

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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



WEST POKOT COUNTY REPORT

KENYA
VISION 2030

NOVEMBER 2011

MINISTRY OF FINANCE



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



WEST POKOT COUNTY REPORT

November 2011

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	6
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	7
1.1. Background.....	7
1.2. Stakeholders’ Participation.....	9
1.3. Summary of the Planning and Budget Process in Kenya.....	10
1.4. Objectives of the County Consultative Forums (CCF)	14
CHAPTER 2: COUNTY PROFILE	15
2.1. County Fact Sheet.....	15
2.2. Description	16
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	17
3.1. Framework for Stakeholders Participation in the Budget Making Process.....	17
3.2. County Consultative Forum Secretariat.....	18
CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDERS’ PRIORITIES	20
4.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD).....	20
4.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII).....	22
4.3. General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA).....	24
4.4. Health	28
4.5. Education.....	29
4.6. Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLO).....	30
4.7. Public Administration & International Relations (PAIR).....	31
4.8. Social Protection, Culture & Recreation (SPCR).....	32
4.9. Environment, Water, & Housing (EWH).....	32
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION	35
5.1. Recommendations.....	35
5.2. The Way Forward.....	35
ANNEX	36
Annex 1: Demographic Profile by Constituency	36
Annex 2: List of Participants.....	37
Annex 3: Sector Composition for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget.....	41

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of this MTEF report was achieved through an elaborate and consultative process involving key stakeholders in West Pokot County.

Special thanks go to the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development & Vision 2030 and Ministry of Finance for the guidance, capacity building and financial support aimed at ensuring that public participation during the budget making process was a success.

Similarly, I express my appreciation to the West Pokot County Secretariat team for their teamwork and unwavering support during this exercise.

Lastly, I wish to thank the participants and everyone also who took part for their valuable contribution towards the production of this booklet.

It is my conviction that on the basis of this report, which has clearly mapped out the county priorities and action areas, we are on a firm footing towards the realisation of Vision 2030.

**County Consultative Forum Secretariat
West Pokot**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report gives an abridged account of the West Pokot County Consultative Forum, which took place at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria, in November 2011. The purpose of the forum was to enlighten the people of West Pokot 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 143 participants drawn from among farmers, professionals, educationists, special groups, youths, women, trade unions, politicians, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations, GOK staff, and NGOs from all the districts in the County. The report gives an outline of the development of the MTEF budget process in the county, the institutional framework for undertaking the process as well as the output from the Forum.

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

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

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

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARD	Agriculture and Rural Development
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
COFOG	Classification of the Functions of Government
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DA	District Accountant
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DDO	District Development Officer
DO	District Officer
EPWH	Environmental Protection, Water and Housing
FY	Financial Year
GECLA	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law & Order
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Systems
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPER	Ministerial Public Expenditure Review
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
PAIR	Public Administration & International Relations
PBB	Programme Based Budgeting
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SPCR	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation
SWG	Sector Working Group

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

This report provides information on development issues and interventions in the West Pokot County for the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF budget, which resulted from the County Consultative Forum that was held at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria. It was attended by 143 stakeholders.

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

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

Recent Economic Situation

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

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

Focusing Spending on Economic Growth and Development

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

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

Fundamental Changes in the Constitution

Government spending will be anchored on a sound legal framework that promotes prudent management of public resources, openness, accountability, public participation, and equitable distribution of resources.

The Constitution has established the National and County Governments and devolved some of the government functions. The national revenues will be shared equitably among the two levels of Government. To finance the devolved functions, the Constitution assigns at least 15% of the national revenues to the County Governments.

The County Governments will become operational after the next General Elections. In view of this, Sector Working Groups are expected to work out the resources required to implement the functions assigned to the Counties during the transition period. In addition, the Commission on Revenue Allocation will provide the criteria for allocating revenue among the County Governments, and appropriate recommendations on the Equalisation Fund into which 0.5 per cent of revenue collected by the National Government shall be paid as required by the Constitution.

The remaining share of the national revenue is assigned to the National Government. The services which the National Government is expected to provide will target the residents in the 47 Counties. The County Consultative Fora provided a forum for Stakeholders participation in the identification of priorities for consideration in the 2012/13 – 2014/15 MTEF Budget. The forum was facilitated by a secretariat comprising officers drawn from the County and backstopped by officers from National Sector Working Groups.

