

ANNEX II:

Paper laid by
Chairperson BAC
Hon. Chungwah, MP
Tuesday 5/6/2018
Asb

NATIONAL
BUDGET
PUBLIC
HEARING
REPORTS



**WEST POKOT
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELVTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION

REPORT OF
NATIONAL BUDGET PUBLIC HEARINGS
HELD IN WEST POKOT COUNTY

ON

MONDAY, 21ST MAY, 2018 AT MTELO HALL, KAPENGURIA TOWN

1.0: INTRODUCTION

The Constitution establishes a participatory process through which Citizens contribute to decision making in management of public resources. Participatory budgeting is also envisaged to provide a platform for engaging and empowering Citizens and strengthening demand for good Governance.

In this regard, Budget public hearings were organized by the Budget and Appropriations Committee and were carried out in different Counties spread in the Country to seek views from the Public.

The Kenya National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee identified twelve (12) counties spread across the Country. In identifying these Counties, the Committee took into account diversity and the principle of wider participation.

The identified Counties in which the public hearing took place were as follows:

Bungoma, West Pokot, Kirinyaga, Meru, Makueni, Kajiado, Nairobi, Migori, Nyamira, Nakuru, Marsabit, and Mombasa

1.1: OBJECTIVES OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The core objective of the public hearings is to mobilize and facilitate participation by public in the budget process and more so, to institutionalize public participation as an integral part of good public budgeting.

1.2: THE DELEGATION

The West Pokot County National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee delegation comprised of the following Honorable Members:

1. Hon. Richard Onyonka, M.P - **Leader of the Delegation**
2. Hon. (Dr.) Gideon Ochanda, M.P.
3. Hon. Benard Shinali, MP
4. Hon. Christopher Aseka, M.P

The Secretariat comprised of the following staff from Parliamentary Service Commission.

1. Mr. Martin Masinde- Senior Deputy Director, Parliamentary Budget Office
2. Joseph Ndirangu - Fiscal Analyst/ Clerk to the Budget and Appropriations Committee
3. Moses Ndegwa - Sergeant at Arms, Kenya National Assembly
4. Nickson Mutai- Audio Officer
5. Flora Atisa – Office Assitance

1.3: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

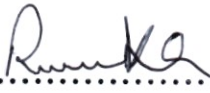
The public hearing delegation to West Pokot County wishes to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support extended to it in the execution of this assignment.

The team extends gratitude to honorable members for finding time within their busy engagements to attend the public hearing and their exemplary leadership during the hearings.

The efforts made by the respective offices of the county governors and county commissioners in the respective county governments in making sure everything runs smoothly cannot go unnoticed.

In addition, the team passes its appreciation to Members of the public who turned up for the hearings.

It is now my pleasant duty as the leader of the West Pokot County Budget and Appropriations Committee delegation to present our report to the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

SIGNED.....

(HON. RICHARD .M. ONYONKA, MP, LEADER OF THE WEST POKOT DELEGATION)

DATE.....24/5/18.....

2.0: BUDGET PUBLIC HEARINGS IN WEST POKOT COUNTY

The National budget public hearing in West Pokot County was held on Monday, 21st May, 2018 at Mtelo Hall in Kapenguria town in West Pokot County.

The hearings were well attended by members of the public and county leadership from the County and all sub counties were well represented. The participants were diverse and composed of men, women and the youth.

The public hearing was conducted entirely as an open forum where the participants were given an opportunity to give their views and make their submissions orally. The public were also given an opportunity to submit memoranda.

2.1 COURTESY CALL TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, WEST POKOT COUNTY

The Committee held a meeting with the Governor, West Pokot and was informed of the achievements and challenges of the devolved unit. Key issues discussed were:

The Committee was informed that the County occupies 10,000 kms square and that it shares the border of Kenya and Uganda. The neighboring counties are Elgeyo Marakwet ,Trans-Nzoia and Turkana. The County continues to experience problems that were identified when Kenya became independent which were poverty, illiteracy and disease. For example the local community still continues to be fed on relief food and that only 18% of the county is green

On education the Committee delegation was informed that the County has started an academic outreach programme nicknamed “ Cow at 16” In addition, the Committee was further informed that due to this programme the adult education has become very popular in the county. The county government has started a programme to support of students from needy households through provision of bursaries. To this end , in the current financial year 28,000 students have been identified and have received Kshs. 10,000 each.

The Count has a serious shortage of secondary schoolteachers estimated to be up to a requirement of 65%. The county requests consideration through affirmative action of recruitment of teachers. To mitigate the problem, the county government is considering employing 300 teachers to try bridge the gap.

On road infrastructure, the county government is proposing one road for each road programme.

On agriculture and food security, the County in collaboration with development partners has rolled out a massive vaccination of cows to help farmers keep their livestock healthy. In addition, 140,000 farmers have been identified to be given seeds per sub-location. Furthermore, the County Government is diversifying on cash crop farming by introducing pyrethrum and coffee farming. To this end, the County government has distributed coffee seedlings to farmers. The Committee was also informed that extension services have been revived in the County and that every ward has two extension officers. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has given out forty (40) motorcycles to help facilitate extension services. The County leadership requested the Committee delegation to prioritize construction of a dam that will be served by the seven rivers in the region.

On resources allocation the delegation was informed that it is the opinion of the County government that the equalization fund should be sent directly to counties that have been identified. This it was noted will root out duplication and overlapping of functions between the national and county governments. It was proposed that members of parliament should be present during the inauguration of projects identified to be implemented through the fund. A case in point is a borehole which was tendered at Kshs. 10million by the national Government of water ministry yet a borehole of the same specifications built by the County Government costs Kshs. 2.5 Million. A framework should be developed for engagements on the projects funded from the fund between the two levels of government to avoid duplications of efforts between the National and County Governments.

On cross cutting issues the delegation was informed that due to the nature of the county some of the functions that belong to the National government end up been funded partially by the County Government. An example is activities related to security operations. The County government, therefore requests that a practical audit of functions that should be undertaken by each level of government. The County leadership also holds an opinion that there is need for a review of the law to compel every county to have officers seconded from each county in the country to promote national integration and cohesion

On County employees, it was noted that the second county governments have found themselves with three layers of civil servants. The West Pokot Government

have noted that there is need for a human resource policy framework to deal with the existing structural problem.

2.2 OPENING REMARKS

The public hearing was called to order at 11.30 am and in his opening remarks, the Chairperson on behalf of Members of Parliament thanked the members of the public for turning up for the function and welcomed them to the budget public hearings, informing them that the budget is an important tool for implementation of public policies.

Participants were informed that the Kenya Constitution allows for Public participation all finance and budget matters.

The chair emphasized on the need for public involvement and participation to be enhanced at all levels of Governance. Specifically, it was mentioned that Public participation is important to ensure the views of the citizens are incorporated in the budget.

This was also mentioned as a big breakthrough for the public as envisaged in the constitution since the public will be able to influence the development agenda directly through the national budget.

Members of Parliament were introduced to the public and in their remarks, they urged the public to identify crucial projects and more so prioritize on those that cater for the needs of the general county.

2.2: GENERAL ISSUES REGARDING THE BUDGET PROCESS

Regarding the overall National budget process, the public made the following submissions the Committee:

- i. That National and county functions ought to be clearly defined to avoid duplication and wastage of the scarce resources between the two levels of government but more importantly the public felt there is need for a board at the county level which harmonizes and plans the development needs of the county;

- ii. That the notice inviting the public to the hearing was short and requested that in future the invitation be done possibly one month earlier to allow ample preparation;
- iii. That there is need for civic education for the public particularly at the county level to create awareness amongst the public with view to inform them about their rights and responsibilities in the management of both national and county governments affairs;
- iv. That Exchequer releases by treasury are usually delayed and hence affecting county governments operations and development agenda.

2.3: THEMATIC AREAS ADDRESSED

2.3.1: Transport Infrastructure –Roads and bridges

The Committee was asked to prioritize the construction and rehabilitation of the following:

1. The construction of the Kotorut Bridge in the Makutano to Kacheliba road
2. Rehabilitation and construction of West Pokot airstrip
3. Construction of a Sewerage plant to serve Makutano and Kapenguria town
4. Construction of roads in remote area so as to make the areas accessible

2.3.2: Education

There is need to retain teachers in the area who are performing. It was noted that the recent transfer of teachers has been done without proper consultations with the local leadership and community. The Committee was requested to initiate a legislation that will cater for the teachers who used to offer services for adult education.

More resources need to be allocated to the County so that more resources can be allocated to cater for early childhood development (ECD's)

2.3.3: Health

The delegation visited the Kapenguria Hospital to inspect the operations of the leased medical equipment .The Committee was informed that most of the equipment's / components of the equipment which were brought in 2014 are not working on account of there is need for an installation of a power transformer to provide the X-Ray equipment with pre-requisite energy to operate. The Hospital management informed the Committee that they had already paid the required resources to Kenya Power and Lighting Company for the supply of the transformer which is expected before July ,2018. The renal unit building construction has been completed but there is a pending bill of Kshs. 45 Million owed to the contractor , this implies therefore that the renal unit is not in operation.

The Committee was also informed that the health facilities in Kacheliba hospital (leased medical equipment) are not working.

Members of the public stated that there is persistence lack of drugs in the Hospitals.

2.3.4: Food Security and Water

That allocations for water projects are found in budget documents but there no projects on the ground. Also, the Agriculture –pastoral resilience programme continues to get funding but the resources there is nothing to show.

Construction of a slaughter house to help improve the livestock industry.

Support to bee keeping farmers and establishment of a plant for honey processing so as to create employment opportunities.

2.3.5: Security and Peace Building

More resources are required to help in improving and beefing up of security in the region

The members of Community Police-(Nyumba Kumi) should be remunerated by the government

Kenya Police reservists and village elder should be given stipends by the Government.

That cohesion and peace building activities between pokot and turkana communities should be initiated and encouraged. Resources for the same should be enhanced.

2.3.6: Energy

The allocation for rural electrification targeting the west pokot county should be enhanced to facilitate opening up of the remote areas and access to energy. This will also help to improve security. In addition, it was noted that the hospitals in the area lacks access to electricity.

2.3.7: Trade and Manufacturing

The members of the public stated that they engage in making in weaving and thus the cottage industry required support in order to help them export their products .

In addition, there was a request for establishment of a plant for honey processing so as to create employment opportunities.

2.3.8: Tourism and Cultural Heritage

It was noted that the County hosts the Kapenguria six museum which is a national heritage site. It was noted that in the past resources (Kshs. 40 Million) have been allocated by the National Government however the actual disbursement was not done. It was noted that if the museum was well maintained, it would be a source of revenue for the government as well as source of employment for the local community. It was stated that renovation is required which would cost around Kshs. 50 million

2.3.9: Equality and inclusion

The public stated that there is need for inclusivity in resource allocations and equal opportunities of government jobs.

Recruitment of the locals in government positions in the security sector and in other government

National Cohesion and peace building initiatives- there is need to put more resources in the activities.

2.3.10: Youth and Women Empowerment

Members of the public highlighted that there are a huge number of the young people who are unemployed and there is need for the government to focus on activities that helps to create employment. It was proposed that the youth empowerment centers in West Pokot should be established and equipped with necessary

2.3.11: Cash Transfers Programme and Civil Servant Pensions

Members of the public proposed that in the 2018/19 financial year, the Budget and Appropriations should consider amending the allocation to the Cash transfers programme for the older persons through review of the age for beneficiaries by capping it at fifty(50) years and the amount that each beneficiary be increased to Kshs. 30,000.

The senior citizens welfare association for retired persons ,west pokot made a request to the delegation for a review and increase of current pension earning from Kshs.3,600 per month to Kshs. 15,000 per month.(Memorandum in Appendix 1)

3.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Chair of the delegation requested the members of the public to identify in a sequence of significances the projects that they would like the Budget and Appropriations Committee to consider when it is finalizing its report on the 2018/19 budget estimates. The following is the list of projects that were

Priorities

1. Kaprom Irrigation Water Dam Project estimated to cost Kshs. 750 Million (details attached in a memorandum .
2. Honey processing plant
3. Renovation of the Kapenguria museum at Kshs.50 Million
4. Construction of the West Pokot airstrip
5. Repair and rehabilitation of the bridge on the Makutano - Kacheliba Road

APPENDIXES

1. WRITTEN MEMORANDUMS

2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot
 2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | Contacts |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Khalif Abdulhakin' Dce w/pulap | 071230167 |
| 2. CHARLES MBITHI | 0720270 |
| 3. DIFFU NOELA | 07217087 |
| 4. Ednan KROP | 072265 |
| 5. Thomas N. Lechile | 07219853 |
| 6. WILSON P. KAMAKIL | 072437198 |
| 7. MASTAYIT LOKILES | 070731857 |
| 8. KABOTE BERNARD | 072630687 |
| 9. JOHN LOKWANYANG | 07201052 |
| 10. SAMUEL TOBOONYANG | - |

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot
2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | Contacts |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. SIMION NGO LEOLS | 0710796347 |
| 2. Jane SAPUTO | 0710-1638 |
| 3. Stephen Hambo | 0728508321 |
| 4. JACKSON MADAKI | 0710360432 |
| 5. EMMAUJEL SINGAR | 0711 436205 |
| 6. SELINA CHELIMO | 07161726 |
| 7. Benson Lotondokuyi | 0726391 |
| 8. MIKKA CHEOP | 07135408 |
| 9. Christine Chemigery | 071022180 |
| 10. Thomas Khatunale | 07023360 |

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot
2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | | Contacts |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. | MANUEL LOMOKWA | |
| 2. | SANTOS MADAA | |
| 3. | JOSEPH NASIA | |
| 4. | JAMES CHEPTOKOCH - FARMER | 072295490 |
| 5. | JACKSON A KIMINING V. ELDER | 07058811 |
| 6. | Thomas Longole V. ELDER | 071213470 |
| 7. | BENJAMIN RUTO V: MKULIMA | 072693526 |
| 8. | PITAMUM MARTIN V MKULIMA | |
| 9. | SAMON LOROT V MKULIMA | 07214064 |
| 10. | ISAAC LOMUKETIN - Cultural officer W. Pokot county | 073764890 |

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot (2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | Contacts |
|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. BENSON MOSI - WPC | 07195150 |
| 2. MONICAH CHETEEH - WPC | 072008059 |
| 3. Samuel Mboru WPC | 0741834596 |
| 4. ZACHARIA AWLA WPC | 070031787 |
| 5. PETER KAMARI WPC | 07004051 |
| 6. Joseph Lochi WPC | 072569745 |
| 7. RICHIE L. BERIL " | 0715665490 |
| 8. Simon Ojipo WPC | 0726993 |
| 9. Mark Tabem WPC | 071677419 |
| 10. Donnyang Lokamuria WPC | |

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot
2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | Contacts |
|---|------------|
| 1. BETSON ASWANI | 0719350143 |
| 2. Bakari Sakwa | 072873731 |
| 3. Asmer P Lodongo | 070075812 |
| 4. NAPARENG - Kori | 0733298 |
| 5. JACKSON LOKWANG | 07112981 |
| 6. DAVID P. KOMOKINGIRO CHAIRMAN NYUM KUM | 070357078 |
| 7. DOMINIC PLIMO KASORICH | 0724473 |
| 8. WILLIAM KARENGETI - S. | 07293 8287 |
| 9. PHILIP KACHELAN S. | 070293549 |
| 10. AINEAH WAMUKOTA | 07188856 |

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot
2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | Contacts |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Difs Hoela Acc Manager | 072170873 |
| 2. Nicholas Sonokuma | 0700460601 |
| 3. Stephen K. Kwalonzi | 0711-907768 |
| 4. CHARLES NGOLEIUKI | 070242395 |
| 5. LILIAN CHEPTODOT | 0910544950 |
| 6. MILCAH KAMOTEPON | 0723752028 |
| 7. MOSES LOMUNTAN | 0727099205 |
| 8. Jeffery Mudabri | 0702613559 |
| 9. Lucy chepkemai Boaz | 0726152992 |
| 10. ROBERT LOCHONG KOKUKO | 0729751132 |

Registration form for the 2018/19 National Public Budget Hearings in West Pokot
2018 at Mtelo Hall, Kapenguria

| Name and occupation | Contacts |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. ALFRED LOKIDAP | 0706883043 |
| 2. BELINA LEMINGIRO | 0792285883 |
| 3. BENARD P. LORWO | 0701553939 |
| 4. ROSA C. KOKINYANG | 0716611809 |
| 5. LUCIA K. SOROI | 071684484 |
| 6. MONICA C. WILLAM | 07258673 |
| 7. UNISE. G. LOLEM | 07975533 |
| 8. SUSAN C. APUK WRENG | |
| 9. ELISABETH LOMTAMBOLE | |
| 10. LOKIPEHET REUBEN | 0710504311 |

**BUNGOMA
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELVTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION

REPORT OF
NATIONAL BUDGET PUBLIC HEARINGS
HELD IN BUNGOMA COUNTY
ON

TUESDAY, 22ND MAY, 2018 AT RED CROSS HALL, BUNGOMA TOWN

1.0: INTRODUCTION

The Constitution establishes a participatory process through which Citizens contribute to decision making in management of public resources. Participatory budgeting is also envisaged to provide a platform for engaging and empowering Citizens and strengthening demand for good Governance.

