

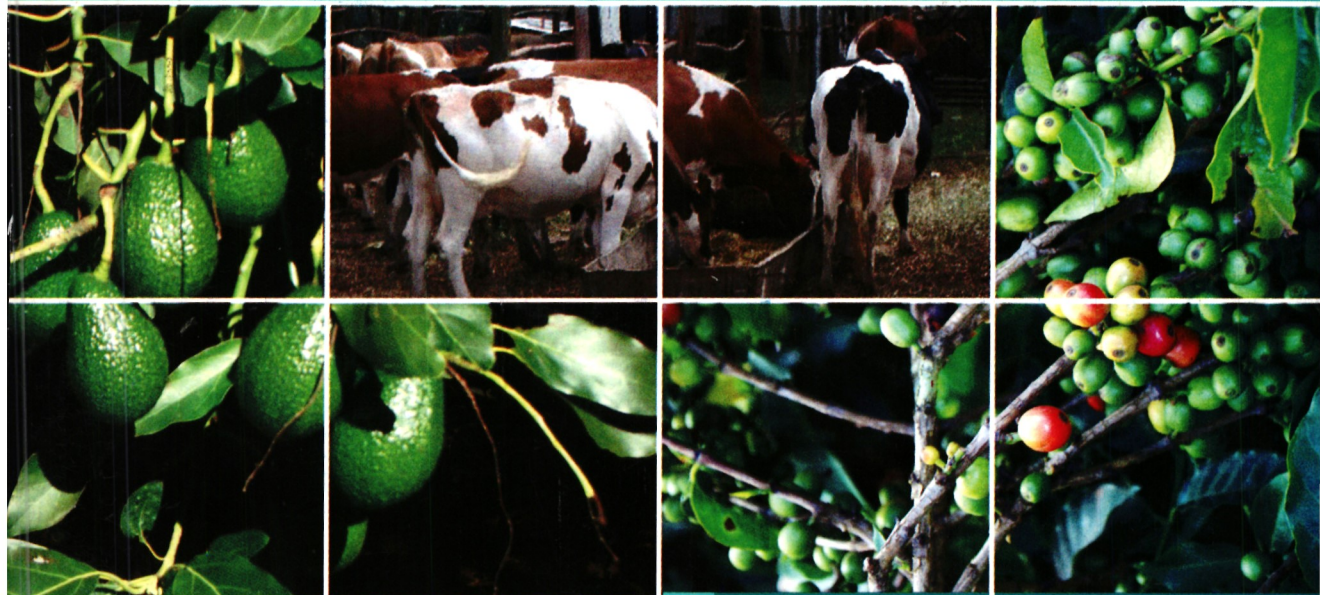


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COUNTY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION ON 2012/13 - 2014/15 MTEF BUDGET



NYERI COUNTY REPORT

KENYA
VISION 2030

NOVEMBER 2011

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



NYERI COUNTY REPORT

November 2011

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**County Consultative Forum Secretariat
Nyeri County**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report gives an abridged account of the Nyeri County Consultative Forum, which took place in November 2011. The purpose of the forum was to enlighten the people of Nyeri 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 214 participants drawn from among farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), GOK employees 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
BPG	Budget Procedure Group
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
BSO	Budget Supply Officer
BPS	Budget Policy Statement
CCF	County Consultative Forum
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
COB	Controller of Budget
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CRA	Commission of 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



1.1. Background

This report provides information on development issues and interventions in the Nyeri County for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF period, which resulted from the County Consultative Meeting. The new Constitution now requires not only public participation but also openness and accountability in financial matters. In this regard, it has become 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 new Constitution has 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 (CCF), identified key stakeholders in each County are 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 apt 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

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.

1

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 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 Nyeri Forum was attended by 214 participants, both men and women, who were drawn from among farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, CBOs, faith based organisations, GOK employees 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 (KIPPR), 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)		2,475.4
2.	No. of Districts		
3.	No. of constituencies		6
4.	Total Population (2009 Census)		693,558
5.	Total Male Population (2009 Census)		339,735
6.	Total Female Population (2009 Census)		353,833
7.	Total Youth Population(15 – 29)(2009 Census)		185,581
8.	Poverty Rate		32.7
9.	Educational levels	% of people with primary education	61.4
		% of people with secondary education	19.8
10.	Educational Facilities	No. of ECD Centres	622
		No. of Primary Schools	542
		No. of Secondary schools	204
11.	Health Facilities	No. of Dispensaries	75
		No. of Health Centres	18
		No. of Hospitals	10
12.	Length of Roads (Km)	Bitumen Surface	738.8
		Gravel Surface	1,390.59
		Earth Surface	963.34
		Total	3,092.73
13.	Road network quality	Paved roads (as % of total roads)	8.9
		Good/fair roads (as % of total roads)	40.7
14.	Financial Institutions	No. of Banks	10
		Number of Micro-credit institutions	9

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

Nyeri County is bordered to the North by Laikipia County, to the South by Muranga County, to the West by Nyandarua County and to the East by Embu County. The county occupies a total area of 2,475.4 Km² of which 200Km² is water mass and 935.5 Km² is gazette forest.