1.2. Stakeholders' Participation

Involvement of stakeholders is necessary for successful implementation of Government programmes. It creates widespread support for government programmes; increases acceptance and legitimacy of policy plans by making citizens responsible for achieving desired results; ownership is developed at the community level and resistance is avoided. This enables them to better understand the need for certain policies, projects/programmes and therefore be more willing to accept compromises. Where stakeholders are not properly identified and consulted important issues may be overlooked or under-prioritised and schemes that do not best address their concerns and priorities designed. This may lead to stakeholders feeling aggrieved by decisions made and consequently cause delay in project/programme implementation.

Key Steps in Stakeholders Involvement

There were six steps that were considered crucial for appropriate involvement of stakeholders. Steps one to three dealt with the question of "Who to involve?" while steps four to six answered the question "How to involve them?"

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

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

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

Identification was from the following categories:

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

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

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

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

Table 1.1: Influence-Interest-Matrix.

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

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

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

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

Step 6: Established a follow up on 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 West Pokot County Consultative Forum was attended by 143 stakeholders, both males and females, who were drawn 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 2000/2001. 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.

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)		9,064
2.	No. of Districts		4
3.	No. of constituencies		4
4.	Total Population (2009 Census)		512,690
5.	Total Male Population (2009 Census)		254,827
6.	Total Female Population (2009 Census)		257,863
7.	Total Youth Population(15 – 29)(2009 Census)		133,704
8.	Poverty Rate		69.8
9.	Educational levels	% of people with primary education	72.0
		% of people with secondary education	6.2
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)	7.1
		Good/fair roads (as % of total roads)	58.1
14.	Financial Institutions	Number 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.

2.2. Description

2.2.1 Position and Size of the County

West Pokot County is situated at the north rift along Kenya's western boundary with Uganda border. It also borders Trans Nzoia County to the South, Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo County to the South East and Turkana County to the North and to the North East respectively. The County lies between longitude 34° 47' and 35° 49' East and between latitude 1° and 2° North. The county covers an area of about 9,064 square kilometres stretching a distance of about 132 Km from North to South.

2.2.2 Administrative and Political Units

The County is divided into four districts namely; West Pokot, Pokot North, Pokot South and Pokot Central Districts. It has 13 Divisions, 61 Locations and 222 Sub locations. The county has Kapenguria as its headquarters. It has four constituencies: They are Kapenguria, Sigor, Kacheliba, and Pokot South.

2.2.3 Demographic Profile

According to the 2009 Population Census West Pokot had a population of 512,690 people of whom 254,827 were males and 257,863 were females. The total population is projected to increase to 636,305 by 2015.

Youths aged between 15 and 29 years accounted for 26.1% of the population.

More demographic details are given at Annex 1

2.2.4 Major Economic Activities

Livestock farming and crop farming are the main economic activities in this County. Its inhabitants are mainly pastoralists and the animals which they keep include dairy and beef cattle, sheep, goats, beekeeping, camels and poultry. The main crops are maize, beans, and pyrethrum.

The other economic activities are trading and small scale mining

2.2.5 Development Challenges

The County faces a number of challenges that include:-

- Recurrent drought.
- Poor physical infrastructure
- High illiteracy rate.
- High poverty levels (67.7%).
- Insecurity/cattle rustling and banditry
- Retrogressive cultural practices e.g. female genital mutilation.
- Inadequate Health facilities

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).

The County submitted a validated **Report on Prioritised County Sector Issues and Priorities**.

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

The major issues and priorities which were identified by the Forum and the recommendations which were made by sector are as follows:

4.1. Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)

Food insecurity		<p>Water harvesting for crop production and livestock use</p> <p>Develop irrigation schemes</p> <p>Pasture establishment and conservation</p> <p>Livestock upgrading</p> <p>Range rehabilitation</p> <p>Introduction and promotion of drought tolerant crops</p> <p>Support access of farm inputs and credit facilities</p> <p>Promotion of alternative livelihoods(camel ,bee keeping, Aloe vera, fish farming ,termites etc)</p> <p>Support mechanisation</p> <p>Enhance extension services(transport staff, and facilitation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish ATC • Establish 	Give priority to water harvesting and irrigation, pasture establishment and conservation.
-----------------	--	---	---