In this regard, Budget public hearings were organized by the Budget and Appropriations Committee and were carried out in different Counties spread in the Country to seek views from the Public.

The Kenya National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee identified twelve (12) counties spread across the Country. In identifying these Counties, the Committee took into account diversity and the principle of wider participation.

The identified Counties in which the public hearing took place were as follows:
Bungoma, West Pokot, Kirinyaga, Meru, Makeni, Kajiado, Nairobi, Migori, Nyamira, Nakuru, Marsabit, and Mombasa

1.1: OBJECTIVES OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The core objective of the public hearings is to mobilize and facilitate participation by public in the budget process and more so, to institutionalize public participation as an integral part of good public budgeting.

1.2: THE DELEGATION

The West Pokot County National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee delegation comprised of the following Honorable Members:

1. Hon. Richard Onyonka, M.P - **Leader of the Delegation**
2. Hon. (Dr.) Gideon Ochanda, M.P.
3. Hon. Benard Shinali, MP
4. Hon. Christopher Aseka, M.P

The delegation was joined by the following Members of Parliament from Bungoma County.

1. Hon. Wafula Wamunyinyi, M.P
2. Hon. Eseli Simiyu, M.P
3. Hon. John Waluke, M.P
4. Hon. Didmas Baraza

The Secretariat comprised of the following staff from Parliamentary Service Commission.

1. Mr. Martin Masinde- Senior Deputy Director, Parliamentary Budget Office
2. Joseph Ndirangu - Fiscal Analyst/ Clerk to the Budget and Appropriations Committee
3. Moses Ndegwa - Sergeant at Arms, Kenya National Assembly
4. Nickson Mutai- Audio Officer
5. Flora Atisa – Office Assitance

1.3: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS


The public hearing delegation to Bungoma County wishes to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support extended to it in the execution of this assignment.

The team extends gratitude to honorable members for finding time within their busy engagements to attend the public hearing and their exemplary leadership during the hearings.

The efforts made by the respective offices of the county governors and county commissioners in the respective county governments in making sure everything runs smoothly cannot go unnoticed.

In addition, the team passes its appreciation to Members of the public who turned up for the hearings.

It is now my pleasant duty as the leader of the Bungoma County Budget and Appropriations Committee delegation to present our report to the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

SIGNED.....

(HON. RICHARD .M. ONYONKA, MP, LEADER OF THE BUNGOMA DELEGATION)

DATE.....24/5/18.....

2.0: BUDGET PUBLIC HEARINGS IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

The National budget public hearing in Bungoma County was held on Tuesday, 22nd May, 2018 at Red Cross Hall in Bungoma town in Bungoma County.

The hearings were well attended by members of the public, Members of Parliament from the County and county government leadership from the County and all sub counties were well represented. The participants were diverse and composed of men, women and the youth.

The public hearing was conducted entirely as an open forum where the participants were given an opportunity to give their views and make their submissions orally. The public were also given an opportunity to submit memoranda.

2.1 COURTESY CALL TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY

The Committee held a meeting with the Governor, Bungoma and was informed of the achievements and challenges of the devolved unit. The Governor informed the committee that the economic activities have increased substantially in Bungoma after the advent of devolution more so increase in agriculture productivity. Other key issues discussed were:

On education it is noted that there is increased in enrollment in early childhood education (ECDs) centers. It was also noted that compared to other universities Kibabii university gets inadequate funding and thus the committee should consider allocating more resources to the institution.

On health the Committee delegation was informed that the demands are huge but the available resources are not enough to cater for the health needs. On the leased medical equipment the National government requires to carry out a needs assessment to each county to identify where there is a gap and thus provide the medical equipment that are required.

On county allocations the delegation was informed that the County of Bungoma experiences delays in disbursement of the county equitable share from the National government. For example, the County has not received its allocation for the

months of February, March and April. This has slowed service delivery and day to day operations at the county.

On roads and infrastructural projects, the Committee was informed that there is duplication of roles between the national and county governments. The county government of Bungoma is of the opinion that some national road agencies should be disbanded as the activities that they undertake would be well performed or are at the jurisdiction of County Government. For example, the Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA). The County leadership request for consideration in the 2018/19 financial year for the dualling of the Bungoma –Mumias road (C33 road) from Musikoma area to Kanduyi.

In addition, the County Government requests for rehabilitation of Matulo airstrip to help facilitate trade between Bungoma Kenya and eastern Uganda. The Committee was informed that if the airstrip is rehabilitated it would be able to accommodate commercial airlines which have shown interest in offering the services and thus open up the area to trade and commerce.

On equalization fund, the Committee delegation was informed that County administration support the review of the marginalization formula so as to include areas/ sub-locations that may be found in counties that have not been benefitting for but are marginalized in terms of lack of basic services. These areas in Bungoma include remote sub-locations in Mt. Elgon sub county.

On agriculture and manufacturing, the Committee was informed that Nzoia sugar factory is the main sugar factory in the county and offers employment opportunities to the locals. The county leadership is aware of the proposal to privatize the Sugar factory however there is need for extensive consultations.

On county employees, it was noted that the second county governments have found themselves with three layers of civil servants. The Bungoma County Government have noted that there is need for alignment of the county public service with the term of the government of the day.

2.2 PUBLIC HEARINGS

The public hearing was called to order at 11:000 am and in his opening remarks, the Chairperson on behalf of Members of Parliament thanked the members of the public for turning up for the function and welcomed them to the budget public hearings, informing them that the budget is an important tool for implementation of public policies.

Participants were informed that the Kenya Constitution allows for Public participation all finance and budget matters.

The chair emphasized on the need for public involvement and participation to be enhanced at all levels of Governance. Specifically, it was mentioned that Public participation is important to ensure the views of the citizens are incorporated in the budget.

This was also mentioned as a big breakthrough for the public as envisaged in the constitution since the public will be able to influence the development agenda directly through the national budget.

Members of Parliament were introduced to the public and in their remarks, they urged the public to identify crucial projects and more so prioritize on those that cater for the needs of the general county.

2.2: GENERAL ISSUES REGARDING THE BUDGET PROCESS

Regarding the overall National budget process, the public made the following submissions the Committee:

- i. That National and county functions ought to be clearly defined to avoid duplication and wastage of the scarce resources between the two levels of government but more importantly the public felt there is need for a board at the county level which harmonizes and plans the development needs of the county;
- ii. That the notice inviting the public to the hearing was short and requested that in future the invitation be done possibly one month earlier to allow ample preparation;
- iii. That there is need for civic education for the public particularly at the county level to create awareness amongst the public with view to

inform them about their rights and responsibilities in the management of both national and county governments affairs;

2.3: THEMATIC AREAS ADDRESSED

2.3.1: Transport Infrastructure –Roads and bridges

The Committee was asked to prioritize the construction / rehabilitation of the following:

1. Dualing of the Bungoma – Mumias Road (C33) which passes through the headquarters of Bungoma tow. The Dualing should be from Musikoma area to Kanduyi.
2. Rehabilitation of Matulo airstrip
3. Upgrading to bitumen standards of Turbo – Naitiri- Sikhendu road C44-the roads covers three constituencies that is Turbo, Tongaren and Kiminini
4. Upgrading to Bitumen standards of Misikhu-Naitiri Road E309
5. Construction and completion of Kimilili- Kapkosokon/Mt eleron road
6. Construction of Nambale- Busibwabo-Mundika-Mayenje-Busia Road the road covers Nambale and Matayos constituencies
7. Tarmacking of Suma- Endebess – Saboti – Kiminini- Ndaru- Brigadier-Turbo- Nandi Hills Road
8. Construction of Bulembe- Sitikho –Kakamega Road
9. Construction of Mayanja- Matewa Road
10. Construction of Emia road in Kopsiro area to help in movement of agricultural goods
11. Construction of Mwikoma- Nambale –Busia Road

2.3.3: Health

The delegation visited the Bungoma referral hospital to inspect the operations of the leased medical equipment .The Committee was informed that the equipment which were brought in 2014 are all working. The delegation was taken through the following the various rooms where the medical equipment have been installed this includes; the general X-Ray department, ultra sound room mammography section , Theater, renal dialysis unit and its plant room. The delegation was informed that

the challenge includes the high number of people who require medical services from the hospital, the hospital administration thus requested the committee to consider allocating more resources so that they can double their equipment and capacity to give services to the patients. In addition the hospital administration stated that it requires more its staff members to be trained on handling and operating the equipment and recruitment of two radiologists.

The delegation was informed that the Kanduyi medical training center requires to be expanded so that more students can access the facility and completion of stalled projects in the institution.

2.3.4: Food Security and Agriculture, Manufacturing

The Committee delegation was informed that there is need to review at the criteria of distribution of the subsidized fertilizer to include categories of all crop farmers.

The delegation was informed that Nzoia Sugar factory was collapsing there is need for the National government to allocate resources to revive as this is main factory in Bungoma that support sugarcane farmers. To this end the committee delegation was asked to consider allocating Kshs. 900 Million. In addition, the committee was asked to consider introducing legislation to protect the local industries to this end, the government should consider a ban on sugar importation.

The delegation was requested to consider allocation resources for the establishment of industrial parks in Bungoma.

2.3.5: Security and inclusion

The committee was informed that there is need to enhance allocation for security in the area as there have been insecurity issues particularly in Mt. Elgon where when rape cases were on the rise due to insecurity. In addition , the public requested that a rehabilitation center to help the victims of insecurity should be built in kapkoswor

The Committee was informed that Bumula area has been neglected for long and forgotten in key government appointments.

On employment, the Committee was asked to consider introducing legislation to bar the Public Service commission among other recruiting agencies and County service boards to remove the requirement for experience when advertising for

employment opportunities. It was noted that this requirements for jobs are stringent and disadvantageous to the young people.

2.3.6: Social issues: Education and people living with disabilities

The delegation was asked to consider allocating resources to construct a special school in bungoma

The Committee was requested to increase resources for the people living with disabilities

The delegation was informed that over the years Kibabiii university continues to be allocated inadequate resources as compared to other universities in the country. To this end Kibabai university requires to be allocated Kshs 500Million in 2018/19 financial year.

2.3.7: Trade and Commerce

The Committee delegation was informed that Chwele Market is the largest agricultural market in the area and require resources to be modernized.

2.3.8: Governance

The committee delegation was requested by to inform investigative committees to be more proactive,vigilant and efficient so as to deal with corruption.

3.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

The Chair of the delegation requested the members of the public to identify in a sequence of significances the projects that they would like the Budget and Appropriations Committee to consider when it is finalizing its report on the 2018/19 budget estimates. The following is the list of projects that were

Priorities

1. Dualing of the Bungoma –Mumias Road (C33) from Musikoma to Kanduyi at a cost of Kshs. 400 Million
2. Rehabilitation of the Matulo Airstrip
3. Expansion the Bungoma Medical Training College

4. Additional funding to Kibabiii university college
5. Request to consider allocating resources to alupe research and eradication center- to control tse tse flies
6. Request to allocate Kshs. 5 Million for Bunyala rice irrigation scheme
7. Request to allocate Kshs. 100 Million to support cotton production in Busia County
8. Request for allocation of oil crops processing in busia.

APPENDIXES

1. WRITTEN MEMORANDUMS

2. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

**MAKUENI
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON

**CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE PRIOTIES FOR 2018/2019
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE MEDIUM TERM**

HELD IN MAKUENI COUNTY AT KELVIAN HOTEL

ON

21ST MAY 2018

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Information

Following the provisions of Articles 221(1), 127(6) (c) and 173 (3) of the Constitution, the 2018/19 budget estimates for the National Government, Judiciary and the Parliamentary Service Commission were submitted to the National Assembly on 26th April, 2018. Pursuant to Article 221(4) and (5) of the constitution which requires a Committee of the National Assembly, in this case Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC), to seek the views from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the estimates, the Committee conducted the 1st public hearing since the 12th Parliament was elected.

1.2 Legal Basis for the Public Hearings

- 1) The public hearings on Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are conducted in accordance with public finance principle of openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters as envisioned in Article 201 (a) of the Constitution.
- 2) The exercise is enshrined in Article 221(5) of the Constitution and further provided for in section 39 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which Mandates the relevant Committee of the National Assembly to discuss and review the estimates while taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Finance and the public when it (the Committee) is making recommendations.
- 3) Therefore the Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC) of the National Assembly conducted the hearings in the following centres:
 1. Bungoma – for residents of Bungoma, Kakamega, Tranzoia, Busia and Vihiga Counties
 2. West Pokot – for the residents of West Pokot, Tranzoia and North Rift Counties
 3. Nyamira – for residents of Nyamira, Kisii, and Bomet Counties
 4. Migori – for residents of Migori, Homabay, Kisumu and Siaya Counties
 5. Marsabit – for residents of Marsabit, Wajir and Isiolo Counties
 6. Nakuru - for the residents of Nakuru, Kericho, Baringo

7. Kirinyaga-for the residents of Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Muranga and Nyandarua Counties
 8. Tharaka Nithi - for the residents of Tharaka Nithi, Meru and Embu Counties
 9. Makueni- for the residents of Makueni, Machakos, Taita Taveta and Kitui Counties
 10. Kajiado- for the residents of Kajiado and Narok Counties
 11. Nairobi-for the residents of Nairobi and Kiambu Counties
 12. Mombasa-for the residents of Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi and Tana River Counties
- 4) The Makueni public hearing was held at Kelvin Hotel Hallon Monday 21st May 2018. The hearing was conducted through open forum where Members of the Public were invited to present their views either through written or oral submissions. The list of the members who attended is attached to these as an annex I.

1.3 Thematic Areas of focus for 2018/19 budget

- 5) The National Government plans to focus its policies on the big four strategic areas namely :
- a) Supporting Value addition and raising the manufacturing sectors share of GDP to 15 percent by 2022. This will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty
 - b) Focusing on initiatives that guarantee food security and improve nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain
 - c) Providing Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans and
 - d) Providing at least five hundred thousand affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, hence improve living conditions for Kenyans.
- 6) The Big Four however will be implemented alongside the pillars of the Economic Transformation Agenda which will be serving as enablers to

achieving the big four. The enablers generally will provide Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job creation. They include Macro-economic stability, deficit financing policy, Business Regulatory Reforms, Improving National Security among others.

- 7) The Big Four however will be implemented alongside the pillars of the Economic Transformation Agenda which will be serving as enablers to achieving the big four. The enablers generally will provide Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job creation. They include Macro-economic stability, deficit financing policy, Business Regulatory Reforms, Improving National Security among others.

1.4 Composition of the Delegation

Members of Parliament who conducted and attended the Public Hearings:

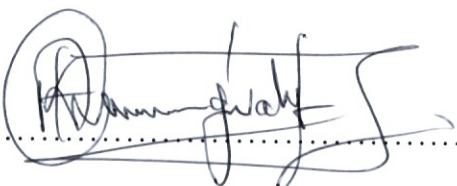
1. **Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, M.P. Chairperson and Leader of Delegation.**
2. Hon. (Dr.) Korei Lemein, M.P
3. Hon. Danson Mwashako, M.P.
4. Hon. (Eng.) Nzambia, Thuddeus Kithua, M.P.

Members were accompanied by:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Danson Kachumbo | Fiscal Analyst |
| 2. Ms Catherine Gati | Fiscal Analyst |
| 3. Mr. Charles Ayiro | Audio Recorder/ Hansard reporter |
| 4. Ms. Catherine Wangui | Sergeant-at-Arms |

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT

On behalf of the delegation, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to submit this report on Public Hearings for Makueni County on budget estimates for 2018/2019 for consideration and approval by this Committee.