2.2.2. Administrative and Political Units

Nyeri County comprises 6 constituencies namely Tetu, Kieni, Mathira, Othaya, Mukurwe-ini and Nyeri town. The number of other administrative units is as shown in the table below.

Categories	Number
Number of Constituencies	6
Number of Municipal council	2
Number of Town Council	1
Number of County Council	1

2.2.3. Demographic Profile

According to the 2009 Population Census, the County's population was 693,558, of whom 339,735 were males and 353,833 were females:

2.2.4. Main Economic Activities

The County's major economic activities are crop farming, livestock keeping, bee keeping, fish farming and trade. The table below gives statistics on the economic activities:

County Information	Statistics
Crop farming	
Total area under food crops in acres	149,835.88
Total area under cash crops in acres	53,333.5
Livestock production	
Milk production per annum	
Quantity(lts)	686,792,152
Value(Kshs)	2,0603,764,560
Mutton production	
Quantity(kgs)	679,294
Value(Kshs)	203,788,200
Egg production	
Quantity(trays)	13,952,866
Value(Kshs)	3,488,216,500
Poultry meat production	
Quantity(kgs)	338,472
Value(Kshs)	118,465,200

Honey production	
Quantity(kgs)	25,386
Value(Kshs)	4,569,480
Pork production	
Quantity(kgs)	27,274
Value(Kshs)	6,818,500
Fish farming	
Number of Fishermen licensed in the District	32
Number of fish farm families	2400
Number of Fish ponds	2622
Area of fish ponds in m ²	632,219 m ²
Main species of fish catch (Kgs)	
Tilapia	7,669
Catfish	1925
trout	2,558
Co-operatives	
Active cooperative societies	53
Dormant cooperative societies	12
Total turn-over (Kshs)	
Coffee	641,015,331
Dairy	520,869,597
Urban Saccos	467,440,227
Rural Saccos	223,829,507
Transport	140,285,593
Housing	47,022,738
Unions	11,601,926

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)

Agriculture	High cost of agricultural input	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidised agricultural input 	
	drought	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water provision for irrigation and human/animal consumption 	
	Declining soil fertility	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling and conservation 	
	Marketing of agricultural products	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing coop societies 	
	Legal framework with coffee market	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the existing legislation concerning coffee production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enforcement of agricultural act
	Poor road infrastructure in the rural areas	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of feeder roads leading to farms 	
	Inadequate storage and processing facility	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of cooling plants and warehouse and processing factories 	
	Inadequate agricultural and extension staff	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ more staffs 	
Livestock	Livestock diseases	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Come up with vaccination programs 	
	Low production	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve on extension and research on breeding 	
	Price fluctuation in prices for milk	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value addition and establishment of cooling plants 	
	Low quality and high cost on animal feeds	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardisation of feeds quality through a policy 	

	Inadequate staffing	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ more staffs
	Shortage of fodder	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish strategic feed reserve for livestock
Cooperative Development and Marketing	Poor Leadership and governance	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building to the cooperators to improve on governance • raise the minimum qualifications of the leaders
	Value addition	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen/formation of cooperatives • establish joint ventures e.g. a processing plants
	Limited market outlets	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberalisation of markets and gathering the market information
Lands	Uneconomical subdivision of agricultural lands	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the minimum sub divisible acreage
	land use	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control on land use
	Absentee landlords	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land rates to rise for the absentee landlords
	Lack of land documentation	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land to be registered
Fisheries Development	Inadequate extension officers	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide more staff for extension services
	Inadequate/source of quality fingerings	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish fingerings production centres
	Diminishing water resources	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for more water • Improve/protect water catchment areas • Water harvesting
	Lack of Marketing and storage facilities	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a storage facility • -members to form cooperatives • -encourage local consumption
	Over siltation of dams	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De siltation of dams

Forest	Low forest protection	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase of patrol staff • To have fire-fighting equipment's at a central point • Community sensitisation on tree growing
	Low tree cover	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the tree cover/tree growing in farms
	Unprotected local authority forests	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gazetement of county council forest
	Low survival of planted seedlings	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage PELIS(Plantations, establishment and livelihood improvement scheme)system
Wildlife	Human wildlife conflict	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence the wildlife conservation areas
	poaching	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase patrols and engage the community
	Lack of a county land commission	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a lands commission at the county level
Research and development	Lack of research institutions	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish research institutions to handle the county's researchable issues

4.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)

