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



KISII COUNTY REPORT

KENYA
VISION 2030

NOVEMBER 2011

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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



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November 2011

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Constitution promulgated on 27th August 2010, has introduced fundamental changes in the management of public resources. Among these are the requirement for openness, accountability and public participation in public financial matters. Therefore, there is a need to ensure that the views of stakeholders are considered as we prepare the MTEF budget. Involvement of stakeholders is essential for successful implementation of planned programmes. This creates widespread support and ownership, which increases acceptance and legitimacy of the Government policies and plans.

In this regard, the participation of the stakeholders in the Kisii County would not have been successful were it not for the mutual teamwork of the sector line ministries, CSOs and development partners in the county. Gratitude goes to the elected leaders from the seven constituencies who provided leadership during the meeting. Further, we acknowledge the able leadership of all the District Commissioners in the County who organised their departmental heads to the meeting under the leadership of the DC, Kisii Central District, Mr Njoroge.

The County Secretariat that spearheaded the process of inputting, compiling and printing of the report for validation under the facilitation of District Accountant, Mr. Matetechere, through whom the Ministry of Finance played a vital role in the process.

**County Consultative Forum Secretariat
Kisii County**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



This report gives an abridged account of the Kisii County Consultative Forum, which took place at the Kisii County Council Hall on 2nd November 2011. The purpose of the forum was to enlighten the people of Kisii County on their role in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget making process and to facilitate their involvement in identifying the key issues in the county and in proposing prioritised interventions in respect of those issues. The forum was attended by 208 participants drawn from among farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, GOK staff, and NGOs from all the districts in the County. The report gives an outline of the development of the MTEF budget process in the county, the institutional framework for undertaking the process as well as the output from the Forum.

It also provides an overview of the economic situation in the country; a summary of the planning and budgeting process; the constitutional requirements for involving stakeholders at the county levels in the budget making process; the process of involving them; the institutional framework for undertaking the process; and the objectives of the County Consultative Forum.

A County fact sheet included in the report provides information on the location and size of the county, its administrative and political units, population size and its distribution by gender, its major economic activities as well as its main challenges.

Chapter three outlines the approach for facilitating the participation of the stakeholders and it includes the rationale as well as the principles that underlie their involvement in the process. The chapter also outlines the composition and roles of the County Consultative Forum Secretariat in the process. The Forum's output which encompasses the key issues in the county, the prioritised interventions, and the recommendations which were made at the sector meetings and plenary session are itemised in chapter four of the report.

The Consultative Forum also made a number of conclusions and suggestions on the way forward for deepening the MTEF consultative process as well as in enhancing its effectiveness in identifying the key issues for consideration under the MTEF budgeting process.

The Annex contains additional information on the County profile, the stakeholders who participated in the Forum, and the details of the composition of the Sector Working Groups.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
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
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
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
PAIR	Public Administration & International Relations
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SPCR	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
SWG	Sector Working Group

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

This report provides information on development issues and interventions in Kisii County for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF budget, which resulted from the County Consultative Meeting that was held at the Kisii County Council Hall on 2nd November 2011. It was attended by 208 stakeholders.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 requires not only public participation but also openness and accountability in financial matters. In this regard, it became imperative to ensure that stakeholders are indeed involved in the key stages of the budget making process.

The need to deepen the stakeholders' participation and to comply with the requirements of the Constitution made it necessary to develop the CCF as the appropriate mechanism for articulating wider public participation in the budget making process. Through County Consultative Forums, identified key stakeholders in each County were invited from the various segments of the population to a workshop to discuss the main challenges in their respective areas, set sectoral priorities and thereafter to propose appropriate interventions for funding through the Budget. The priorities are thereafter weighted to get the national priorities which will be used to set sector ceilings and thus ensure that stakeholders from the counties have an input in the National Budget.

Recent Economic Situation

The MTEF budget is being formulated at a time when the economy is experiencing many challenges. These include global recession, high fuel prices, food insecurity, and the recent volatility of the Kenya Shilling against the major currencies. In particular, the volatility of the Shilling resulted to the escalation of costs of servicing debts, importation of essential commodities and rising inflation. Revenue has slowed on account of challenging economic environment amid rising expenditure pressures. This has direct impact on resources available moving forward as financing constraints have emerged with shortfalls in domestic borrowing occasioned by rising inflationary expectations.

Poverty and unemployment, particularly among the youth, remain serious challenges despite the gains made over the last couple of years. To overcome these challenges, high and sustainable economic growth that ensures increased incomes and employment opportunities as envisaged in the Vision 2030 is necessary.

Focusing Our 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 private sector to expand its business and promote productivity. Public spending will be reoriented towards improving the livelihood 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:

- 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

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.

The County Governments will become operational after the next General Elections. In view of this, Sector Working Groups 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 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. The services which the National Government is expected to provide will target the residents in the 47 Counties. The County Consultative Fora provided a forum for Stakeholders participation in the identification of priorities for consideration in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget. The forum was facilitated by a secretariat comprising officers drawn from the County and backstopped by officers from National Sector Working Groups.

1.2. Stakeholders' Participation

Involvement of stakeholders is necessary for successful implementation of Government programmes. It creates widespread support for government programmes; increases acceptance and legitimacy of policy plans 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, projects/programmes and therefore be more willing to accept compromises. Where stakeholders are not properly identified and consulted important issues may be overlooked or under-prioritised and schemes that do not best address their concerns and priorities designed. This may lead to stakeholders feeling aggrieved by decisions made and consequently cause delay in project/programme implementation.

Key Steps in Stakeholders Involvement

There were six steps that 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?"

Step 1: Specifying issues to be addressed: This was done by the National Consultative Secretariat.