Signed  Date..... 25/5/18.....

HON. KIMANI ICHUNG'WAH, MP

**BAC CHAIR AND LEADER OF DELEGATION, MAKUENI COUNTY
PUBLIC HEARING**

2. THE CONDUCT OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Parliament of Kenya planned consultative meetings of the Public hearings in twelve (12) counties namely; Nairobi City County, Kajiado, Makueni, Marsabit, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Nakuru, Migori, Nyamira, Bungoma, West Pokot and Mombasa.

The objectives of the public hearings were to:

- i. Inform the Committee on areas of concern on the allocation of resources in the 2018/19 budget and the medium term.
- ii. Establish better ways to implement the budget and carry out monitoring and evaluation.
- iii. Provide policy options that will guide the prioritization and allocations of funds in the upcoming budgets.

Makueni County formerly Makueni District is one of the eight counties in the eastern region. It is a county in the former Eastern province of Kenya. The capital city of the county is Wote, which is the largest town in the county. The county has a population of 884,527 (2009 census) and an area of 8,008.9 km². Administratively Makueni County has six sub counties namely Makueni, Kaiti, Kilome, Kibwezi East, Kibwezi West and Mbooni. The county is served with a network which is however not very accessible especially after most roads were affected by the heavy rains experienced in the recent weeks.

The Makueni County Public hearing was held in Kelvian Hotel conference hall on Monday 21st May 2018 from 11 a.m. This had been preceded by the courtesy calls to the Office of the Governor and the office of the county commissioner.

In addition, delegation conducted a site visit to the Makueni Level 4 hospital whereby they were shown the Managed Equipment Services (MES) and the other components that came with the unit.

In the Kelvian Hotel meeting Hall, The members of the public that were present were given opportunity to raise their concerns and views regarding the budget which were recorded by Parliamentary Staff for submission to Budget and Appropriations Committee for inclusion in the final report of the committee.

3. COURTESY CALL TO THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, H.E. KIVUTHA KIBWANA

The Delegation led by the chairperson paid a courtesy call to the Governor's office at 9 a.m. After a word of prayer and introductions, the chairperson briefed the chairperson on the purpose of the meeting and that the committee would incorporate the views and submissions of the public in their report. The chairperson reminded the meeting that resources were scarce and there was need to prioritize more urgent matters.

The delegation was informed that devolution was a big success and that there was massive development especially in the health sector. In that regard, the Governor recommended that there was need to increase the allocations to the counties as well as develop an agreeable formula/policy for equitable sharing of the available resources in order to spearhead devolution.

The Governor informed the delegation that for the financial year 2018/19, the funds disbursed to the county were only up to 50 percent . This had hampered service delivery and implementation of projects in the counties. The Governor noted that this would as well lead to numerous litigation and pending bills.

4. COURTESY CALL TO THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MR. M.A MAALIM

The delegation thereafter visited the office of the county commissioner. The commissioner welcomed the members of the delegation and after a word of prayer, he informed the delegation that:

- i. The office required a total of **Kshs 10 million** in order to refurbish the buildings.
- ii. There was need to increase to enhance the allocations to the village elders as their operations have helped improve the provision of security in the County.

5. VISIT TO THE MAKUENI LEVEL 4 HOSPITAL

The Delegation visited the Makueni Level 4 Hospital to check the status of the Managed Equipment services. The delegation was taken through the sterilizing equipment, renal dialysis unit, radiology unit and the theatre. The delegation was impressed that the equipment is functional and that the members of the public were benefiting from the service **The delegation noted that there was need to fast track the digitization of medical records in order to enhance efficiency in the health sector.**

6. OPENING SESSION

The meeting started at 12:10 p.m. with a word of prayer. The Chairperson of the delegation, Hon Kimani Ichungwah, M.P then welcomed the members of public and hence informed the public the purposes of the consultations.

The Chairperson introduced the Members of Parliament and Parliamentary staff present. The Chairperson then gave a brief overview of the priorities for 2018/19 and the medium term. He then highlighted that the thematic areas identified for submissions are; Food security, infrastructure, security, social safety nets, Electricity and Electricity connections and the social sector and reminded the public of the Big four agenda: Universal Health care; food security, enhanced manufacturing and affordable housing.

7. MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC GAVE THE FOLLOWING SUBMISSIONS:

A. Transport- Roads & Bridges

1. There was need for the government to refurbish the Emali- Ukia road – c467
2. There was need for the National government to construct the road B61 that harbours the Thwake Bridge. The delegation was informed that only Kshs 175 million to complete
3. The members of the public requested an allocation of Kshs 16 million in order to be able to complete the Kitesese- Mbuvo road. This would enhance accessibility of the areas in the neighbourhood.
4. The members of the public submitted that there was need to install Gabions in Kiambini Bridge. This was in order to increase accessibility.
5. There was need to construct the Kikome- Kitui bridge to make the area accessible.
6. The Government needs to allocate funds to the construction Chiambalas-Kikima road
7. There was need to Fast-track the completion of Gumano Bridge to enhance accessibility in the area.
8. The government should buy land for the stage in Wote. Currently its privately owned

B. Water & Dams

1. There is need to allocate funds to be utilised for Compensation of land for Thwake Dam residents
2. There was need to allocate funds for the compensation of land for Manuoni Dam residents, Kitui
3. There was need to fast track desalination of Kyangeli Dam to make the water consumable.
4. There was need to allocate funds to be used in the Completion of Kwakasimu dam, situated in Kibwezi West

C. Education

1. There was need to allocate funds for installation of Electricity in Ngunguru Primary School, Mitendeu Primary and Secondary, Kaleu Primary
2. It was raised that the Kinuo Primary School is overpopulated. There was need for the government should build more classrooms
3. The public submitted that in Mbooni sub county no electricity connections done since 2014 despite residents paying the amount required to KPLC. The government needs to allocate funds for this.
4. There was need to allocate funds for the establishment of Makueni Teachers Training College (TTC)
5. There was need for the government to look into the inadequacy of primary and secondary teachers in Makueni County

D. Housing & Sewerage

1. Members of the public submitted that the abandoned and stalled government housing project in Wote amounting to Kshs. 2 billion should be fast tracked to completion. The houses are harbouring thieves. In addition once completed will providing housing to the growing population in Wote.
2. Due to the growing population in Wote, there was need to build a proper sewerage system.

E. Agriculture

1. There was need for the government to sensitize the members of the public on good agricultural practices
2. There was need for the government to subsidize agricultural inputs such as pesticides and herbicides so it becomes affordable to small scale farmers

F. Youth & Elderly Programs

1. There is need to fast track the completion of Wote Stadium to enable the youth participates in sports.
2. The government should allocate funds to establish a talent centre at Mboni and Kaiti
3. Allocation for the OVCs in Makueni Constituency should be increased
4. The Music Society of Kenya (MSK) should support local artists by preventing piracy of their work
5. There is need to allocate funds for building elderly homes
6. There is need to allocate funds to build of a prison for children
7. The government should provide witness protection especially for those who testify against child abuse.
8. The government should formulate a policy that regulates the banks to make accessibility of loans easy.

G. Health

1. There was need to upgrade the Makueni level 4 hospital to level 5, this will enable the hospital to get additional allocation so that it can provide better services to the residents of Makueni County.
2. There is also need to upgrade the Mortuary Body capacity from its current holding capacity of 12 bodies.
3. The government needs to allocate funds to build dispensaries in Twange, Kavete and Ngaaka
4. There is need to strengthen the Kenya Medical Training College(KMTC)- Wote by allocating it more funds in order to ensure that the college moves from the rented building

H. Security

1. The members of the public informed the delegation that there was an urgent need to improve security by having a security station in Jiosoni
2. There is an urgent need to have a police post in Motiambua Market, Sultan Hamud to improve security in the region
3. There is need to construct houses for the police officers in Wote Police Post
4. It was raised that there was a need to increase the allocation to the community policy programme to enhance security in the county.

8. CONCLUDING REMARKS, HON. KIMANI ICHUNGWAH, M.P

The Chair of the session thanked everyone who created time to attend the important occasion and assured them that their views would be used in the formulation of the 2018/2019 budget estimates.

The Chair also asked the members of public who had written submissions but didn't get an opportunity to make verbal submissions to leave it with the secretariat for consideration.

9. THE FOLLOWING AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED AS PRIORITIES BY THE PEOPLE OF MAKUENI COUNTY IN ORDER OF RANKING;

First Priority: Thwake Bridge- the government needs to allocate funds **Kshs 150 million** to construct the bridge to make the road accessible.

Second Priority: the government needs to allocate **Kshs 10 million** to the office of the commissioner for the renovation of the offices.

Third Priority: There was need for the government to refurbish the Emali- Ukia road – C46. This road will connect Tanzania with Loiktoktok, Machakos, Kitui and the Northern corridor.

Fourth Priority: Strengthening of the Makueni level 4 hospital by enhancing a mechanism of digitizing medical records to enhance faster accessibility of healthcare.

Fifth Priority: More funds to be allocated to the police service for construction of their households.

10. ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- 1 Michael Kalola
- 2 Dr. Mulwa Mutava
- 3 Dr. Kibwana Patrick
- 4 John Mutulili
- 5 Aggrey Masila
- 6 Kina Masaku
- 7 Peter Mutuku
- 8 Koma Musamweu
- 9 Dr. Loiposlu
- 10 Nicholas Mwaka
- 11 Jane Nduku
- 12 Patricia Nduda
- 13 Roselyne Kavoo
- 14 Franklin Mulandi
- 15 Daniel Kituku
- 16 Joseph Kavuthi
- 17 Morris Ndavi
- 18 Micah Kiilo
- 19 Albanus Kioko
- 20 Mulua Tomlu
- 21 Kavindu Makau
- 22 Helina Are
- 23 Wycliff Mutiso
- 24 Kennedy Kingola
- 25 Micheal Kalola
- 26 Catherine Wangui
- 27 Charity Maingi
- 28 Josephat Kioko
- 29 Hillary Kimeu
- 30 Richard Kuisya
- 31 Penniah Kasoo
- 32 Marieta Mbithi
- 33 Damascus Mulinge
- 34 Nelson Mulee
- 35 James Walo
- 36 Victoria Mutunga
- 37 Leonard Ratesa
- 38 Alphonse Wambua
- 39 Benard Makau
- 40 Daniel Ngundo
- 41 Peter Musembi
- 42 Elizabeth Kioko
- 43 Gladys David
- 44 Eunice Nzyuko
- 45 Jacinta Nyamai
- 46 Christine Mukui
- 47 Stephen Kyalo
- 48 John Ndilinda
- 49 Thomas Masilia
- 50 Annastacia Kihu
- 51 Agnes Muuku
- 52 Purity Mwende
- 53 Jackline Masamba
- 54 Feastus Muindi
- 55 Julius Mbau
- 56 Alice Kivuuu
- 57 Benson Nzive
- 58 Robert Ikee
- 59 Benard Mutua
- 60 Francis Kitana
- 61 Agron Matuga
- 62 Margaret Kinyi
- 63 Paul Mwanza
- 64 Rebecca Kioko
- 65 Eunice Mwonga
- 66 Frank Musyoka
- 67 Joyce Ndeti
- 68 Annah Maweu
- 69 Eistein Mule
- 70 Mutunga Kithome
- 71 Patrick Maitha
- 72 Cosmas Mutunga
- 73 Emma Mwei
- 74 Veronica Nthakyo
- 75 Stephen Ndolo
- 76 Caroline Wambua

**NYAMIRA
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION

REPORT ON

**PUBLIC HEARING ON BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE
2018/19 FISCAL YEAR**

HELD AT GESIMA MARKET CENTRE IN NYAMIRA

22ND MAY, 2018

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1. INTRODUCTION

The 2018/19 financial year Budget Estimates for the National Government, Judiciary and Parliamentary Service Commission were submitted to Parliament on 27th April, 2018. This is Pursuant to Articles 221 (1), 127 (6) (c) and 173 (3) of the Constitution, Section 37 (2) of the Public Finance management Act, 2012 and also in accordance with the National Assembly Standing Orders.

Specifically, Article 221 (4) and (5) of the Constitution provides that a Committee of the National Assembly, in this case Budget and Appropriation Committee (BAC), seeks representation from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the Budget Estimates before making recommendation to the National Assembly for consideration.

In this regard, the Budget and Appropriations Committee has planned to undertake public hearings for the 2018/19 budget estimates in the following centres: West Pokot, Bungoma, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Makueni, Kajiado, Migori, Nyamira, Marsabit, Nakuru, Mombasa and Nairobi City.

The public hearings on budget were conducted through a way of allowing open forums and submission of memoranda from individuals as well as organizations. The citizens' views were collected and recorded so as to provide a valuable input in the budget and in particular help identifying some priority areas that may require additional resources especially in the implementation of the "Big Four" economic plan of the government that is focused on manufacturing, food security, universal health care and housing.

2. PREPARATION

The team departed from Kisii Town for Nyamira and arrived in Gesima Market Centre, the venue for the public hearings on 22nd May, 2018. At about 9 am, the members of the public were already seated waiting for the commencement. The team from the National Assembly comprised of the following:

1. Hon. Jude Njomo – Chairing

2. Hon. John Muchiri, MP
3. Hon. Mark Nyamita, MP

In Attendance were:

1. Sen. Eric Okongo O'Mogeni
2. Hon. Shadrack Mose, Mp
3. Hon. Vincent Kemosi Mogaka, MP
4. Johnstone Obike Ndege – CECM for Public Service & Public Participation, Nyamira County.

National Assembly officers present were:

1. Josephat Motonu – Fiscal Analyst, PBO
2. Edison Odhiambo – Fiscal Analyst, PBO
3. Jane Serem – Audio Officer
4. Bernard Omondi – Serjeant-At-Arms

3. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The team wishes to sincerely thank the office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the technical and logistical facilitation towards the success of the exercise.

Special appreciation and recognition also go to the members of the public who, by sheer display of patriotism, took time out of their busy schedules to come out in numbers and participate actively in this national exercise.

Signed.......... Date..........

HON. JUDE NJOMO – CHAIRING THE PUBLIC HEARING IN NYAMIRA

4. CONDUCTING THE ACTUAL BUDGET PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing started at about 10 am with a word of prayer from the chair of the day, Hon. Jude Njomo and thereafter he introduced the team that was spearheading the public hearing in Nyamira. The chairman then granted a chance to the area Member of Parliament whose constituency happened to be the venue for the function, to introduce other leaders present.

The chairman, in his opening remarks, informed the gathering that a similar event is also held in 12 other centres across the country for three days from 21st to 24th of May, and that the views from the members of the public will be incorporated in the Budget and Appropriation Committee report to the House.

Also, he proceeded to point out the expectations of the FY 2018/19 public hearing on the budget. She presented the highlights of the overall budget together with the breakdown thereto. She reiterated the fact that it is the budget of the National Government that is under discussion in accordance with the law. Finally, he then opened the floor to the members of the public to make their submissions and present views regarding the budget.

5. SECTORAL ISSUES

i. Roads

During the deliberations, the members of the public decried the dilapidated state of feeder roads in the entire Nyamira County. Some of the main ones being Gesima-Esani-Magombo road, Metamaywa-Mosobeti road, Mote Momwamu-Manga road, Misambi-Nyambambo-Ekerenyo road, Nyansiongo-Chepngombe-Metamaywa road, Obwari-Nyamaiya road, Rigoma-Amabuko road, Gesima-Nyamakoroto-Nyangori road, Mosobeti-Esani-Magombo road, Mochenwa-Karantini-Machururiati road, Mosobeti-Ritibo-Nyaronge road, Amabuko-Kemera road, Birongo-Gekano road, Nyabomite-Gianchore road, among others. The poor road network in the area was said to affect connectivity to learning institutions, health centres and farms that produce perishable products such as tea. Adequate allocation towards upgrading of the road network will go

a long way in opening up the area and acting as a catalyst to spur economic activities for the benefit of the populace in the region.

ii. Health

Health is understood to be devolved. However, there still exist challenges which may require concerted efforts by both levels of government to ensure better access to high quality health care in the county. In particular, members of the public submitted that the infrastructure in most health facilities is insufficient including lack of reliable water supply. It was also reported that the maternal health care programme seems to have slowed down and effort to upscale it will be appreciated.

