climate Change Working Group**  
**National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority, Dunga Road-South B**