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



## NAKURU COUNTY REPORT

KENYA  
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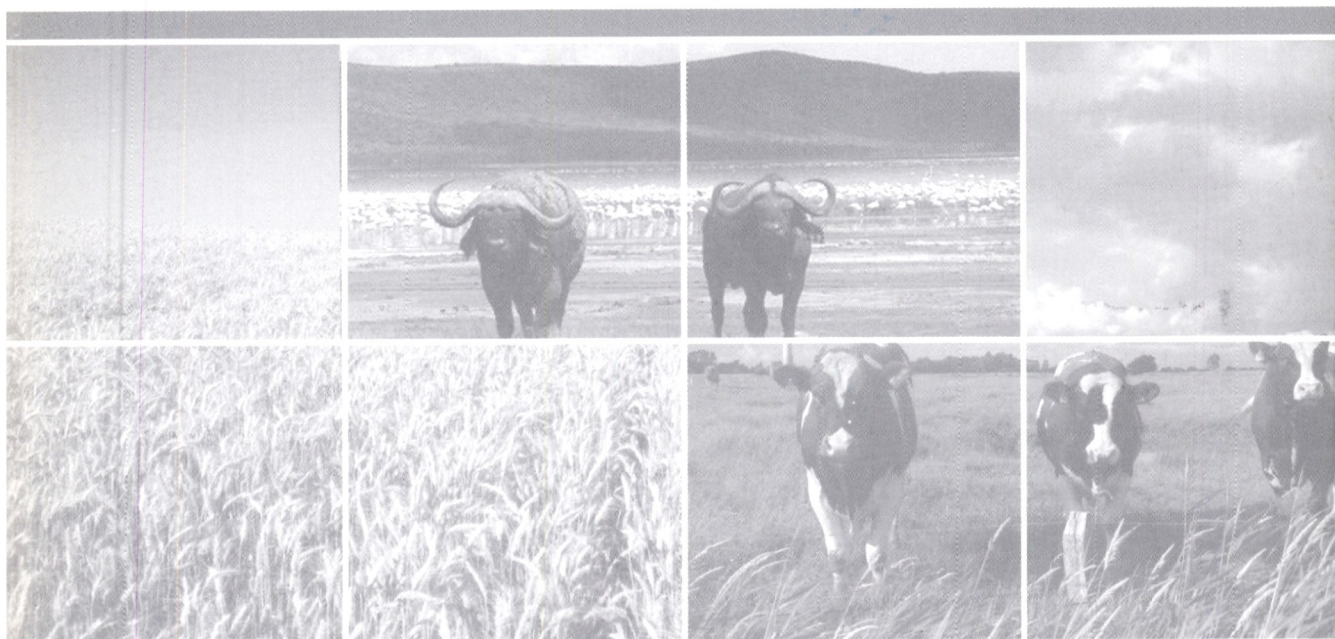
NOVEMBER 2011



**MINISTRY OF FINANCE**



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



**NAKURU COUNTY REPORT**

**November 2011**

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This County Consultative Forum is the first since the promulgation of the new constitution, which requires that stakeholders are involved in the key stages of the budget making process. Stakeholder's participation minimises duplication of efforts and waste of resources, enhances openness and accountability in the budget making process.

I wish to acknowledge the contribution and hard work of the many individuals and organisations that led to the development of this report.

In particular:

- The farmers, educationists, media, youth, faith based organisations, gender groups, vulnerable members of the society, employers, employees, industrialists, the political class among others for providing valuable input during this exercise;
- The County Secretariat for identifying the participants and spearheading the coordination of the process;
- The National Team for facilitation and technical advice.

**County Consultative Forum Secretariat  
Nakuru County**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report gives an abridged account of the Nakuru County Consultative Forum, which took place at Probation Girls Hostel on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2011. The purpose of the forum was to enlighten the people of Nakuru 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 174 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 that 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

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

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1. Background

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This report provides information on development issues and interventions in the Nakuru County for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF budget, which resulted from the County Consultative Meeting that was held at the Probation Girls Hostel in Nakuru on 4<sup>th</sup> November 2011.

The 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 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

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 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 Nakuru Forum was attended by 174 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 1.