Some health facilities such as Nyansiongo Sub-County Hospital among others are lacking key medical equipment like x-ray and dialysis machines. However, it was also reported that the x-ray machine at Gesima seems to lack the personnel to operate it. There has been a stalled project to construct the mortuary at Gesima Hospital which may need to be prioritized so ease the burden of residents going all the way to Nyamira level 5 hospital to access the services. It was also presented that Kegogi Dispensary lacks an access road and also medical equipment and personnel.

Ekerenyo and Kenyamware health facilities seem to have stagnated over a period of time, thus, not keeping up with the demand. It was also submitted that insulin for diabetic patients is not readily available and whenever it is, the cost is beyond the reach of most people living with the condition. Further, County Health Volunteers have been serving since 2007 but are not remunerated thus far. The ease of access may therefore be considered, hence advancement towards the contribution to the universal health care as envisaged by the government.

iii. Youth Empowerment

Residents submitted that the youth unemployment still remain a challenge in the area with pressure on the scarce farm land and subsistence tea farms compounding the already dire state. Some youths present submitted that the legal requirement of awarding 30%

contracts to the youth and women seem have failed since the tenders are still given out to individuals who are not eligible.

It was submitted that the youths may also benefit greatly if a talent academy may be established in the region to cater for those with various talents such as music, dance, and art, among others. Again, the requirement for clearance from various government institutions such as the police, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, Credit Reference Bureau, Higher Education Loans Board, Kenya Revenue Authority among other does not favour the youth given that most of them require payment of some fees before one is granted the clearance certificate.

Moreover, there seems to a policy by the Teachers' Service Commission where consideration of one's age as a parameter in employment seems to disadvantage the youth who possess the requisite qualifications, when older teachers are employed ahead them despite the fact that they may have joined college at a later time having realized that there is such a policy that favours older teachers in joining the service. This may need to be reviewed so as to avail equal employment opportunities for all qualified.

iv. Manufacturing

The region is blessed with a lot of fresh farm produce ranging from food crops such as avocado and passion fruits to cash crops like tea. Establishment of processing facilities will go a long way in preventing wastages at the farm due to long distance travels in dilapidated roads to access the market or some few processing factories.

There has been a promise to establish Matunwa tea factory in Gesima, a region that is believed to produce the largest amount of tea leaves at about 6 million kilograms annually, but the project has never concretized for quite a long time. Such a factory will ensure tea is delivered for processing quickly to avoid wastage, a key factor that contributes to poor yields to farmers.

The availability of avocados, fruits and bananas may need to be harnessed by the establishment of processing factories to give the region means to economic

empowerment through value addition of farm produce. This is in congruence with two of the “Big Four” economic agenda, that is manufacturing and food security.

v. Education

It was submitted that most learning institutions especially primary and pre-primary schools in the area lack sufficient basic infrastructure such as toilets, power, running water and classrooms. The region also requires revamping institutes such as the one in Bobembe, Ingora and Sironga, among others and village polytechnics as well as Teachers College and institution of higher learning to be established to serve the catchment area.

It was also submitted that roads connecting most learning institutions are deplorable and are seriously affecting ease access. Concerns were also raised with regard to free education where members of the public submitted that the extra fees levied by schools make it difficult to feel the effect of free education. This programme may need to be up-scaled to cover all the incidental costs such as uniform and all learning materials including reference materials such as dictionaries as well as other items such as sanitary towels for the girls.

It was also submitted that there are third party deductions meted on teachers but such deductions are not remitted to the relevant institutions. This may be revisited to ensure there is efficiency in the management of such deductions to avoid unnecessary inconveniences. In addition, the programme of delocalization of teachers may be considered alongside the fact that families may need to be kept intact, as a basic unit of the society. Also, the new curriculum needs to be managed in a manner that will be inclusive and consultative to harness full benefits to the beneficiaries.

vi. State of Cooperative Societies

It was noted that there are so many cooperatives in the area that seem to have stalled or rendered inert due to historical bottlenecks such as mismanagement. Such organizations such as the coffee one and others may need to be revived since the area still produces such crop. The government may consider granting debt waivers to the ailing

cooperatives which present the lifeline of most residents in this region in terms of reviving their economic fortunes.

vii. *Cash Transfers and IDPs*

The region is covered by cash transfers to the older persons and persons living with severe disabilities. However, it is felt that the coverage needs to be up-scaled to cover all the elderly people in the area. Also, the compensation for the Internally Displaced Persons in this region seems to have not been concluded and may need to be revisited so as to ensure the matter is settled once and for all. Also, there is need to have a programme for empowering the orphaned children by providing job opportunities.

viii. *Water*

It was submitted that access to running water is a big challenge in the area. It was therefore, suggested that boreholes may sunk in every work or a mega project be considered so as to avail clean and reliable running water to the residents, including learning institutions and health facilities. It was also presented that there is a water project by the lake basin and the affected residents have never received their compensation properly.

ix. *State of the Market Centre*

The market Centre at Gesima serves quite a number of small scale traders in the region. It was reported that the market centre lack basic infrastructure such as electricity, lighting, water and toilet facilities which make it difficult for traders to operate.

x. *Cross-cutting*

The other issues that came up include the need to streamline the supply of fertilizer to farmers by availing it to be collected closer home and ensure the right quality and price is supplied. The issue of establishment of the Ward Development Fund also featured and it was submitted that such fund may ensure equitable distribution of county resources to all wards. Finally, members of the public decried the stalling of constituency projects every

time there is a change of leadership. It was suggested that safeguards may be instituted to ensure all old and on-going projects are completed before new ones are commenced.

6. SUMMARY OF SUBMISSIONS FROM THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. Consider allocating resources for upgrading 100 km of roads in the region to open up for access to learning institution, health facilities and market for farm fresh produce.
2. Allocate resources for improving infrastructure, supplies and equipping the health facilities, especially level 5 Hospital.
3. Consider allocating resources for establishment of fresh produce processing plants for agricultural value addition.
4. Consider allocating resources for drilling of a mega borehole in the areas to serve residents, learning institutions and health facilities with clean running water.
5. Allocate resources for improvement of schools infrastructure and establish tertiary/higher learning institution in the area.
6. Consider allocating resources towards debt waivers for grounded cooperatives which are lifelines for many families.
7. Allocate resources to boost the construction of Matunwa Tea Factory to serve the tea catchment area and avoid wastage due to distance. Also, tea fertilizer subsidies.
8. Consider allocating resources for the provision of basic physical infrastructure in Gesima Market Centre such as running water, toilet facilities and high mast lighting.

7. VISIT TO NYAMIRA LEVEL 5 HOSPITAL

The team had a meeting with the entire county executive and proceeded to Nyamira Level 5 Hospital to assess the situation of the Medical Equipment Scheme programme.

While at the facility, the team was taken through the County Referral facility and specifically to the medical equipment.

The team found that the supplied medical equipment are working and have helped greatly in the management of ailments in the region. The MES programme supplied a total of five equipments; the county government purchased 2 and received 1 from KCB Foundation. The cost the hospital charges for the services rendered was reported to be almost half of what is charged elsewhere in the market, for the patients who are not covered by NHIF.

The personnel operating the equipment have also been trained. The machine for the theatre are waiting for the building to be completed then it be delivered. Further, the hospital management said that they are ready for the doctors soon arriving from Cuba since they are specialists in areas such as cardiology and family physician which the hospital lacks.

**MIGORI
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT- SECOND SESSION

THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

**REPORT FOR MIGORI COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON THE
PROPOSED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2018/19 FINANCIAL YEAR**

MONDAY 21ST MAY 2018

**PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI**

MAY, 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information

- 1) Following the provisions of Articles 221(1), 127(6) (c) and 173 (3) of the Constitution, the 2018/19 budget estimates for the National Government, Judiciary and the Parliamentary Service Commission were submitted to the National Assembly on 28th April, 2018. Pursuant to Article 221(4) and (5) of the constitution which requires a Committee of the National Assembly, in this case Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC), to seek the views from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the estimates, the Committee conducted the 1st public hearing since the 12th Parliament was elected.

1.2 Legal Basis for the Public Hearings

- 2) The public hearings on Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are conducted in accordance with public finance principle of openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters as envisioned in Article 201 (a) of the Constitution.
- 3) The exercise is enshrined in Article 221(5) of the Constitution and further provided for in section 39 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which Mandates the relevant Committee of the National Assembly to discuss and review the estimates while taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Finance and the public when it (the Committee) is making recommendations.
- 4) Therefore the Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC) of the National Assembly conducted the hearings in the following centres
 - (i) Bungoma – for residents of Bungoma, Kakamega, Tranzoia, Busia and Vihiga Counties
 - (ii) West Pokot – for the residents of West Pokot, Tranzoia and North Rift Counties
 - (iii) Nyamira – for residents of Nyamira, Kisii, and Bomet Counties
 - (iv) Migori – for residents of Migori, Homabay, Kisumu and Siaya Counties
 - (v) Marsabit – for residents of Marsabit, Wajir and Isiolo Counties
 - (vi) Nakuru - for the residents of Nakuru, Kericho, Baringo
 - (vii) Kirinyaga- for the residents of Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Muranga and Nyandarua Counties
 - (viii) Tharaka Nithi - for the residents of Tharaka Nithi, Meru and Embu Counties
 - (ix) Makueni- for the residents of Makueni, Machakos, Taita Taveta and Kitui Counties
 - (x) Kajiado- for the residents of Kajiado and Narok Counties
 - (xi) Nairobi- for the residents of Nairobi and Kiambu Counties
 - (xii) Mombasa- for the residents of Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi and Tana River Counties
- 5) The Migori public hearing was held at IFAD Hall in Migori Town on Monday 21st May 2018. The hearing was conducted through open forum where Members of the Public were invited to present their views either through written or oral submissions. The list of the members who attended is attached to these as an annex I.

1.3 Thematic Areas of focus for 2018/19 budget

- 6) The National Government plans to focus its policies on the big four strategic areas namely :
 - a) Supporting Value addition and raising the manufacturing sectors share of GDP to 15 percent by 2022 This will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty
 - b) Focusing on initiatives that guarantee food security and improve nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain
 - c) Providing Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans and
 - d) Providing at least five hundred thousand affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, hence improve living conditions for Kenyans.
- 7) The Big Four however will be implemented alongside the pillars of the Economic Transformation Agenda which will be serving as enablers to achieving the big four. The enablers generally will provide Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job creation. They include Macro-economic stability, deficit financing policy, Business Regulatory Reforms, Improving National Security among others.
- 8) The Big Four however will be implemented alongside the pillars of the Economic Transformation Agenda which will be serving as enablers to achieving the big four. The enablers generally will provide Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job creation. They include Macro-economic stability, deficit financing policy, Business Regulatory Reforms, Improving National Security among others.

1.4 Composition of the Delegation

- 9) The delegation to Migori public hearing was led by **Hon. Jude Njomo, M.P** who is also a member of the Budget and Appropriations Committee of the National Assembly of the Republic of Kenya. The Following Members of the Committee and Other Members also attended the Public Hearing;
 - (i) Hon. John Nyaga Muchiri, M.P
 - (ii) Hon. Mark Nyamita, M.P
 - (iii) Hon. Junet Mohamed, M.P
 - (iv) Hon. Marwa Kitamaya, M.P
- 10) The Delegation was also accompanied by the following staff from Parliament;
 - (i) Josephat Motonu.....Fiscal Analyst
 - (ii) Edison Odhiambo..... Fiscal Analyst


- (iii) Jane Serem.....Audio Recording officer
- (iv) Bernard OmondiSergeant- At – Arms

1.5 Summary of Priority projects

- a) Migori Airstrip to be upgraded by expanding and improving the runway and building a waiting bay at an estimated cost of Kshs.1,500 million
- b) Construction of the stalled County Headquarters at estimated cost of KShs. 300 million
- c) Construction of the major roads within the county
- d) Equipping the Hospitals with medicine and increasing the capitation for secondary schools
- e) Employing more doctors and teachers
- f) Addressing insecurity in the area
- g) Construction of dykes to control flooding in the area.
- h) Establishing industries to create jobs for the youth

1.6 Submission of the Report

11) On behalf of the delegation, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to submit this report on Public Hearings for Migori County on budget **estimates for 2018/2019** for consideration and approval by the Budget and Appropriation Committee.

Signed

HON. JUDE NJOMO, MP

LEADER OF DELEGATION, MIGORI COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING

DATED: 4/6/2018

2.0 MIGORI COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING

2.1 Courtesy call to the Governor

- 12) The delegation paid a courtesy Call to the Governor, Migori Count. The leader of the delegation apprised the Governor on the purpose of the public hearing and their expectation.
- 13) The Governor requested the Budget Committee to consider allocating KShs 300 million in this financial year towards the construction of Migori Airstrip to open up the area and exploit on the tourism potential. The airstrip will help cases of referrals which may take long hours on the roads (Which are in poor condition) and help contribute towards achieving the universal health care of the big four.
- 14) He also requested for the completion of the stalled County Headquarters building by allocating resources for its completion in this Financial Year or the National Government to surrender the stalled project to the County Government.
- 15) The Governor appealed to the Committee to consider another leasing programme for agricultural equipment's for counties similar to the Medical Equipment Service to enable farmers benefit from modern equipment to boost agricultural production and help contribute towards the initiatives that guarantee food security and improve nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain.
- 16) He further requested the committee to allocate resources for the completion of a slaughter House to avoid animals from Migori County being taken to other areas for slaughtering. The slaughter House when completed will help drive the big four agenda as hides and skins will be used in the county for production of other products.
- 17) The Governor appealed to the Committee to ensure that collective bargaining agreements with the Health workers are addressed to avoid the unrest that has been experienced in the past in the sector.
- 18) Requested for the revamping of the road through Mara, C13 to help revamp Agriculture

3.0 Public Hearings at IFAD Hall, Migori Town

3.1 Opening the Session

- 19) The session was opened by the leader of the delegation with a word of prayer. He then asked the members of the delegation to introduce themselves and make their opening remarks.
- 20) The leader of the delegation took the participants in the forum through a brief on the purpose of the Public Hearing meeting. He informed the participants that their views will be taken into consideration in the 2018/2019 budget estimates and that at least one project that they (participants) will propose will be funded by the national government.

3.2 Submissions by the Members of the Public

The public submitted their views along their constituencies as follows

a) Nyatike

- (i) The residents of Nyatike informed the hearings that fishing is their economic mainstay and therefore they wanted modern fishing equipment for the fishermen of Nyatike as well as adequate provision of security for the fishermen in the lake. They requested the National Government to allocate funds towards the construction of a fish processing plant in the region to avoid being exploited by middle men.
- (ii) On Healthcare, Nyatike residents decried lack of medicine in hospitals. They also requested the National Government to allocate resources for the recruitment of doctors and Nurses to deal with shortage of health personnel in Nyatike.
- (iii) On education, the residents of Nyatike requested for more allocation towards schools infrastructure as there was no single school in Nyatike with laptop.
- (iv) On Environmental Management, the residents requested for construction of dykes to deal with the flooding menace in Nyatike during rainy seasons.
- (v) They requested for tarmacking of Migori –Mihuru Bay road.

b) Kuria West

- (i) The residents of Kuria West decried lack of roads and bridges in their constituency. They requested the National Government to allocate funds towards the construction of Isebania-Kianje Road to bitumen standard and an Air-strip to be built in the region.
- (ii) They lamented at the Cereals Board for not paying maize farmers while they requested for the establishment of a tobacco factory in the region.

c) Kuria East

- (i) Residents pleaded for increased capitation for secondary education to make it affordable to more learners and recruit more teachers. They also requested for a school to be established in the area as a centre of excellence.
- (ii) They requested for tarmacking of the following roads
 - Isebania-Kehancha-Kegonga-Ntimaru-Gwitembe-Angata-Lolgorian Road (75 Kms) to serve the heartland of the two Kuria constituencies and the Counties of Migori and Narok.
 - Isebania-Masangora-Nyamtiro-Senta-Kegonga-Kugitimo-Masurura Road E163(55Kms)
 - Taranganya-Senta-Makarangwe-Ntimaru Road (D201)

- Kebarisia-Mosweto-Nyamtiro road
- (iii) On Health matters the residents called for enhanced allocation for Kegonga Level 4 Sub-County Hospital

d) Suna West

The residents of Suna West decried lack of facilities in their Constituency. They requested for a police station to be constructed in their constituency and the road to Piny Oyie to be constructed. They requested for more police officers to be sent to the area to avoid cattle rustling and the government to create employment opportunities for the youth through the big four.

e) Suna East

- (i) The resident of Suna East appealed to the National Government to construct the four bridges in the constituency and also construct to bitumen standard the Kakrao-Ogwedhi-Sibuoche - Eko Road. Other roads included Nyasare-Paw Nyuka Road and Nyasare Koribato road.
- (ii) The residents also pleaded with Parliament to sanction the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Authority with budget cuts for not having prosecuted any individual in Migori County with corruption
- (iii) The sugar cane farmers are not being paid their dues in time
- (iv) There is lack of clean drinking water which the residents wanted the National Government through parliament address by adequate budgetary provision to lake Victoria South water Service Board.
- (v) They also appealed to the National Government to convert Migori TTC into a University.
- (vi) The rampant insecurity in the area has made residents not to exploit their full economic potential. They appealed to the Committee to ensure adequate fund are availed for deployment of RDU police in the area to deal with cattle rustling menace.