Step 2: Stakeholder identification: This was undertaken by the County Consultative Secretariat. It involved putting together a list of stakeholders and identifying those who:

- Would be affected by, or significantly affected by the issues in question;
- Had information, knowledge and expertise about the issues;
- Controlled or influenced implementation instruments relevant to the issues.

Identification 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

Step 3: Analysis of actor constellations: Action in this regard was by the County Secretariat in conjunction with Sector Working Groups.

Mapping of stakeholders was carried out by creating an Influence-Interest-Matrix. Stakeholders who had a high influence and a high stake would be involved more, while stakeholders with low influence and a low stake were given low priority in the involvement.

	Low Influence	High Influence
Low Stake	Least Priority Stakeholder Group	Useful for decision and opinion formulation, brokering
High Stake	Important stakeholder group perhaps in need of empowerment	Most critical stakeholder group

Table 1.1: Influence-Interest-Matrix.

Step 4: Involvement activities: - Action: National and County Consultative Secretariat. This focused on:

- Legal requirements
- Information provision, public meetings, press releases, letters, notices etc.
- Avoiding involvement of stakeholders late in the planning process

Step 5: Setting up of an involvement strategy: This was actioned by both the National and County Consultative Secretariat. The strategy specified the following aspects:

- When and how stakeholders were to be involved
- The way in which involvement would be undertaken
- The roles and responsibilities of all stakeholder groups who were involved
- Skills required to manage the process
- Timing and reporting procedures
- Assessing stakeholders' availability and commitment.
- The roles of key individuals who might play a significant role ("Local Champions")

Step 6: Established a follow up and evaluation mechanism that included:

- Keeping stakeholders informed of key project 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

Participation

The Kisii County Consultative Forum was attended by 208 stakeholders, both males and females, who were drawn from farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, GOK Staff, and NGOs from all the districts in the County as shown at annex 2.

1.3. Summary of the Planning and Budget Process in Kenya

1.3.1. The MTEF Process

The Government adopted the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) approach to budgeting 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:

- a. **Comprehensiveness:** Coverage of budget has to include all public resources in scrutiny and allocation;
- b. **Realism:** Estimates of resources and expenditure requirements has to be as realistic as possible; and
- c. **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 budget making process, formulation and collating of sector budget proposals. There are eleven Sector Working Groups.

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 borrowing both domestic and external, and 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 are expected to review their past budget performance which should inform their future financial plans through their Ministerial Public Expenditure Review (MPERs) and sub sector reports. The sub sector report presents the Ministry's three year financial plan with programmes that are prioritised, and a criterion for allocation of resources among competing needs (ministerial priorities). At these levels, the ministries engage in resource bidding within the sector and each ministry is given a ceiling of its future resource envelope.

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 ceiling that is secured from the sectoral resource envelopes, the ministry firms up the programmes to be implemented over a three-year horizon. In addition, the ministry prepares a supporting itemised budget for both recurrent and the development budget guided by the existing commitments, 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). A brief discussion of the key structures, and how different ministerial structures feed into these arrangements, is provided below:

The Budgetary Supply Department (BSD)

The department co-ordinates and directs the implementation of MTEF process. It is also expected to make arrangements for internal capacity-building and for the training of key stakeholders and participants in this process.

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. 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.

Sector Working Groups (SWGs)

There are eleven MTEF Sectors which participate in the budget making process. These are: Agriculture and Rural Development; Health; Education, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Public Administration and International Relations; Environmental Protection, Water and Housing; Energy, Infrastructure, Information, Communication and Technology; General Economic, Culture and Labour Affairs; Governance, Justice, Law and Order; National Security; and Macro Working Group.

The SWGs work closely with line ministries, and are responsible for developing sectoral policies and objectives, evaluating ministry/department 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.

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 and National Development. This committee evaluates the macroeconomic and financing strategies recommended by the MWG and how they link to national objectives. They also review the status of not only the budget preparation process but also the implementation status 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.

Estimate Working Group (EWG)

The EWG is coordinated by the Ministry Desk Officer (Budget Supply Officer BSO) in the Budget Department. The role of this group is to review the itemised budget proposals by Ministries. The group is chaired by the BSO and the line-Ministry team include heads of department and the technical staff. Key Officers from the line-Ministry 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 Ministries, the team is quite large as it also includes the head of Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) that depend on the exchequer. The Chairperson of the EWG defends the proposals at the BPG.

Budget Procedure Group (BPG)

The Budget Procedure Group is chaired by the Director of Budget and consists of the Deputy Director of Budget, an officer in charge of consolidating the estimates and also 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. This team then finalises, consolidates the estimates, and prepares a summary statement that is submitted to the Permanent Secretary and Minister for approval.

Role of Parliament in the Budget Making Process

The legislature is supreme in budget matters. It approves expenditure and taxation measures in order for them to become effective, the levels of borrowing and guaranteeing of loans by the national government. Parliament debates, makes recommendation, and approves the Budget Policy Statement which is the key document that provides the basic framework and hard budget constraint. Parliament participates in the budget making by reviewing and approving the budget of the 3 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 stipulates the timelines for submission of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure to Parliament, sharing of revenue, revenue allocation, Division of Revenue Bill, the process of approving the budget, the Vote on Account, Appropriation Act and the Supplementary Estimates Act. These provisions will be enacted in a 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 Bills 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.

Roles of the National Assembly

The National Assembly will among others debate and approve Money Bills, allocation of national revenue between levels of government. 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, in the respective houses. The National Assembly will consult the public on the Budget, revenue sharing proposal and expenditures as per Article 221.

Roles of the Senate

The Senate represents Counties, determines allocation of national revenue among counties, and provides oversight over national revenue allocated to 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 government, (Article 217).