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### 1.3. Summary of the Planning and Budget Process in Kenya

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#### 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 envelop 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 envelop.

**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***

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.

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## **1.4. Objectives of the County Consultative Forums (CCF)**

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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

1.	Total area (Km <sup>2</sup> )		7,495
2.	No. of Districts		9
3.	No. of constituencies		6
4.	Total Population (2009 Census)		1,603,325
5.	Total Male Population (2009 Census)		804,582
6.	Total Female Population (2009 Census)		798,743
7.	Total Youth Population(15 – 29)(2009 Census)		477,539
8.	Poverty Rate		40.1
9.	Educational levels	% of people with primary education	63.4
		% of people with secondary education	13.4
10.	Educational Facilities	No. of ECD Centres	-
		No. of Primary Schools	-
		No. of Secondary schools	-
11.	Health Facilities	No. of Dispensaries	-
		No. of Health Centres	-
		No. of Hospitals	-
12.	Length of Roads (Km)	Bitumen Surface	-
		Gravel Surface	-
		Earth Surface	-
13.	Road network quality	Paved roads (as % of total roads)	8.3
		Good/fair roads (as % of total roads)	31.1
14.	Financial Institutions	No. of Banks	-
		Number of Micro-credit institutions	-

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

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## **2.2. Description**

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### **2.2.1 Position and Size of the County**

Nakuru County is one of the forty seven counties of the republic of Kenya with Nakuru Town being the county capital. It lies within the Great Rift Valley and borders seven other counties namely; Laikipia, Narok, Kiambu, Baringo, Kajiado, Kericho and Bomet. The county covers an area of 7,495.1 km<sup>2</sup> and is located between Longitude 35° 28` and 35° 36` East and Latitude 0° 13 and 1° 10` south.

### **2.2.2. Administrative and Political Units**

Nakuru County is divided into nine administrative districts, 106 locations and 219 sub locations. There are six constituencies in the district namely Nakuru Town, Naivasha, Rongai, Molo, Kuresoi, and Subukia. The county has four local authorities with a total of seventy wards.

### **2.2.3 Population**

The 2009 Population and Housing Census estimated the population of the County at 1,603,325. With a County population growth rate of 3.05% per annum, the 2011 population projection of 1,702,619 is expected to translate to 1,808,070 people in 2013 assuming constant mortality and fertility rates. Notably, the Inter-Censal Population growth rate (1999-2009) for Nakuru County, 3.05%, closely compares with the Kenya's Inter-Censal growth rate at 3.02% (2009 Census).

### **2.2.4 Main Economic Activities**

The settlement pattern in the County is greatly influenced by the Rainfall patterns, Topography, infrastructural development, proximity to urban centres, the availability of natural resources and security. However, majority of the County populace is in the rural areas. The climate conditions of Nakuru County are strongly influenced by altitude and physical features. Areas in the county with altitude between 1,800m and 2,400m above the sea level receive an average rainfall of between 760mm and 1,270mm per year. Areas within the Rift Valley floor with altitudes between 1,520m and 1,890m above sea level receive rainfall of less than 760mm annually.

# CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY

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## 3.1. Framework for Stakeholders Participation in the Budget Making Process

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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.

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## 3.2. County Consultative Forum Secretariat

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### (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 1)
- 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

Low Production	High cost of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Subsidy of farm input</li> <li>Increase farming technology transfer &amp; use of A.I</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government to subsidise inputs (farm inputs).</li> </ul>
Marketing	Poor marketing Inadequate Government support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of local produce over imports</li> <li>Organise group marketing</li> <li>Modernise storage facilities</li> <li>Value added Capacity building of corporation</li> <li>Repairs &amp; maintainers feeder roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government to revamp collapse facilities e.g. Pyrethrum factory.</li> <li>Government to reassess tax regime for imported goods</li> </ul>
Extension	Inadequate extension services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment of more personnel by government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government to increase funding for extension</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	Poor road conditions Human-animal conflict Poor Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading of rural roads</li> <li>Fencing of game parks &amp; forests</li> <li>Educate farmers on ICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government to increase funding of rural road dev. &amp; infrastructure</li> </ul>