Local government	Juakali shed allocations have been done haphazardly	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There should be clear cut gap between what belongs to the community and that which belongs to county council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across county
	physical development plans	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for the local government to provide clear physical plans for the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major urban centres
	unequal distribution of resources due to political lack of enough bus parks	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate monitoring and evaluation by use of scorecard. • Enhance public participation • Construction of proper bus parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Across county

	insecurity in slums and urban centres	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • installation of high mask flood lights 	• Across county
Roads	Many roads are unclassified	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify all roads for ease of coordination and implementation • There should be clear cut policy on how to deal with these occurrences • Consider distribution at inadequately covered areas • Construction of mini hydro stations 	
Energy	Encroachment and blocking of water ways Lack of adequate power supply and distribution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of Nyaribo and Nanyuki airstrip to airport • Installation of fiber optic cables 	
Transport	Lack of airport	1		
Information and communication	Lack of adequate access All district headquarters	1		
Public works	Low connectivity between different areas	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construct foot bridges • Gatumba- Aguthi, githi- Mathira, chania kingongo, guara- ragati , kabiruini – gitinga, kinuri-kanyiriri(mukurweini), diara – othaya boys(1) 	
	Lack of enough administration offices and space	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct district headquarters at • Kieni and Mukurweini south 	

4.3. General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

Trade	Poor access to fund by youth/ women due to lack of collateral	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop innovation tailor made credit schemes :cooperative and Self help groups 	
	<p>Marketing</p> <p>Lack of marketing information</p> <p>Lack of proper infrastructure such as road, electricity, marketing stores etc</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish business information centre's e.g. one per district Establish well equipped market stores Provision of necessary infrastructure to support market store(creation of wholesale and retail hubs) Establish market surveillance and feedback mechanisms to monitor trading activities 	
Industry	Lack of manufacturing industry	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish cottage industries/incubation centres Encourage/develop innovativeness and value addition Establish cold rooms and agricultural processing industry for horticultural products(Endarasha ,Mathira, Narumoru) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry
Tourism	Lack of access to financial support to promote tourism	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up some funds for each tourism circuit for promotion e.g mount Kenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism
	Inaccessible road networks to tourist attraction sites e.g mau mau caves, Chania falls e.t.c		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access road for tourism attraction sites Value addition to the existing tourism sites 	
Labour	High youth unemployment	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop entrepreneurship programmes for the youth to harm them to harness and nurture talents among the youth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour
	Lack of entrepreneur skills		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish rehabilitation centres for the youth who are already in alcohol and drugs 	
	High drug and substance used by the youth		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and equip jua kali shed e.g in Mukurweini Tetu, Othaya and Kieni. 	
	Inadequate tools and machinery for use by Jua kali industries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a revolving fund for the SMEs 	

4.4. Health

Health	HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases Commercial Sexual Workers ,Youths PLHIVs, Women	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community strategy Budget allocation for CHWs Psychosocial support to PLHIVs Strengthen level ii of service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcement behavior change
In adequate Infrastructure Referral sites Human resource		3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to WHO staffing norms Provision of a facility - 5km radius Staff motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve on GOK policy formulation and development
High maternal and child mortalities Home deliveries(1)		2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt community Health strategy Improve services delivery in the facilities Distance to health facilities Staffing Vs patient ratio. Advocate for facility deliveries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve stakeholders
Poor sanitation and hygiene Low toilet coverage Lack of portable water Lack of hand washing facilities (1)		4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen community strategy Collaboration with local authority Initiation of IGAs Strengthen WASH campaign Improve on cash transfer promotion of VIP latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate supply of water
Drug abuse		6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase youth resource centres Establish rehabilitation centres Involvement of stakeholders eg.MoE Strengthen Campaigns Intensive training on attitude change. Strengthen school health programmes Enforcement of alcohol, tobacco laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth involvement

4.5. Education

Subsector	Issue	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Remarks
Education	Lack of professional teaching personnel in ECDS.	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment of ECD teachers should be taken up by the government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will motivate most of the youths in taking these courses in tertiary institutions
	Low enrollment in ECD Centres	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of ecd centres in all public primary schools due. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will reduce the distance to the centres
	Poor infrastructure	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government to manage the centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will create a conducive learning environment
	High Poverty index	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government to offer free education in the ecds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will assist in achieving 100% enrollment rate.
	High dropout rates	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of school feeding programme in all schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils understanding and retention rates will be boosted
	Child labour	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of children's act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will boost the boy child primary-secondary transition.
	Poor adult education infrastructure and personnel shortage	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The govt. to establish community learning resource centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT and library facilities to be established
	Few secondary schools	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of more day secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will reduce the distances and enhance discipline
	Lack of enough primary school teachers	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The govt. to employ more teaching personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will enhance quality education
	Few special needs schools	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of more special schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will cater for children with special needs
	Training & infrastructure of tertiary institution should be established and financed	11		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make cost affordable

