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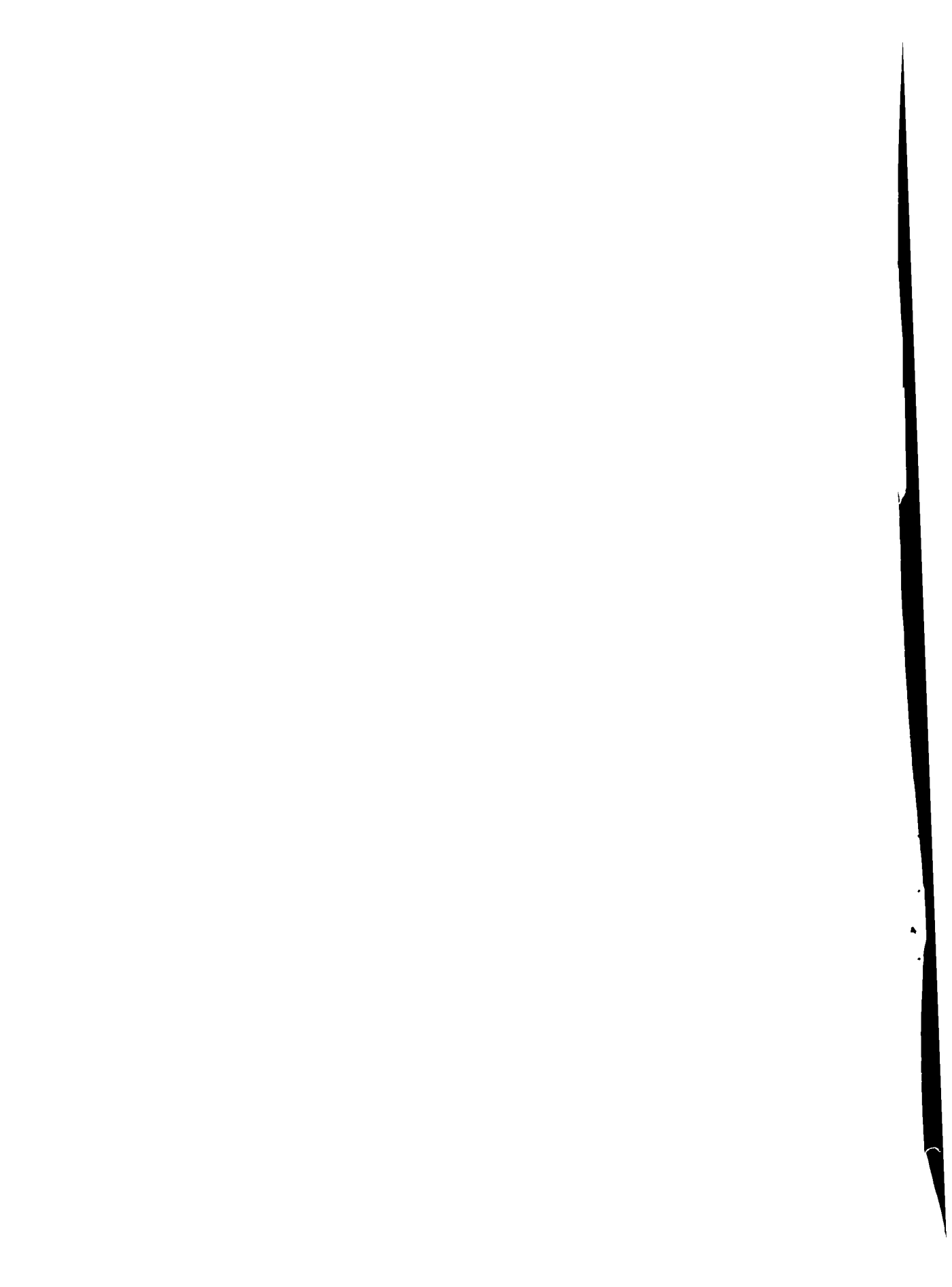
COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION ON 2012/13 - 2014/15 MTEF BUDGET



A SYNOPSIS REPORT

KENYA
VISION 2030

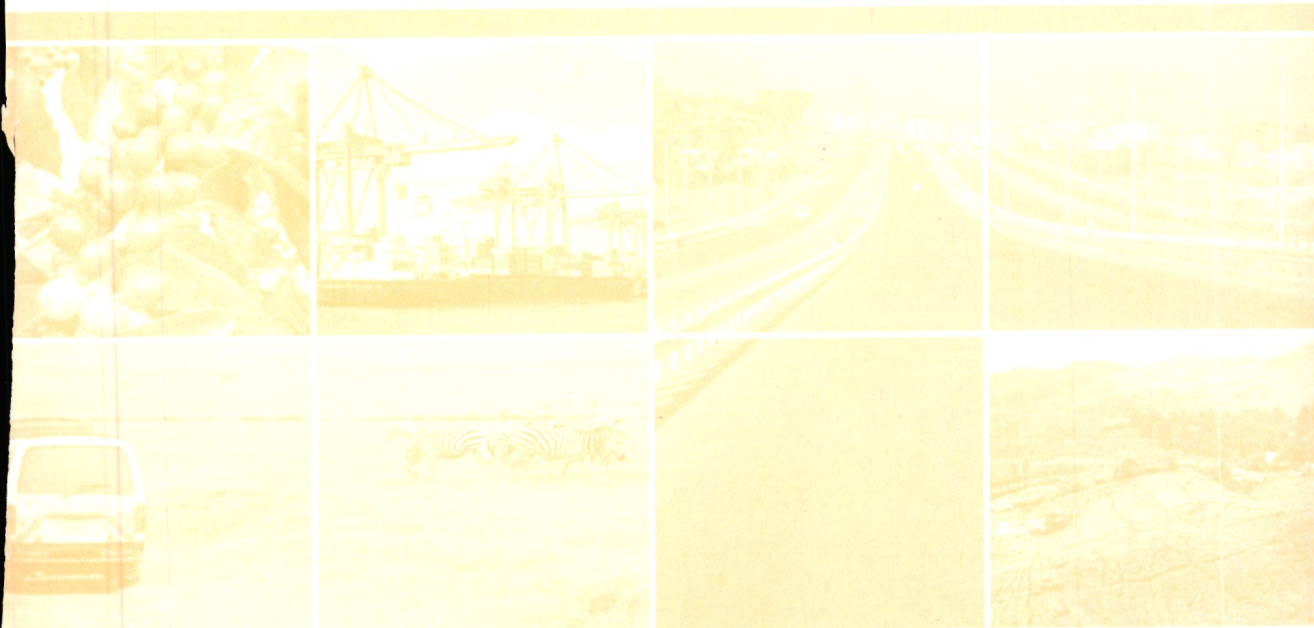
NOVEMBER 2011



MINISTRY OF FINANCE



**COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION ON
2012/13 – 2014/15 MEDIUM TERM
EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK BUDGET**



A SYNOPSIS REPORT

November 2011



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FOREWORD

Public participation in the budget making process is an integral principle in the management of public resources. This principle is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) under Article 201(a) which reiterates openness, accountability, and public participation in financial matters. Public participation in the budget making process is essential as it enables stakeholders to identify their social and developmental challenges and propose homegrown interventions to address the challenges. Further, it enhances greater ownership, and participation of citizen in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes thus eliminating potential for duplication of efforts and wastage of the limited public resources.

It is noteworthy the participation by stakeholders is also embedded in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach to budgeting that the Government adopted in the FY 2000/01. However, it is important to note that in the past, involvement of the key stakeholders throughout the budget making process particularly at the devolved level has been fairly weak. This was partly due to lack of legal framework that made it mandatory to involve stakeholders in decision making on issues that have direct impact on their wellbeing, and partly because the MTEF Sector Working Groups institutional framework that provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in budget making process was not cascaded to the devolved national level.

Cognizant of the constitutional requirement that the public must be involved in public finance matters, the Treasury designed an elaborate framework for involving the public in budget making process. The National Technical Working Groups with the support of the stakeholders convened meetings in all the 47 Counties to collect priority issues and interventions for consideration in the formulation of the 2012/13 MTEF Budget. The stakeholders report on the consultations for each County has been published and distributed to the respective Counties.

This report is a Synopsis of the county stakeholders consultations and provides information on development issues and interventions that encompasses the nine (9) sectors in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget. This information provided the basis for the Sector Working Groups (SWG) resource allocation at the national level. We believe that the County specific stakeholder reports will provide a framework for addressing the key socio-economic and political development in the Counties.

Finally, I wish to thank all those who participated in ensuring that the consultations were successful. In particular, I thank the Hon. Members of Parliament who found time to participate in their respective counties, Permanent Secretaries, Sector Chairpersons, Provincial, Regional and District Commissioners and their technical teams, County secretariat, and all the County stakeholders. I wish to also sincerely thank the GIZ for the technical and financial support accorded to this process and overall reforms in Public Finance.

It is my sincere hope that with the publication of this report and indeed the County specific reports, stakeholders and the Kenyan citizenry at large will find the information contained herein extremely beneficial. However, to make further improvement on future public participation in the Budget making process, we encourage and welcome comments.

Thank you.



HON. ROBINSON NJERU GITHAE, EGH, MP
MINISTER FOR FINANCE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Involvement of stakeholders is emerging as a critical aspect in the way public resources are managed, most important, it seeks to inform the strategies and plans that are relevant in addressing national priorities in a sustainable and cost-effective manner. In compliance with the requirements of the Constitution, Treasury organized for stakeholders' participation through the County Consultation Forums (CCF).

The process of conducting the County Consultation Forums (CCF) was precluded by rigorous and spirited discussions and consultations under the umbrella of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) whose membership include; the Office of the Prime Minister, Provincial Administration, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of State for Planning and Vision 2030, State Law Office, Ministry of Local Government, Commission on Revenue Allocation, National Assembly, Parliamentary Budget Office, and the Judiciary.