Poor Land Tenure System	Poor land Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing the new land policy.</li> <li>• Utilisation of idle lands</li> <li>• Zoning of agriculture lands cooperatives</li> <li>• Prioritise environment conservation e.g. a forestation</li> <li>• Improve research Farmer linkages.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government to provide funding for implementation of land policy and facilitate issuing of titles</li> <li>• High taxation of idle lands</li> <li>• Government to provide funds and cultivate political will</li> <li>• Government to increase funds, research &amp; extension services to farmers</li> </ul>
Poor research and farmer linkage			

#### 4.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Poor Road Maintenance	Poor road maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular management of roads- both tarmac weather roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of more funds &amp; Equipment</li> </ul>
Inadequate All Weather Roads		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads to be upgraded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct of D366- Elementaita-Naivasha road</li> </ul>
Inaccessibility of Building by Physically Challenged Persons	High cost of petroleum and electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Path bay to enable access by the disabled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance with the disability Act</li> </ul>
Low coverage of Electricity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of electricity to the rural Areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To cover Kuresoi, Rongai, Molo, Subukia, Naivasha</li> </ul>
Inadequate Feeder Roads		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of New Roads in Rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To cover Kuresoi, Rongai, Molo, Subukia</li> </ul>
Airport		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of airport</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nakuru national Airport</li> </ul>
High Cost of Petroleum & Electricity		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversification to other sources of energy i.e. solar, wind &amp; geothermal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use steam generated from geothermal to cut on cost</li> </ul>
Inadequate ICT access.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of ICT centres in each constituency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce connectivity charges and access</li> </ul>
Inadequate open Markets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct modern markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build modern markets across the county</li> </ul>

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

Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading and maintenance of roads within the county</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain roads within the parks</li> <li>• Construct Suswa-Elementaita road</li> <li>• Construct Subukia to Bogoria road</li> <li>• Repair feeder roads</li> </ul>
Depletion of Local Tourism Attractions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protection of catchment areas</li> <li>• Control pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitise community to plant trees in catchment areas</li> <li>• Enforce environmental laws</li> </ul>
Untapped Industrial Potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage food processing industries</li> <li>• Upgrade pyrethrum Plant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint loans</li> <li>• Youth funds</li> <li>• Women funds</li> </ul>
High Cost of Doing Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review licenses &amp; permits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint loans</li> <li>• Youth funds</li> <li>• Women funds</li> </ul>
Lack of Affordable Credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase affordable credits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint loans</li> <li>• Youth funds</li> <li>• Women funds</li> </ul>

#### 4.4. Health

High pre-natal deaths	<p>Infrastructures- roads, electricity (poor road network, no electricity in rural areas and frequent black out in some areas. -Infrastructure Facilities</p> <p>Poor Referral networks.</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>Ignorance</p> <p>Low staffing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equip health facilities at the grass root level to reduce the number of referral cases.</li> <li>• Add facilities (5km</li> <li>• Power back up supply.(generators solar panel) etc.</li> <li>• Community health awareness/ community health workers facilitate and empower them to reach more people in the villages</li> <li>• To upgrade and equip the facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one District Hospital per district</li> <li>• Meet the recommended max 5km distance to the farthest facility</li> <li>• Upgrade Nakuru Provincial Hospital to Referral status</li> <li>• Strengthen Partnership with other actors in the sector</li> <li>• Ambulance services should operate at standardised charges subsidised (sensitisation of community on importance of joining NHIF)</li> </ul>
High child mortality	<p>Poverty (low living standards)</p> <p>Malnutrition</p> <p>poor sanitation</p> <p>ignorance</p> <p>Access to proper healthcare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggressive community education</li> <li>• Encourage health living among community</li> <li>• collaboration with Department of agriculture, water, irrigation, fisheries, livestock to deal with malnutrition</li> <li>• improve staffing</li> <li>• improve referral services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government needs to Re-package the community strategy through increased funding in terms of transport mean &amp; allowances.</li> </ul>
High HIV/AIDS & TB prevalence	<p>stigmatisation</p> <p>Ignorance</p> <p>Irresponsible behaviour</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper maintenance of equipments</li> <li>• Strengthen community strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for more sensitisation on these diseases</li> <li>• Improve free condom supply for both male and especially female condoms.</li> </ul>