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

<p>Provincial administration & Internal Security</p>	<p>Challenges Office space Transport Poor infrastructure Inadequate Personnel Inadequate Admin & Kenya police Inadequate police stations and police posts Lack of enough resources Illegal groups Illicit brews Service delivery challenges Unemployment</p>	<p>Capacity building of citizens and officers providing services(1) Adequate deployment of officers Transport & office space(2) Eradication of illicit brew(3) Resource allocation(4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced funding • Every district to have an OCPD • Community policing • Capacity building for chiefs and assistance chiefs • Stakeholders participation • Employment creation • Introduction of industries • employment and deployment of more security personnel • Awareness creation and public education • Strict enforcement the law at the source
<p>Office of the VP & Home affairs Probation</p>	<p>Office accommodation Low level of funding Non acceptance of the community based rehabilitation programs by the community Expanse area of coverage Stigmatisation of clients and staff Reintegration of offenders Lack of networking partners & stakeholder participation Non support of crime prevention strategies Transport-1 suzuki landrover in the county lack of Empowerment tools & centres Insecurity of probation staff Lack of support staff Coordination of government offices e.g. having a vehicle with no driver</p>	<p>Office accommodation(1) Funding Enhanced personnel(2) Transport(3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced funding • Construction of offices • provision of transport • Enhanced transport • Provision of an empowerment centre & half way homes

Prisons	Poor housing condition	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of housing for the warders
	Lack of enough prisons/Congestion in prison	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construction of another prison
	Stigmatisation of inmates	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness creation among members of public
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Lack of transport	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localisation of passport issuance process
	Lack of enough staff	2	
	Lack of immigration services	3	
	Lack of registration services & centres-	4	
Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission	Corrupt practices in service delivery	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralisation of anticorruption offices to the local units Enforcement Public awareness creation
Judiciary	<p>Delayed justice</p> <p>Lack of judges</p> <p>Lack of court facilities in some districts</p> <p>Lack of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased judicial service Awareness creation of public on court processes Provision of free legal representation of the poor Construction of courts Paralegal training
National Intelligence Service	Lack of enough personnel Inadequate resources	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of staff provision of adequate resources
Independent Electoral & Boundaries Commission	<p>Delayed results</p> <p>Lack of implementation of proposals on de-alienation of boundaries</p> <p>Lack of voter registration</p>	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hastening of the boundaries alleviation process Making registration of voters a continuous process

4.7. Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

Min. Public service	Lack of human resources management and advisory services lack of decentralisation to district level	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Decentralisation) Establishment of offices on the ground 	
Min. of foreign affairs	Poor flow of information	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance flow of information to the lower levels 	
Min. of finance	Inadequate accommodation	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of the transport facilities, accommodation, staff and increase the allocation. Increase the tax bracket for Ksh.10,000 to 40,000 Price control to be operationalised 	
	Inadequate staffing and funding	2		
	lack of transport facilities	3		
	lack of continuous capacity building	4		
	Flow of information	5		
	Taxation on salaries	6		
	Cost of necessities	7		
Kenya National Audit office	Inadequate staffing	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of the transport facilities, accommodation, staff and increase the allocation. Release of audit reports to the general public. 	
	Inadequate accommodation	2		
	Inadequate funding	3		
	Lack of transport	4		
	Unavailability of audit reports			

4.8. Social Protection Culture and Recreation (SPCR)

Min. Public service	Lack of human resources management and advisory services lack of decentralisation to district level	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Decentralisation) Establishment of offices on the ground
Special programmes	Disasters	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have emergency co-ordination centres fully equipment. • have store for food. • sensitisation programmes to our locals. • provision of efficient ambulance services. • Preparedness – this is by provision of reserve funds. • introduction of alternative food provisions e.g green houses. • programmes to have food security. • training programmes of community. • creation dams and water points in the semi-arid areas. • set a county disaster fund(revolving)
Culture & tourism	Lack of cultural activities involvement	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proposed cultural centres. • proposal to have theatres and cinema halls
	Honouring of our mashujaaas	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coming up with medals. • have mashujaa nights. • have mashujaa squares
Children	street children and families	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make specific target school friendly for street children • Identify appropriate IGAs e.g. car washing, waste recycling.

4.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing (EPWH)

Subsector	Issue	Priority	Proposed Intervention	Remarks
Water and irrigation (water and sanitation services)	To increase the proportion of urban population accessing clean and safe water in adequate quantities to over 90%	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and rehabilitation of urban/rural water supply. Construction of new sewerage schemes and expansion of old ones. sensitisation on improved household sanitation eg VIP latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current coverage is 63% and we are targeting 90% by the year 2012.
	Increase water for irrigation.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of dams and water harvesting structures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unexploited irrigation potential stands at 50,000ha.
	Increase land under irrigation.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of irrigation infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The unexploited irrigation potential stands at 50,000ha
Environment	To increase forest cover.	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant more trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forests cover to be increased from 2% to 10%.
	To reduce environmental pollution	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce grocery bags, sisal bags. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forests cover to be increased from 2% to 10%.
Housing	To increase housing units in the country.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct new housing units in urban centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county to revive housing schemes in major urban centres.
	To improve housing in rural areas.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To research on low cost housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county to revive housing schemes in major urban centres.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

Nyeri County has high reliance on agriculture as the main economic activity. There is adequate rainfall in most areas.