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
Marketing constraints		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote value chain development Value addition(milk, meat , wool, cotton, mangoes, honey, Irish potatoes, hides and skins, onions) Develop Market infrastructure(sale yards ,storage facilities, stalls) Avail Market Information. Formation and support of organised marketing groups 	Give priority to value chain development and value addition.
Livestock /Crop pests, vectors and diseases.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular disease surveillance and screening(CCBPP ,CCPP, PPR, brucellosis, GGB, Army worms) Support control of pests and vectors (ticks ,mange, tsetse fly) Vaccination against notifiable diseases (FMD, Lumpy skin, PPR, New castle etc) Support introduction of disease resistant crop varieties(Irish potatoes, cassava, bananas) Enhance control of livestock movement. 	Priority to vaccination and disease surveillance
Land use and tenure		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast track land registration and issuance of title deeds Facilitate information on land ownership Support appropriate land tenure system suitable to specific areas. Review, harmonise and enforce land use laws (Agriculture Act, EMCA). Support soil and water conservation activities. 	Priority to support appropriate land tenure system suitable to specific areas.
Deforestation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support afforestation and protection of catchment areas(tree nurseries) Support boundary alignment of the forests 	Priority to support afforestation and protection of catchment areas.
Low technical skills of the farmers		Vocational and field day for the farmers to learn &share experiences'	
Livestock rustling		The government to intensify security and surveillance.	
Human- Wildlife conflict		Promote peace and co-existence of the neighbours	

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
		Promote biodiversity and preserve the wildlife areas, deliberate protection of wildlife not to trespass to human habits and farmlands.	

4.2. Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
Roads Poor road network		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarmac and upgrade other roads to murrum standards as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kamatira –Kapsait –Tapach-Sondany-Ortum Road; - Makutano-Konyao-Loya-Alale-Nauyapong Road; - Marich –Chesegon Road; - Chepareria-Ptoyo Road; - Marich-Seker Road; - Saramee-Cheparten Mokoyon –Chepareria Road; - Ngotut-Kasei Road; - Sigor-Muino Road; - Keringet –Psigirio-Kanyarkwat Road; - Kanyarkwat-Kongelai Road; - Kitalekapel- Kaptarin Road; - Chesta –Kokworitit Road; - Aramaket-Kipkorinya-Kaibos Road; - Siyoi-Kamatira Road; - Konyao Kokwoleting Road 	Tarmac the following <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kamatira,Kapsait, Tapach, Sekutio n, Ortum Road 2. .Makutano –Konyao-Alale –Loya Road 3. Chepareria Ptoyo Road 4. .Marich Chesegon Road 5. Marich Seker 6. Sigor Muino 7. .Saramee-Chepartenmokoyon Chepareria Road

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade to murrum standards - Chepkomos-Ortum –Endow Road; - Alale- Akoret Road; - .Kiwawa-Chepurwo ; Muino-Solion Road; - Tomuswo-Kachepurwo- Sekution Road; - Ambolion –Turkwel Road; - .Kapchila–Manian-Chorok-Ringring Chorwai Road; - Oduriong –Ombolium Road; - Talau-Psigirio road; - Talau -Kamuino Road; - Kotit -Chepserum –Akiriemet Road; - Cheptokol –Mosop Road; - Chepkopegh –Purkong Miskwony; Nakwijit –Kesot Road; - Kamelei –Kapushen Road; - Kesot –Turkwel Road; - Motpokor –Simwotwo Muruny; Kabichbich Road; - Chepokoriyonu Sebit Sina Road; - Kongelai- Katikomor Road; - Cherangari –Mading; Alale –Kalapata; Lengorok –Ptempur - Alale Road; - Lengeruk – Apuke Alale –Sasak Road - Kasitot –Alale Road 	<p>Funds to be provided.</p>
<p>Lack of enough bridges</p> <p>Lack of Electricity</p>	<p>Rural electrification in all areas</p>	<p>Construction of more bridges where they are needed.</p> <p>All the proposed areas to be supplied with rural electricity. They are: Chepareria Ptoyo Sebit Chepkoringu; Chepkorniswo Tabach; Sebit Parwa Tapach; Sigor Tamkal ; Marich Seker; Lomut Masop; Talau Kaibos; Konyao Kasei; Alale Kalapata; Ortum Sondany; Alale Nauyapong; Sigor Masol; Cherangan Mading; Konyao Kangelenyang; Kacheilba Kanyeris; Alale Akoret; Chesra Kongela; Alale Lengoruk; Chepareria Mukoyon- Kaptabuk</p>	<p>Funds to be provided.</p>

Public Works

Lack of houses for Government officials, both residential and offices in all district headquarters	Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich, and Kapenguria	Provide sufficient offices and residential houses to govt staff in all the district headquarters: -Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich, and Kapenguria	Construct sufficient offices for government Staff in Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich, and Kapenguria.
Lack of sewerage in all the district	Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich, and Kapenguria	Provide sufficient sewerage facilities to all the mentioned Districts Hqs	Sufficient sewerage and fire fighting equipment to all the district headquarters towns Kapenguria, Sigor, Alale, and Kabichbich
No fire fighting equipment	Sigor, Alale, Kabichbich, and Kapenguria	Provide fire fighting equipment to all the district Hqs i.e. Sigor, Kabichbich, Alale, Kapenguria	
Transport			
Lack of Airstrip	Airstrip in Marich	Construct Airstrip at Marich	
Lack of Railway network		Extend railway from Kitale, Kapenguria, Ortum, to Sigor and Lelan	Extend railway to Ortum, Sigor, Lelan