The production of a report of this magnitude is a professional undertaking requiring diligence, dedication and personal sacrifice on those involved in executing this exercise. To this effect, I would wish to acknowledge the commendable contribution of my fellow Permanent Secretaries and Accounting Officers for their input in the process. I also wish to thank the members of the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee, the Sector Technical Working Groups (TWG) who visited each of the 47 Counties and the County Secretariats, all the stakeholders drawn from various organizations and the general public who participated in the process. Special mention also goes to the Budget Secretariat, under the leadership of the Director of Budget, for providing overall strategic direction during the process. I further wish to acknowledge our development partner, GIZ, for the continued high quality, technical and financial support to our development programmes.

I believe that the implementation of the interventions provided herein will spur the Country in achieving its long term development objectives and aspirations as envisaged in Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans (MTP).



JOSEPH K. KINYUA, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY/TREASURY

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
BPG	Budget Procedure Group
BPS	Budget Policy Statement
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
BSD	Budgetary Supply Department
BSO	Budget Supply Officer
BSP	Budget Strategy Paper
CCF	County Consultative Forum
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
COB	Controller of Budget
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DA	District Accountant
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DO	District Officer
EBSC	Economic and Budget Steering Committee
EPWH	Environmental Protection, Water and Housing
EWG	Estimate Working Group
FY	Financial Year
GECLA	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law & Order
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Systems
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy and Research Analysis
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPER	Ministerial Public Expenditure Review
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MWG	Macroeconomic Working Group
NSCF	National Stakeholders Consultative Forum
PAIR	Public Administration & International Relations
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
SAGA	Semi -Autonomous Government Agency
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SPCR	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
SWG	Sector Working Group

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1

This report provides information on the proposed development issues and interventions in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget, which resulted from the County Consultative Forums (CCFs) that were held in all the 47 Counties in November 2011.¹

1.1. Background

The Kenya Constitution 2010 requires not only stakeholder participation, but also openness and accountability in public financial matters. The need to deepen the stakeholders' participation and to comply with the requirements of the Constitution has made it necessary to develop a framework for the CCF as the appropriate mechanism for articulating wider public participation in the budget making process. Through CCFs, identified key stakeholders from the various segments of the population in each county are invited to a forum at the county level to discuss the main challenges in their respective areas, set sectoral priorities and thereafter to propose apt interventions for funding through the Budget.

1.1.1. Recent Economic Situation

The 2012/13-2014/15 MTEF budget is being formulated at a time when the economy is experiencing several challenges. These include global recession, high fuel and food prices, and the recent volatility of the Kenya Shilling against the major currencies. In particular, the volatility of the Shilling resulted in the escalation of costs of servicing debts and rising inflation. Revenue has slowed due to a challenging economic environment amid rising expenditure pressures. Poverty and unemployment, particularly among the youth, remain serious challenges despite the gains made over the last couple of years. Moving forward this scenario has direct impact on the resources available for the socio-economic and political development envisaged in the Kenya 2030 Vision.

1.1.2. Focusing Spending on Economic Growth and Development

In the face of these challenges, the Government will continue to consolidate and sustain economic growth by restoring and maintaining macroeconomic stability and focusing on economic policies and structural reforms aimed at removing the binding constraints to higher growth while facilitating the private sector to expand its business and promote productivity. Public spending will be reoriented towards improving the livelihoods of the people by investing in programmes that are aimed at promoting economic growth while cushioning the poor and the vulnerable. In particular, Government interventions will continue to focus on the following:

1 The list of the counties with details of their Population Sizes, Area, Constituencies, and Poverty Index is given at Annex 1.

- Maintenance of stable macroeconomic framework;
- Scaling up investment in physical infrastructure;
- Improving access and the quality of education and health care;
- Ensuring security for both people and property;
- Empowering the youth and vulnerable members of the society;
- Promoting equitable regional development for social stability;
- Enhancing good governance, transparency and accountability in the management of public resources; and
- Implementing the Constitution

1.1.3. Fundamental Changes in the Constitution

Government spending will be anchored on a sound legal framework that promotes prudent management of public resources, openness, accountability, public participation, and equitable distribution of resources. The Constitution has established the National and County Governments and devolved some of the government functions. The national revenues will be shared equitably among the two levels of Government. To finance the devolved functions, the Constitution assigns at least 15% of the national revenues to the County Governments, which will become operational after the next General Elections. In view of this, Sector Working Groups (SWGs) are expected to work out the resources required to implement the functions assigned to the Counties during the transition period. In addition, the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) will provide the criteria for allocating revenue among the County Governments, and appropriate recommendations on the Equalisation Fund into which 0.5 per cent of revenue collected by the National Government shall be paid as required by the Constitution. The remaining share of the national revenue is assigned to the National Government. It is important to note that even the services that the National Government is expected to provide will target the residents in all the 47 Counties.

1.2. Stakeholders' Participation

Involvement of stakeholders as envisaged in the Constitution is necessary for successful implementation of Government programmes. It creates widespread support for government programmes; increases acceptance and legitimacy of policy by making citizens responsible for achieving desired results; ownership is developed at the community level and resistance is avoided. This enables them to better understand the need for certain policies, programmes/projects and therefore be more willing to accept compromises. Where stakeholders are not properly consulted, important issues may be overlooked or under-prioritised leading to the design of schemes that do not optimally address the pertinent concerns and priorities, thus undermining germane and sustained development.

1.2.1. Key Steps in Stakeholders' Involvement

Six key steps were considered crucial for appropriate involvement of stakeholders. Steps one to three dealt with the question of "Who to involve?" while steps four to six answered the question "How to involve them?" . The summary of the steps is provided in the table below:

Table 1: Steps in Stakeholders' Involvement

Step	Task	Sub-tasks	Actor/ Responsibility
1	Specifying issues to be addressed		The National Consultative Secretariat
2	Stakeholder identification ²	i). Putting together a list of stakeholders ii). Identifying who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would be affected by, or significantly influenced the issues in question; • Had information, knowledge and expertise about the issues; and • Controlled or influenced implementation instruments relevant to the issues. 	
3	Analysis of actor constellations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of stakeholders by creating an Influence-Interest-Matrix³. 	County Secretariat in conjunction with Sector Working Groups.
4	Design/ implementation of involvement activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination of Legal requirements • Information provision, public meetings, press releases, letters, notices etc. • Timely involvement of stakeholders in the planning process 	National and County Consultative Secretariats
5	Setting up of an involvement strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When and how stakeholders were to be involved • How involvement would be undertaken • Roles and responsibilities of all stakeholder groups • Skills required to manage the process • Timing and reporting procedures • Assessing stakeholders' availability and commitment. • Roles of key individuals likely to play a significant role ("Local Champions") 	National and County Consultative Secretariats
6	Establishing a follow up and evaluation mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keeping stakeholders informed of key stages to show how their views, opinions and issues would be carried forward • Incorporating feedback in the engagement process • Specifying when involvement strategy would be evaluated during and after the process 	National and County Consultative Secretariats

2 Identification of the stakeholders was from the following categories:

- Primary stakeholders: Those who would ultimately be affected by proposed policy measures either positively or negatively (e.g. citizens in general, social groups or professions, individual organisations).
- Key actors: Those who had the political responsibility (MPs, Civic Leaders),
- Stakeholders with skills and expertise

3 Stakeholders who had a high influence and a high stake were involved more, while stakeholders with low influence and a low stake were given low priority in the involvement.

1.2.2. Participation

Participants were drawn from among others farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women groups, trade unions, politicians, CBOs, Faith Based Organisations, GOK staff, and NGOs from all the districts in the respective Counties. A total of 8,459 stakeholders participated in the Consultative meetings, a majority of whom were males. The percentage of female participants ranged from 12.6 in Migori to 39 in Nairobi. The number and gender distribution of the participants are given at Annex 3⁴.

1.3. Summary of the Planning and Budget Process in Kenya

1.3.1. The MTEF Process

The countrywide consultative meetings were anchored on the MTEF approach to budgeting adopted by the Government in the FY 2000/01. Some of the key objectives of the MTEF are to link policy, planning, and budgeting, and to ensure stakeholders' participation in the budget making process. The Kenya Vision 2030 and its first Medium Term Plan (2008-2012) provide the policy framework for preparing the ministerial strategic plans and budgets. The budget process is premised on three principles:

- i). **Comprehensiveness:** Coverage of budget has to include all public resources in scrutiny and allocation;
- ii). **Realism:** Estimates of resources and expenditure requirements has to be as realistic as possible; and
- iii). **Transparency and Accountability:** Openness in budget formulation, implementation, and evaluation to enhance accountability of systems and officials.

The MTEF Sector Working Groups provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in the budget making process, formulation and collating of sector budget proposals. The MTEF budgeting process can be summarised into three main stages as follows:

i. **Macro Target Setting/Estimation of the Overall Resource Envelope**

This is a top down approach to budgeting where the macro economic targets including projected economic growth, desired inflation rate, money supply, projected interest rates, desired levels of both domestic and external borrowing, as well as other macro aggregates (which include realisable revenues and sustainable expenditure levels including the sector resource envelope ceilings) are determined in advance.

ii. **Review of Sector Priorities**

This is a bottom up approach where the Ministries/Departments/Agencies(MDAs) review their past budget performance through their Ministerial Public Expenditure Reviews (MPERs) and subsector reports in order to inform their future financial plans. The sub sector report presents the MDAs' three year financial plan with programmes that are prioritised, and a criterion for allocation of resources among competing needs (MDAs priorities). At these levels, the MDAs engage in resource bidding within the sector and each MDA is given a ceiling of its future resource envelope.

4 Fourteen Counties did not have a breakdown of the participants by Gender.

iii. Financial Programming

This is the final stage in the budgeting process where the preparation and approval of the programmes and itemised budget is undertaken. Based on the ceilings secured from the sectoral resource envelopes, the MDAs firm up the programmes to be implemented over a three-year horizon. In addition, the MDAs prepare supporting itemised recurrent and development budgets guided by the existing commitments, which form the first charge against available resources, work in progress, and new policy commitments.