5.1. Recommendations

- There are however areas with an erratic rainfall pattern, which has adverse effect on agricultural production. This can be addressed by harvesting of rain water and storing it for use during the dry period.
- There is shortage of staff who specialise in agricultural activities, which should be rectified by employment of more staff.
- There is need to strengthen farmers' cooperatives to enable them to assist farmers in marketing, value addition, provision of credit and bulk procurement of inputs at low prices.
- Most roads in the county are unclassified and remedial measures are required for ease of co-ordination and implementation of road services. Access roads for tourism attraction sites need to be improved. Footbridges are also required to improve connectivity between different areas.
- The county has inadequate access to internet, which can be remedied by installation of fibre optic cables.
- Industries should also be established in the county to provide market for agricultural products and to offer employment to the youth thereby reducing insecurity. The problem of insecurity in slums and urban areas can also be remedied by installation of high mast flood lights.
- The county requires a rehabilitation centre especially for the youth involved in alcohol and drugs.
- To increase access to education, the government should employ more ECD teachers, establish ECD centres in all public primary schools and increase the number of day secondary schools.

5.2. The Way Forward

In future, the county consultative forums should start early and should start from the lower levels to identify development issues and develop solutions to the issues from the grassroots.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Additional County Statistics

Sectoral Contribution to House hold(H/H) Income

County Information	Statistics
Sectoral contribution to H/H income (%)	
Agriculture	57
Rural self employment	4
Wage	24
Urban self employment	13
Others	2

Health Information

County Information	Statistics
Number of health posts	
Hospitals-provincial	1
District	3
Sub-district	0
mission Hospital	3
private Hospitals	3
Nursing homes	1
Health centres	18
Dispensaries	75
Private clinics	228
Hospice	1
Beds capacity	2171
Doctor/patient ratio	109/123,150, 1:1130
Nurse/patient ratio	492/123,150, 1:250
HIV prevalence (%)	3.9
Average distance to health facility(Km)	5
Antenatal care (ANC) Jan- Dec2010	

Education Information

County Information	Statistics
Pre-school:	
No of ECD centres	622
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:25

County Information	Statistics
Total enrolment	31,184
Gross Enrolment rate	59.2
Drop-out rate	1
Average years of attendance	2
Primary school	
Number of primary schools	542
Number of teachers	3,854
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:35
Total enrolment: Boys	74,209
Girls	71,522
TOTAL	145,731
Drop-out rate (%)	3.5%
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	104
Average years in school	8 years
Secondary schools	
Number of secondary schools-(Public & Private)	204
Number of teachers	2170
Teacher/pupil ratio	1:30
Total enrolment-Boys	30,380
Girls	30,984
TOTAL	61,364
Drop-out rate (%)	3%
Gross Enrolment rate (%)	98.9%
Average years in school	4 years
Tertiary institutions	
Universities (Affiliates)	6
Technical Training Institute	2
Teacher training colleges	3
Medical training colleges	5
Youth polytechnics	32
Literacy rate	88%

Water Distribution Information

County Information	Statistics
Households with access to piped water	88,332
Households with access to potable water	113,371
Number of permanent rivers	13
Number of protected springs	38
Number of un-protected springs	89
Number of dams	23

Number of bore holes	30
Number of shallow wells	69
Number of water pans	23
Households with roof catchment's systems	179,516
Average distance to nearest water point (Km)	2
Water quality in %	85%

Sanitation & Garbage Disposal Information

% distribution of H/H by main mode of human waste disposal:	
Sewer	4.8
Septic tank	3.5
Cesspool	0.3
VIP Latrine	5.5
Pit latrine covered/uncovered	85.6
Bucket	0.1
Bush	0.2
others	0.02
Garbage disposal	
Collected by local authority	7.3
Collected by private firm	0.8
Garbage pit	21.6
Burning	6.2
Public garbage heap	5.1
Farm garden	59

Energy information

% of HH distribution by main cooking fuel	
firewood	72.2
paraffin	7.2
electricity	0.9
gas	3.8
charcoal	14.9
biomass residue	0.4
Others	0.6
% of HH distribution by main lighting fuel	
Electricity	26.3
Pressure lamp	0.8
Lanten	34.5

County Information	Statistics
Tin lamb	32.7
Gas lamb	0.5
Fuel wood	0.5
solar	4.3
others	2.4

Infrastructure Sector Information

County Information	Statistics
Mobile network coverage (%)	91
Number of cyber cafes	384
Number of private courier services	30
Number of post offices	6
Number of sub-post offices	19

Wholesale and Trade and Industry Information

County Information	Statistics
Wholesale and Trade	
Number of trading centres	172
Registered retail traders	14,010
Registered wholesale traders	274
Industry	
Manufacturing industries	17
Bakeries	2