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

Trade

Inadequate financial support for Joint Loan Board (JL)	1	Make Joint Loan Board activities visible in the county	Increase financial grants to Joint Loan Board
Unfair trade practices	2	Increased surveillance to curb unfair trade practices	Increase funds for surveillance and recruit more personnel

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
Lack of mobility of trade development officers	3	Avail a four wheel drive vehicle to make movement of trade development officers in the field easier	Allocate funds for purchase of a vehicle
Lack of business skills	4	Intensify business training	Avail more funds for training purposes
High cost of doing business	5	Intensify security in the market centres	The government should increase the number of security personnel in the market centres
Lack of market awareness	6	Establish business information centres (BIC) to gather and disseminate market intelligence	Avail funds for construction and equipping of the BIC
Lack of entrepreneurial skills	7	Nature and develop entrepreneurial skills through training and exposure tours	Avail resources for training & exchange tours
Influx of Counterfeits/sub-standard goods	8	Open local branches of the recently formed counterfeit agency	
Industrialisation			
Lack of industrial facilities and utilities	1	Develop two moderate industrial parks in two constituencies and one large one in Kapenguria constituency	Avail funds for erection of industrial parks
Unexploited resources e.g. gold, limestone, cooper, iron gold, limestone, cooper, iron, cereals, livestock products, honey e.t.c.	2	Research and development of the unexploited resources in the county	Intensify and Set aside funds to fund research and development in the county
Lack of entrepreneurial	3	Nature and develop entrepreneurial skills through training, awareness creation and exposure through investment for a, and exhibition – local and international.	Set aside funds for training purposes especially in technical officers, entrepreneurs, programme officers, relevant staffs on various relevant skills like: on leadership, entrepreneurship, and technical fields such as design, engineering pharmacy, hospitality research methods, ICT etc
Lack of technical skills	4	Have specific technical institutions targeted to train on the required skills	More funding and recruitment of more technical instructors

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
High cost of machinery and lack of transport facilities of raw materials and reluctance of the private sector to let the transport vehicles e.g. tractors, lorries to most parts of the county.	5	Zero-rate industrial machines and provide common user facilities such as transport vehicles	Funds availed for purchase of common user facilities especially tractors and transport vehicles for hire at prevailing market rates for the transportation of industrial raw materials and products to initially simulate the sector for about three to five years.
Tourism			
Lack of tourist resorts, lodges and hotels		Marketing of the county as a tourist destination should be intensified to attract investors	Funds should be availed for marketing purposes
Lack of awareness on tour destinations within the county		Create awareness through marketing and advertising	Funds should be availed for marketing and advertising.
Unexploited tourism sites and resources		Develop cultural centres and eco-tourism sites e.g. Kamatira, Sekerr and Kapkanyar forest	Budgetary support needed for development of cultural centres and eco-tourism sites
Lack of training on tourism		Employ on government tertiary institutions to introduce tour guide and tourist management courses	Employ technocrats in the field of tourism in government institutions.
Lack of access roads to tourists sites		Develop infrastructure on tourist destination	Funds availed for infrastructure development and improvement
No Conservancy of wild animals areas		Conserve wild habitat	
EAC			
Use of different currencies		Establishment of common currency through EAC framework	Member states should come together and agree on the modalities of establishing the common currency
Lack of awareness on the existence of the EAC market		Create EAC market awareness through organised workshops and exposure tours	Funds made available for creation of awareness and organising of workshops
Infringement on free movement of goods and services		The government should intervene through dialogue with partner states to ease movement of goods and services states to ease movement of goods and services	Organise inter-state EAC forum to iron out the issues

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
Porous border between Kenya and Uganda		The government should establish border posts at all crossing points	Funds needed for the establishment and equipping of the border posts
Labour			
Inadequate skilled manpower;		Relevant technical courses be emphasised	Erection more schools and recruitment of more teachers to handle the situation
High rate of unemployment		Encourage self-employment through opening up of more MSMEs	Funds availed to the MSMEs in terms of loans
Low Review of minimum wage rate		Review the labour laws to increase the minimum wage rate	Funds made available for review of the laws
Regional Development Authority			
Lack of project ownership (low adoption of projects by the local community		Involve stakeholders in identifying the projects	Funds availed for stakeholder involvement
Lack of awareness of the authorities' activities in the county		Sensitise the local community on the activities of the authority	Funds availed for sensitisation purposes
Land degradation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reclamation • Fruit-tree nursery 	
Research & Development			
Lack of research and development across the sector in the entire county		Carry out baseline surveys across the sector	Funds availed for the surveys to be carried out