Role of Commission on Revenue Allocation in the Budget Making Process

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 raised by national government between national and county government and among county governments. CRA will also recommend on matters concerning financing and management of the county governments. CRA will define and enhance revenue sources of national government and county governments. It will encourage fiscal responsibility by national government and county governments. The Commission will be consulted and its recommendations considered before Parliament passes any bill appropriating money out of the equalisation fund. CRA will be consulted 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 equalisation fund (Article 206).

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 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 (CCF)

Although the linkage between policy, planning and budgeting has been fairly good over the last ten years, the involvement of the key stakeholders throughout the budget making process has been weak, particularly at the devolved level. This has been partly due to the absence of an institutionalised framework for public participation in the process and partly due to weak capacity to formulate and prepare budgets at the devolved level. The County Consultative Fora have been institutionalised 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 enhance greater ownership, and participation of citizen 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 the 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 interventions/implementation of programmes.
- To lay foundation for building the capacity of the public to participate and contribute in budget making.

CHAPTER 2: COUNTY PROFILE

2.1. County Fact Sheet

Item No.	Information Category		Statistics
1.	Total area (Km ²)		1332.7
2.	No. of Districts		9
3.	No. of constituencies		9
4.	Total Population (2009 Census)		1,152,282
5.	Total Male Population (2009 Census)		550,464
6.	Total Female Population (2009 Census)		601,818,
7.	Total Youth Population(15 – 29)(2009 Census)		330,164
8.	Poverty Rate		60.7
9.	Educational levels	% of people with primary education	64.5
		% of people with secondary education	17.3
10.	Educational Facilities	No. of ECD Centres	904
		No. of Primary Schools	762
		No. of Secondary schools	381
11.	Health Facilities	No. of Dispensaries	80
		No. of Health Centres	72
		No. of Hospitals	25
12.	Length of Roads (Km)	Bitumen Surface	171
		Gravel Surface	293
		Earth Surface	669
13.	Road network quality	Paved roads (as % of total roads)	5.2
		Good/fair roads (as % of total roads)	48.6
14.	Financial Institutions	No. of Banks	8
		Number of Micro-credit institutions	6

Sources: 2009 National Population and Housing Census; Kenya County Fact Sheet, CRA, December 2011; Final Report of Constituencies and Wards, IEBC, March 2012; District Statistics Offices

2.2. Description

2.2.1. Position and Size of the County

Kisii County borders Nyamira County to the North West, Transmara in the South and Homa Bay and Migori Counties to the West. It lies between latitude 0° 30' and 1° South and longitude 34° 38' and 35° East. The County covers an area of 1,332.7Km².

2.2.2. Administrative and Political Units

Kisii County is divided into 9 districts as shown on the table below:

Masaba South	161.9
Kisii Central	238.7
Marani	123.8
Kisii South	127.0
Gucha South	204.2
Gucha	58.8
Nyamache	162.5
Kenyeny	162.6
Sameta	78.0
TOTAL	1,332.7

The County comprises of nine constituencies namely Kitutu Chache South, Kitutu Chache North, Nyaribari Chache, Nyaribari Masaba, Bobasi, South Mugirango, Bomachoge Borabu, Bomachoge Chache, and Bonchari constituencies.

2.2.3. Demographic Profile

According to the 2009 Population Census, Kisii County had a population of 1,152,282 of which the male population was 550,464 (47.8%) and the female population was 601,818, (52.2%). The youth population (15 – 29 years) accounted for 28.7% of the population.

2.2.4. Main Economic Activities

Crop farming and dairy production are the major economic activities in Kisii County as ninety per cent of the land is arable land. The main crops grown include beans, maize, tea, coffee, finger millet, potatoes; pyrethrum, sugarcane and groundnuts. The other activities are poultry, honey production, and fish farming.

The mining of Kisii soapstone is an important economic activity in the county. It provides employment to over 5,000 people both directly and indirectly.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

3.1. Framework for Stakeholders Participation in the Budget Making Process

A framework for the consultation in the budget making process is intended to ensure a standard approach to the country- wide involvement of stakeholders in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget Making Process.

This is in response to the weak involvement of stakeholders in previous budget making process. The MTEF Sector Working Groups which provide an entry point for stakeholders' participation in budget making process only exist at the national level. At the devolved level, the Treasury Guidelines on budget preparation required that Ministries involve district stakeholders in the process. Despite this, there was little evidence on the extent to which Ministries involved the district stakeholders in the process. This was mainly due to the absence of an institutionalised framework for public participation in the budget making process and weak capacity to formulate and prepare budgets at the devolved level.

Rationale for Stakeholders Participation

Stakeholders' participation allows prioritisation of social and development needs and design of home grown interventions to address their respective challenges. It promotes inclusivity, greater ownership, and participation of the citizenry in budget implementation, monitoring and evaluation. It leads to harmonisation of interventions, minimises duplication of efforts and wastage of resources, enhance openness, transparency and accountability in the budget making process. It provides a mechanism for effective communication of planned policies and programmes, and receiving feedback on the implementation of policies and programmes.

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. This will be defined and consensus built around it.

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 (CCF), which targeted the key stakeholders of each County, was held. Each County identified and invited their stakeholders drawn from the various segments of the population. Consultations were done in breakout sessions of key sectors and thematic groups (i.e. youth, pastoralists, and physically challenged persons among others).

Each County submitted a validated Report on Prioritised County Sector Issues and Priorities to Ministry of Finance.

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 and responsibilities of each of the stakeholder 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 to be involved:** Prior to the County Consultations Forum, both the District Development Officer and the Accountant drawn from 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 which was developed by the national secretariat was used. The tool kit specified the objectives, methodology, timelines, expected output, and feedback mechanism of the consultations.

3.2. 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 (DDO will be 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 should have 3 members selected from Civil Society organisations, private sector, Women leaders, Youth organisations and Religious organisations.