1.3.2. MTEF Institutional Framework

The MTEF process in Kenya has an elaborate system of institutions, structures, processes, instruments and rules (details are contained the Kenya MTEF Manual, 2011). The key structures include the following:

i. The Budgetary Supply Department

The department co-ordinates the implementation of the MTEF process, organises internal capacity-building and the training of key stakeholders and participants in this process.

ii. The Macroeconomic Working Group (MWG)

The MWG is responsible for preparing consistent forecasts for economic development and growth. The group also prepares the expected revenues, the financing strategy of public expenditures and, together with the Sector Working Groups, proposes sectoral resource ceilings. The group is chaired by Ministry of Finance and has members drawn from the relevant departments and agencies of the Ministries of Finance and Planning, National Development, and Vision 2030. These include the departments of Economic Affairs, Budgetary Supply, Debt Management, and External Resources of the Ministry of Finance, and the Directorate of Macro in the Ministry of Planning, National Development, and Vision 2030. Other agencies involved are the Kenya Institute for Public Policy and Research Analysis (KIPPRA), the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), and the Central Bank. It may also co-opt other specialised institutions as and when the need arises.

iii. Sector Working Groups (SWGs)

The MTEF sectors are as follows:

- 1) Agriculture and Rural Development;
- 2) Health;
- 3) Education;
- 4) Social Protection, Culture and Recreation;
- 5) Public Administration and International Relations;
- 6) Environmental Protection, Water and Housing;
- 7) Energy, Infrastructure, Information; Communication and Technology;
- 8) General Economic, Culture, and Labour Affairs;
- 9) Governance, Justice, Law and Order;
- 10) National Security; and
- 11) The Macro Working Group.

The SWGs work closely with line ministries, and are responsible for developing sectoral policies and objectives, evaluating MDAs' estimates and submissions and ensuring that the inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes are in line with national objectives. Each sector has a core secretariat based at the Ministry of Finance and which incorporates other ministries and stakeholders when required.

iv). The Economic and Budget Steering Committee (EBSC)

The EBSC is made up of heads of relevant key departments of the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning, National Development, and Vision 2030. This committee evaluates the macroeconomic and financing strategies recommended by the MWG and how they link to national objectives. It also reviews the status of the budget preparation process and implementation for purposes of guiding the Permanent Secretary, as well as the Minister for Finance on all decisions pertaining to the Budget. The EBSC is chaired by the Economic Secretary.

v). Estimate Working Group (EWG)

The EWG is coordinated by the MDAs Desk Officer (Budgetary Supply Officer, BSO) in the Budgetary Supply Department. The role of this group is to review the itemised budget proposals by MDAs. The group is chaired by the BSO and the MDA team members include heads of department and the technical staff. Key Officers from the MDAs include the Chief Finance Officer, the Accounts Controller, the Head of Personnel and the Head of Central Planning and Project Management Unit/Department. In some MDAs, the team is quite large as it also includes the heads of Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) that depend on the Exchequer. The Chairperson of the EWG presents and defends the proposals at the BPG.

vi). Budget Procedure Group (BPG)

The Budget Procedure Group is chaired by the Director of Budget. It consists of the Deputy to the Director of Budget, an officer in charge of consolidating the estimates and Parliamentary business, officers from the Budget Policy and Expenditure Management Unit, and a representative from the External Resources Department. This team reviews the proposals from the EWG to ensure that all the guidelines, including policy issues, have been complied with. The BPG oversees the consolidation of the estimates, and prepares a summary statement that is submitted to the EBSC, the Permanent Secretary/ Treasury and Minister for Finance for approval. The Minister presents the budget to the Cabinet for consideration and approval before it is submitted to Parliament.

vii). Role of Parliament in the Budget Making Process

The legislature approves expenditure and taxation measures in order for them to become effective. It also approves the levels of borrowing and guaranteeing of loans by the national government. This commences with the debate and adoption of the recommendations of the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). The BPS spells out the planned policies, levels of revenue, expenditure, deficit, and financing of the deficit over the medium term.

Parliament participates in the budget making by reviewing and approving the budget of the three arms of Government. The review process entails seeking the views of the public in accordance with Article 221 of the Constitution. Parliament also discusses and makes recommendations on audit reports.

The legislative budget process in Kenya is anchored on Chapter 12 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which provides the timelines for submission of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure to Parliament, sharing of revenue, revenue allocation, Division of Revenue Act, the process of approving the budget, the Vote on Account, Appropriation Act and the Supplementary Estimates Act, as may be provided for under the Public Finance Management law.

Estimates of expenditures and revenues are detailed in the Appropriation Bill under separate votes and services just as the Financial Act gives details of revenue raising measures under various tax laws. The Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill are discussed in detail by the whole House of Parliament sitting as the Committee of Supply, and Committee of Ways and Means, and are approved as the Appropriation and Finance Acts, respectively.

viii). Roles of the National Assembly

The National Assembly debates and approves Money Bills and allocation of national revenue between the two levels of government among other matters. It appropriates funds for expenditure by the national Government and other State organs, provides oversight over the national revenue and expenditure, and approves the division of the national resources. The Constitution provides that Parliament should approve the division of the resources between the National and the County levels and among the Counties. This will be done through introduction of the necessary bills, as provided for in Article 217 and Article 218. The National Assembly will consult the public on the Budget, revenue sharing proposal and expenditures as per Article 221.

ix). Roles of the Senate

The Senate represents Counties, determines allocation of national revenue among Counties, and provides oversight over national revenue allocated to the Counties. Once every five years the Senate will determine a criterion that will be the basis of sharing revenues between the National Government and the County level governments, (Article 217).

x). Role of the Commission on Revenue Allocation

The Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) is an independent commission set up under Article 215 of the Constitution of Kenya. Its role in the Budget making process is to recommend the basis of equitable sharing of revenue between National and County Government and among County Governments. CRA will define and enhance revenue sources of the National and County Governments. It will encourage fiscal responsibility by the National and County Governments. The Commission will be consulted and its recommendations considered before Parliament passes any Bill appropriating money out of the Equalisation Fund as well as on any bill that includes provisions dealing with sharing of revenue. CRA will publish and review policy that sets out criteria for identifying marginal areas in actualisation the Equalisation Fund (Article 206).

xi). The Roles of the Controller of Budget and the Auditor General

Controller of Budget (COB)

The COB oversees the implementation of the budget of the National and County Governments by approving withdrawals from public funds under Articles 204, 206, and 207. The COB prepares and submits quarterly reports on the implementation of the budget to each House of Parliament.

Auditor General

The role of the Auditor General is to audit and report on the accounts of the National and County Governments, Courts, Commissions and all Independent Offices, the National Assembly, Senate, and County Assemblies. The Auditor General will audit the accounts of political parties funded from public funds. The audit reports shall be submitted to Parliament or the relevant County Assembly.

1.4. Objectives of the County Consultative Forums

The County Consultative Fora were set up to facilitate greater public participation in the budgeting process. The main objectives of the CCFs were:

- To enable stakeholders to engage in the planning process, to identify their social and developmental challenges, and propose home-grown interventions to address the challenges to be considered in the national Budget;
- To promote inclusivity in the planning and budget making process, thus enhancing greater ownership, and participation of citizens in budget implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- To allow harmonisation of interventions, minimise duplication of efforts and wastage of resources;
- To enable the citizens to better appreciate the national resource constraints and the need to prioritise their needs and wants;
- To enhance openness, transparency and accountability in the budget making process;
- To provide a platform for effectively communicating planned policies and programmes, and to give and receive feedback on the planned implementation of programmes; and
- To lay a foundation for building the capacity of the public to participate and contribute in budget making.