<p>High prevalence of non-communicable diseases</p>	<p>Poor eating habits Lack of exercises Ignorance Hereditary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equitable distribution of recreational facilities.</li> <li>• Subsidise screening of non-communicable diseases e.g. cancer</li> <li>• Upgrading of hospital to offer screening services</li> <li>• Aggressive community education</li> <li>• Encourage health living among community</li> <li>• Improved planning in estates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Government need to Repackage the community strategy through increased funding and motivation of staffs to help address some of these issues</li> </ul>
<p>Sexual violence</p>	<p>Lack of moral Values Poor Upbringing (child abuse) Low self esteem Drug and substance abuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women &amp; men empowerment</li> <li>• Engage experts in psychological counselling</li> <li>• Inter-sectoral collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowering men &amp; women on their basic human right</li> <li>• Employ psychological counsellors</li> </ul>
<p>Accidents &amp; disasters</p>	<p>Lack of disaster response kitty</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify health campaigns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set a provision for accidents and disasters</li> </ul>
<p>Lack/Inadequate Equipments in facilities</p>	<p>Equipments for screening common and the upcoming diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modern Equipment in the facilities</li> <li>• create enabling Environment to stakeholders in the sector</li> <li>• Improve maintenance of the existing Equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies should be formulated to meet the priorities at grassroots</li> <li>• Donors should fit in our programmes not us trying to fit as we know what is required</li> <li>• Improve Collaboration with all stakeholder to avoid duplication of programmes</li> <li>• Government should consider leasing of those expensive Equipments instead of purchasing them.</li> </ul>

## 4.5. Education

<p>Access</p>	<p>Access to Education, Child labour, distance between schools, cultural practices</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness</li> <li>• Enforcement of children Act</li> <li>• Increased bursary</li> <li>• Grant enhancement in schools</li> <li>• Enforcement of fee guidelines</li> <li>• Creating conducive learning and teaching environment for people with special needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of new schools</li> <li>• Expansion of existing schools</li> <li>• Increased middle level colleges</li> </ul>
<p>Quality Education</p>	<p>Teacher pupil ratio constant Change of syllabus Inadequate facilities Inadequate Resources for quality assurance officers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employ more teachers</li> <li>• Minimum period for syllabus to run</li> <li>• Construction &amp; expansion of classrooms</li> <li>• Strengthen the supervisory function of the ministry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality assurance to be made independent</li> <li>• Increase number of teachers</li> <li>• Harmonise the university act</li> </ul>
<p>Retention and completion</p>	<p>Poverty Drug &amp; substance abuse lack of sanitary towels political instability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidise sanitary towels</li> <li>• Improved level of adult illiteracy</li> <li>• Enforcement of children's act</li> <li>• Guidance &amp; counselling</li> <li>• Enhanced national cohesion and integration</li> <li>• Strengthening adult literacy centres.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School feeding programs to be expanded</li> <li>• Parents sensitisation</li> <li>• Guidance and counselling strengthened</li> <li>• Structuring of AAC (area advisory council)</li> <li>• Provide free sanitary towels.</li> </ul>

4.6. Governance, Justice, Law and Order

<p>Insecurity</p>	<p>Inadequate security personnel and equipments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equipments eg. Vehicles, computers etc</li> <li>Housing</li> <li>Adequate police stations/AP posts</li> <li>Additional security personnel</li> <li>Capacity building of security personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of personnel, proper housing and equipment.</li> <li>Police stations</li> </ul>
<p>Lack of Public awareness on the ongoing reforms.</p>	<p>Centralisation of government services Bureaucracy in service delivery Poor remuneration Public unawareness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralise offices e.g. Registration services</li> <li>Reduce bureaucracy in service delivery</li> <li>Civic education</li> <li>Ineffective rehabilitation programmes for offenders</li> <li>Equip and cloth prisons staff</li> <li>Fastrack prisons reforms</li> <li>Proper training</li> <li>Improved remuneration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as intervention</li> </ul>
<p>Cohesion Challenges</p>	<p>Centralised Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralise offices</li> <li>Civic education</li> <li>Cohesion programmes &amp; other peace initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intensify Civic education</li> <li>Cohesion programmes &amp; other peace initiatives</li> </ul>
<p>Corruption</p>	<p>Poor remuneration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralise offices to county</li> <li>Improved terms and conditions of service</li> <li>Anti corruption campaigns</li> <li>Training and awareness</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve on information flow and awareness for the public</li> </ul>