Other Submissions

- (i) Kimira Irrigation Water Users Association of Rachuonyo North and Rangwe Sub-Counties of Homabay County and
- (ii) The irrigation water users Association made an urgent appeal to the Committee for funding approval for 2018/2019 financial year to enable the project be completed and objectives realized for the overall improvement of peoples livelihood. The Project has been proposed for Allocation KShs. 617 million in the FY 2018/2019.

Members Reaction

- 21) The members of the delegation thanked the participants and reminded them that they should take advantage of such public hearings and focus on only National Government Functions in

future since some of their proposals were devolved functions. However, the host Member of Parliament promised to follow up the devolved functions with the County Government.

3.4 Closing Remarks by the chair

22) The leader of the delegation (Chair) thanked the people of Migori County for the good turn up for the public hearing and presenting their priority projects. The informed the public that the delegation push for funding to at least one project from National Government budget for FY 2018/19.

4.0 Visit to the Migori County Referral Hospital

23) The delegation visited the County Referral Hospital to assess whether the equipment's under the Managed Equipment Service (MES) by the National Government was beneficial to the citizens. The delegation walked through various departments of the Hospital and were informed of the following Challenges on the use of the MES

- (i) There were no enough technicians to handle the equipment and therefore in case of a break down, it would take time before they are fixed. The Digital equipment sometimes does hang if many photos are taken over a period
- (ii) There is no adequate space for placing the machines in the theatre and hence some machines are lying idle without being put into use
- (iii) There was no training given to the county staff on the operation of the machines. The staff learnt how to use them on the job.
- (iv) There is no power back up for the equipment and therefore in case of power outage, there services come to a standstill.
- (v) Some Machines have been installed but are due to be commissioned. A walk through the facility however reveals that most machines are working as shown in the Annex to this report.

Annex 1: List of Participants

| | NAME | CONSTITUENCY/ORGANISATION | MOBILE NUMBER |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Daniel Mwita | Kuria East | 0728219288 |
| 2. | Linet Auma | Suna East | 0703433575 |
| 3. | Marisella Boke | Kuria East | 0718190208 |
| 4. | Joanes M. Gairigi | Kuria East | 0712540385 |
| 5. | John Ngariba | Kuria East | 0746777584 |
| 6. | Jacob Maroa Magige | Kuria East | 0715733419 |
| 7. | Betarice Chacha | Kuria East | 0721533481 |
| 8. | Mary Gati | Kuria East | 0704952305 |
| 9. | Ndorikai Ogonti | Kuria West | 0729732997 |
| 10. | Esther Boke Magabe | Kuria East | 0716566485 |
| 11 | Dancan Wanga | | 0720980634 |
| 12. | Richard O. Miluo | | 0720394689 |
| 13. | Peter Opiyo | | 0710379755 |
| 14. | Edwin Okoth | | 0711998118 |
| 15. | Josinta Aoko | | 0716153324 |
| 16. | Samuel Odhiambo | | 0726526569 |
| 17. | Ogola Otieno | | 0720659980 |
| 18. | Cllr. Elijah Okeyo | Suna East | 0721339694 |
| 19. | Jane Adhiambo | | 0798144200 |
| 20. | Samuel Makenge | Kuria East | 0720838824 |
| 21. | Marwa Ngoko | | 0726330608 |
| 22. | Abdi Fatah Hassan | Suna West | 0722237800 |
| 23 | Esther Achieng Oyucho | Suna East | 0724108400 |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 24. | Joseph M. Chacha | Kuria East | 0708852569 |
| 25. | Chacha Bonface Mairo | Kuria East | 0790669542 |
| 26. | Julius Magesa | Kuria East | 0710216383 |
| 27. | Mwita Matiko Samson | Kuria East | 0726 044504 |
| 28. | Jim Ausine Odongo | Suna East | 0720 820 595 |
| 29. | Danic Rioba | Kuria East | 0728385070 |
| 30. | Patric Maisori | Kuria East | 0727997699 |
| 31. | Nashon Kivati | Kuria East | 0795972975 |
| 32. | Julius Nyakorobi | Kuria East | 0717896362 |
| 33. | Festo Otieno | Suna East | 0710686434 |
| 34. | John Oketch | Suna East | 0710686434 |
| 35. | Leonida Mose | Suna East | 0725438272 |
| 36. | Eric Ochieng' | Suna East | 0724278959 |
| 37. | Onduru Caleb | Suna East | 0717492174 |
| 38. | Japheth Ounda | Suna East | 0711395383 |
| 39. | Fred O. Alaro | Suna East | 0722457072 |
| 40. | Saul Matengo | Suna East | 0722382784 |
| 41. | Mangiteni Joseph | KNUT EX. Sec Kuria East | 0727501208 |
| 42. | Matiko Bahoko | Kuria | 072750108 |
| 43. | Christine Mwita | Kuria | 0713508994 |
| 44. | Chacha Daniel | Kuria East | 0710268761 |
| 45. | Niry Ogola | Suna East | 0720982448 |
| 46. | Alice Olale | Suna East | 0725584021 |
| 47. | Serphine Oyugi | Suna East | 0725357813 |
| 48. | Benard Aliwa | Suna East | 0727535458 |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 49 | Joel Otieno Achacha | Suna East | 0720305272 |
| 50. | Mark Nyakunga | Suna East | 0720524447 |
| 51. | Zedekiah Odondo | Suna East | 0714 99787 |
| 52 | Patrick Omolo | Suna East | 0748225859 |
| 53. | Ismael Ochieng | Suna East | 0713038500 |
| 54. | Tobias Oduyo | Suna East | 0702978395 |
| 55. | Marikus Okech | Suna East | 0711103148 |
| 56. | Habakuk Ogoto | Suna East | 0724703986 |
| 57. | Tom Onyango | Suna East | 0708260166 |
| 58. | Domic Aliktag | Suna East | 0725515684 |
| 59. | Peter Ouma | Suna East | 0725959991 |
| 60. | Andrew Nyunja | Suna East | 0728392628 |
| 61. | Esasia Nyandiga | Suna East | 0722381444 |
| 62. | Jack Omenda | Suna East | 0729511445 |
| 63. | Susan Kerubo | Suna East | 0715129741 |
| 64 | Chalse Owuor | | 0790145764 |
| 65 | Zachary Owiti | | 0792267198 |
| 66. | Mackyline Kwamboka | | 0798429309 |
| 67 | Judith Muhonja | | 0707463850 |
| 68. | Andrew Okoth | | 0717565306 |
| 69. | Rev. Charles Wambura | | 0715009566 |
| 70. | Willys Aluri | | 0724668584 |
| 71. | Fredrick Malo | | 0718050775 |
| 72. | Shikuku Valentina | | 0710942103 |
| 73. | Omunyala Sheillah Malanda | | 0721370790 |

| | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| 74. | Wandaga John | | 0712033979 |
| 75. | Lucky Stellan | | 0713140152 |
| 76. | Lucy Odhiambo | | 0792630762 |
| 77. | Amos O Odero | | 0721781153 |
| 78. | Benard Owino | | 0703334801 |
| 79. | Eugene Barasa | | 0718851190 |
| 80. | Evans Ochieng | | 0720255044 |
| 81. | Nixon Mandegwa | | 0714795483 |
| 82. | Martin Awino | | 0704722431 |
| 83. | Benard Ajwang | | 0715558907 |
| 84. | Mike Agwanda | | 0725207379 |
| 85. | Maurice Omolo | | 0729935812 |
| 86. | Gabriel O. Obilo | | 0723 026245 |
| 87. | Obilo Goni | | 0711299093 |
| 88. | Rev. Jackson Iranda | Kuria East | 0718664116 |
| 89. | Alfred Mutumba | Kuria East | 0710151921 |
| 90. | John Mbaja | Suna East | 0712850094 |
| 91. | Charles Kavehere | Suna East | 0723356537 |
| 92. | Luka Barusi | Suna East | 0715415018 |
| 93. | Peter Marwa | Kuria East | 0792817948 |
| 94. | Joseph Makenge | Kuria East | 0707177779 |
| 95. | Ganso David | Kuria East | 0712982973 |
| 96. | Lucas Nyamagundi | Kuria East | 0792234922 |
| 97. | Joseph Marwa | Kuria East | 0726560766 |
| 98. | Charles Boke | Kuria East | 0720839102 |

| | | | |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 99. | Maureen Kwisa | Kuria East | 0722247787 |
| 100. | Joseph Mwita | Kuria East | 0705543077 |
| 101. | Thomas Marwa | Kuria East | 0726623849 |
| 102. | Wilson Keboye | Kuria East | 0727034648 |
| 103. | Chacha Robi | Kuria East | 0718512310 |
| 104. | Peter Chacha | Kuria East | 0710431658 |
| 105. | Gati Susan Chacha | Kuria East | 0718645867 |
| 106. | Nyansiri Muli | Migori County Government | 0707838944 |
| 107. | Kibiriti Enock | Kuria East | 0700746366 |
| 108. | Chacha Mwera Peter | Kuria East | 0708934769 |
| 109. | Samson Nyangi | Kuria East | 0729570188 |
| 110. | Joseph Opiyo | Suna East | 0719511222 |
| 111. | Odhiambo Junior | Suna East | 0718760335 |
| 112. | Isada Okoth | Suna East | 0705344893 |
| 113. | Jared Nyankuri | Suna East | 0713189521 |
| 114. | Benard Gumbi | Suna East | 0721572596 |
| 115. | Charles Ochieng' | Suna East | 0721170139 |
| 116. | Johnson Otieno | Suna East | 0703903684 |
| 117. | John Ausa | Suna East | 0713115575 |
| 118. | Nchagwa Ravasco | Kuria East | 0725651935 |
| 119. | James Nyariba | Kuria East | 0727664868 |
| 120. | Sospeter Otieno | Suna East | 0714166351 |
| 121. | Luke Samba | Suna East | 0714499435 |
| 122. | James Rioba | Kuria East | 0729394658 |
| 123. | Welia Ndobu | Kuria East | 0792683928 |

**MOMBASA
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON

**CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE PRIOTIES FOR 2018/2019
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE MEDIUM TERM**

HELD IN MOMBASA COUNTY AT TONONOKA HALL

ON

24TH MAY 2018

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INTRODUCTION

The Budget and Appropriations Committee was conducting public hearings on 2018/19 budget estimates for the first time, 12th Parliament. The BAC carried out the hearings Pursuant to Article 201 (a) and 221 (4) & (5) of the Constitution in order to seek the views of the public in regard to the Budget estimates before making final recommendations to the House. The budget estimates and other relevant documents were submitted to the house of Parliament on 26th April 2018. Thereafter they were consequently referred to Departmental Committees and the Budget and Appropriations Committee pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 235(4) of the National Assembly.

The views of the public shall serve as a guide in the prioritization and allocation of funds, inform the committee when consulting on the estimates of the Financial Year 2018/2019 and establishing better ways to implement the budget and carry out monitoring and evaluation. The Committee will as well use the information gathered to come up with strategic priorities for 2018/2019 and use the information to decide on the vertical division of revenue.

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT

- 1) On behalf of the delegation, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to submit this report on Public Hearings for Mombasa County on budget estimates for 2018/2019 for consideration and approval by this Committee.

SignedDate.....

HON. KIMANI ICHUNG'WAH, MP

BAC CHAIR AND LEADER OF DELEGATION, MOMBASA COUNTY
PUBLIC HEARING

THE CONDUCT OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Parliament of Kenya planned consultative meetings of the Public hearings in twelve (12) counties namely; Nairobi City County, Kajiado, Makueni, Marsabit, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Nakuru, Migori, Nyamira, Bungoma, West Pokot and Mombasa.

The objectives of the public hearings were to:

- i. Inform the Committee on areas of concern on the allocation of resources in the 2018/19 budget and the medium term.
- ii. Establish better ways to implement the budget and carry out monitoring and evaluation.
- iii. Provide policy options that will guide the prioritization and allocations of funds in the upcoming budgets.

Mombasa County capital and the only city in the county is Mombasa. Initially it was one of the former districts of Kenya but in 2013 it was reconstituted as a county, on the same boundaries. It is the smallest county in Kenya, covering an area of 229.7. The county has four constituencies namely: Chagamwe Constituency, Kisauni Constituency, Likoni Constituency and Mvita Constituency.

The Mombasa County Public hearing was held in Tononoka meeting Hall on Thursday 24th May 2018 from 11 a.m. This had been preceded by the courtesy calls to the Office of the Governor and County Commissioner.

In the Tononoka Meeting Hall, The members of the public that were present were given opportunity to raise their concerns and views regarding the budget which were recorded by Parliamentary Staff for submission to Budget and Appropriations Committee for inclusion in the final report of the committee.

Members of Parliament who conducted and attended the Public Hearings:

1. Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, M.P. Chairman and Leader of Delegation.
2. Hon. Richard Onyoka, M.P.
3. Hon. Jude Njomo, M.P.
4. Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, M.P.
5. Hon. Benard Masaka Shinali, M.P.
6. Hon. Christopher Wangaya Aseka, M.P.
7. Hon. James Gichuki Mugambi, M.P.
8. Hon. Paul Abuor, M.P.
9. Hon. Danson Mwashako, M.P.
10. Hon. Qalicha Gufu Wario, M.P.
11. Hon. John Muchiri Nyaga, M.P.
12. Hon. (Dr.) John K. Mutunga, M.P.
13. Hon. Qalicha Gufu Wario, MP

Members were accompanied by:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Joseph Ndirangu | Lead Clerk / Fiscal Analyst |
| 2. Mr. Josephat Motonu | Fiscal Analyst |
| 3. Mr. Danson Kachumbo | Fiscal Analyst |
| 4. Mr. Yeziel Jillo | Sergeant -at - Arms |
| 5. Mr. Benard Omondi | Sergeant- at - Arms |
| 6. Mr. Joram Baraza | Office Attendant |

Courtesy Call to the office of the county commissioner, Mr. Evans Achoki

The delegation thereafter visited the office of the county commissioner. The commissioner welcomed the members of the delegation and after a word of prayer, he informed the delegation that:

- i. The referral hospitals in Mombasa county are well equipped
- ii. There was no adverse report on floods due to on-going heavy rains , however 217 persons were displaced in Nyali constituency due to floods
- iii. Ferry services at Mombasa County have improved including security.

The Commissioner also informed Members of Parliament that although devolution was working there has to be accountability in the use of public funds. He urged Members that they must be vigilant so as to ensure prudent use of public funds that the committee appropriates.

Courtesy Call to the office of the Governor, H.E. Hassan Joho

The Delegation led by the chairperson paid a courtesy call to the Governor's office at 10.30 a.m. After introductions, the chairperson briefed the Governor on the purpose of the meeting and that the committee would incorporate the views and submissions of the public in their report. The delegation was informed that devolution was a big success and that there was massive development especially in the health sector. In that regard, the Governor cited some success stories in the health sector such as Coast General hospital which were well equipped. This was achieved through collaboration with national government and donors.

The Governor informed the delegation that for the financial year 2018/19, the county has experienced delays in funds disbursed to the county. This had hampered service delivery and implementation of projects in the counties. The Governor noted that this would as well lead to numerous pending bills, however he noted that revenue collection is sometimes adequate enough to supplement national government funds.

OPENING SESSION

The meeting started at 11:00 a.m. with a word of prayer by Hon. Richard Onyonka, M.P. The Chairperson of the delegation, Hon Kimani Ichungwah, M.P then welcomed the members of public and hence informed the public the purposes of the consultations.