Financial Services Information

County Information	Statistics
Commercial banks	10
Micro-finance institutions	9

Cross Cutting Issues

County Information	Statistics
HIV/AIDS	
No. of VCT Centres	8
No. of trained VCT counsellors	20
Average no of people tested per month	500
No. of home based care centres	0
No of youth clubs and youth friendly corners	2
No. of institution offering ARVs	5

Community Development & Social Welfare Sector

No. of active women groups	4489
No. of active youth groups	1338
No. of self help groups	8362

Annex 2: List of Participants

NO	Name	Sex	Organisation	Interest
1.	Joseph Muhoro Guwai	Male	Prov Administrator	Admin.
2.	Geoffrey Njogu Muriuki	Male	Home Cofa	Home Cofa
3.	Ephraim Wahome Ngetha	Male	Home Cofa	Home Cofa
4	Cyrus Gachago Munene	Male	Home Cofa	Home Cofa
5	Stephen .M. Githinji	Male	Finance	Finance
6	Charles Wanjau	Male	Adult Education	Education
7	Denis Muriithi	Male	Min of Public Health & Sanitation	Health & Sanitation
8	William .K. Ndegwa	Male	Community Rep.	Community
9	Jane S.G Mwathe	Female	Community Rep.	Community
10	Joseph Muchemi	Male	Min of co.op Dev	Cooperatives
11	Peter Waitthaka	Male	Youth Representative	Youth
12	Samuel Wanjohi	Male	Moyas Youth Training	Training
13	Bernard .K. Njogu	Male	Min of Water	Water
14	Gibson .T. Mwangi	Male	Ddo Mathira West	Planning
15	Jackline .W. Njuguna	Female	Ddo Kieni West	Planning
16	Peter .G. Wairimu	Male	Area Commissioner Scouts	Scouts
17	Francis .M. Gitonga	Male	Moyas Youth Dev	Development
18	John Mbote	Male	District internal audit	Auditing
19	Rev Mary Machira	Female	Deliverance church	Evangelism
20	Jane Wanja Wachira	Female	NACADA	NACADA
21	Monica Wangari Ndegwa	Female	Public health & sanitation	Health & Sanitation
22	Nazaline Muthoni	Female	Farmer rep.	Farming
23	James Muiruri	Male	Public health and sanitation	Health & Sanitation
24	Beatrice Giteru	Female	District Gender & social devpt.	Gender
25	Fr Romano Filippi	Male	Mweiga Catholic Parish	Evangelism
26	S.A.K. Wangai	Male	DIA	DIA
27	Paul .O. Owaga	Male	District Treasury	Treasury
28	Pst Mugo Kariuki	Male	Apostolic church	Evangelism
29	Gladys Njoki	Female	Disabled persons	Disabled Persons
30	Elijah Ruthuthi	Male	Min. Of water	Water
31	Simon .W. Mwai	Male	Provincial administration	Administration
32	A.G. Hiddi	Male	Oop pro. Administration	Administration
33	J.M. Ngige	Male	Min. Of water	Water
34	J.M. Kirima	Male	Trout hatchery-kiganjo	Hatchery
35	Daniel N. Kingori	Male	Chief	Chief
36	Joseph K. Waweru	Male	DWO	DWO

NO	Name	Sex	Organisation	Interest
37	Annie Muchoki	Female	DA	DA
38	Esther .W. Mugo	Female	Kenya Forest Service	Forestry
39	Daniel .N. Ondabu	Male	DC	DC
40	J. Mbui Nyaga	Male	DPHO	DPHO
41	Mary .W. Gachere	Female	MYWO	MYWO
42	George Mugo	Male		
43	David .K. Githieya	Male	MOLD	MOLD
44	Josephine K Wekesa	Female	MOLD	MOLD
45	John K Marete	Male	DO Kieni West	DO
46	Njenga W Hannah	Female	MO Agriculture	Agriculture
47	Anthony N Muguro	Male	DVO Kieni West	DVO
48	Ngalia Ndaya	Male	DOT Kieni West	DOT
49	Mathai J. W.	Male	DLPO Kieni West	DLPO
50	James Kabuya	Male	Youth Representative	Youth
51	Kariuki H.N	Male	MOA	MOA
52	Annah Kamau	Female	WAADI	WAADI
53	E.W Kamuhu	Male	Heads Association	Association
54	Cllr James Gathogo	Male	Councillor	Councillor
55	Ephantus Theuri	Male	Registration	Registration
56	Abishag W Wangombe	Female	DPC/DEB Kieni West	DEB
57	Peter W Migwi	Male	Association of Disability	Disability
58	Mathenge T Wanjau	Male	KNUT	KNUT
59	Tonnie Maundu	Male	Tetu Youth Rep	Youth
60	Cllr S Nderi M	Male	Nyeri County Cllr	Councillor
61	Mohamed M Bware	Male	GOK	GOK
62	Yurita Ndegwa	Female	KNA	KNA
63	Esther Kagure	Female	KNA	KNA
64	Waruru S K	Male	Partners Limited	Partners limited
65	Cllr S Mathenge	Male	Nyeri County Cllr	Councillor
66	Cllr Moses Gakuru	Male	MHO	MHO
67	Gachau S G	Male	Principal St George S S	Principal
68	James Mwangi Maina	Male	IIEC Kieni	IIEC
69	Simon G Nguyo	Male	DPC	DPC
70	Dishon M Mutiso	Male		
71	Stephen Maina	Male	Youth	Youth
72	John Muchemi	Male	Youth	Youth
73	Anthony Kinyua Muriuki	Male	Disabled	Disabled
74	James Maina	Male	Disabled	Disabled
75	Benjamin Orote	Male	OUP	OUP
76	George Kiarie	Male	OUP	OUP