Delayed justice	Lack of Judicial reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forensic lab</li> <li>• Decentralise government chemists</li> <li>• Fast track judicial reforms</li> <li>• Computerisation of court systems</li> <li>• Employ more judicial officers</li> <li>• More court infrastructures</li> <li>• Alternative dispute resolutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake judicial reforms</li> </ul>
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#### 4.7. Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR)

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#### 4.8. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Youth unemployment	<p>Few jobs opportunity Lack of capital Lack of skills Preferences for white collar jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth empowerment</li> <li>• Rehabilitation centres</li> <li>• Develop talent academies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management structures of the Youth Enterprise Fund to be scaled down to the county level.</li> <li>• Individual who can come up with appropriate collateral to be able to access the fund</li> <li>• Channel the fund in a youth friendly bank</li> <li>• Increase technical &amp; vocational institutions</li> </ul>
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<p>Vulnerable groups(OVCs,PWDs,Old aged, Street children, mentally challenged people)</p>	<p>Empowerment of all vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Funding</li> <li>• Psychological support</li> <li>• Government programmes under each vulnerable group to be expanded to cover the whole county</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County wide coverage of old age compensation programmes, Disability Fund and disability mainstreaming.</li> <li>• Orphans fund and rehabilitation centres for the street children.</li> <li>• Employ psychological counsellors</li> <li>• Free/subsidise health services</li> </ul>
<p>National disasters e.g. road accidents</p>	<p>Disaster response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness</li> <li>• Establish a secretariat for disaster management response</li> <li>• Stakeholders to play their rightful role i.e. Passengers, drivers &amp; enforcement groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lawful enforcement to non-complying persons.</li> <li>• Employ of psychological counsellors</li> </ul>
<p>Inadequate recreation facilities</p>	<p>Few and dilapidated recreational facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation &amp; construction of recreation centres e.g. historical sites, parks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of Afraha Stadium</li> <li>• Establish more recreation facilities in residential areas.</li> </ul>

**4.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing**

<p>Water Catchment Destruction</p>	<p>Forest destruction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Re-afforestation of the water catchment areas</li> <li>• Enforcement of environmental laws</li> <li>• Sensitisation of communities on water catchment protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avail Funds for tree nurseries</li> <li>• Sensitisation</li> <li>• Tree planting and protection</li> </ul>
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Poor Sanitation in the county	Lack of drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of existing sewerage systems and proper planning for the new urban centres in the county.</li> <li>• Designate ideal sites for solid waste disposal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation</li> <li>• Development of new systems</li> <li>• Purchase of land</li> </ul>
Mushrooming of Slums	Poor town planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper planning of housing estates in major towns and trading centres to cater for all social classes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of land for housing estates in urban and trading centres</li> <li>• Provide adequate funding</li> </ul>

# CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

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## 5.1 Recommendations

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The following recommendations were made for the Sectors in Nakuru County:

### Agriculture and Rural Development

- Government to subsidise inputs (farm inputs).
- Government to revamp collapsed facilities e.g. Pyrethrum factory.
- Government to reassess tax regime for imported goods
- Government to increase funding for extension services
- Government to increase funding of rural road development and infrastructure
- Government to provide funding for implementation of land policy and facilitate issuing of titles
- High taxation of idle lands
- Government to provide funds and cultivate political will
- Government to increase funds, research & extension services to farmers