The Chairperson introduced the Members of Parliament and Parliamentary staff present. The Chairperson then gave a brief overview of the priorities for 2018/19 and the medium term. He then highlighted that the thematic areas identified for submissions are; Food security, infrastructure, security, social safety nets, Electricity and Electricity connections and the social sector and reminded the public of the Big four agenda: Universal Health care; food security, enhanced manufacturing and affordable housing.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC GAVE THE FOLLOWING SUBMISSIONS:

HEALTH

1. APDK rehabilitation Clinic Portreiz
 - Refurbishment of the facilities

- Building of a well- equipped massage theater
- 2. Porteiz Mental Hospital
 - Refurbishment of the facilities
- 3. Upgrading the Jomvu Health Centre to a sub-county referral hospital
- 4. The government should provide stipend for volunteers
- 5. Upgrading the Coast General Hospital to a referral hospital

EDUCATION

1. Magongo Primary School
 - ✓ State of the art stadium
2. Ahmed Shahame Technical Training College
 - ✓ Training Equipment
 - ✓ Perimeter wall
3. Rehabilitation of Dzuho Ra Mawe primary school
4. Allocation should be provided for construction of a university in Kwale County
5. Rehabilitation of Madibwani Primary, Kinango constituency so as to have classrooms and toilets,
6. The Kshs. 20 million allocated for peace education should be added to improvement of infrastructure of primary schools since there are different non- governmental organizations working with schools in peace initiatives such as the establishment of the peace clubs in schools
7. Kwale County has two national schools; Matunga secondary schools and Kwale high school. The status of these schools is not like other

national schools in terms of learning facilities such as equipped modern library.

8. A research should be conducted to know why students in Kwale and coast region students underperform at both primary and secondary national exams.
9. Money should be allocated to maintain historical sites as they are useful for research purposes.
10. Boston school needs to be upgraded

SPORTS

Changamwe Volleyball Grounds

1. Improvement of the deteriorated volley grounds
2. Building of a sports gymnasium for indoor games
3. Swimming pool

ENVIRONMENT

1. Build of Storm water drains and Sewerage Lines in Changamwe Constituency
2. Rehabilitation of Akamba Handicraft - KPA storm water drain
3. Streetlights for Changamwe Constituency

SECURITY

1. Building of an office block for sub-county headquarters in Changamwe Constituency
2. Building of Staff quarters at Changamwe Police Station

3. The government should allocate some stipend for Nyumba Kumi initiatives.
4. Construction and Rehabilitation of police quarters
5. Streetlights on all roads

AGRICULTURE

1. Building of fish storage and processing plant in Mirirtini
2. Establishment of Greenhouse farming facilities in Changamwe
3. Establishment of Fish ponds in Changamwe

WATER & SEWERAGE

1. Reliable Fresh Water Supply in Mombasa County
2. Installation of sewerage systems in Mombasa County
3. Drilling of 20 boreholes in Changamwe

ROADS

1. Prioritize the construction of KTDA Vikobani Road
The road is affected by flood especially during this raining season and wind storm during drought.
2. Aldina – Mikanjuni road : connects two wards in Jomvu that is Mikindani ward and Jomvu Kuu ward (3km road stretch)
3. Expansion of Lunga Lunga Road
4. Construction of an alternative route to the island of Mombasa

REFURBISHMENT OF DRUG REHABILITATION CENTRES

1. Rehabilitation of national drug rehabilitation centres especially the one started by the late Hon. George Saitoti at Coast General Hospital. It was noted that drug abuse especially among the youth has affected most families within the county.

Concluding remarks, Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, M.P

The Chair of the session thanked everyone who created time to attend the important occasion and assured them that their views would be used in the formulation of the 2018/2019 budget estimates.

The Chair also asked the members of public who had written submissions but didn't get an opportunity to make verbal submissions to leave it with the secretariat for consideration.

The following areas were identified as priorities by the people of Mombasa County;

- i. Rehabilitation of Madibwani Primary, Kinango constituency. Total amount **Kshs. 5 million**
- ii. Rehabilitation of Dzuho Ra Mawe primary school, Kinango constituency. Total amount **Kshs. 5 million**
- iii. Aldina - Mikanjuni road: connects two wards in Jomvu that is Mikindani ward and Jomvu Kuu ward (3km road stretch). **Total amount Kshs. 15 million**
- iv. Installation of street lights on roads in Changamwe - **Kshs. 5 million**

- v. Refurbishment of rehabilitation centre at Coast General Hospital-
Kshs. 20 million

SUMMARY OF SUBMISSION

1. Consider allocating resources for the upgrading of health facilities in Mombasa County in terms of infrastructure and facilities.
2. Allocate resources for improvement of infrastructure in primary schools as well as consider establishment of a university in Kwale County.
3. Consider allocating resources towards the rehabilitation of Changanwe Volleyball Sports ground for continued nurturing of talent in the area.
4. Allocate resources for the improvement of drainage, fresh water supply and establishment of a mega sewer system to serve the residents, more three-quarters of whom are using septic tanks.
5. Consider allocating resources for the rehabilitation and upgrading housing for the police in the region who live in dilapidated houses.
6. Allocate resources for the establishment of greenhouses in agricultural areas and installation of cold storage facilities for fish.
7. The Committee to consider allocating resources for rehabilitation and upgrading of road networks in the region for ease of movement and connectivity.
8. Consider allocating funds for the rehabilitation of the drug users' rehabilitation centres to hasten recovery of the affected addicts.

VISIT TO THE COAST GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Delegation visited the Coast General Hospital to check the status of the Managed Equipment Services (MES). The delegation was taken through the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) unit, Maternity unit, Radiology unit, High Dependency Unit (HDU), Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and the Cancer Centre. The delegation was informed that most of the equipment that the hospital received was through collaboration with National Government and donors. The delegation was impressed that the equipment is functional and that the members of the public were benefitting from the service.

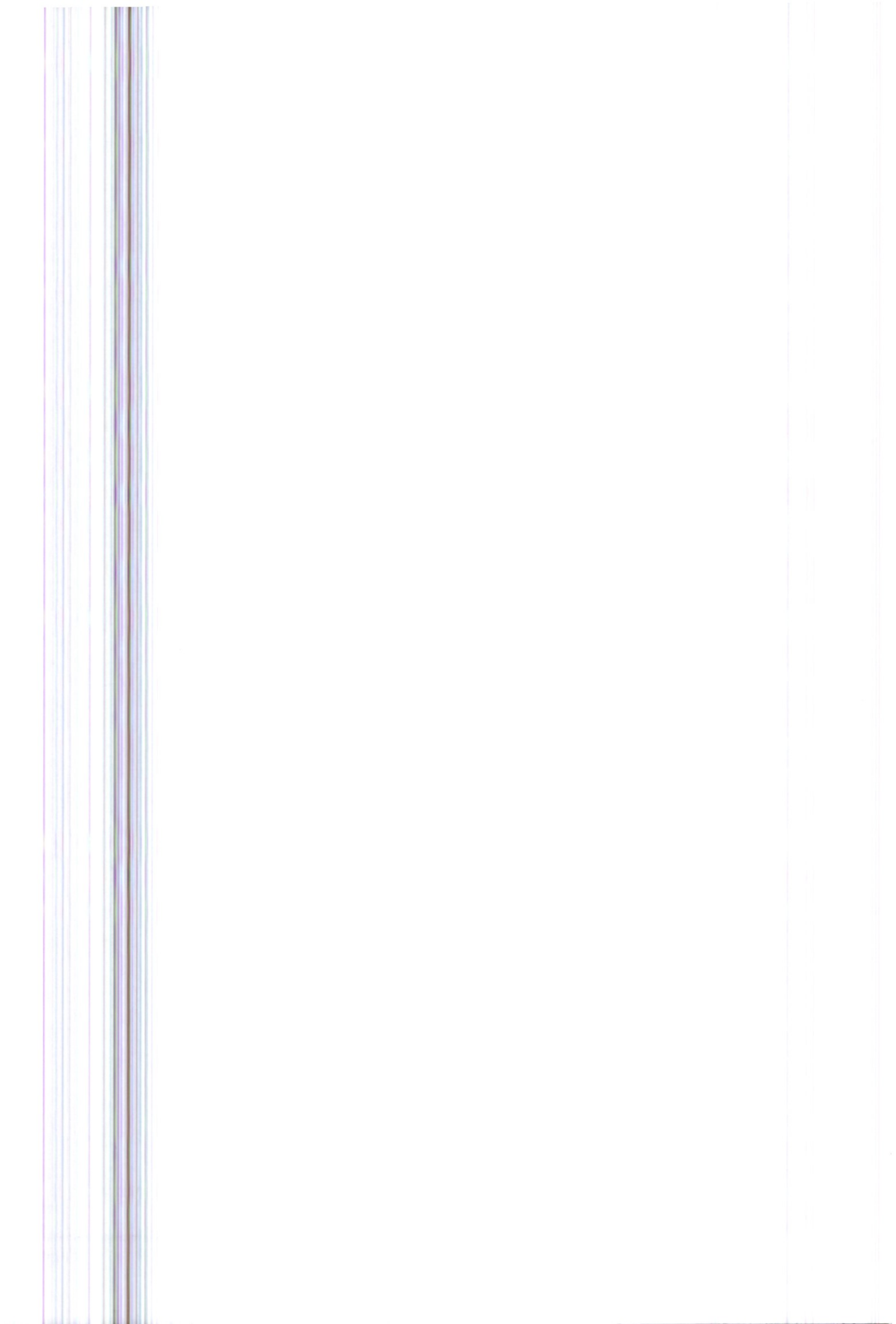
The Committee was informed that the Cancer Centre is the biggest cancer centre in Mombasa with the capacity for three million patients a year. It was noted that the facility eases congestion and improve treatment as it is receives patients in the county and other areas. The number of cancer patients treated at the hospital every year had increased from 1,200 to 3,000. It was noted that National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) is able to cater for most of the cancer treatments.

However, the hospital does not have a radiotherapy unit so patients travel to Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi for treatment. This is because the hospital lacks high voltage transformers which are critical for the installation of the radiotherapy machines. In addition members were informed that the hospital needs an additional Kshs. 1.5 billion to establish a fully-fledged Cancer Centre such as setting up a radiotherapy unit.

Annex 1: List of Participants

1. Ali Said Ana
2. Ramadhan K Koech
3. Omar Muhamed Salim
4. Mbarak Saleh Salim
5. Kibwana Ali Baya
6. Idris Ng'aru Changilwa
7. Yusufu Swalehe
8. Philipa Mwalimu Mbali
9. Nashon Wamoja
10. Juma Mohamed Juma
11. Onesmus Mjomba
12. Margaret Otieno
13. Elizabeth Nambuya
14. Mwanaisha Mohamed
15. Moses A Kenga
16. Daniel Zuma Ngombe
17. Nafisi Hamisi
18. Amina Shumbana
19. Riziki Famau
20. Halima Hawadhi Islam
21. Mzungu Jumaa Salim
22. Hamis Abdallah
23. Ramadhan Abdallah
24. Kevin Wendo
25. Musa Ugkero
26. Ramadhan Karisa
27. Humprey Mwandau
28. Nyanja Omari
29. Rudia Omari
30. Asha B Miraj
31. Haliama Ali
32. Mariam Chambati
33. Asiya Said Ali
34. Saudi Luche NAgi

35. Ali Addi
36. Ronga Wamwaranga
37. James H. Omindo
38. Jacob Shiomunda
39. Mishi Salim
40. Zainab Omar
41. Badadhiki Badi
42. Kim Salim
43. Riziki Omari
44. Asma Mohamed
45. Choga Mpeku
46. Langoni Kombo Hassan
47. Jennifer Ndonyi
48. Rehema Bahaj
49. Aziza Kea
50. Salima Omar
51. Shamim Juma
52. Musa Shimbwa
53. Ibrahim Kilai
54. Aisha Salim
55. Nancy Ochieng
56. Mary Khamis
57. Morris Mae
58. Jalim M Ibrahim
59. Marline Mwakirani
60. Haroun Ali
61. Shibu Makombo
62. Ali Jira
63. Majid Juma
64. Hassan Juma
65. Ali Ngao
66. Omar Musee
67. Sofia Suleiman
68. Hadija Lavo
69. Mwanajuma Kibwana
70. Mariam Athman
71. Kashi Ali
72. Halima Ibrahim
73. Amina Abdulkadir
74. Haishwa Omar
75. Nafisa Hamisi
76. Mariziki Famao
77. Uba Ali
78. Hawa Mohamed
79. George Otieno Ogallo
80. Ibrahim Rasi
81. Juliet Mboya
82. Elija Kinuthia
83. Steven James O
84. Mwinyipembe Mwijuma



135. Mwanahamisi Maulid
136. Salim Juma
137. Juma Said
138. Ali Bakari Juma
139. Nafisi Maingi
140. Catherine Shivogo
141. George O Ogolla
142. Beatrice Wache
143. Alice Wandera
144. Mary Khamisi
145. Stephen Nyaga
146. Rose A Jwaya
147. Hawa Dudi Abdalla
148. Hussein Jembe
149. Diana Atieno
150. Erick O Abongo
151. Syprose Otieno
152. Batuli Twahir
153. William Ochieng
154. Jackson Oseya
155. Mary Sabby Wanyangu
156. Rosemary Awino
157. Shariffdin Mohamed
158. Christine Mwamisha
159. Phenny Pahe
160. Aisha F Robert

85. Fadhili Nassir
86. Valentine Riziki
87. Fatma Mohamed
88. Francis Maina
89. Elly Ouma
90. Robert Ouko
91. Josepha Oluoch
92. Salima Mwinyi
93. Khadija Ali
94. Shahasi Nassir
95. Nancy Mariu
96. Benjamin Mambo
97. Irene Muraguri
98. Abdirizack Ali
99. Naaman Mohamed
100. Abuu Amani
101. Ramadhan Mohammed
102. Hassan Mohammed
103. Amir Farid
104. Ali Kaka
105. Issa Bakari
106. Fauz Ali Abdalla
107. Isaac Kamande
108. Elias Hosea
109. Timothy Aluoch
110. Duncan Nyambala
111. Ismail Ramadhan
112. Juma Awalaa
113. Garvin Mwangi
114. Elias Oluoch
115. Juma Samsom
116. Juma Athman
117. Kelvin Ndambira
118. Fahim Agung
119. Joseph Mele Nodoro
120. Dickson Chacha
121. Mustafa Salim Joharry
122. Ali Ahmed
123. Ali Athman
124. Bintihamisi Ganzalla
125. Everlyne Kudumu
126. Elizabeth Akinyi
127. Naomi Zefhania
128. Said Hamisi Mngaro
129. Munir Abdelle Awadh
130. Badu B Said
131. Fatuma Karanja
132. Samwel Omondi
133. Ahmed Mohammed
134. Said Mohamed

**KAJIADO
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON

**CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON THE PRIOTIES FOR 2018/2019
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND THE MEDIUM TERM**

HELD IN KAJIADO COUNTY AT EMBEUT HOTEL

ON

22ND MAY 2018

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1. INTRODUCTION

Background Information

Following the provisions of Articles 221(1), 127(6) (c) and 173 (3) of the Constitution, the 2018/19 budget estimates for the National Government, Judiciary and the Parliamentary Service Commission were submitted to the National Assembly on 26th April, 2018. Pursuant to Article 221(4) and (5) of the constitution which requires a Committee of the National Assembly, in this case Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC), to seek the views from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the estimates, the Committee conducted the 1st public hearing since the 12th Parliament was elected.