NO	Name	Sex	Organisation	Interest
77	Samwel Maina	Male	Min of Information	Information
78	Seth Mwaniki	Male	Min of Information	Information
79	Timothy Migwi	Male	Min of Public Health	Health
80	Purity Mwangi	Female	Min of Information	Information
81	Teresa Ngunia	Female	Min of Planning	Planning
82	Moses Muriithi	Male	Min of Gender	Gender
83	Paul Mwangi	Male	Inter National Urban Community	Urbanisation
84	Kennedy Muturi	Male	Min of Tourism	Tourism
85	Samuel K Kingori	Male	Min of PH & SA	Health
86	Agatha Waithaka	Female	Min of Planning	Planning
87	Bernard Munyau	Male	Min of Information	Information
88	David M Ngige	Male	Nyeri Social Forum	Social Forum
89	Charity Wangui Maina	Female	Mathira CDF	CDF
90	David Kuria Ngoni	Male	P.A Nyeri town MP	PA
91	Charles W Mathenge	Male	CDF Nyeri	CDF
92	Sm Muthota	Male	Min of Water and Irrigation	Water
93	Joseph Githinji	Male	Highlands Tribune	Highlands
94	Abdalla J Kibwana	Male	Supkem	Supkem
95	Moses Ndegwa	Male	Highland Forum	Highlands
96	Ruth Mwangi	Female	Min of Livestock	Livestock
97	Alex Kihumbu	Male	KNCCI Kieni East	KNCCI
98	Meeme J N	Female	MOE Adult Education	Education
99	Stephen Maina	Male	Slums Development	Slum Development
100	Ann Kiama	Female	OOP	OOP
101	Peter N Githinji	Male	P.E.C Nyeri	PEC
102	Eusevio M Wangechi	Female	OOP	OOP
103	Samuel M Musa	Male	Disability Cons- Nyeri	Disability
104	Simon N Wambugu	Male	Prov Administration	Administration
105	Fidelis Ndung'u	Female	NCAPD	NCAPD
106	Kabora Mwangi	Male	Education	Education
107	Hassan F Issa	female	MOYAS	MOYAS
108	Ngunjiri Mbuthia	Male	Prov Administrator	Administration
109	Vincent Kachi	Male	Tana Water	Water
110	Irari Wagereka	Male	Tana Water Services	Water
111	Cllr Grace N Wanyaki	Female	Deputy Mayor Nyeri	Women
112	Mary W Kabiu	Female	Sports	Women
113	Paul Memeki	Male	IIDPS Nyeri	Lessetes
114	Teresia Muriuki	Female	Provincial D Trade	Trade
115	Peter Gitahi	Male	IIDP Nyeri	IIDP

116	Robert Katturi	Male	MOPHS	Health
117	Rev Samuel Maina	Male	Rev A.I.P.C.A	Church
118	Martha M Masai	Female	Prov Administrator	Leadership
119	Francis M Njiri	Male	Dist Livestock Production	Departmental
120	Mary Wachira	Female	Min of Cooperatives	Cooperatives
121	Bilha Mamo	Female	Gender	Social
122	Cyrus Wangai	Male	WEF	Women
123	Dennis Mwaura	Male	Private	Innovation
124	Nancy Macharia	Female	KENWA	Leadership
125	Stephen Kirago	Male	DNO/TWSB Rep	Water
126	Cllr Molly Njogu	Female	Councillor	Councillor
127	Wilfred M Gaicu	Male	DEO	Education
128	Boniface Muindu	Male	Prov Probation Officer	Probation
129	Beth Ndirangu	Female	Information	Information
130	Francis Ndegwa	Male	KBC	Information
131	Jackson Kariuki	Male		
132	Francis M Kariu	Male	Youth affairs & Sports	Youth
133	Wangechi Mathenge	Female	Kenya Red Cross	Humanitarian
134	Mary Kariuki	Female	Kenya Red Cross	Humanitarian
135	Simon Wachania	Male	Nyeri Writers	Information
136	Maina Gathu	Male	Mururi FM	Information
137	Maina Charles N	Male	IIEC Nyeri	Info & Education
138	Cllr Elizabeth Muthoni	Female	N Municipal Council	Council
139	James T Wamiti	Male	Trade	Trade
140	Limo K Levin	Male	District Treasury	Finance
141	Liberate	Female	District Probation Officer	Probation
142	Francis M Mbogo	Male	Principal Nyeri Tech	Principal
143	Salima K Eddy	Female	M.Y.W.O	M.Y.W.O
144	Cllr Benson Gichohi	Male	County Council	Council
145	Patrick Nderitu Mureithi	Male	MYO	MYO
146	Emmah Njora	Female	MYWO	MYWO
147	John Maina Mwangi	Male	Business	Business
148	Simon Maina	Male	Business	Business
149	Gerald K Wambugu	Male	Chamber of Commerce	Business
150	Lucy Wangechi	Female	Ruringu	IDP
151	Alice Njeri	Female	Ruringu	IDP
152	Rev Samuel Gachaiya	Male	Catholic	Church
153	Martha Kibunyi	Female	MOYAS	Youth
154	Stephen Macharia	Male	MOPH&S	Health
155	Bernard N Mwaura	Male	NACC	NACC