### Energy, Infrastructure & ICT

- Provision of more funds & Equipment for Road Maintenance
- Construct of D366- Elementaita-Naivasha road
- Compliance with the disability Act
- Extension of electricity to rural areas to cover Kuresoi, Rongai, Molo, Subukia, Naivasha
- Construction of new roads to cover Kuresoi, Rongai, Molo, Subukia
- Construction of Nakuru national Airport
- Use steam generated from geothermal to cut on cost
- To reduce connectivity charges and access
- Build modern markets across the county

### General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

- Maintain roads within the parks
- Construct Suswa-Elementaita road
- Construct Subukia to Bogoria road
- Repair feeder roads
- Sensitise community to plant trees in catchment areas
- Enforce environmental laws

## Health

- At least one District Hospital per district
- Meet the recommended max 5km distance to the farthest facility
- Upgrade Nakuru Provincial Hospital to Referral status
- Strengthen Partnership with other actors in the sector
- Ambulance services should operate at standardised charges subsidised (sensitisation of community on importance of joining NHIF)
- The Government needs to repackage the community strategy through increased funding in terms of transport means & allowances.
- Need for more sensitisation on lifestyle diseases
- Improve free supply of both male and female condoms.
- The Government need to repackage the community strategy through increased funding and motivation of staffs to help address some of these issues
- Empowering men & women on their basic human right
- Employ psychological counsellors
- Policies should be formulated to meet health priorities at grassroots
- Donors should fit in our programmes not us trying to fit as we know what is required
- Improve Collaboration with all stakeholders to avoid duplication of programmes
- Government should consider leasing of those expensive Equipments instead of purchasing them.

## Education

- Construction of new schools
- Expansion of existing schools
- Increased middle level colleges
- Quality assurance to be made independent
- Increase number of teachers
- Harmonise the university act
- School feeding programs to be expanded
- Parents sensitisation
- Guidance and counselling strengthened
- Structuring of AAC (area advisory council)
- Provide free sanitary towels.

## Governance Justice Law & Order Sector (GJLOS)

- Recruitment of personnel, proper housing and equipment.
- Construction of more Police stations and AP posts
- Decentralise offices e.g. Registration services
- Reduce bureaucracy in service delivery
- Ineffective rehabilitation programmes for offenders
- Equip and cloth prisons staff
- Fast-track prisons reforms
- Proper training
- Improved remuneration
- Intensify Civic education on public reforms



- Establish and strengthen Cohesion programmes & other peace initiatives
- Improve on information flow and awareness for the public
- Proposed interventions to be undertaken

### **Social Protection, Culture & Recreation**

- Management structures of the Youth Enterprise Fund to be scaled down to the county level.
- Individual who can come up with appropriate collateral to be able to access the fund
- Channel the fund in a youth friendly bank
- Increase technical & vocational institutions
- County wide coverage of old age compensation programmes,
- Disability Fund and disability mainstreaming.
- Orphans fund and rehabilitation centres for the street children.
- Employ psychological counsellors
- Free/subsidise health services
- Need for lawful enforcement to non-complying persons.
- Employ of psychological counsellors
- Rehabilitation of Afraha Stadium
- Establish more recreation facilities in residential areas.

### **Environmental Protection, Water and Housing (EPWH)**

- Avail Funds for tree nurseries
- Sensitisation on environmental protection laws
- Tree planting and protection
- Rehabilitation of existing sewerage systems
- Development of new systems
- Purchase of land
- Provision of land for housing estates in urban and trading centres
- Provide adequate funding
- Develop a County water master plan

# ANNEX

## Annex 1: List of Participants

1	Fransisca Kamande	Nakuru North
2	Monica Wambui	Nakuru North
3	Stanlus Matheka	Nakuru North
4	James Waweru	Nakuru North
5	Damaris Muigai	Nakuru North
6	James Njuki	Nakuru North
7	Nancy Waruiru	Nakuru North
8	Leonard Ongori	Nakuru North
9	Philigona Ooko	Nakuru North
10	John Munga	Nakuru North
11	Constance Njoroge	Nakuru North
12	Ernest Amukoye	Nakuru North
13	John Lelei	Rongai
14	Nixon Kasembeli	Rongai
15	Benard Ngotho	Rongai
16	Catherine Kipchilat	Rongai
17	Juliet Wesonga	Rongai
18	John K. Too	Rongai
19	Silvester Totona	Rongai
20	Ester M. Oloo	Rongai
21	Joseph Motari	Rongai
22	Hon. Luka Kigen	Rongai
23	Hon. Mututho	Naivasha
24	John Kimilo	Naivasha
25	Stellamaris Wambua	Naivasha
26	Peter Mogere	Naivasha
27	Hannah Kinuthia	Naivasha
28	Daniel Rawana	Naivasha
29	Regina W. Kuria	Naivasha
30	Nicholas M. Soko	Naivasha
31	Abrahams Wachira	Naivasha
32	Daniel Njoroge	Naivasha
33	Rosemary Nabwana	Naivasha
34	Caroline Chebet	Naivasha
35	Edgar Mwaminamo	Gilgil