(b) Role of Secretariats:

The roles of the County Consultative Secretariat were to:

- Identify and secure a suitable venue for the meeting.
- Identify and invite participants and stakeholders who represent various sectors, Gender and Districts
- Register participants in a prescribed format (*see annex 2*)
- 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. The secretariat organised for the half day validation forum and managed the budget availed for the process.
- Compiled Forum Report, which was forwarded to the Ministry of Finance Headquarters by end of November 2011.

Following the group meetings, each sector presented its report on its priorities to the stakeholders in plenary, leading to the preparation of a draft for each sector. The priorities of the sectors are outlined in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDERS PRIORITIES

This section provides information on all development issues the stakeholders' identified during the consultations per sector. The stakeholders involved per sector.

4.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)

1	Inadequate/unreliable/ expensive farm inputs	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish local seed companies in the county Establish industries for feeds and other inputs Establish repackaging depots in the county. Subsidies should be offered for common farm inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central government, county government and private sector to act on the proposed interventions The inputs should be available, of good recommended quality and provided on time.
2	Marketing and value addition	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise marketing through cooperative societies, farmers' associations and marketing groups Revive and strengthen existing societies Set out cold storage facilities Improve infrastructure like roads and electrification. 	The central government, county government and private sector should make sure that prices of goods, perishability, haphazard marketing and low quality of products are taken care of.
3	Research	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and strengthen research sub centres in the county Strengthen institutions to carry out research on emerging resources and crops-KARI etc 	The central government should act on the same
4	Lack of cottage industries	4	Construction of industries for major farm produces (bananas, Avocado, fish, milk, eucalyptus (for menthol, oil & other products) and soapstone	Government to allocate funds for constructing these industries

S/NO	Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Recommendation
5	In adequate agricultural extension services	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More extensions staff • Increased funding – for extensions services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more extension officers and strengthen the sector • Enhance and strengthen coordination of extension service provision by supporting existing institutions like Stake Holders For a
6	Credit facilities	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High interest rates • Low funding from AFC • Tough rules for deposit taking from SACCOs • Stiff loan conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce farmer friendly interest rates • Increase funding to AFC • Lower deposit taking funding level requirement for registration • Encourage and support MFIs in the county

4.2. Energy, ICT, and Infrastructure (EI)

S/NO	Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Recommendation
1	Inadequate and Poor Roads	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open new roads and service lanes • Tarmacking of major roads and streets • Building of bridges and foot paths • Rehabilitation/ improvement of dilapidated roads 	Increase budget for road infrastructure
2	Inadequate Energy supply	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generation of enough power supply • Exploit other sources of energy, e.g. mini-hydro power stations, solar energy, and others 	Ministry of energy to allocate more funds to the sub sector
3	Inefficient local authority	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve good governance at local authority levels • Improve capacity for the staff and Councillors • Improve garbage and sewage management by constructing refuse chambers, landfills and purify sites 	Act on the proposed interventions

4	expanding ICT coverage and usage in the county	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train more personnel with ICT skills • Build more resource centres • Establish stations for information dissemination • Establish media houses at the county level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce ICT lessons at all levels of education • Increase funding for ICT • Zero rate tax on ICT equipments.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of enough staff at the Public Works offices in the county ii. Use of modern construction technology i.e. interlocking bricks 	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public works office should be staffed • Community to be trained on modern technologies of construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/employ more professionals like engineers, architects, planners and quantity assurance officers. • Funds to be availed for training the community on new building technologies
6	Provision of air transport and or expansion of existing air transport	6	Modern airstrip should be constructed in the county	Construct and Improve existing air strips In the county

4.3. General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

Missing

4.4. Health

Missing

4.5. Education

S/NO	Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Recommendation
1	Primary/Secondary Understaffing and lack of Infrastructure in primary and secondary schools i.e. libraries and laboratories	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should employ more teachers Construction and improvement of infrastructure 	<p>Avail funds for infrastructure improvements and employ more teachers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government should fund ECDE Programmes and employ ECDE teachers Establish ECDE training centres
2	Lower enrolment, understaffing and poor infrastructure at ECDE level	2	Process of mainstreaming ECD E to primary be enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set minimum input package for a learner Review curriculum Consider early specialisation
3	Low quality at primary and secondary school levels of education	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ more teachers Increase government capitation to schools Improve physical facilities Consider early specialisation Increase schools for children with special needs 	<p>County government to initiate and solicit for support central government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues to be addressed by both county and central government Consider automatic promotion from primary to secondary
4	Inadequate institutions of high learning	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up more technical colleges Set up and equip 3 polytechnics of national status in the country 	
5	High wastage rate at primary level	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ more teachers Implement policy on grade to grade transition 100% Sensitise stakeholders Improve and increase physical facilities Increase schools for learners with special needs Review curriculum 	

4.6. Governance Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS)

	Drug and substance abuse	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forging of working relationships through networks. • Sensitisation and capacity building on effects of drugs and substance abuse by NACADA and CSOS. 	There is need to involve all stakeholders in the fight against drug abuse
2	Automation of Judiciary and additional court rooms	2	Computerising services at the law court to speed up justice	Computerising judiciary and construction of new law courts
3	Corruption	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of viable leaders with quality leadership traits • Create more wealth opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education • Salary increment to law enforcement officers • More powers and logistic support to anti corruption body
4	Staffing in the Judiciary	4	Creation of more court rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of court rooms • Increase judicial officers
5	Congestion of prisons	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of more judicial officers • Strengthen community servicing institutions • Creation of adjacent corrective and rehabilitative centres 	Judiciary to act on pending cases to avoid overload and strengthen correction and rehabilitation centres

4.7. Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

1	Human capacity	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government to train county staff in financial management. 	Trainings to be done immediately before the transition take place
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2	Inter- county relations	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-county committees/ forums to be organised to harmonise plans and resources 	
3	Monitoring and Evaluation structures	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstream M&E policies in project implementations in the counties Budget control as cascaded to combat corruption 	The community should be sensitised on participatory M&E