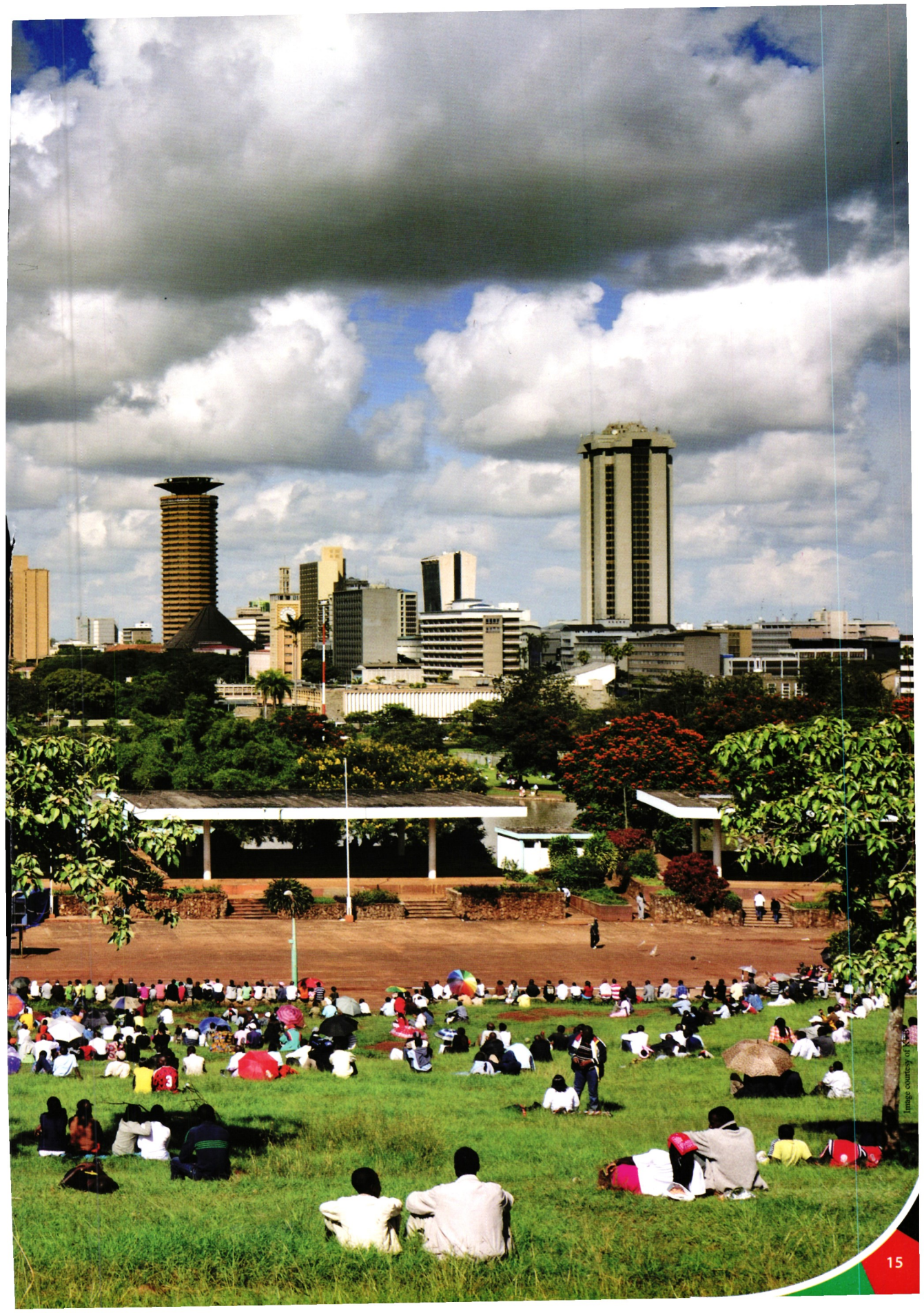


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CHAPTER 2: **APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

2.1. Approach

2.1.1. Framework for Stakeholders Participation in the Budget Making Process

A framework for the consultation in the budget making process was intended to ensure a standard approach to the country-wide involvement of stakeholders in the 2012/13–2014/15 MTEF Budget making process. This was in response to the weak involvement of stakeholders in previous budget making process, where the MTEF Sector Working Groups that provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in the budget making process only existed at the national level. This was mainly due to the absence of a framework for public participation in the budget making process and weak capacity to formulate and prepare budgets at the devolved level.

2.1.2. Principles for Stakeholders Participation

Stakeholders' participation is effective when it is mutually done and genuine. It must embrace inclusiveness by mapping all the stakeholders. The farmers, pastoralists, educationists, media, youth, faith based organisations, gender, vulnerable members of the society, employers, employees, industrialists, the political class, among others, must all be involved in the process. The process must guarantee quality and timely access to information in a version that is easily understood. The process must also clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Government and the stakeholders, and underscore that the role of each party in the process is complementary and not competing.

2.1.3. Framework for Participation

Consultations were held at two levels, namely, the national and county levels. At the national level, a National Stakeholders' Consultative Forum (NSCF) was held to launch the budget making process, formulate the budget proposals through the Sector Working Groups arrangement and to validate the Sector Budget proposals during the Public Sector Hearings.

At the county level, a County Consultative Forum, which targeted the key stakeholders in each respective County, was held. The Forum Secretariat identified and invited the stakeholders who were drawn from the various segments of the population. Consultations were done in breakout sessions of key sectors and thematic groups. Subsequently each County submitted a validated report on Prioritised County Sector Issues and Priorities to the Ministry of Finance. These provided input to the finalization of the National Sector Working Groups Budget proposals for the 2012/13 MTEF Budget.

2.1.4. County Consultative Forum Secretariat

(a) Composition

The secretariat comprised of the following:

- i). Representative of Coordinating Ministries
 - Provincial Administration
 - Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Planning, National Development & Vision 2030 (DDO was secretary)
- ii). Sector Representatives (9 Sectors)
 - Agriculture and Rural Development
 - Energy, Infrastructure and ICT
 - General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
 - Health
 - Education
 - Public Administration and international Relations
 - Social Protection, Culture and Recreation,
 - Governance Justice Law and Order
 - Environmental Protection, Water and Housing.
 - In addition, the secretariat had 3 members selected from Civil Society organisations, private sector, Women leaders, Youth organisations and Religious organisations.

(b) Roles of the County Secretariat:

The roles of the county Consultative Secretariat in each county were to:

- Identify and secure a suitable venue for the meeting. (*Preferably a public institution*)
- Identify and invite participants and stakeholders who represented various sectors, Gender and Districts
- Register participants in a prescribed format
- Develop the programme for consultations, identify session facilitators, and prepare presentations and speeches. The presentations included the Opening Statement, and overview of the county
- The Secretariat provided guidance to sector group formation. It also organised for the half day validation forums and managed the budget availed for the process.
- Following the Forum meetings, each County Secretariat prepared a report in which it detailed the major issues in the County and proposed interventions for funding through the MTEF budget.

2.2. Methodology

To ensure effective consultation of stakeholders, the framework for Consultation considered the following aspects:

- **Scope/coverage:** the consultations targeted 200 stakeholders in the County while ensuring the gender threshold stated in the Constitution.
- **Agenda and Expected Outputs for the Consultative Fora:** The agenda for the County Consultative Fora/Workshops included dissemination of the budget making process, calendar, expenditure and revenue analysis, the roles as well as the responsibilities of each of the stakeholders in the process. This culminated in the formulation and preparation of a validated Report on Prioritised County Sector Issues and Priorities.

- **Sensitisation/training of the technical officers:** Prior to the County Consultations Forum, both the District Development Officers and the Accountants drawn from the districts in the County were sensitised on the budget process. The duo played a lead role in sensitising the County secretariat, organising and coordinating the consultations in the counties.
- **Toolkit:** To ensure a standard approach to the stakeholders' consultation, a toolkit that was developed by the national secretariat was used. The toolkit specified the objectives, methodology, timelines, expected output, and feedback mechanism of the consultations.

2.3. Challenges in the Consultative Process

Although the County Consultative Forums were by and large successful in identifying prioritised areas for funding through the national budget, there were a number of challenges that the process experienced. They included the following:

- **Low participation of Females.** As shown in Annex 3, the representation of females in most of the counties was less than 30%. Of the 33 Counties that provided a gender distribution of their participants, only four had a female representation of at least one third of the total. In this regard, it may be noted that the guidelines for selecting participants did not achieve the targeted minimum of one third for gender representation in the Forum in a majority of cases;
- **Inadequate preparedness and time for the Forum discussions.** Although the participants had been given some background information in the form of County profiles, many participants – except government staff – did not have sector-specific reports that would have informed their input in the Forum discussions. Secondly, some secretariats reported that time between the invitation date and the Forum meeting was insufficient for most participants to prepare adequately for the meeting. Thirdly, the one day during which the forum discussions were held was inadequate for the sector groups to discuss the issues/challenges satisfactorily, identify and prioritise the required interventions and for the presentations at the subsequent plenary sessions;
- **Long distances to the Forum venues:** This was reported to be a problem in the geographically expansive counties in Northern and Eastern Kenya. Many participants had to travel long distances to the venues and this made it difficult for some stakeholders to attend. It is likely that this problem limited the attendance of representatives from certain rural areas;
- **Inadequate Budget:** Linked to the problem of long distances to some of the meeting venues, was the limited financial allocation for each participant. The expansive nature of some counties entailed higher travelling expenses, which would not be met from the budgeted amount of KSh. 2,000.00 per participant. For example in Mandera County, it cost a stakeholder KSh. 6,000.00 for return fare from the districts of Mandera Central, Mandera West and Banisa. Inadequate provision of transport made budgeting for the Forum very difficult forcing the secretariat to invite lesser people from outside stations. Secondly, non-provision of subsistence allowance to members of the secretariat from outside the host districts also made the planning and convening of secretariat meeting very difficult and unpredictable;
- **Security Concerns:** Fear of attacks in the counties along the Somalia border during the period in which the forums were held was a problem as it limited the areas from which the participants would travel. In such Counties, the majority of the stakeholders who participated in the Forum were mainly from the vicinity of the venues.



CHAPTER 3: SECTOR PRIORITIES

There were many similarities in the types of issues that were identified as well as in the interventions that were proposed among the different Counties. Some of the issues and interventions were common to all the 47 counties while others were limited to the counties with peculiar circumstances such as climatic conditions and topography. The following are the key issues that were identified in a majority of the counties, in the order of their priorities, and their respective proposed interventions by sector.⁵

Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Propose Interventions
3.1. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector			
1	Lack of affordable quality farm inputs and poor access to credit facilities	Various	Subsidise agricultural and livestock inputs Revival and strengthening of AFC and other institutions targeting farming. Promoting private sector investment and participation in agriculture development
2	Inadequate Extension Services	Various	Establishment of fish fingerling hatcheries Strengthening delivery of extension services and research liaison
3	Lack of markets	Various	Improve market infrastructure Increase access to international markets
4	Low Productivity for crops and animals	Various	Increase agricultural productivity, commercialisation and competitiveness Enhance agribusiness Enhance Field surveillance for pests and diseases Enhance control of diseases and pest
5	Poor governance of cooperative societies	Various	Strengthen early warning systems Strengthening governance and management of cooperatives societies

⁵ The details of the sector compositions are given at Annex 2

Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Propose Interventions
6	Poor Land management	Various	Promote sustainable land and natural resource management
7	Forest encroachment and poor conservation of water catchment areas and water harvesting	Various	Gazette forested areas to avoid destruction and encroachment Develop Policies to encourage tree planting Community sensitisation on conservation and management of forest resources Management and conservation of 5 water towers Construction of water pans Enhance capacity for post-harvest storage and preservation Promotion of agro processing Strengthen existing institutions Fence the park with electric fence to avoid conflict with humans
8	Inadequate post-harvest handling and storage	Various	
9	Minimal investment in value addition	Various	
10	Human wildlife conflict	Various	
3.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector			
1	Development and expansion of roads network and bridges	47	Complete all ongoing physical infrastructure projects Provide all-weather roads in the counties
2	Expansion of rural electrification programme	47	Electrification of public institutions including health centres, secondary schools, administrative headquarters
3	Exploitation of alternative sources of energy	25	Promote use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and biogas, and Geothermal exploration
4	Development and expansion of ICT infrastructure	47	Provide basic ICT infrastructure in all counties to facilitate ICT-services, Support 4G internet connectivity, Establish information resource centres and digital villages, Promote ICT entrepreneurship, Facilitate digital broadcasting and development & promotion of local content/talent
5	Rehabilitation and expansion of airstrips and rail services	25	Upgrade, maintain and fence Airstrips and expand commuter rail services