1.2 Legal Basis for the Public Hearings

- 1) The public hearings on Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are conducted in accordance with public finance principle of openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters as envisioned in Article 201 (a) of the Constitution.
- 2) The exercise is enshrined in Article 221(5) of the Constitution and further provided for in section 39 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which Mandates the relevant Committee of the National Assembly to discuss and review the estimates while taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Finance and the public when it (the Committee) is making recommendations.
- 3) Therefore the Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC) of the National Assembly conducted the hearings in the following centres:
 1. Bungoma – for residents of Bungoma, Kakamega, Tranzoia, Busia and Vihiga Counties
 2. West Pokot – for the residents of West Pokot, Tranzoia and North Rift Counties
 3. Nyamira – for residents of Nyamira, Kisii, and Bomet Counties
 4. Migori – for residents of Migori, Homabay, Kisumu and Siaya Counties

5. Marsabit – for residents of Marsabit, Wajir and Isiolo Counties
 6. Nakuru - for the residents of Nakuru, Kericho, Baringo
 7. Kirinyaga-for the residents of Kirinyaga, Nyeri, Muranga and Nyandarua Counties
 8. Tharaka Nithi - for the residents of Tharaka Nithi, Meru and Embu Counties
 9. Makueni- for the residents of Makueni, Machakos, Taita Taveta and Kitui Counties
 10. Kajiado- for the residents of Kajiado and Narok Counties
 11. Nairobi-for the residents of Nairobi and Kiambu Counties
 12. Mombasa-for the residents of Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi and Tana River Counties
- 4) The Kajiado public hearing was held at Embeut Resort on Tuesday 22nd May 2018. The hearing was conducted through open forum where Members of the Public were invited to present their views either through written or oral submissions. The list of the members who attended is attached to these as an annex I.

1.3 Thematic Areas of focus for 2018/19 budget

- 5) The National Government plans to focus its policies on the big four strategic areas namely :
 - a) Supporting Value addition and raising the manufacturing sectors share of GDP to 15 percent by 2022. This will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty
 - b) Focusing on initiatives that guarantee food security and improve nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain

- c) Providing Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans and
 - d) Providing at least five hundred thousand affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, hence improve living conditions for Kenyans.
- 6) The Big Four however will be implemented alongside the pillars of the Economic Transformation Agenda which will be serving as enablers to achieving the big four. The enablers generally will provide Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job creation. They include Macro-economic stability, deficit financing policy, Business Regulatory Reforms, Improving National Security among others.
- 7) The Big Four however will be implemented alongside the pillars of the Economic Transformation Agenda which will be serving as enablers to achieving the big four. The enablers generally will provide Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job creation. They include Macro-economic stability, deficit financing policy, Business Regulatory Reforms, Improving National Security among others.

1.4 Composition of the Delegation

Members of Parliament who conducted and attended the Public Hearings:

1. **Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, M.P. Chairperson and Leader of Delegation**
2. Hon. (Dr.) Korei Lemein, M.P
3. Hon. Danson Mwashako, M.P.
4. Hon. Ruth Mwaniki, M.P.
5. Hon. Elijah Memusi, M.P

Members were accompanied by:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Danson Kachumbo | Fiscal Analyst |
| 2. Ms Catherine Gati | Fiscal Analyst |
| 3. Mr. Charles Ayiro | Audio Recorder/ Hansard reporter |
| 4. Ms. Catherine Wangui | Sergeant-at-Arms |

SUBMISSION OF THE REPORT

On behalf of the delegation, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to submit this report on Public Hearings for Kajiado County on budget estimates for 2018/2019 for consideration and approval by this Committee.

Signed  Date 25/5/18

HON. KIMANI ICHUNG'WAH, MP

**BAC CHAIR AND LEADER OF DELEGATION, KAJIADO COUNTY
PUBLIC HEARING**

2. THE CONDUCT OF THE PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Parliament of Kenya planned consultative meetings of the Public hearings in twelve (12) counties namely; Nairobi City County, Kajiado, Makueni, Marsabit, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Nakuru, Migori, Nyamira, Bungoma, West Pokot and Mombasa.

The objectives of the public hearings were to:

- i. Inform the Committee on areas of concern on the allocation of resources in the 2018/19 budget and the medium term.
- ii. Establish better ways to implement the budget and carry out monitoring and evaluation.
- iii. Provide policy options that will guide the prioritization and allocations of funds in the upcoming budgets.

Kajiado County is a county in the former Rift valley province; it has a population of 687,312 and an area of 21,292.7 Km². The county borders Nairobi and extends to the Tanzania border further south. The other counties that border Kajiado County are Nakuru, Makueni, Taita taveta and Narok. The county capital is Kajiado town. The county has various satellite towns including Ng'ong, Kitengela, Rongai, Bisil and Kajiado. The county is composed of five sub counties namely Kajiado central Constituency, Kajiado north constituency, Kajiado south Constituency, Kajiado east constituency and Kajiado west constituency.

Kajiado county is served with a road network which is however not very accessible. Most roads in the region are under developed and neglected. The rains experienced in the recent past caused havoc in the region and floods were experienced, this was attributed to the poor drainage in the region. This caused mass destruction of properties and loss of lives was as well reported.

The Kajiado County Public hearing was held in Embeut Hotel meeting Hall on Tuesday 22nd May 2018 from 11 a.m. This had been preceded by the courtesy calls to the Office of the Governor in which the county commissioner was present

In the Embeut Hotel meeting Hall, The members of the public that were present were given opportunity to raise their concerns and views regarding the budget which were

recorded by Parliamentary Staff for submission to Budget and Appropriations Committee for inclusion in the final report of the committee.

3. COURTESY CALL TO THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNTY COMMISSIONER H.E. JOSEPH OLE LENKU AND MR. KIPKEMEI

The Delegation led by the chairperson paid a courtesy call to the Governor's office at 9 a.m. the county commissioner, Mr. Kipkemei was in attendance. After a word of prayer and introductions, the chairperson briefed the chairperson on the purpose of the meeting and that the committee would incorporate the views and submissions of the public in their report. The chairperson reminded the meeting that resources were scarce and there was need to prioritize more urgent matters.

The Governor submitted that Kajiado county being a neighbouring county of Nairobi City county, there is so much congestion that arises from the especially on the roads. This has hampered the economic activities in the County. The Governor submitted that, the county was very massive and most of the areas are semi-arid. There was an urgent need for the Government to increase allocations to enhance water supply in the region. This would as well reduce the rural to urban migration of pastoralists that is usually experienced in dry seasons.

4. OPENING SESSION

The meeting started at 12:10 p.m. with a word of prayer. The Chairperson of the delegation, Hon Kimani Ichungwah, M.P then welcomed the members of public and hence informed the public the purposes of the consultations.

The Chairperson introduced the Members of Parliament and Parliamentary staff present. The Chairperson then gave a brief overview of the priorities for 2018/19 and the medium term. He then highlighted that the thematic areas identified for submissions are; Food security, infrastructure, security, social safety nets, Electricity and Electricity connections and the social sector and reminded the public of the Big four agenda: Universal Health care; food security, enhanced manufacturing and affordable housing.

5. MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC GAVE THE FOLLOWING SUBMISSIONS:

A. Education

- 1) The members submitted that there was need to install electricity in Eldarito Primary School and Saina Primary School to enhance smooth learning of the pupils.
- 2) The government ought to allocate more teachers to the public schools in the rural areas of the county to address the deficiency that currently exists.
- 3) It was noted that there is only one day secondary school in the whole of Kajiado, therefore there was need to build more day schools within the county to promote education in the area.

B. Youth and Elderly Programs

- 1) The members of the public submitted that there were no stadiums in the County and that there was need for the government to allocate funds to have a stadium in the region in order to promote sporting activities in the region.
- 2) There were libraries in the county and this had made it difficult for students and children in the region to have access to the education materials and space. There was need for the government to fast track the establishment of library services in the county.
- 3) There was a concern that the county lacked a social hall, there was need for the government to consider implementation and furnishing of the same.

C. Infrastructure

- 1) The members of the public submitted that there was an urgent need to allocate funds to facilitate building of Sukuta Bridge, Bulls Eye Bridge and Ildamat Bridge. This would enhance accessibility in the regions
- 2) Prioritise completion of road C436 - Oleusuyea-Kona Baridi Road

- 3) There was so much congestion that arose from the poor status of the roads in Bomas, Rongai, Karen and Olelua. The government need to fast track the completion of these roads.
- 4) There was need to increase the allocation for Fuel Levy Fund for Kajiado County, this will facilitate in repairs of county roads.
- 5) The members of the public submitted that the government needed to increase funding to install lighting of the Matatu Stage in Kajiado Town.
- 6) There was need to construct roads in the rural areas in the County. This would enhance accessibility in the affected areas.

D. Health

- 1) The members submitted that there were no health facilities in most areas in the County. There was need to construct at least one dispensary in Saina.
- 2) There was a recommendation that the prison dispensary should not be built since the prison is near Kajiado level 4 hospital. The public recommended that the allocation for the prison dispensary be used to build a dispensary in other areas in Kajiado that do not have those facilities

E. Security

- 1) The government should prioritize to build police quarters for police serving Kajiado County especially in Kajiado Central constituency.

F. Water and Dams

- 1) There was need to fast track the completion of Mailua Water Project that was started by the Israel government This will sort the water problems experienced in the area.
- 2) There was need to allocate funds to be used for building of water pans within the County shall aid in improving food security and provide drinking water for animals.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS, HON. KIMANI ICHUNGWAH, M.P

The Chair of the session thanked everyone who created time to attend the important occasion and assured them that their views would be used in the formulation of the 2018/2019 budget estimates.

The Chair also asked the members of public who had written submissions but didn't get an opportunity to make verbal submissions to leave it with the secretariat for consideration.

7. THE FOLLOWING AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED AS PRIORITIES BY THE PEOPLE OF KAJIADO COUNTY IN ORDER OF RANKING;

- i. Road C436- **Oleusuyea – Kona Baridi Bridge**- Kshs. 100 million
- ii. **Kajiado East**- Kshs. 15 million and **Kajiado South**- Kshs. 20 million, for water pans for holding flood waters to be used for irrigation of pasture and drinking water for animals.

8. ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-------------------|
| 1 | Stella Murikana | 40 | Robin Makai |
| 2 | Nancy Kimani | 41 | Akida Kustuk |
| 3 | Lydia Mwanja | 42 | Titus Kemboi |
| 4 | Hellen Mwaura | 43 | Erick Maina |
| 5 | Mwasuma Saidi | 44 | Melton Sijmat |
| 6 | William Pasitau | 45 | Lesira Ololemus |
| 7 | Joseph Mburu | 46 | Jeremiah Kelelua |
| 8 | John Nkuruna | 47 | Senear Polong |
| 9 | Leah Mwangi | 48 | Joseph Kipiko |
| 10 | Benson Lepaso | 49 | Leposo Kumpash |
| 11 | Purity Kagendo | 50 | Tabitha Wairimu |
| 12 | Reginah Mwende | 51 | Stella Ndinda |
| 13 | Vikria Mlua | 52 | Jacinta Nduta |
| 14 | Benson Manansoi | 53 | Mary Gatuku |
| 15 | Benson Kasirimo | 54 | Ann Wanjuru Njeri |
| 16 | Marion Olaringo | 55 | Cosmas Kapei |
| 17 | Kisurkat Kipau | 56 | John Loisah |
| 18 | Stephen Kiamba | 57 | Lemerom Kuyo |
| 19 | Virginah Wanene | 58 | John Oseur |
| 20 | David Sorimpan | 59 | Dalton Munga |
| 21 | Patrick Laila | 60 | Harrison Mpaayo |
| 22 | Bonoface Njenga | 61 | Alex Shaankua |
| 23 | Bernard Salash | 62 | Joshua Lekumok |
| 24 | Nelson Sanyikae | 63 | Ole Moilo |
| 25 | Fatuma Makena | 64 | Ole Kolua |
| 26 | Ann Kasaro | 65 | Abdi Yusuf Ali |
| 27 | Frank Kimilu | 66 | George Mwangi |
| 28 | Fatuma Abdalla | 67 | Benard Njunguna |
| 29 | Elizabeth Kamene | 68 | Stephen Njunguna |
| 30 | Joseph Ole Sein | 69 | Mohammed Sahanka |
| 31 | Janet Wambui | 70 | John Ngau |
| 32 | Salad Mohammed | 71 | Emmanuer Ndegwa |
| 33 | Titus Mbatha | 72 | Abdulghani Naibon |
| 34 | Abdinasir Maina | 73 | Raymond Ongaya |
| 35 | Ramathan Salim | 74 | Saidi Samperu |
| 36 | Suleiman Tinka | 75 | Ramadhan Mbuthia |
| 37 | Joel Muema | 76 | Margeret Thulu |
| 38 | Jonathan Timah | 77 | Catherine Njenga |
| 39 | Matayen Molil | 78 | Mary Njeri |

**THARAKA-NITHI
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT– SECOND SESSION

THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

**REPORT FOR THARAKA NITHI COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON
THE PROPOSED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2018/19 FINANCIAL YEAR**

TUESDAY 22nd MAY 2018

**PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI**

MAY, 2018

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1.0 Background Information

Pursuant to Article 221 (1), 127 (6) (c) and 173 (3) of the Constitution, the 2017/18 financial year Budget Estimates for the National Government, Judiciary and Parliamentary Service Commission were submitted to Parliament by 30th April 2018. Specifically, Article 221 (4) and (5) of the Constitution states that a Committee of the National Assembly, in this case the Budget and Appropriation Committee (BAC), shall seek representation from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the Budget Estimates before making recommendation to the National Assembly.

1.1 Legal Basis for the Public Hearings

The public hearings on estimates of revenue and expenditure is conducted in accordance with the public finance principle of openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters as enshrined in article 201 (a) of the Constitution of Kenya, the Budget and Appropriation Committee is required to conduct a public hearing on the budget estimates for 2018/2019 financial year. This exercise is anchored in Article 221(5) of the Constitution and further provided for in Section 39 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which mandates the relevant committee of the National Assembly to discuss and review the estimates and make recommendations to the National Assembly, taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Finance and the public on the proposed recommendations to seek representations from the public and the recommendations shall be taken into account when the committee makes its recommendations on the estimates.

The Budget and Appropriation Committee organized for the 2018/19 financial year budget public hearings in the following twelve (12) counties: West Pokot, Kajiado, Bungoma, Nakuru, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Nairobi, Migori, Nyamira, Marsabit, Mombasa and Makeni.

The Tharaka Nithi County public hearings took place at Transnational Teachers SACCO Hall, Chuka Town, Tharaka Nithi County on Tuesday 22nd May, 2018. The hearings were conducted through open forum where members of the public were invited to give their views. The list of the people who attended the forum is attached as an annex to this report.

1.2 Tharaka Nithi County

Tharaka Nithi County is one of the forty seven (47) counties in Kenya. It borders the Counties of Embu to the South and South West, Meru to the North and North East, Kirinyaga and Nyeri to the West and Kitui to the East and South East. The county had a total population of 365,330 as per the 2009 population and housing census.

The county has a bi-modal rainfall pattern with the long rains between the months of April to June and the short rains between the months of October to December. The county receives high

rainfall of about 2,200mm near Mt. Kenya Forest and low rainfall of about 500mm in Tharaka region. The high altitude areas experience reliable rainfall while middle areas of the county receive moderate rainfall. The lower regions receive low, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall.

Administratively the county has three constituencies namely Maara constituency, Tharaka Constituency and Chuka/ Igamba Ng'ombe Constituency. The county headquarters is at Kathwana, and the construction of the necessary infrastructure for the headquarters is on-going.

1.3 Objective of the Public Hearings

This is the eighth year of public hearings on the budget estimates by Parliament since the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010. In the previous year's consultations, Parliament was able to take in account the views of the public in finalizing its reports on the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. These important concerns were incorporated in the committee's reports on the Budget Estimates tabled in the House and also incorporated in the consecutive approved Budget.

This year's public hearing exercise is expected to provide an opportunity for the National Assembly to collect views from members of the public that will inform the finalization of the 2018/2019 budget estimates.

1.4 Achievement of previous public hearings

Previous budget hearings have led to critical interventions made in projects such as the Gotu bridge which was allocated funds as a result of 2013/14 public hearings and supply for sunscreen cream for the persons living with Albinism from 2011/12 public hearings which has become an item to be annually budgeted by the government.

To facilitate the funding of the selected projects from public hearings, a sub-programme on strategic interventions have been introduced under the National Treasury vote and in the Financial Year 2018/19 under consideration, this is proposed to get an allocation of Ksh.1 Billion.