4.8. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation (SPCR)

S/NO	Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Recommendation
1	Youth employment , participation and involvement	1	Capacity building sensitisation and building ICT centres in every district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More trainings to be done on entrepreneurship Training youth on road safety
2	Lack of social protection for the aging, severe disability and OVC	2	Up scaling of the cash transfer program to cover more vulnerable groups	Increase funding, technical officers, and logistics
3	HIV/AIDS	3	Continuous awareness creation sensitisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More CHEWS to be employed More funding for drugs Creation of more patient support centres
4	Disaster management and preparedness	4	Formation of disaster management centres, warehouses and teams	More funds to be allocated on the same
5	Gender based violence	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of awareness on gender related issues Encourage couple counselling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of trained paralegal staff and enforcement of affirmative action, Children Act and Disability Act Increased financial allocation
6	Lack of functional cultural centres	6	Construction and rehabilitation of the existing functional centres	Allocation of funds to assist in the construction and equipping the centres

4.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing (EPWH)

1	Access to clean, safe drinking Water	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to clean & Safe water Protect the water sources Develop new water systems Roof water harvesting (ACT 2002). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of water staff and consumers Avail adequate water treatment chemicals Develop water systems
2	Inadequate waste disposal Facilities	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify solid waste disposal Sites Identify and develop liquid waste systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create capacities in terms of awareness, equipment and funding Provide sewage treatment plant for urban centres in Kisii County
3	Environmental Degradation	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting with capacity building and sensitisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of the existing environmental AC
4	Lack of inadequate housing	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing units. Development of low and high cost houses to accommodate the county. Upgrading of existing slums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop master plan for both urban and rural areas. Encourage public/private partnership in housing development. Provide subsidy in mortgage and collateral. Adoption of emerging housing technologies & create awareness on the need to develop them
5	Harsh weather conditions	5	Provide irrigation infrastructure	Develop irrigation master plan.

Details of sector composition are given at Annex 3.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

5.1. Recommendations

- i. Resources shared among counties must be equitable and approved by county assemblies
- ii. Equitable distribution among the counties especially the 75% national budget
- iii. Create incentives to counties generating a lot of resources
- iv. Revitalise and integrate community health centres to promote preventive health care in the county
- v. Undertake a teacher's recruitment in the county
- vi. Implementation of infrastructure projects and other key projects through public private partnerships in the county
- vii. Incubation centres to train youths on entrepreneurship skills

5.2. The Way Forward

- i. Structures that plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate projects and programmes in the county should be well coordinated as well as harmonising funding mechanisms and maintaining of accountability and equitability
- ii. Need to increase awareness of the agricultural and industrial products produced in the county through network marketing by societies and cooperatives
- iii. Increase financing to small and medium sized enterprises to spur innovation in the county
- iv. Promotion of renewable energy and sensitising the community in the county in the use of alternative energy technologies e.g. biogas, and solar energy
- v. Immediate audit to take stock of the assets already existing in the county.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Detailed County Fact Sheet

Total Area (km ²)	1,332.7
Water mass (km ²)	18.4
Arable land (km ²)	1,260.34
Non-arable land (km ²)	190.66
Total urban areas(km ²)	136.8
No. of towns	11
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude(m above sea level)	1200
Highest altitude(m above sea level)	2100
Temperature Range	
High	27
Low	21
Rainfall	
High (mm)	2100
Low (mm)	1200
Demographic profiles (2009)	
Total Population	1,152,282
Total Male population	550,464
Total female population	601,818
Sex ratio	1:1.09
Infantile Population (under 1): 2009	
Female	21,844
Male	21,990
Total	43,834
Population Under five: 2009	
Female	105,872
Male	106,751
Total	212,623
Primary School age groups 6-13 years): 2009	
Female	151,628
Male	141,557
Total	293,185

Information Category	Statistics
Secondary School age group (14-17 years): 2009	61,378
Female	62,160
Male	123,538
Total	
Youth population 15-30 yrs): 2009	
Female	163,048
Male	197,894
Total	360,942
Labour force (16-64 yrs):2009	
Female	352,854
Male	298,496
Total	651,350
Aged population 65+ yrs): 2009	42,375
Female	24,349
Male	18,026
Urban population: 2009	
Female	139,957
Male	131,762
Total	271,719
Rural Population: 2009	
Female	461,861
Male	418,702
Total	880,563
Population Density (persons/km²): 2009	864.6
Highest (Kisii Central)	1097.10
Lowest (Masaba South	754
County	868.5
Crude Birth rate/1000	41.5
Crude Death rate/1000	11.5
Infant mortality rate (IMR)/1000	90
Child mortality rate (CMR)/1000	81.5
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000	109
Life expectancy 1989/99	
Male	48
Female	52
Average	50
Total number of households	61,922
Average households size 2009	12,384.4
Female headed household (%)	
Total number of Physically handicapped	10310
Poverty Indicators	
Absolute poverty:-	
Percentage	49.6
Number	564,618