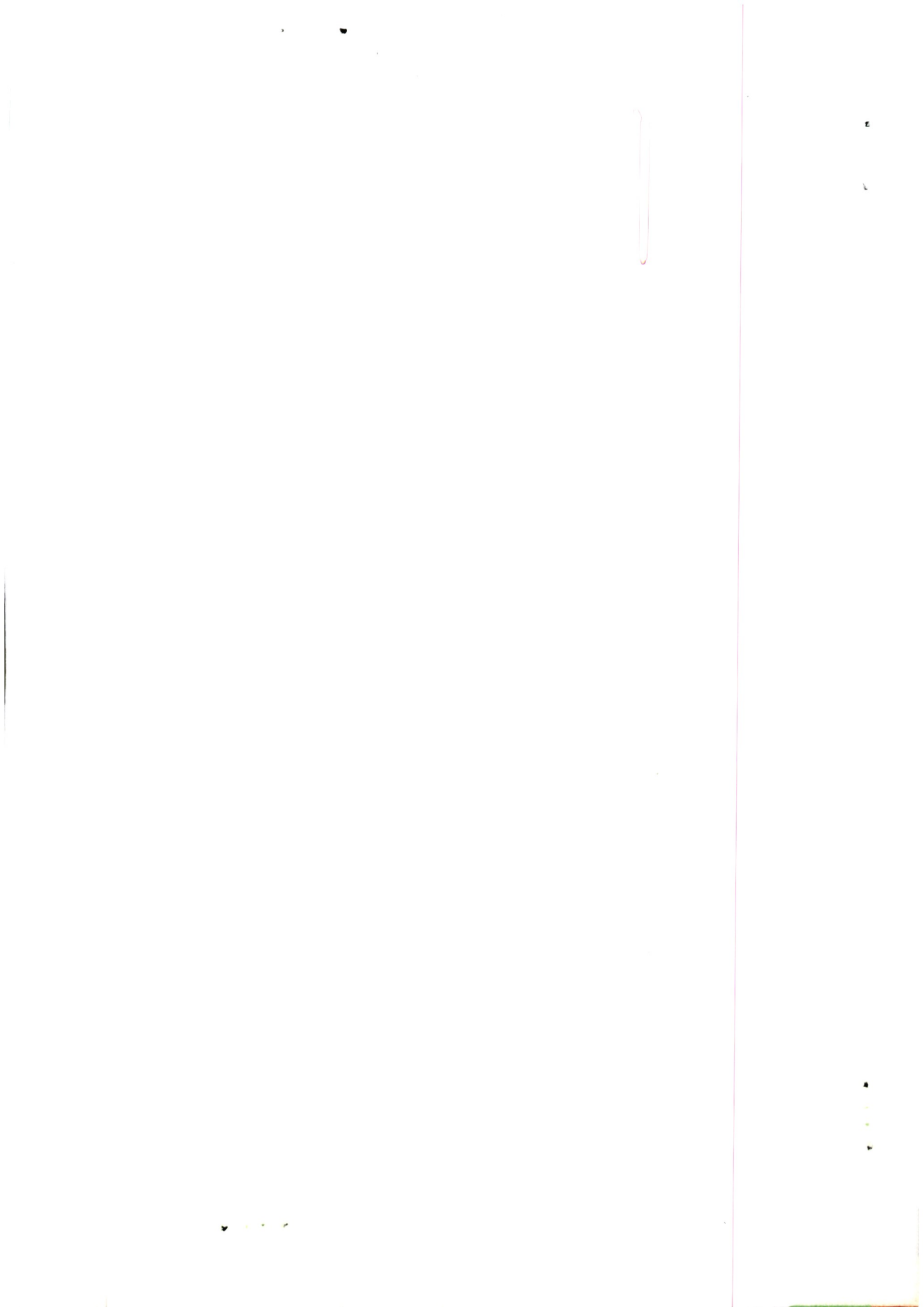
Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Propose Interventions
6	Waste management	40	Construct and expand sewerage systems in the counties, Identify and establish dumping sites in main urban areas
7	Building plans and supervision	23	Construct, supervise new Government building in twenty three counties and complete ongoing projects
8	Construction of markets and bus parks	47	Construct Livestock markets
9	Construction of foot bridges, seawalls and jetties	47	Construct modern markets as well as retail and wholesale hubs
10	Street and security lighting	35	Construct one Jetty and one sea wall. Construct two footbridges in every county
3.3. General Economic, Culture and Labour Affairs Sector			
1	Investment Research and feasibility studies	47	Allocate fund for research
2	Regional Development Planning	47	Carry out feasibility studies to identify viable industrial ventures and investment opportunities
3	Inadequate physical infrastructure(Jua kali sheds),	47	Allocate resources for the Regional Development Authorities (RDAs) to support Development of County Master Plans to be coordinated by MORDA
4	Lack of modern tools and poor access to credit by MSEs	47	Increase funding to Establish MSEs Centres of Excellence to transfer technology to the MSEs(Jua Kali)
5	Lack of affordable credit to SMEs	47	Provide tailor made credit schemes (MSEs associations)
7	Lack of market access, infrastructure and business information	47	Increase Joint Loan Board funding and establish new Joint Loans Schemes (JLBs)
8	Undeveloped tourism potential	47	Establishment of Business Information Centres and producer business groups
			Construct stalls and modern retail markets in designated areas
			Identify and profile tourist attractions and facilities in all counties
			Identify the areas that require interventions.

Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Propose Interventions
9			Undertake the necessary interventions in collaboration with the local people and investors.
3.4. Health Sector			
1	Inadequate Human Resources in the Health sector	47	Recruit more health workers and specialist. Re-distribute and re-deploy the existing staff according to needs; Avail more funding for Health workers training(capacity building on specialised skills)
2	Health Infrastructure Development	47	Construct and equip hospitals country wide with amenity wards and equipment e.g. MRI Machines, CT Scans etc and other diagnostic equipment.
3	Supply of essential Medicines and Medical Supplies	47	Strengthening the procurement, distribution and supply of commodities by implementing the pull strategy in hospitals
4	High Disease Burden	47	Health education and promotion; Disease screening and control with regular checkups; Management and research on non-communicable and communicable diseases. Enhance access and reach of health services at all levels and provide requisite equipment e.g. scanning equipment, ambulances.
3.5. Education Sector			
1	Inadequate teaching staff at all levels	47	Employ/recruit more teachers at ECDE, Primary, Secondary levels
2	Inadequate learning infrastructure	47	Establish/rehabilitate learning facilities such as classrooms, library
3	Inadequate teaching & learning materials & equipment	47	Provide adequate teaching & learning materials
4	Low research	47	Provide funding for research. Develop research management capacity in the counties
5	Low usage of ICT	47	Provision of ICT infrastructure to all learning institutions
6	Inadequate/lack of Special education schools	47	Construct and equip special schools in every constituency
7	Poor health & nutrition among learners	47	Enhance school feeding programme

Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Propose Interventions
8	Inadequate funding for co- curriculum activities	47	Increase funding to cater for activities
9	Poor cultural practices	30	Sensitise/advocacy on girl-child, child labour, FGM, cattle rustling, stigma Construct rescue centres, low-cost boarding school & mobile schools.
3.6. Governance, Justice Law and Order Sector			
1	Insecurity and crime	35	Strengthen policing capacity and law enforcement institutions, Implementation of police reforms
2	Ignorance & lack of information- Civic education	20	Provision of adequate funding and guidelines for Civic education on citizen rights and obligations in the budgeting process
3	Delayed/Access justice	19	Strengthen implementation of court services programme
4	Registration Services	17	Devolve registration services to counties
5	Corruption in the public Service/Slow response	14	Strengthen implementation sector reforms at county levels, Strengthen implementation of integrity and transparency testing programmes, strengthen monitoring and evaluation of sector services.
3.7. Public Administration and International Relations Sector			
1	County Office facilities.	Various	Construction of County Offices with relevant amenities.
2	Enhanced ICT capacity and infrastructure for Personnel.	Various	Rollout of IFMIS infrastructure to and training
3	Strengthened County Monitoring and Evaluation Systems	Various	Strengthen County Monitoring and Evaluation Systems Provision of transport and operation expenses
4	Development Planning	47	Preparation of strategic plans for all counties
5	Deployment of relevant, qualified and competent staff to all counties	Various	Fast Track Posting of Economists, Finance Officers, Accountants ,HRM and Auditors to counties
6	Construction and operationalisation of county Information and Documentation Centres (DIDC).	Various	Construction of DIDCs
7	Staff Motivation	47	Salary harmonisation Provision of Medical Insurance Scheme Payment of enhanced hardship allowances for hardship areas.

Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Propose Interventions
3.8. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector			
1	Construction, refurbishment, staffing and equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres and Youth Polytechnics	47	Construction of Youth Empowerment Centres Equipping of Youth Empowerment Centres Construction of Youth Polytechnic in the county
2	Up scaling cash transfer to the vulnerable groups (children, aged and PWDS)	47	Cash Transfer to Cover Persons With Disabilities Cash Transfer for Older Persons GOK to provide Counter Funding for Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfers
3	Fully equipped Disaster Response And Educational Centres	47	Mitigating effects of droughts and floods Establishment, equipping, and capacity building for Disaster Educational Centres
4	Development Of Cultural Centres	47	Construction of Cultural Centres in each county
5	Infrastructure Support for Rehabilitation Institutions: (Children Remand Homes, Children Rescue Centres, Rehabilitation Schools and Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for PWDS)	47	Establishment Child Protection And Rescue Centres Construct Vocational Rehabilitation Centres For Persons With Disabilities
6	Promotion of sports facilities	47	Construction/Refurbishment/Equipping of Stadia in each county
7	Establishment and modernisation of Libraries	47	Development of a modern Library in all the counties and modernising existing libraries
3.9. Environment Protection Water and Housing Sector			
1	Expansion of rural electrification programme	47	Electrification of public institutions including health centres, secondary schools, administrative headquarters
2	Exploitation of alternative sources of energy	25	Promote use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and biogas,
3	Waste management	40	Construct and expand sewerage systems in the counties, identify and establish dumping sites in main urban areas





Addendum to the Synopsis Report

ENVIRONMENT WATER AND PROTECTION Sector			
Priority	Issues	No. of Counties	Proposed Interventions
1	Environmental Degradation and Protection of Wetlands	Various	Encourage afforestation, re-afforestation and agro forestry; Build gabions; Rehabilitate dykes; Enforce 10% tree-cover policy; Subsidize alternative sources of energy; Increased forest patrols; Identification, mapping and rehabilitation of degraded sites; Enhance enforcement and compliance of laws; Public sensitization of environmental conservation; Demarcation of water catchment areas; Promotion of carbon trading; Encourage contour ploughing; Regulate river stones and sand harvesting; Planting of depleted Mangrove trees
2	Inadequate access to clean and safe water	Various	Rehabilitate, expand and develop rural and urban water supplies; Exploit other viable water sources e.g. gravity system; Zero rate on water equipment; Develop water storage infrastructure for multipurpose use; Conservation, restoration and protection of water springs; Ensure all water supplies have conventional treatment plants; Remove restrictive regulations on drilling of boreholes
3	Pollution control and Waste Management	Various	Enhance enforcement and compliance of laws; Mainstream environmental audits; Have designated dumpsites; Awareness creation; Establish a fund for waste recycling enterprises by community groups; Provision of waste receptacles; Biodegradation and recycling of waste matter; Regular collection of wastes; Construction of modern solid and liquid waste sites; Harmonizing existing laws between line ministries; Amend by-laws to mitigate on the current issues; Ban the use of plastics; Recycling plant
4	Management and Protection of water resources and sharing	Various	Enhance enforcement and compliance of laws; Identify and map out county water towers and upscale formation of water resource users associations; Set up community committees; Provision of water harvesting technologies; Develop MOU and initialize Payment of Environmental services; Construct dams upstream; Promotion of carbon trading; Enhance enforcement and compliance of laws; Conversion of disused quarries into water dams; Sensitize the public on water resource management; Water resource sharing; Protection of underground water sources
5	Inadequate decent housing	Various	Development of low cost housing material; Encourage vertical expansion; Encourage PPP investments; Adopt new construction technologies; Slum upgrading and prevention; Enhance physical planning; Establish housing database; Compliance to building laws, regulations and standards; Conservation of cultural houses; Enhance housing development schemes; Enforcement / development of physical planning regulations; Enforce building codes and regulations
6	Availability and dissemination of weather/climate information for early warning systems and disaster preparedness	Various	Scale up on early warning information on weather; Proper dissemination of weather forecast information; Enhance data collection and dissemination; Establish county weather/climate information centres; Establish well equipped management centres; Capacity building (staff and equipment); Creation of awareness to the people e.g. poor mining practices; Installation of lightning arresters in public buildings and institutions
7	Inadequate irrigation infrastructure	Various	Develop, rehabilitate and expand irrigation infrastructure; Drainage of water-logged agricultural land; Proper farm and soil conservation methods; Awareness creation on irrigation techniques
8	Poor sanitation and sewerage system	Various	Waste water disposal systems in urban centres; Develop sewerage systems and storm water drainage; Enhance solid waste management; Promote construction of Eco friendly toilets in rural and informal settlements
9	Exploitation and exploration of minerals and associated impacts	Various	Carry out detail Geophysical mapping of the counties; Exploitation and benefit sharing in mineral resources; Restoration of quarry sites; Issuance of policy guidelines on quarrying; Enhance capacity on value addition on mineral (training, processing and marketing)

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION

4.1. Recommendations

In addition to the sector-specific recommendations, the forums also made recommendations that addressed some of the challenges that the process faced. The following are the major ones:-

- i. The planning period was very short, making mapping of stakeholders difficult. More time should be allocated for the CCF process. In this connection, the preparation for the forum deliberations should start early enough to allow ample time to select exposed and enlightened participants who would be able to expound on issues that are pertinent to the respective counties;
- ii. The fora should be residential to allow the programme to start early and to give the participants adequate time to discuss, grasp important issues and contribute effectively during the forum deliberations. Secondly, more time should be given to them to be able to adequately identify key issues. The 3-hour group work discussions were too short for interactive sessions. Future sessions should be held for two to three days;
- iii. Findings and recommendations of the county forums should be disseminated to the public by having the reports at the District Information and Documentation Centres (DIDCs). In addition, there should be provision for feedback on information from locations, wards, and constituencies to the county level;
- iv. The expansive nature of some counties made it difficult for some stakeholders to attend. To address this challenge the County Consultations should be devolved further down to constituencies and wards to ensure more participation;
- v. Provision for transport should be based on distances the participants may have to travel to get to the Forums' venues. Secondly, subsistence allowances should be available for all staff while working on the CCF matters outside their stations;
- vi. Guidelines should be given on how the Constitutional requirement of one third minimum gender representation at the CCF, if applicable, may be attained;
- vii. The CCF should consider complementary funding for unfinished CDF projects as well as flagship projects.

4.2. The Way Forward

- i. There is need to deepen the participation of beneficiaries and citizens in the budgeting process. Since it is the citizens who best understand their most pressing social, economic and political needs, the process of their involvement in the budget making process needs to be institutionalised and cascaded to appropriate lower levels of National/County Government;
- ii. Baseline surveys should be undertaken to establish the status of areas to be addressed during the county consultative process in order to provide an informed basis for any decisions and/or recommendations that may be made;
- iii. Each participant and key development actors should be able to receive a copy of the report for action, follow up and feedback;
- iv. A properly constituted County Budget Consultative Committee should be in place to discuss and review budget matters in between the CCF meetings. The committee should be served by a county statistics and planning unit;
- v. In the next Budget Consultative Forum, the number of days for the consultative forums should be increased and arrangements should be made for residential meetings;
- vi. The consultative report should be disseminated back to its consumers for close monitoring and evaluation.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Population Size

	County	Area (Square km)	Population Size (2009 Census)	Number of Constituencies	Poverty Index
1.	Mombasa	219	939,370	6	37.6
2.	Kwale	8,270	649,931	4	74.9
3.	Kilifi	12,610	1,109,735	7	71.4
4.	Tana River	38,437	240,075	3	76.9
5.	Lamu	6,273	101,539	2	32.7
6.	Taita Taveta	17,084	284,657	4	54.8
7.	Garissa	44,175	623,060	6	49.2
8.	Wajir	56,686	661,941	6	84.0
9.	Mandera	25,991	1,025,756	6	87.8
10.	Marsabit	70,961	291,166	4	83.2
11.	Isiolo	25,336	143,294	2	72.6
12.	Meru	6,936	1,356,301	9	28.3
13.	Tharaka Nithi	2,639	365,330	3	48.7
14.	Embu	2,818	516,212	4	42
15.	Kitui	30,496	1,012,709	8	63.5
16.	Machakos	6,208	1,098,584	8	59.6
17.	Makueni	8,009	884,527	6	64.1
18.	Nyandarua	3,245	596,268	5	46.3
19.	Nyeri	3,337	693,558	6	32.7
20.	Kirinyaga	1,479	528,054	4	25.2
21.	Muranga	2,559	942,581	7	29.9
22.	Kiambu	2,543	1,623,282	12	27.2
23.	Turkana	68,680	855,399	6	94.3
24.	West Pokot	9,169	512,690	4	69.8
25.	Samburu	21,022	223,947	3	73
26.	Trans Nzoia	2,496	818,757	5	50.2
27.	Uasin Gishu	3,345	894,179	6	51.3

	County	Area (Square km)	Population Size (2009 Census)	Number of Constituencies	Poverty Index
28.	Elgeyo-Marakwet	3,030	369,998	4	55.5
29.	Nandi	2,884	752,965	6	47.4
30.	Baringo	11,015	555,561	6	57.4
31.	Laikipia	9,462	399,227	3	50.5
32.	Nakuru	7,495	1,603,325	11	40.1
33.	Narok	17,933	850,920	6	33.8
34.	Kajiado	21,901	687,312	5	11.6
35.	Kericho	2,479	758,339	6	44.2
36.	Bomet	2,471	724,186	5	46.5
37.	Kakamega	3,051	1,660,651	12	53.0
38.	Vihiga	531	554,622	5	41.8
39.	Bungoma	3,593	1,630,934	9	52.9
40.	Busia	1,134	488,075	5	66.7
41.	Siaya	2,530	842,304	6	35.3
42.	Kisumu	2,086	968,909	8	47.8
43.	Homa Bay	2,586	958,791	8	44.1
44.	Migori	1,969	563,033	8	46.7
45.	Kisii	2,542	1,511,422	9	60.7
46.	Nyamira	899	598,252	4	48.1
47.	Nairobi	695	3,138,369	17	22.5

Sources: CCF reports; Kenya County Fact Sheet, CRA, December 2011; The Final Report of Boundaries of Constituencies and Wards, IEBC, March 2012.