4.4. Health

<p>Health Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - labs - Theatre - Maternity - X-Ray/Scanning - Adm. Block - Staff Quarters - Eye Units - ENT Units - Casualty - Pharmacies - Blood Bank 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct three theatres • Lab in every facility • X-Ray equipments & infrastructure (3) • Pharmacies in all health facilities • Blood Bank in all County Referral Hospitals (sub- hospital) • Rehabilitation Centres in all referral Hospitals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychiatric services • Build Fistula wards in all referral Hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding for construction • Equipments for all Health facilities
<p>Health Human Resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate specialised Doctors • And Staff of all cadres 		<p>Recruiting all health specialists required in all health facilities according to established norms and standards.</p>	<p>Ministry to post all specialists to all facilities</p>
<p>Medical Drugs & commodities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing immunisation • Drugs & Non pharms 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate supply of drugs & Non pharms to all health facilities • Vaccines to be supplied to all health facilities • Avail Fridges in all health facilities • ARV s /Counseling to all health facilities 	

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
Lack of equipments: - Out reach services - Mortuary - Ambulance - Electrification & stand by Generators - Computerisation - Vehicles - One Helicopter		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North ,Central and Parts of W/Pokot • Mortuary in all referral health facilities • Equip fridges • Ambulance services in all health referral facilities • One Helicopter services for the whole county 	
Promotive & preventive services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pit latrines • Use of Net • Condoms • Ante Natal Clinics • Nutrition in all health facilities • Malaria and Polio Campaigns to continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding from ministry • Campaign • Social marketing • Public health officers in all health facilities
Medical training institution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of KMTC in the county • Put change of cemetery for all Districts hospital • All referral Health Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund the construction and equipments • Tutors/Lecturers with all curiae programmes • Funds

4.5. Education

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
Understaffing	1	Employ more trained teachers	Increase funding
Inadequate infrastructure and learning/teaching resources	2	Build /expand facilities	Increase funding Enforce Sessional paper No.1 of 2005
Insecurity	4	Provide/guarantee adequate security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate safety measures as per MOE guidelines • Capacity building and awareness creation

Illiteracy	5	Strengthen adult and continuing education	ECD & adult teachers;
ICT	3	Equip all learning institutions with ICT infrastructure & promote ICT adoption & e-learning	Increase funding to enhance adoption of ICT

4.6. Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GILO)

Infrastructure		Construction of County Assembly, Government Offices. Provide vehicles Devolve offices to the counties	Construction of key offices
Staffing and capacity building		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire more staff Training for Staff 	Hire of staff
Low sensitisation on vision 2030, MDGs and the constitution.		Sensitisation on Vision 2030, MDGs, and the 2010 Kenya Constitution.	Allocation of funds for sensitisation of government policies
Effective M & E		Strengthen tools for M & E	Enhance budget for M & E
Preparation of Strategic Plans e.g. CDPs		Develop County Master Plan	Provide funding for developing strategic plans

4.7. Public Administration & International Relations (PAIR)

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insecurity Inadequate infrastructural development e.g. security roads & corridors , police housing facilities ,office facilities Unwillingness from the community to volunteer adequate security information Inadequate /few security officers Nonpayment of Kenya Police Reserve (KPR) Inadequate equipments e.g. vehicles for patrols and operations Poor communication network 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security roads to be opened up for easy security operations Housing facilities for officers to be considered as well as providing equipment for security operations e.g. vehicles. Awareness creation campaign to be mounted for community change of attitude so that they volunteer information for the betterment of the county More security personal to be posted to beef up security. -KPR's to be enumerated as a motivation tool. Community Policing should be enhanced through adequate facilitation Communication gadgets /equipments to be provided to hasten flow of information especially. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open up roads to ease accessibility Put up housing facility for officers Adequately equip the officers Deploy more police officers
<p>Administration of Justice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to Justice Absence of a high court. Non operational mobile courts Potential witnesses withdrawals at the hours of need (negative attitude about witnessing). This affects prosecution process due to lack of evidence. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A high court should be build in Kapenguria Magistrate courts should be built at Sigor and Alale due to vastness of the County. A adoption of other alternative dispute resolutions methods to decongest our courts 	<p>Avail funds for the construction of the courts</p>
<p>Unclear County boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inter community boundary disputes 		<p>IEBC should take up the matter so that it is amicable solved.</p>	<p>Proper boundary review be carried out by the IEBC</p>
<p>High corruption incidences</p>		<p>Through sensitisation campaign should be carried out across the county .This requires facilitation</p>	<p>Anti corruption campaigns country wide</p>
<p>Cross –border conflicts</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Posts Immigration Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the first financial year
<p>High turnover & government officers /Human resource</p>		<p>Improve the hardships allowance to attract and retain staff given the harsh working conditions in the county</p>	