NO	Name	Sex	Organisation	Interest
156	Cllr Albert Mwai	Male	Muni Council of Nyeri	Council
157	Cllr Jackson Mutahi	Male	MCN	MCN
158	Cllr Paul G Kanyari	Male	MCN	MCN
159	Fr Francis Mukundi	Male	Catholic Church	Church
160	Francis M Kirira	Male	DDO- Nyeri South	DDO
161	Peter R Nguya	Male	DTO- Nyeri south	DTO
162	Paul Muriuki Muchuni	Male	Mukurweini	
163	Josphat M Githae	Male	Tetu Cro	Planning
164	J Kinyua Kibaki	Male	Chair DPEC	DPEC
165	George Muraguri	Male	Mukurweini	
166	Stephen W Marubu	Male	D.I.A Tetu	DIA
167	Margaret W Kagai	Female	PWD Chairperson	PWD
168	Anne W Gichuku	Female	Youth Rep	Youth
169	J.K Gichangi	Male	Tetu District	
170	Symon Gachoka	Male	Nyeri South	
171	John M Mbuthia	Male	DDO- Mukurweini	DDO
172	Chris M Gathogo	Male	DDO- Tetu	DDO
173	Jane W Kingori	Female	DWO- Tetu	DWO
174	Joseph W Njuguna	Male	Youth Rep	Youth
175	Stanley M Wakibia	Male	Christian Yes	Christian Yes
176	Wilson Mwaniki	Male	Christian Yes	Christian Yes
177	Cllr John W Nderitu	Male	Nyeri County	County
178	Irene N Kiarie	Female	Youth Affairs	Youth
179	Agnes Mubeu	Female	Disabled Organisation	Disabled
180	Lucy N Ndungu	Female	CACC	CACC
181	Nancy N Kahare	Female	Min of Agriculture	Agriculture
182	John K Kimuhu	Male	Cooperatives	Cooperatives
183	Susan Murithi	Female	Ministry of Planning	Planning
184	Ven. K.P. Kibathi	Male	Church	Church
185	Richard M Mwangi	Male	Planning	Planning
186	Monicah Gikura	Female	C.D.F	C.D.F
187	Gerald W Mathenge	Male	Jua Kali (Gakindu)	Jua Kali
188	Wanjau H.M.	Male	MOE	MOE
189	Esther Muraya	Female	Min of Planning	Planning
190	Rose Kingara	Female	MOCD&M	MOCD&M
191	Titus G Ngure	Male	MOF (DA)	MOF (DA)
192	Martin Luther King Wachira	Male	Youth Representative	Youth
193	Wamani R.N	Male	Min of Livestock	Livestock
194	Kiama J	Male	Min of Livestock	Livestock

195	Paul Kiboi	Male	JUKUA la Katiba	Katiba
196	H.M Shambi	Male	DC Tetu	DC
197	Cllr Maina Murachu	Male	Othaya Town Council	Council
198	Johnson Wandahi	Male	PEACE Committee	PEACE
199	Naomi Gitonga	Female	Manager Tetu Office	Manager
200	Mwangi E.M	Male	Min of Agriculture	Agriculture
201	Mary W Kibicho	Female	Finance	Finance
202	Anne Mwangi	Female	Principal Mathenge TTI	Principal
203	J.K Mbugua	Male	Town Council of Othaya	Council
204	John Ndegwa M	Male	Citizen Monitor	Information
205	Kenneth Mwaniki	Male	Citizen M Group	Information
206	Isaac M Osinde	Male	DCMKR	DCMKR
207	Habe Muami	Male	Councillor	Councillor
208	Samuel Macharia	male		
209	Winnie Karingithi	female		
210	Fatuma Abdulkadir	female		
211	Truphena C Mokaya	female		
212	Samuel Kiiru	male		
213	David Kamande	male		
214	Alfred Muhindi	male		

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)