Annex 2: Composition of the Sector Working Groups

COFOG	CORRESPONDING MTEF SWG	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)
1. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)	Ministry of Agriculture
		Ministry of Livestock Development
		Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing
		Ministry of Lands
		Ministry of Fisheries Development
		Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
		National Land Commission
		Research and Development (ARD)
	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)	Ministry of Office of the DPM and Ministry of Local Government
		Ministry of Roads
		Ministry of Transport
		Ministry of Energy
		Ministry of Public works
		Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development
		Ministry of Information and Communications
		Research and Development (EII)
	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)	Ministry of Trade
		Ministry of East African Community
		Ministry of Tourism
		Ministry of Industrialisation
		Ministry of Labour
		Ministry of Regional Development Authorities
		Research and Development (GECLA)
	2. HEALTH	Health
Ministry of public health and Sanitation		
Research and Development (Health)		
3. EDUCATION	Education	Ministry of Education
		Ministry of Higher Education, science and Technology
		Teachers Service Commission
		Research and Development (Education)
4. PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY	Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOs)	Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security
		Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs
		Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs
		State Law Office

COFOG	CORRESPONDING MTEF SWG	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)
		The Judiciary
		Kenya Anti corruption Commission
		Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission
		Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons
		Directorate of the Public Prosecution
		Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution
		National Police Service Commission
		Human Rights and Equality Commission
		Research and Development (GJLOs)
5. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE	Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)	State House
		Ministry of State for Public Service
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs
		Ministry of State of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
		Ministry of Finance
		Cabinet Office
		Public Service Commission of Kenya
		Commission on Revenue Allocation
		Office of the Prime Minister
		Kenya National Audit Office
		Kenya National Assembly
		Controller of Budget
		Salaries and Remuneration Commission
		Research and Development (PAIR)
6. DEFENCE	National Security	Ministry of State for Defence
		National Security Intelligence Service
		Research and Development (Defence)
7. RECREATION, CULTURE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	Social Protection, Culture and recreation	Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture
		Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development
		Ministry of State for Special Programmes
		Ministry of Youths and Sports
		Ministry of Development for Northern Kenya and Arid Areas
8. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY AMENITIES	Environment Protection, Water and Housing	Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources
		Ministry of Water and Irrigation
		Ministry of Housing

COFOG	CORRESPONDING MTEF SWG	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)
9. WORKING GROUP	Macro Working Group	Ministry of Finance
		Ministry of State of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
		Commission of Revenue Authority
		Kenya Revenue Authority
		Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
		Kenya Institute of Public Policy, Research and Analysis
		Central Bank of Kenya

Annex 3: Gender Representation

	County	Total Number of Participants	Number of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
1.	Nyamira	153	128	25	16.3
2.	Uasin Gishu	147	112	35	23.8
3.	Homa Bay	208	Participants not specified by gender		
4.	Wajir	209	165	44	21.1
5.	Tana River	181	127	54	29.8
6.	Mandera	156	124	32	20.5
7.	Garissa	149	Participants not specified by gender		
8.	Siaya	120	99	21	17.5
9.	Busia	132	105	27	20.5
10.	Kisumu	160	124	36	22.5
11.	Narok	181	141	40	22.1
12.	Migori	206	180	26	12.6
13.	Kisii	197	Participants not specified by gender		
14.	Bomet	180	143	37	20.6
15.	Vihiga	169	Participants not specified by gender		
16.	Nandi	154	131	23	14.9
17.	Kakamega	228	163	65	28.5
18.	Bungoma	147	101	46	31.5
19.	West Pokot	143	Participants not specified by gender		
20.	Turkana	265	113	52	19.6
21.	Trans Nzoia	166	Participants not specified by gender		
22.	Baringo	180	157	23	12.8
23.	Elgeyo Marakwet	258	220	38	14.7
24.	Taita Taveta	156	119	37	23.72
25.	Laikipia	121	87	34	28.10
26.	Nyandarua	163	Participants not specified by gender		
27.	Muranga	230	Participants not specified by gender		
28.	Kwale	171	131	40	23.39
29.	Kilifi	220	Participants not specified by gender		
30.	Lamu	231	Participants not specified by gender		
31.	Mombasa	142	90	52	36.62
32.	Kitui	193	Participants not specified by gender		
33.	Kiambu	202	141	61	30.20
34.	Nairobi	200	122	78	39.00
35.	Kericho	138	94	44	31.88
36.	Nakuru	174	Participants not specified by gender		
37.	Samburu	224	154	70	31.25

	County	Total Number of Participants	Number of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
38.	Meru	120	78	42	35.00
39.	Isiolo	111	90	21	18.92
40.	Tharaka Nithi	94	Participants not specified by gender		
41.	Embu	185	Participants not specified by gender		
42.	Marsabit	254	181	73	28.74
43.	Kajiado	156	114	42	26.92
44.	Nyeri	214	152	62	28.97
45.	Kirinyaga	271	119	52	19.19
46.	Makueni	192	141	51	26.56
47.	Machakos	208	138	70	33.65
Range of representation					From 12.6% to 39%

Annex 4: National Sector Working Group Co-ordinating Teams

I. Sector Chairpersons

1. Prof. Crispus M. Kiamba, CBS Education SWG
2. Mr. Titus M. Ndambuki, CBS Public Administration and International Relations SWG
3. Dr. Jacob Ole Miaron, CBS Recreation, Culture, Heritage and Social Protection SWG
4. Dr. Abdulrazaq A. Ali, CBS General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs SWG
5. Mr. Tirop Kosgey, CBS Environment, Water and Housing SWG
6. Mr. Seno Nyakenyanya, CBS Agriculture and rural Development SWG
7. Mr. Emanuel M. Kisombe, CBS General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs SWG
8. Mr. Sika Onyango, CBS Energy, Infrastructure and ICT SWG
9. Mr. Mark K. Bor, CBS Health SWG
10. Amb. Nancy C. Kirui, CBS National Security SWG
11. Dr. Geoffrey Mwau Macro-Working Group

II. Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee

1. Dr. Kamau Thugge Chair and Senior Economic Advisor
2. Mr. Paul B. M. Ngugi, MBS Director, Budgetary Supply Department
3. Mr. Francis Anyona Chief Economist, Budgetary Supply Department
4. Mr. Haron Sirima Deputy Director, Debt Management Department
5. Mr. Michael Gatimu Accountant General, Ministry of Finance
6. Mr. Joseph Mukui Director, Rural Planning Directorate – MPND&V2030
7. Mr. Francis Muteti Ministry of Planning, National Development & Vision 2030
8. Mr. Richard Mwarema Ministry of Planning, National Development & Vision 2030
9. Mr. Joseph Kirubi Ministry of State for Provincial Administration & Internal Security
10. Mr. Christopher Maithya Ministry of State for Provincial Administration & Internal Security
11. Ms. Phyllis Makau Director, Parliamentary Budget Office
12. Mr. Martin Masinde Parliamentary Budget Office
13. Mr. Nyadewo Onyango National Assembly
14. Mr. Christopher Walukella Office of the Prime Minister
15. Mrs. Mary Kundu Office of the Prime Minister
16. Mr. John K. Tambul The Judiciary
17. Mrs. Lucy W. Gathenga Ministry of Local Government
18. Ms. Angeline Hongo Ministry of Local Government
19. Ms. Amina Ahmed Commissioner, Commission on Revenue Allocation
20. Mrs. Rose Osoro Commissioner, Commission on Revenue Allocation
21. Mr. Kristian Rosbach German Development Cooperation (GIZ)

III. Conveners and Co-conveners

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Mr. Samuel Macharia | Education SWG |
| 2. | Ms. Katherine Muoki | Education SWG |
| 3. | Mr. Kariuki Kimemia | Public Administration & International Relations SWG |
| 4. | Mr. Gideon Mailu | Public Administration & International Relations SWG |
| 5. | Mr. John Oling'a | Social Protection, Culture & Recreation SWG |
| 6. | Mr. Moses Ogolla | Social Protection, Culture & Recreation SWG |
| 7. | Mr. Stephen Karani | General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs SWG |
| 8. | Ms. Sabina Maghanga | General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs SWG |
| 9. | Mr. Micah Origah | Environmental Protection, Water & Housing SWG |
| 10. | Mr. Eric Namwalo | Environmental Protection, Water & Housing SWG |
| 11. | Mr. Martin Wamwea | Agriculture and Rural Development SWG |
| 12. | Mr. Joseph Mukui | Agriculture and Rural Development SWG |
| 13. | Mr. Kasembeli. Nasiuma | Governance, Justice, Law & Order SWG |
| 14. | Mr. Samson Machuka | Governance, Justice, Law & Order SWG |
| 15. | Mr. Onderi Ontweka | Energy, Infrastructure & ICT SWG |
| 16. | Ms. Eliana Shiroko | Energy, Infrastructure & ICT SWG |
| 17. | Mrs. Eunice Kigen | Health SWG |
| 18. | Mr. John Owuor | Health SWG |
| 19. | Mr. Francis Anyona | National Security SWG |

IV. National Sector Working Group Stakeholders Consultations Technical Teams

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|--|---|
| (a) Team 1: Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Muranga, Nyandarua, Nyeri and Samburu Counties | (b) Team 2: Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa and Taita Taveta Counties |
| 1. Mr. Titus Ndambuki, CBS – PS | 1. Mr. Andrew Mondoh, OGW - PS |
| 2. Mrs. Agnes Odhiambo | 2. Mr. Lawrence Lenayapa, CBS - PS |
| 3. Ms. Grace Otieno | 3. Mrs. Eliana Shiroko |
| 4. Mr. John Oling'a | 4. Mr. Lewis Suke |
| 5. Mr. Samuel Macharia | 5. Ms. Jane Kinya |
| 6. Mr. Alfred Muhindi | 6. Mr. Kennedy Okondo |
| 5. Mr. Francis Wekesa | 7. Mr. Michael Mutua |
| 6. Mr. Samuel Kiiru | 8. Mr. Samuel Nthenge |
| 7. Mr. Aboud Maobe | 9. Mrs. Lucy Njaraba |
| 8. Ms. Winnie Karingithi | 10. Mr. Henry Onyiego |
| 9. Mr. Nzoya Munguti | 11. Mr. Nehemia Odera |
| 10. Mr. Geoffrey Obonyo | 12. Ms. Amina Ahmed - CRA |
| 11. Ms. Fatuma Abdikadir - CRA | |