4.8. Social Protection, Culture & Recreation (SPCR)

YOUTH			
4. Retrogressive culture	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct Jua kali sheds Revolving fund for entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funds for constructing sheds Establish a Revolving Fund
Development/investment profile for the county	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure(establish Boarding and hire more teachers) Provide Adult Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase employment of teachers Increase teachers incentive
Inadequate facilities and assets	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to micro credit Promote entrepreneurship Good governance(accountability & transparent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote marketing Create revolving fund at county level
Inadequacy of staff	3	Provide awareness on FGM ,forced marriage and Gender violence	Sensitise community

4.9. Environment, Water, & Housing (EWH)

Minerals & mining: - Lack of geophysical mapping survey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish offices to manage the mining issues GOK to establish mining and geologist and do mapping out of the mineral deposits Set up sand marketing structures. Protect sand harvesters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct factory cement in the county -Start Geophysical mapping urgently Protect & promote the existing local miners Set up land in every centre for sand storage and sales l.
---	--	--	---

Key Issues	Priority	Proposed Intervention/Strategy	Recommendation
<p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean drinking water • Drought & seasonal rivers • Lack of irrigation programmes; manage irrigation activities e.g. Local canals broken down 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Reservoir Tanks and treatment works • Construct of Dams on Rivers : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Suam /Kanyangereng o Weiwei o Muruny o Kerio o Kanyarkwat • Set up irrigation scheme in each constituency. • Harmonise irrigation activities • One dam per constituency for harvesting water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funds for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - River Suam, Kanyangereng - Weiwei - Muino - Chesegon - Lomut - Ombollion - Apuke River. • Rehabilitate broken down irrigation canals e.g. Weiwei, Lomut, and Chesegon Muino
<p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor housing in the urban areas and even the rural centres. • No. housing programmes e.g. HFCK ,N.H.C • Inadequate housing • No Physical Planning has been done to guide building sectors. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under take physical planning in all urban centres • Establish GOK housing scheme urgently. • Support and provide mortgage facilities. • Rehabilitate existing housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding to be provided by National basket as affirmative action • Set up maintenance funds.
<p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation/Afforestation • Conservation of the Alovera plant • Natural calamities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lightning - Floods - Landslide • Encroachment into forest • Lack of solid waste management 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing of tree nursery • Establish Alovera Nursery • Evict encroachers set community Forest Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment to facilitate fully • Officers to be establish to manage Environment activities in the county

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity for EIA for projects • Encroachment of the catchment areas 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce EIA regulation • Councils and Municipalities to implement proper solid waste management (ensure that all projects under tasks EIA before implementing 	MEMR NEMA
--	--	---	--------------

Details of the sector composition are given at Annex 3.

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

5.1. Recommendations

The consultative process has marked a major shift in the manner of running and managing of public resources. It has enabled a bottom-up approach in identifying the priority issues for consideration on the preparation of the FY 2012/13 Budget.

Of major importance for the people of West Pokot County are:

- Improvement in the food security situation in the county through development of irrigation schemes, water harvesting, pasture establishment and conservation;
- Improvement of road network;
- Ease of access to finances for small and medium scale enterprises (SMES);
- Constructing, equipping and staffing of medical facilities;
- Establishment of administrative infrastructure;
- Providing employment of youths;
- Improving security in the county and access to justice.

The finalisation of the county consultative budget making process for the county is a big test for the county government. If well adopted there will be a paradigm shift from the marginalisation of the economic freedoms of the citizens to a situation where people will determine their own economic destiny, addressing their needs as reflected on the ground. The outcome emanating from this consultation will go a long way to improve the quality of lives as embraced in Vision 2030.