Information Category	Statistics
Contribution to national poverty (%)	1.45
Urban poor:	
Percentage	57.15
Number	155,287
Rural Poor	
Percentage	64.1
Number	564,440
Food Poverty:-	
Percentage	49.9
Number	574,988
Corp farming	
Average farm size (small scale) (ha)	0.75
Average farm size (large scale) (ha)	3.71
Percentage of farmers with title deeds (%)	44.3
Total acreage under food crops (acres)	84440
Total acreage under cash crops (acres)	217292
Livestock farming:	
Main livestock bred	Cattle, poultry, sheep, goats
Milk production	
Quantity (M. litres)	134.15
Value (millions)	2,683
Mutton production:	
Quantity (tones)	125.16
Value(million)	20,257.12
Egg production:	
Quantity (no.)	652,153
Value (million)	45,301,788
Poultry meat production:	
Quantity (tones)	268.52
Value (millions)	5370.04
Honey production:	
Quantity (Kg)	15729
Value (million)	4,718,700
Pork Production	
Quantity (tones)	16.5
Value (million)	3,300
Fish farming:	
Fish farmers (No.)	677
Number of fish farm families	10358
Fish ponds (No.)	3100
Area of fish pond (m ²)	930,000
Main species of fish	Tilapia, cat Fish
Fishing gear:	
Fishing nets	Fishing nets

Information Category	Statistics
Fish harvest:	
Weight (kg)	9737
Value (KSh)	685,039
Environment	
Number of EIAs endorsed	51
Number of Environment audits executed	150
Number of solid waste management sites	1
Number of hill tops and slopes mountain area protected	3
Hilltops	2
Number of rivers, lake and wetlands protected	4
Rivers	6
Wetlands	0
Cooperative	
Number of cooperative societies	
Rural SACCOs	18
Multipurpose Societies	4
Jua Kali Societies	2
Urban SACCOs	27
Active Cooperative societies	80
Dormant cooperative societies	53
Total registered membership	59715
Turn over by type (KSh. Millions)	
Rural SACCOs	507,719,999
Multipurpose Societies	3,165,554
Urban SACCOs	1,670,563,477
Total	2,181,449,030
Health:	
Public Referral Hospital	1
Public Sub-District Hospital	13
Public Health Centres	71
Public Dispensary	67
Private Clinics	10
Private Hospitals	6
Mission Hospitals	5
Mission dispensary	7
Private Dispensary	6
Mission Health Centre	1
Doctor/patient ration	1:107,497
Nurse/patient ratio	1:1477.5
HIV Prevalence (5)	5.12
Antenatal care (ANC) (New)	36,316
Health facility deliveries (200&0	22,955
Contraceptive acceptance (%)	34.2
Children: vaccination fully immunised child (%)	80

Information Category	Statistics
Average Distance to the nearest Health facility (%)	
Place of Delivery (%)	
Hospital	27.6
Health Centre	15.9
Dispensary Clinic	16.6
Maternity Home	1.0
At Home	38.0
Delivery assistant (%):	
Doctor	9.3
Midwife/Nurse	51.0
TBA	11.3
Trained TBA	3.5
Self	4.1
Other	20.0
Morbidity Rates (%)	
Male	22.7
Female	27.4
Total (District)	25.1
Malaria Control:	
Children Under5 who slept under bed net (%)	70
Treated net	46.7
Five Most prevalent diseases (%)	
Malaria Fever	55.4
Diarrhoea	4.1
Flu	17.5
Eye Problem	2.4
Headache	2.3
Education	
Pre-school	
No. of ECD centres	904
No. of ECD teachers	1184
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:49
Total enrolment	41,239
Drop-out rate (%)	11
Average years of attendance (yrs)	3
Primary School:	
Number of primary schools	762
Number of teachers	6260
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37
Enrolment	231,651
Average years of attendance (yrs)	6
Transition rate (%)	56.9

Information Category	Statistics
Community distribution by distance to nearest Public primary school (%)	
0-500m	20.3
500m-1 km	31.8
1.1.Km -2.9 km	32.2
5 km or more	15.8
Secondary Schools:	
Number of secondary schools	381
Number of teachers	3,936
Teacher/pupil ration	1:20
Total enrolment	74,843
Male	45,726
Female	29,117
Drop-Out rate (%)	6
Average years of attendance (yrs)	4
Community distribution by distance to nearest Public Secondary School	
0-500m	13.2
500 – 1 km	49
1.1 km – 2.9 km	30.7
1.2 5 km or more	7.1
Tertiary Institutions:	
Public Universities	0
Private Universities	0
University Campuses/Colleges	5
National Polytechnics	4
Science & Technology Institutes	11
Other Public Colleges	2
Private accredited Colleges	6
Private on accredited colleges	14
Adult Literacy:	
Literacy rate (%)	55.5
Ability to read:	
Can read (%)	88.5
Cannot read (%)	11.3
Ability to write:	
Can write (%)	87.8
Cannot write (%)	13.6
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write (%)	87.8
Cannot read and write (%)	11.3
Energy:	
Trading centres connected with electricity	28
Households using wood fuel (%)	91

Transport & Communication	
Road length:	
Bitumen surface (kms)	170.848
Gravel surface (kms)	292.55
Earth surface (kms)	669.2
Total	1229.698
Wholesale, Retail, Trade & Industry	
No. of Trading Centres	77
Registered Retail traders	3234
Registered wholesale traders	41
Industry	
Bakeries	4
Manufacturing industries (No.)	37
Financial Services	
Commercial Banks	8
Micro-finance institutions	6
Insurance companies/Branches	3