36	Asinah Ashiku	Gilgil
37	Patricia Nguku	Gilgil
38	Simon Mathu	Gilgil
39	Jane Ngugi	Gilgil
40	Stanslaus Malala	Gilgil
41	Freciah Githua	Njoro
42	Winston Ariga	Njoro
43	Paul Kiarie	Njoro
44	Joslyne Mumo	Njoro
45	Ronald Mbogo	Njoro
46	Andrew Mureithi	Njoro
47	Kamau Kinyua	Njoro
48	Cllr. Kariuki	Njoro
49	Keziah Mwaura	Njoro
50	Josephine Njuguna	Njoro
51	Kibet K. Luka	Kuresoi
52	Peter Omare	Kuresoi
53	James k. Tirop	Kuresoi
54	James k. Ndiritu	Kuresoi
55	Kiptoo Ayabei	Kuresoi
56	Erick Boinet	Kuresoi
57	Raphael Nganga	Kuresoi
58	Keneth Korir	Kuresoi
59	Winnie Chebochok	Kuresoi
60	Liza Chelule	Kuresoi
61	Sammy Kirui	Kuresoi
62	Dorcas Mwangi	Subukia
63	Gachanja Matiri	Subukia
64	Kenneth Muiruri	Subukia
65	Mary Amukhango	Subukia
66	Leah Jematia	Subukia
67	Kamanga Wanjiku	Subukia
68	Mary Waiganjo	Subukia
69	Cyrus Kahiga	Molo
70	David Obutu	Molo
71	David C. Kandie	Molo
72	Paul M. Waaga	Molo
73	Shadrack Maweu	Molo
74	Jean Gitonga	Molo
75	John N. Mugo	Molo

76	Patrick Wanyoko	Molo
77	Pastor Paul Kingori	Molo
78	Karangati Njoroge	Molo
79	Jane Ombui	Molo
80	Dominic N. Muith	Molo
81	Kefa Onditi	Molo
82	Wilfred M. Ndecha	
83	Joseph Kimwele	
84	Lucy Wangare	
85	Joseph Kinya	
86	John Kioko	
87	Mathwa S.T	
88	Walter J. Oselu	
89	Fredrick Owino	
90	Timothy Kariuki	
91	Ambrose Ogang'u	
92	Dan c. Obonyo	
93	Godana G. Ponan	
94	Mr. Njagi	
95	Nimrod Agwenyi	
96	Leah Kaburu	
97	Godfrey Kamogi	
98	Rev. Boniface Manyasa	
99	Kenneth Aisau	
100	Fred Owako	Nakuru
101	James n Nyaga	Nakuru
102	Peter Kabiro	Nakuru
103	Stephen Ogutu	Nakuru
104	Issa Gichangi	Nakuru
105	Betty Buses	Nakuru
106	Kangethe Thuku	Nakuru
107	Edison Omworo Asande	Nakuru
108	Monica Wegulo	Nakuru
109	George Otieno	Nakuru
110	Mary Wangari	Nakuru
111	Noah k Koimet	Nakuru
112	Annie Njeri	Nakuru
113	Winnie Mibei	Nakuru
114	bishop Jotham Opicho	Nakuru
115	rev. Daniel Gitau	Nakuru