(c) Team 3: Kitui, Kajiado, Kiambu, Machakos, Makueni and Nairobi Counties

1. Eng. Abdulrazaq Adan Ali, CBS - PS
2. Eng. Carey Orege, CBS - PS
3. Mr. Kariuki Kimemia
4. Ms. Catherine Muoki
5. Mrs. Anne A.M.Kamau
6. Ms. Mercy Kigo
7. Mr. Daniel Mwaura
8. Ms. Miriam Musyoki
9. Eng. Samuel Muiru
10. Mr. Isaiah Kiprono
11. Ms. Electine Ojiambo
12. **Mr. Micah Cheresem – Chairman, CRA**

(d) Team 4: Marsabit, Embu, Meru, Tharaka Nithi and Isiolo Counties

1. Mr. Joseph N.Kinyua
2. Mr. Julius Muriithi
3. Ms. Charity Mithamo
4. Dr. Areba Nyangate
5. Dr. Samuel Were
6. Mr. Ezekiel Ohando
7. Mr. Stephen Karani
8. Mr. Abraham Bichanga
9. Mr. Polycap Otieno
10. Mr. Geoffrey Obonyo
11. **Prof. Joseph Kimura - CRA**

(e) Team 5: Garissa, Mandera, Tana River and Wajir Counties

1. Mr. Kenneth Lusaka, EBS - PS
2. Mr. Martin Wamwea
3. Mr. Silas Ongalo
3. Mr. Stephen Obiro
4. Ms. Shillah Miriti
5. Mr. Frankline Choge
6. Mr. Olima Oganyo
7. Ms. Rosalina Abachi
8. Ms. Lucy Njaramba

(f) Team 6: Bomet, Kisii, Nyamira, Homa Bay, Migori and Narok Counties

1. Mr. Onderi Ontweka
2. Mr. Chrysostom Njeru
3. Mr. Francis Wekesa
4. Mr. Jason Akoyo
5. Mr. Kamanja
6. Mr. Cheptumo Ayabei
7. Mr. Lucas Ahambo
8. Mr. Peter Meso
9. Mr. Eric Murungi
10. **Prof. Raphael Munavu - CRA**

(g) Team 7: Kericho, Nakuru, Busia, Kisumu, Siaya Counties

1. Mr. Walter J. Oselu
2. Mr. Joseph Kimwale
3. Mr. Bernard Masiga
4. Mr. Micah Origah
5. Mr. Kimathi Mugambi
6. Mr. Silas Muthuva
7. Mr. John Kioko
8. Mr. Osiri Nyakundi
9. Ms. Lucy Wangari
10. **Mr. Meshack Onyango - CRA**

(h) Team 8: Bungoma, Kakamega, Uasin Gishu, Nandi and Vihiga Counties

1. Mr. Mark Bor, CBS - PS
2. Mr. James Ngethe
3. Dr. Nelson Ombayo
4. Mr. Chito Njera
5. Ms. Purity Gacheri
6. Mr. Erastus Kimuri
7. Mr. Kasembeli Nasiuma
8. Ms. Judith Nyakawa
9. Mr. Peter Kariuki
10. Mr. Ephantus Wamungunda
11. **Ms. Rose Osoro - CRA**

(i) **Team 9: Turkana, Elgeyo Marakwet, West Pokot, Baringo and Trans Nzoia Counties**

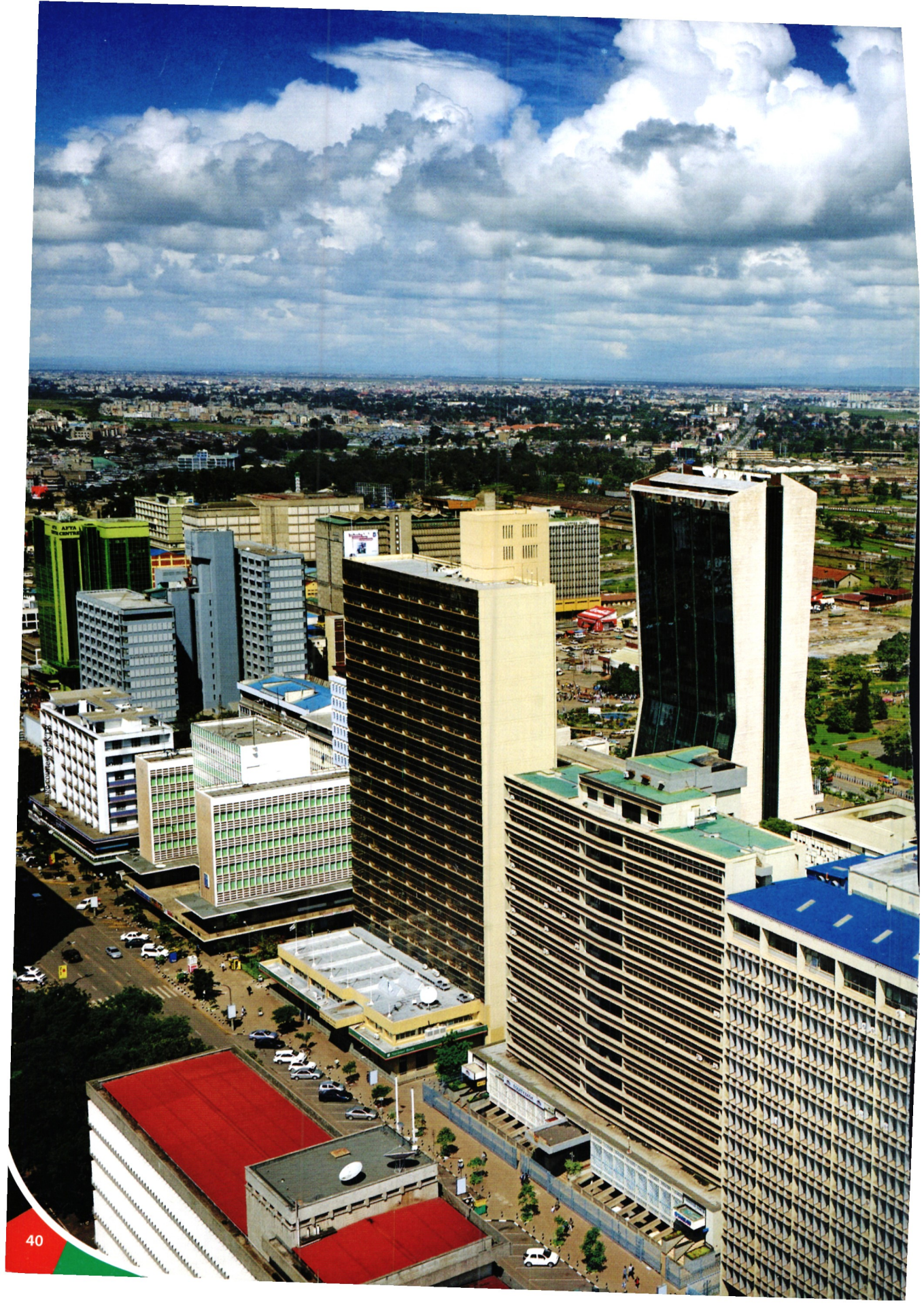
1. Prof. Harry Kaane
2. Mr. Patrick Ombaye
3. Mr. Joel Onchwati
4. Mr. Dan Mesis
5. Mr. Josiah Babu
6. Mr. Michael Onyancha

7. Mr. Titus Waita
8. Mr. Victor Onyango
9. Mr. Reinhard Rutto
10. Mr. Kenneth Waithiru
11. Prof. Wafula Masai - CRA
12. **Dr. Barako Galgallo – CRA**

V. Budget Secretariat and Support Staff

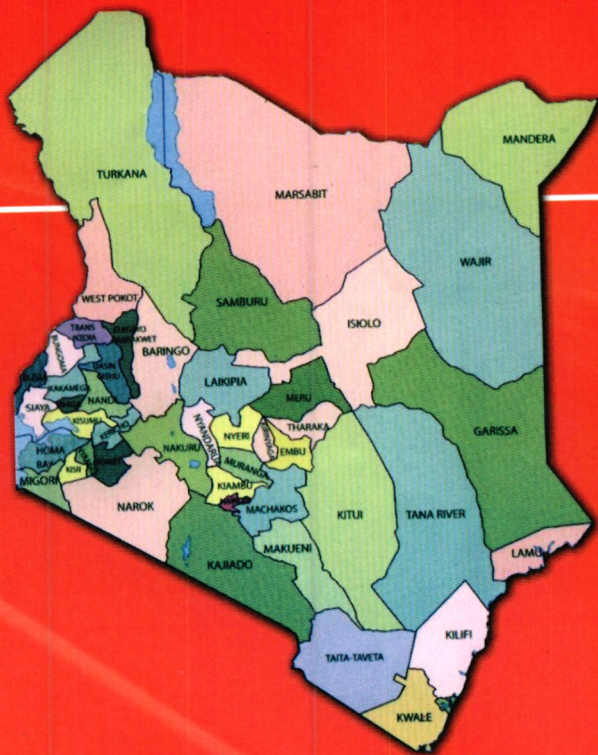
1. Mr. Paul B. M. Ngugi, MBS
2. Mr. Onderi Ontweka
3. Mr. Francis Anyona
4. Mrs. Eunice Kigen
5. Mr. John Oling'a
6. Mr. Samuel Kiiru
7. Ms. Elizabeth Nzyoka
8. Mr. Kenneth Waithiru

9. Ms. Miriam Musyoki
10. Mr. Josiah Babu
11. Mr. Victor Ochieng
12. Ms. Jerica Ikiara
13. Ms. Holida Zakayo
14. Ms. Alice Kinyua
15. Ms. Salome Kuria





Consultation process in session.



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