Annex 2: List of Participants

No	Name	Organisation	District
1.	Ernest Munyoki	Youth Affairs	Nyamache
2.	Charles Ayako	Youth Affairs	Gucha South
3.	Charles Atancha	Keumbu S.D.A.	Kisii South
4.	John Mwanga	At. FAMICA	Kisii
5.	Irene Buyeke	YWCA	Gucha
6.	Zablon O. Magara	Retired (Education)	Kenyenya
7.	Makanda Jacklyne	Youth Affairs	Kenyenya
8.	Peninah J. Chepkieny	OOP	Kisii Central
9.	Lemingani Rynah	OOP	Gucha south
10.	Michael Otete	AT.FAMICA	Gucha
11.	Magati Stephen	NPI-SHAP	Kisii
12.	Ochieng E.B. George	MOE	Nyamache
13.	Kennedy Okongo	Gender	Kisii Central
14.	Margaret Kemunto	Gender	Masaba South
15.	Joseph Ondari	OOP	Gucha
16.	Robert O. Momanyi	AT. FAMICA	Gucha
17.	Daniel Orina	Youth Affairs	Gucha
18.	Abdi S. Sheikh	Education	Marani
19.	Monicah M. Omwenga	Finance	Kisii South
20.	Joel Nyarumba	Finance	Kisii Central
21.	Jane K. Orora	Finance	Gucha
22.	Jackqueline K. Janai	CODE	Gucha South
23.	Omasimba Moses	ECDE	Kisii Central
24.	P.M. Muriithi	NGO	Masaba South
25.	Martha Omoro	Provincial Admin	Kisii Central
26.	George Dinda	Trade	Kisii Central
27.	Enock K. Kinaro	Judiciary	Kisii Central
28.	Clr. Ben Makori	Gusii County Council	Kisii Central
29.	Clr. Nyamumbo	Gusii County Council	Marani

30.	Lydia Nyariki	OOP	Kisii
31.	Plista Bonareri	Education	Gucha South
32.	Emily Mokaya	NGO	Kenyanya
33.	Mutua Mutungi	Public Prosecution	Kisii
34.	Daniel Komen	Youth Affairs	Masaba South
35.	Melitus Kabar	Health	Kisii Central
36.	Opanga Paul	MSF	Kisii Central
37.	James Ombese	GCC	Kisii
38.	Ogembo Masese	KERRA	Kisii South
39.	Thomas Omanga	GCC	Masaba South
40.	Fredrick Onsando	GCC	Masaba South
41.	Meshack Mwambi	Education	Masaba South
42.	William Maiko	GCC	Masaba South
43.	Francis Momanyi	AG	Kisii
44.	John Omwenga	KERRA	Gucha
45.	Hannington Okech	Planning	Gucha South
46.	Vincent Mobagi	Fisheries	Gucha
47.	Oliver Kianga	GCC	Marani
48.	Abel Ondieki	GCC	Masaba south
49.	James Ajore	Police	Kisii
50.	Thomas Ango	Jua Kali	Ogembo
51.	Jared Manwa	Kisii Youth Group	Kisii
52.	Charles Mogaka	KCWA	Kisii
53.	Owiti Willis	MOE	Kisii South
54.	John Arika	A.P	Kisii Central
55.	Mary K. Ratemo	Chief	Kisii South
56.	Oloo Vincent Ochieng	NEMA	Gucha
57.	Zebedeo N. Mbora	T.C. of Ogembo	Gucha
58.	Victor M. Aura	OTC	Gucha
59.	Isaac N. Moreka	Education	Gucha
60.	Benard K. Manwaye	GCC	Kisii South
61.	Jane A. Mutuli	Planning	Kisii Central
62.	Stephen Nyamache	Finance	Kisii Central
63.	Wilfred Oseko	Forest	South Gucha
64.	Jacob Onteri	ART	Kisii
65.	J.K. Unwa	Forest	Gucha
66.	Joseph Sitima	MOE	South Gucha
67.	James Mogwambo	Tabaka T. Council	Gucha South
68.	Risper Owino	MOE	Gucha
69.	Florence Nyangwara	MOPHS	Kisii Central

70.	Geoffrey K. Langat	MOPHS	Marani
71.	Tom J. Omeno	Education	Kenyena
72.	Pr. Hezborn Michira	Councillor	Marani
73.	Philip C. Maranga	DIDC	Kisii Central
74.	Theresa Oroko	GCC	Kisii Central
75.	Clive Maragia	NGO	Marani
76.	Omomu Julius	Civic Leader	Kisii South
77.	John K. Muga	Energy	Kisii Central
78.	Mogere Erick	MODE	Sameta
79.	Douglas Omundi	CCG	Kisii Central
80.	Emmy Kuru	Livestock	Gucha
81.	Florence Muya	KNCC, Keroka	Keroka
82.	P.K. Soi	Provincial Admin.	Kisii Central
83.	Martin Mwango	MOE	Kisii Central
84.	Fredrick Moragori	Finance	Marani
85.	Thomas G. Motari	MLA	Kiogoro
86.	Tom M. Mogere	DHRMO	Kenyena
87.	Joyce Moenga	OOP	Kisii Central
88.	J.O. Maoncha	Public Works	Kisii Central
89.	Amoro Julius	Cllr.	Marani
90.	Dr. Geoffry Otomu	Health	Kisii Central
91.	Moenga Thomas	MOH	Gucha South
92.	Kennedy Mbane	MOH	Kisii Central
93.	Oucho Ronald	GCC	Kisii
94.	Irene K. Onger	Kisii Community Bank	Kisii Central
95.	Sabinah Kemunto	Forest	Gucha
96.	Julius W. Khisa	Forest	Kisii Central
97.	Opot, T.O.	Education	Sameta
98.	Linnet Marasi	Agric	Kenyena
99.	Concepter Nyanchera	GCC	Kisii
100.	Elkanah Onyango	KCWA	Kisii Central
101.	Lawrence Omboto	CPCS	Kisii Central
102.	Dr. Borome P.M.	MOMS	Masaba South
103.	Cllr. Japheth Morara	GCC	Marani
104.	John Katimbwa	MOA	Kisii Central
105.	Josephine Otieno	MOA	Marani
106.	Cllr. Mary Angima	GCC	Kisii Central
107.	Z. Ondieki	Local Authority	Masaba South
108.	Charles Kitewi	Provincial Admin.	Sameta
109.	Wilson S. Isagi	Civil Registrar	Gucha