116	Simon Ambuka	Nakuru
117	Caroline Nyambura	Nakuru
118	Wycliffe Agesa	Nakuru
119	Gilbert Gitonga	Nakuru
120	Cornelius Oduor	Nakuru
121	Julius ole Mututua	Nakuru
122	Sammy g Njoroge	Nakuru
123	wilfred Nyakundi	Nakuru
124	Joseph waweru	Nakuru
125	Jepkosgei Katwa	Nakuru
126	Phyllis Rugwe	Nakuru
127	Peter k Gathuya	Nakuru
128	Nderitu JK	Nakuru
129	Peter g Maina	Nakuru
130	Isaac Merlin	Nakuru
131	Cyrus Kivuti	Nakuru
132	Nicholas Galale	Nakuru
133	John Wachira	Nakuru
134	Nancy Namwenya	Nakuru
135	G W Njuguna	Nakuru
136	Shem Siah	Nakuru
137	Esther Mwangi	Nakuru
138	Wainan Miatah	Nakuru
139	Kate Barasa	Nakuru
140	Joseph Keiyo	Nakuru
141	David Tumelt	Nakuru
142	Boniface k Muhia	Nakuru
143	Dr. Mary Kariuki	Nakuru
144	Grace Njenga	Nakuru
145	Japheth O Orwa	Nakuru
146	Jane Koigi	Nakuru
147	Lilian Kasolo	
148	Carol Irungu	
149	Deborah Kerubo	
150	Esther Nyasani	
151	Henry Amoyi	
152	Rehema Mitalo	
153	Paul k King'o	
154	Evans Ouma Ochieng'	
155	Apollo O Amoyi	

156	Ezekiel w Makhanu	
157	Collin Wekuke Sululu	
158	Phillip Kamau Kachunu	
159	Lilian Tumaini Kahindi	
160	Nicholas m Suku	World Vision
161	Thomas Kaberi	N.B.A C.E.O
162	Ben Ndonga	Media
163	Eliud Mwangi	Media
164	Julius ole Mutunga	Dc Office
165	Dominic Kinyua	D. Treasury
166	Joseph Bii	Rongai District
167	Kepha Nyambane	Rongai District
168	Amos Kabanya	Bahati
169	Evans Okenye	Nakuru Dido
170	John Wagorura	Ministry Of Water
171	Deograsias m Oduor	Nairobi Cra
172	Charles k Bii	Nakuru (Dc's)
173	Soitaro ole Kuyioni	Nakuru (Pdp Office)
174	James Koigi	Tourism (Nakuru)

## Annex 2: 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

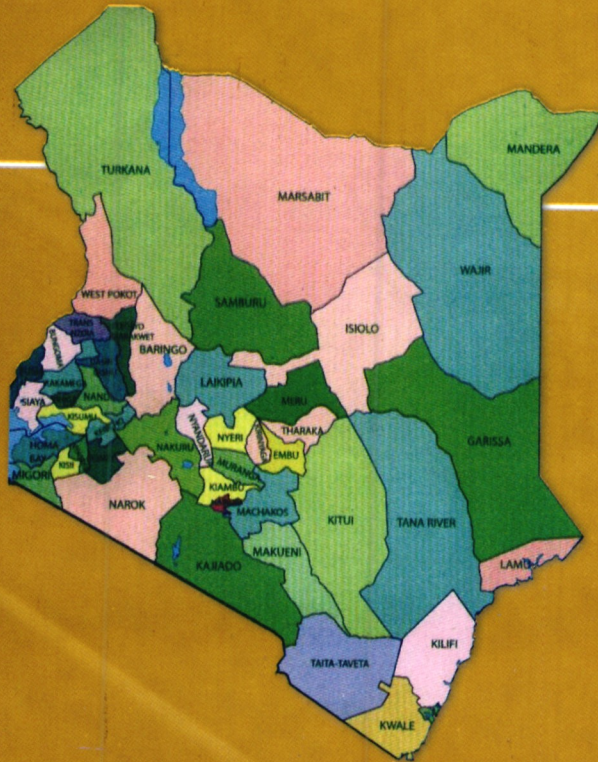
		The Judiciary
		Kenya Anti corruption Commission
		Independent Electoral and Boundary Commission
		Ministry of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons
		Directorate of the Public Prosecution
		Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution
		National Police Service Commission
		Human 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)