5.2. The Way Forward

- i. The process needs to be strengthened. In this regard there is need for increased funding;
- ii. The process should be adopted by the county governments.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Demographic Profile by Constituency

Demographic Profile

West Pokot	89669	91394	181063
North Pokot	77959	78052	156011
Central Pokot	58006	57836	115852
South Pokot	29193	30581	59764
County	254,827	257,863	512,690
Gender Parity	49.7	50.3	

Health Indicators

Crude Death Rate	11.4/1000
Infant Mortality Rate	87/1000
Prevalent Diseases	Malaria, Diarrhoea, Stomach Ache

Annex 2: List of Participants

S/N	Name	District
1	R.M Washika Wachira	West Pokot
2	Thomas K. Murei	West Pokot
3	Vincent K. Mutai	West Pokot
4	Tom Salasya	West Pokot
5	David K. Mibei	West Pokot
6	Joseph K. Rotich	West Pokot
7	Stephen Kapterema	West Pokot
8	Alfred K. Muandale	West Pokot
9	Charles Kahano	West Pokot
10	Stephen Waitaka	West Pokot
11	Samuel Kibet	West Pokot
12	George Morara	West Pokot
13	Angole Abraham	West Pokot
14	Robert Katina	West Pokot
15	Samwel Chemulolo	West Pokot
16	Selina Jeptoo	West Pokot
17	Robson Ndiema	West Pokot
18	Stephen Weda	West Pokot
19	Andrew Kaptalai	West Pokot
20	H.K. Silungi	West Pokot
21	Mary Mariach	West Pokot
22	Christine Yori	West Pokot
23	John K. Saina	West Pokot
24	Michael Sengech	West Pokot
25	Joshpine Poisho	West Pokot
26	Leah Psiya	West Pokot
27	John Mukenyole	West Pokot
28	Fidel Castro Agai	West Pokot
29	Mark Psabigh	West Pokot
30	Monica Endoo	West Pokot
31	M. Maritim	West Pokot
32	R.K. Ruto	West Pokot
33	Simon Biwott	West Pokot
34	Philip K. Kigen	West Pokot
35	R. Kalimanyang	West Pokot
36	William Cheparko	West Pokot
37	John P. Chumba	West Pokot
38	John Omega	West Pokot

39	Richard Mwareng	West Pokot
40	Evaline Koskei	West Pokot
41	Tarcisyo Losialima	West Pokot
42	Stephen T. Lomondin	West Pokot
43	Kenneth Cheboi	West Pokot
44	Ben Moilem	West Pokot
45	Shadrack Nyongesa	West Pokot
46	Bishop Stephen Kewasis	West Pokot
47	John Langat	West Pokot
48	Chemkan Katimu	West Pokot
49	Samson Maiywa	West Pokot
50	Eliza Lotam	West Pokot
51	Debora Katina	West Pokot
52	Felix Amangole	West Pokot
53	Niatolas Kupar	West Pokot
54	Josheph Rengatom	West Pokot
55	Joel Arumonyang	West Pokot
56	John Sang	West Pokot
57	Julius Mareng	West Pokot
58	Amos Rotich	West Pokot
59	Ronal Chumum	West Pokot
60	Emmanuel Losiangole	West Pokot
61	Patrick P. Kiach	Pokot Central
62	D. Kirui	Pokot Central
63	S.P. Chemearmar	Pokot Central
64	Selina C. Longiro	Pokot Central
65	Sutei Vincent	Pokot Central
66	Agnes Lomuket	Pokot Central
67	Antony W. Wamas	Pokot Central
68	W. Wepukhulu	Pokot Central
69	D.K Sontany	Pokot Central
70	Lucy Lotee	Pokot Central
71	William Lopetakou	Pokot Central
72	Dorkas Terer	Pokot Central
73	Nahashon Wafula	Pokot Central
74	David Kapelsiwa	Pokot Central
75	Stephen Mnagat	Pokot Central
76	Indiatsi Levy	Pokot Central
77	Meshak Kalemunyang	Pokot Central
78	Kenedy Nyariki	Pokot Central

S/N	Name	District
79	Henry Okumu	Pokot Central
80	Grace C. Rengei	Pokot Central
81	Musa I. P. Kasa	Pokot Central
82	Josheph Chelanga	Pokot Central
83	John Mwok	Pokot Central
84	Philiph Achekek	Pokot Central
85	Limamuroi Samson	Pokot South
86	Biegon .Benard	Pokot South
87	S. Kachelwa	Pokot South
88	Toelinyang Noel	Pokot South
89	Moikel Joel Lotam	Pokot South
90	Sammy Simiyu	Pokot South
91	Christine Lopetakou	Pokot South
92	Monica Losiangole	Pokot South
93	George Ochieng	Pokot South
94	Jacob Yarengole	Pokot South
95	Jackson Atongoreng	Pokot South
96	Stephen Kokeno	Pokot South
97	Paul I.Yaraki	Pokot South
98	Phelistus Cheporit	Pokot South
98	Omwange Thomas	Pokot South
99	Daniel I. Ptiony	Pokot South
100	William Lotepes	Pokot South
101	Charles Kibet	Pokot South
102	Solomon Kura	Pokot South
103	Benson Amoywal	Pokot South
104	Charles Pyatich	Pokot South
105	Peter Wamalwa	Pokot South
106	Ngoleyang William	Pokot South
106	Josheph Kalicheche	Pokot South
108	Lopuonyang	Pokot South
109	Philiph Lomongin	Pokot South
110	Charles Rumot	Pokot South
111	Loywalan Nyalomar	Pokot South
112	Daniel K. Dapamuke	Pokot South
112	Joel Atudongur	Pokot South
113	Benson Lingatukei	Pokot South
114	George Onyango	Pokot North
115	A. Mohamed	Pokot North
116	Joseph Katam	Pokot North