110.	Simon Okongo	Civil Registrar.	Kisii Central
111.	Cllr. Ben Magoma	Councillor	Kisii Central
112.	David Simiyu	MOA	Kisii Central
113.	Michael Mwangi	OOP	Kisii Central
114.	Elizabeth Boke	Immigration	Kisii Central
115.	Caroline M. Ombati	OOP	Kisii Central
116.	Cllr. Stanslaus Nyakwama	Councillor	Kisii Central
117.	Edwin Muga	Fisheries	Kisii Central
118.	Onyiego Dominic	GCC	Kisii
119.	David Ongeru Gechore	Environ Joint Org.	Masaba South
120.	Mary Kwamboka	ADRA(K)	Kisii South
121.	Samson Bokea	NEMA	Kisii
122.	Victor Anyona	NEMA	Kisii South
123.	J.K. Babu	Public Works	Kisii
124.	Joyce Makori	NGO-DAUWOYE	Gucha
125.	Mumi Wickliff	NGO	Kisii
126.	Harrison Otundo	WRUA-Mogusu Esanta	Marani
127.	Kirioba Daniel	Naono Ass. Youth	Kisii
128.	Joel Mukono		Kisii
129.	Jared Michieka	GCC	Kisii
130.	Samuel Kimani	CDF Board	Kenyanya
131.	Joseph Bundi	Church	Marani
132.	Cllr. Charles Ombongi	Councillor	Masaba South
133.	Francis Ongoto	KLWA	Kisii
134.	John K. Momanyi	MSEACKI	Kisii
135.	Richard Langat	NEMA	Gucha
136.	Moses Willington	Admin. Police	Kisii Central
137.	John Masese	MOLD	Kisii south
138.	Philip Nyachoti	KCWA	Kisii Central
139.	Paul Mwangi	MOA	Nyamache
140.	Victor Manoti	Matatu	Kisii Central
141.	Maroko Sijeny	Finance	Nyamache
142.	Thomas Obonyo	Finance	Masaba South
143.	Lilian Kenani	Youth	Marani
144.	Samwel Oino	Town Council	Suneka
145.	Francis N. Moncha	Environment	Kisii Central
146.	Haron Mogire	Church	Gucha
147.	Francis N. Oyagi	Housing	Kisii Central
148.	Peterson Nyakeri	MOPND & Vision2030	Gucha South
149.	Pauline Marwanga	Planning	Sameta

No	Name	Organisation	District
150.	David Mokua	CDF	Gucha
151.	Benson Bosire	Church	Kenyenya
152.	Winfridah Omongi	MYWO	Ogembo
153.	Oanga Oyugi	W/Citizen	Kisii
154.	Jackson Gichana	Nyanza Radio Umoja	Kisii
155.	William O. Atebe	Youth	Kenyenya
156.	Julius Amenya	Youth	Gucha
157.	Francis Nyando	Jua Kali	Kisii
158.	Nancy Omuya	NGO	Gucha
159.	Nyarango Frank	Media	Kisii
160.	Fred Moturi	Media	Kisii
161.	Moses Emoru	Media	Kisii
162.	Jancinta Ontumbi	K.W.F.T.	Central Kisii
163.	Phillip Mosomi	OOP	Nyamache
164.	Rombats Marube	Agriculture	Ogembo
165.	Redempta Onami	Judiciary	Marani
166.	Naomi Nyariki	G.S.C.	Ogembo
167.	Michael Onchiri	OOP	Masaba
168.	Kinanga Abel		Kerina
169.	Margaret Maragia	Kinyagu	South Kisii
170.	Tirimba John	Co-op.	Gucha South
171.	Ongori Mosima	Farmer	Gucha South
172.	Ombiro Gichana	Educ.	Marani
173.	Jasper Gichana	Health	Marani
174.	Stephine Miruka	Fisheries	Kisii South
175.	Mohamed Oyugi	MOE	Kisii Central
176.	Christine Ombati	KWFT	Kisii Central
177.	Victor Onchoke	KCWA	Ogembo
178.	Mamboleo Morira	Farmer	Kisii Central
179.	Pius Ogwora	Teacher	Kisii South
180.	Jane Bosibori	Sports	Gucha
181.	Zacharia Obwogo	Environment	Masaba
182.	Jane Bwogi	OOP	Marani
183.	Samuel Ontingo	Finance	Nyamache
184.	Mirika Asuma	CDF	Marani
185.	Omweri Samuel	Lands	Kisii South
186.	Jospacth Oeri	Business	Kenyenya
187.	L. Marando	Education	Kisii Central
188.	Joash Onditi	Retired	Nyamache
189.	Daniel Ombiro	MOE	Ogembo

190.	Victor Ondieki	NPR	Nyamache
191.	Charles Moenga	OOP	Ogembo
192.	Judy Omwenga	Agriculture	Kisii
193.	Sammy Nyamwamu	Sports	Marani
194.	Rael Kwamboka	Finance	Kenyena
195.	Moses Tirimba	Livestock	Kisii
196.	Bensom Mosiori	Education	Marani
197.	Richards Mosioma	Farmer	Ogembo
198	Francis S. Wekesa	MOA	Nairobi
199	Gilbert Kyatha	TSC	Nairobi
200	Lucas Ahambo	MORDA	Nairobi
201	Chrysostom Njeru	MGC&SD	Nairobi
202	Peter Messoh	MOMS	Nairobi
203	Jason Akoyo	EACC	Nairobi
204	Christopher M. Maithya	OOP	Nairobi
205	Joseph Keter	MIRP	Nairobi
206	Prof. Raphael Munavu	CRA	Nairobi
207	Ondari Ontweka	MOF	Nairobi
208	S. M. Kamanja	Housing	Nairobi
209	Josphat Kanyingi	Kayahwe MRUA	Kahuro

Annex 3: Sector Composition for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget

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 Medical services
		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

		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

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



Consultation process in session.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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Support to Public Finance Reforms (SPFR)