117	Christopher Serem	Pokot North
118	Philp Tinga'a	Pokot North
119	Ritakou Y. Isaac	Pokot North
120	Robert Sanya	Pokot North
121	Paul Loruchongar	Pokot North
122	Evans Onchiri	Pokot North
123	Dr.Samwel Chelimo	Pokot North
124	Susan Chepolomin	Pokot North
125	Mary Juma	Pokot North
126	Peter Kudos	Pokot North
127	Achila Lokwakow	Pokot North
128	Karumet James	Pokot North
129	Agnes Tomitom	Pokot North
130	Apakamoi Benson	Pokot North
131	Natupai Christine	Pokot North
132	Pastor Moses Longiro	Pokot North
133	Simon I Alew	Pokot North
134	John Loinit	Pokot North
135	Paul Lopeyok	Pokot North
136	Wilson Chemkenei	Pokot North
137	Matui I. Daniel	Pokot North
138	Ngoria Mathew	Pokot North
139	Lochaun Zacharia	Pokot North
140	Charles Lochero	Pokot North
141	Emmanuel I. Tinjaa	Pokot North
142	Nyeris I. Daniel	Pokot North
143	Benedictor Kapleke	Pokot North

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

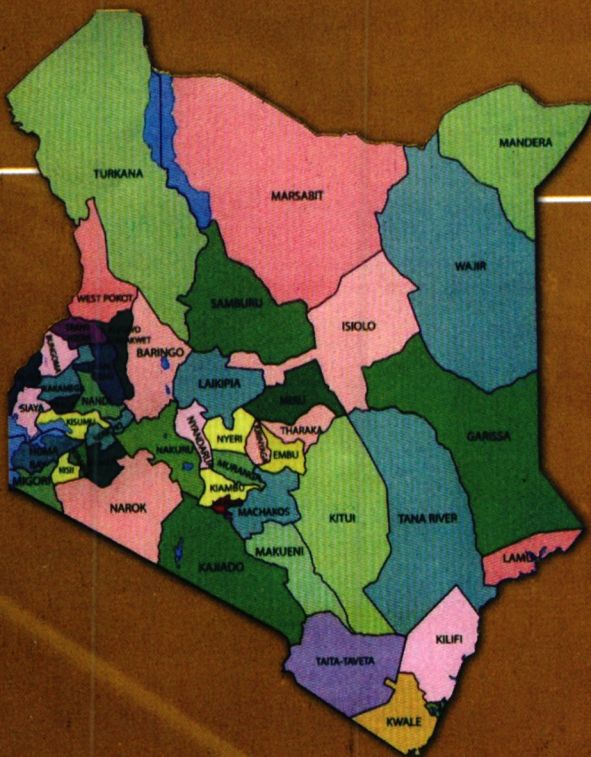
COFOG	CORRESPONDING MTEF SWG	MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES (MDAs)
1. ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD)	Ministry of Agriculture
		Ministry of Livestock Development
		Ministry of Cooperative Development and Marketing
		Ministry of Lands
		Ministry of Fisheries Development
		Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife
		National Land Commission
		Research and Development (ARD)
	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT (EII)	Ministry of Office of the DPM and Ministry of Local Government
		Ministry of Roads
		Ministry of Transport
		Ministry of Energy
		Ministry of Public works
		Ministry of Nairobi Metropolitan Development
		Ministry of Information and Communications
	Research and Development (EII)	
	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)	Ministry of Trade
		Ministry of East African Community
		Ministry of Tourism
		Ministry of Industrialisation
		Ministry of Labour
		Ministry of Regional Development Authorities
		Research and Development (GECLA)
2. HEALTH	Health	Ministry of 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

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



Consultation process in session.



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Government Of Kenya, Ministry Of Finance
 P.O. Box 30007 - 00100 Nairobi | Tel: +254 020 225 2299
 Email: info@treasury.go.ke | Website: www.treasury.go.ke



giz

Support to Public Finance Reforms (SPFR)