1.5 Composition of the Delegation

The delegation to Tharaka Nithi County Public hearings was led by Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, M.P as the leader of the delegation. The Members of Parliament who formed the delegation to the county also attended the Public Hearing include;

1. Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, M.P - Leader of delegation
2. Hon. Naisula Lesuuda, OGW, M.P.
3. Hon. Dr. John K. Mutunga, M.P
4. Hon. Paul Abuor, M.P

The Members of Parliament were accompanied by the following Parliamentary staff:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Ms. Lucy Makara | Chief Fiscal Analyst |
| 2. Mr. Adan Ahmed Abdi | Fiscal Analyst III |
| 3. Ms. Joyce Chelangat | Audio Officer |
| 4. Mr. Boniface Mugambi | Sergeant- At- Arms |

The following Members of Parliament from the County and the region were in attendance:

1. Hon. Patrick Munene, M.P-Chuka/ Igamba Ng'ombe Constituency
2. Hon. Kathuri Murungi, M.P – South Imenti Constituency

1.6 Summary of Priority projects

The public requested for financing of a number of projects in infrastructure, security, agriculture and Education among other sectors. The key priority areas/projects that should be considered for funding in the 2018/2019 budget as requested by the public include;

- The Completion of all stalled projects in Tharaka Nithi county such as; Completion of all the campaign pledges in terms of the already commissioned roads , dams and other infrastructural developments
- Construction of Mbututia, Nguthiru laing'o, Kithina Dams
- The completion of Ruguti bridge.
- Completion of Kirubia Stadium
- Establishment of Center for Social Innovation
- Construction of two grain storage facilities to store grains after harvest.
- Support the Tigania West Constituency headquarters infrastructure development including tarmacking and other improvements.

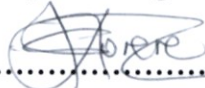
1.7 Key observation in Tharaka Nithi county

- There are many stalled projects that were started by the National government such as the Ruguti bridge, Karubia stadium and other roads projects that needs completion.
- The County Headquarters is under construction by the national government to have the office established at the gazetted location but the project is on-going at a slow rate than initially planned due to limited resources.
- The county is rich in agricultural produce and requires storage facilities to prevent post harvest loses and factories for value addition.

1.9 Submission of the Report

On behalf of the delegation, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to submit this report on Public Hearings for Tharaka Nithi County on budget estimates for 2018/2019 for consideration and approval by the Budget and Appropriation Committee.

Signed



HON. SARAH PAULATA KORERE, MP
LEADER OF DELEGATION, THARAKA NITHI COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING

DATED: 31/5/2018

2.0 Courtesy Call to the County Commissioner Tharaka Nithi County

The delegation made a courtesy call to the county Commissioner Tharaka Nithi Mrs Muzne Abdullatif who welcomed the team to the county. The commissioner was accompanied by other senior county officials.

The delegation chair briefed the commissioner why the team was in the county and the requirements for public participation in the budget process as per Constitution. The county commissioner informed the meeting that they were happy by the interventions done by the National Government but regretted that there were some projects that have stalled due to inadequate finances. The commissioner cited the financing under the Economic Stimulus programme such as the Chuka- Kanua road and Kirubia Stadium as some of the stalled projects and requested for funding of the same to completion as well as increased funding to hasten the completion of the county headquarters at Kathwana and house all departmental heads.

Other areas that the commissioner proposed to be considered for increased funding include,

- Support to orphans and vulnerable children, the children department require facilitation especially vehicles for monitoring the programme through visits to the beneficiaries among other requirements.

2.1 Courtesy call to Governor Tharaka Nithi

The delegation paid a courtesy call to the Governor Tharaka Nithi who was in sub-county administrator's office in Chuka. The governor emphasized the need to have the national government complete all the on-going projects especially the projects that were pledged by the government the projects mentioned include the roads projects, Kirubia stadium and Ruguti Bridge.

The Governor further requested for support by the national government in establishing of a Centre for Social Innovation in the county to address the need for the community to become more authentically creative to attract and support more innovative and socially responsible enterprises. Target beneficiaries for the center include Farmers, Youth, Women and people living with disabilities through nurturing and harnessing innovativeness. The beneficiaries will also be able to use diverse sources of information in decision making especially in their farms and other enterprises and there will be communication and collaboration among the creative organisations such as KARLO and KEPHIS.

2.2 Public Hearings in Transnational Teachers Sacco Hall, Chuka town

Opening the session

The session was opened by the leader of the delegation Hon. Sarah Korere. The Hon. Member invited one of the participants to pray for the gathering. She then introduced the members of the delegation and made her welcoming remarks. She explained to the people gathered on the importance of the meeting. She gave excerpts of key projects within the county earmarked for funding from the budget estimates for 2018/19 of the national government.

2.3 Submissions by the Public

The leader of the delegation invited members of the public present to make their written and verbal submissions on the proposed allocations for spending by the national government as contained in the budget estimates for 2018/19 financial year. The members of the public made submissions on the following thematic areas:

(a) Health and Sanitation

1. The National government need to upgrade Chuka Hospital from a level (IV) to a level (V) facility.
2. The construction of level V hospital in Tharaka constituency to cater for the health and medical needs of its people.
3. Cancer and kidney failure are the two most chronic illnesses in the region. There is need for equipping the hospitals with cancer and kidney machines in Mt. Kenya region.
4. The members of the public also requested for drug rehabilitation center.

(b) Agriculture and Water

1. Tharaka Constituency being a dry and arid area suffers from acute water shortage both for domestic and irrigation purposes. The public appealed for funds to facilitate drilling of solar powered boreholes and piped water for irrigation.
2. Poultry farming is the main stay of many poor families in Tharaka Nithi county. The public appealed for the construction of poultry factory to be established in the county.
3. The construction of Kithino dam in tharaka will go a long way in serving both South Imenti and Tharaka constituencies.
4. The members of the public requested for cooling plants for milk that was said to be going to waste especially during the rain season; promotion of Artificial Insemination in the area to improve on cattle breeds as well as factory for processing of animal feeds and promotion of other cottage industries.
5. Construction of two grain storage facilities to store grains at harvest.

(c) Security

1. Tharaka constituency is prone to banditary attack taking away lives and livelihoods. The public appeals for the deployment of anti-stock theft unit and police reservists to contain the situation.
2. The government should also fast track lands registry centre in Tharaka Constituency to facilitate title deeds issuance.
3. Village elders are pivotal in coordinating government activities at the village level. There is need to pay stipend to village elders who work hard to deliver government objectives at the lowest level.

4. Human-animal conflict was also reported and members of the public requested for fencing of Meru National Park to curb the problems.

(d) Road network

1. There was submission of infrastructure projects under the national government which have stalled, and most of these serve many people connecting towns and act as an enabler for economic activities such as farming. These roads include:
 - Kibugua- Itugururu road
 - Chuka University Access road
 - Chuka-Kaareni road
 - Kibugua-Mukuuni-Itunguru-Kamwimbi-Kiaritha-Ishiara road
2. The Construction of Ruguti Bridge which has stalled require to be considered in the budget for 2018/19 and allocated funds for completion.
3. The public submitted that poor road network within Tharaka Nithi county and Meru county that becomes impassable during the heavy rains. The public requested for murraming and tarmacking of main trunks to facilitate transport.
4. The Public also appealed for the Re-engineering (re-designing) of the Nithi Bridge since the area has become a black spot where many lives has been claimed due to poor road designing.

(e) Energy

1. It was submitted that over 150 schools within the larger Tharaka constituency are not connected to electricity. There is need to fast track the construction of electricity lines to reach to all schools.

(f) Education

1. Some schools in Tharaka constituency are mud walled hosting hundreds of pupils in un conducive environment. The public submitted that there was need for a boost of Ksh. 50 million to put up structures to enable smooth learning.
2. The public appealed for the increase of the Constituency Development Fund. The public noted that the funds allocation towards bursary is minimal to support poor students and therefore requested for increase in the fund allocation to support more students.
3. The public also requested for upgrading of Kenya Water institute to a university that can also offer other courses.

4. The infrastructures in schools were reported to be in poor conditions and members requested for intervention by the national government on the same. The "Kindiki" Kamutuandu primary school in Tharaka North Sub-county was particularly reported to be in bad state that requires intervention.

(g) Sports and Social Services

1. Resource centre in Chuka that will comprise of facilities such as a social hall, library, recreation facilities, techno incubation centre, sanitation block and fencing.
2. Economic empowerment establishments to accommodate small businesses such as tailoring, welding, cobblers. Members of the delegation were informed that the county government has pledged to give a piece of land to cater for this need.
3. Kirubia stadium which is under construction requires to be allocated funds in the 2018/19 budget and re-designing to meet the proposed expectectations.
4. The public also appealed for more funding towards vulnerable population within and outside the county.

2.2 Summary of Other Emerging issues

The following is a summary of other emerging issues raised by the members of the public.

- (i.) Special consideration to be given to the people of Tharaka constituency in food aid due to floods and pests that are invading crops in the area.
- (ii.) Establishment of cattle bazaar at Gatunga market.
- (iii.) An appeal for the fencing of Meru National Park to reduce the destruction of crops by the marooning elephants.
- (iv.) Establishment of motor vehicle inspection centre within Chuka town.
- (v.) Establishment of KARI, KEPHIS and KARLO offices within Chuka town or its environs.
- (vi.) Provision of artificial insemination services at affordable rate to the people of Tharaka Nithi County.
- (vii.) Igambe Ng'ombe area is a hardship area and civil servant working in the area should be considered for hardship allowances in order to retain and motivate them.
- (viii.) Pension of the teachers who retired in 1997 should be factored in the budget and settled as per the recently concluded court case.
- (ix.) Upgrade of the airstrip in Igamba ng'ombe.

2.3 Conclusion

The Chairman and Members of the delegation thanked members of the public for attending in large numbers and articulating the issues that affect them. The delegation chair took notice of stalled projects and other critical issues raise by the members of the public and promised to bring the issues raised to the attention of the Budget and Appropriation Committee.

2.4 Visit to Chuka Level IV Hospital and Kirubia Stadium

The delegation also visited Chuka level IV hospital where they saw the equipments supplied through Managed Equipment Services (MES). All the equipments are in good and working condition.

Chuka level IV hospital received 29 equipments through the Managed Equipment Service. The equipments include mammogram machine, X-ray machine, ultra-sound machine, Dialysis machine among others. The committee enquired on the status of the machines which were found to be in good working condition.

The 29 machines delivered to the hospital were indeed placed and working and contributing to patients' uptake at the hospital. At the time the committee visited the dialysis section of the hospital it had three patients who were undergoing a dialysis procedure and the same was happening on the use of all other equipments, as confirmed by the hospital management.

The team also visited Kirubia Stadium which is an on-going project but at a very slow pace due to inadequate allocation.

Attachments ANNEXES

List of participants

Management Equipment Services Status report.

Memorandums submitted.

1. PATRICK MUCHIRI
2. CATHERINE GAKURU
3. MARY MUTHOMI
4. ABDALLA OMARI
5. LEAKEY M. RWIGI
6. ANTHONY GITUMA
7. ADDY K MBUBA
8. YUSUF NYAGA

9. ELIAS MBAE
10. JOSHUA MUCHENI
11. ADIEL MUTEMBI
12. DICKSON MWITI
13. MWEMBE NTATATA
14. PETER MUGAMBI MICHENI
15. LAWRENCE M. MUCHURI
16. JOSEPH KAGERE
17. JOE M
18. SHAMACH GIKUNDA
19. FRANKLINE RAINI
20. WILLIAM NJUE
21. FREDRICK KEA
22. NJAGI CHARLES
23. SEVERINO RIRUKA
24. VASCO MBAKA
25. ELIMINIA M NJAGI
26. WANJA G ELIAS
27. JUDITH K KIMEMIA
28. HENRY N
29. DAVID MWAMBA
30. ENID WANJIKU
31. PURITY KAGENDO
32. LAWRENCE MICHENI
33. REGINA KARURI
34. ROBERT M KAJOGO
35. CHARLES MARATHA
36. GRIEL K MARETE
37. JACKSON KABANDE
38. FREDRICK GITONGA
39. CHRISPUS NJAGI
40. PETER KANABO
41. DAVID M ITHARA
42. CHARLES NJAGI
43. FRIDA MUTHAMA
44. JAMES NJOKA
45. RISPER RWANDA
46. AGRBINAH MBARU
47. CASTY K BENSON
48. JEDIEL MUNENE THAARA
49. JAMLECK KENYA
50. JOSHUA M JOHN
51. ERASTUS MUTURI
52. FLORETIUS MURITHI
53. KINYUA NJERU
54. MARTIN M KIRAI
55. GODFREY MAWIRA
56. ENID MURUGA
57. CHRISTINE K GITUNGA
58. JAMES GITARI
59. STEPHANINA G
60. ALPHONSE MUCHUNKU
61. DANIEL MICHENI IGANE
62. MATI ELIPHAS
63. JATHERM N
64. REWA P MBUBA
65. ALEX M RUGANE
66. JUSTIN N GAINE
67. GITONGA NKANBO
68. BERNARD B KAARARWA
69. JAMES MUGO
70. PATRICK NGEI
71. JAPHAT M ALEXENDER
72. HARRISON MUGAMBI
73. ROSE WANJIRU
74. DIANA KAWIRA
75. KENNETH N KIENI
76. JACKHIM MUNENE
77. STEPHEN MIRITI
78. MORRIS KATHURIMA
79. NJAU GITARI
80. ALBERT N THIRIKA
81. SAMUEL NDEKE
82. SERRIN MATHENGE
83. DAVID NYAGA
84. ANN MBATHI WILSON
85. MWITI MONO
86. NICHOLAS KIMATHI
87. FESTUS KIMATHI
88. LOYD MICHENI
89. GERVASIO N. MUKUI

**KIRINYAGA
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT– SECOND SESSION

THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

**REPORT FOR KIRINYAGA COUNTY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ON
THE PROPOSED BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2018/19 FINANCIAL YEAR**

MONDAY 21st MAY 2018

**PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI**

MAY, 2018

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1.4 Background Information

Pursuant to Article 221 (1), 127 (6) (c) and 173 (3) of the Constitution, the 2017/18 financial year Budget Estimates for the National Government, Judiciary and Parliamentary Service Commission were submitted to Parliament by 30th April 2018. Article 221 (4) and (5) of the Constitution states that a Committee of the National Assembly, which is the Budget & Appropriation Committee (BAC), shall seek representation from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the Budget Estimates before making recommendation to the National Assembly.

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Accordingly, the Budget and Appropriation Committee organized the 2018/19 financial year budget public hearings in the following twelve (12) counties: **West Pokot, Kajiado, Bungoma, Nakuru, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Nairobi, Migori, Nyamira, Marsabit, Mombasa and Makeni.**

The Kirinyaga public hearings took place at ACK, C.C.S Hall, Mwea Town, Kirinyaga County on Monday 21st May 2018. The hearings were conducted through open forum where members of the public were invited to give their views. The list of the people who attended the forum is attached as annex 1 to this report.

1.6 Kirinyaga County

Kirinyaga County borders Nyeri County, Murang’a County and Embu County. It covers an area of 1,478.1 square kilometres. The county lies between 1,158 metres and 5,380 metres above sea level in the South and at the Peak of Mt. Kenya respectively. Mt. Kenya which lies on the northern side greatly influences the landscape of the county as well as other topographical features. Administratively, the county is divided into five sub-counties namely; Kirinyaga East, Kirinyaga West, Mwea East, Mwea West and Kirinyaga Central. The districts are subdivided further into 12 divisions, 30 locations and 81 sub-locations. The county has four constituencies namely Mwea, Ndia, Kirinyaga Central and Gichugu. Kirinyaga County has twenty (20) wards.

From the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009 report, the population of the county stood at 528,054 persons with an annual growth rate of 1.5 percent. The population is projected to be 595, 379 in 2017. The town with the highest population is Wang'uru with a population of 18,437; followed by Kerugoya with a population of 17,122; the least populated town is Sagana with a population of 10,344. The urban centre with the highest population is Kagio with a population of 3,512 followed closely by Kagumo with a population of 3,489.

The total road network in the county is 1,109.11 Km, out of which 106.5 Km is bitumen, 462.05 Km is gravel and 540.5 Km is earth surfaced roads. The county has an established road network with 7 tarmac roads passing through it namely Makutano – Embu road, Kutus – Karatina road, Baricho road, Kiburu road, Kutus – Sagana road, Kutus – Kianyaga road and Kabare – Kimunye road. There is only a 5km of railway line and one railway station in the county located in Ndia Constituency but currently not in use

1.7 Objective of the Public Hearings

This is the eighth year of public hearings on the budget estimates by Parliament since the promulgation of the Constitution in 2010. In the previous year's consultations, Parliament was able to take in account the views of the public in finalizing its reports on the estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. These important concerns were incorporated in all the Committees reports on the Budget Estimates tabled in the House and also incorporated in the respected approved Budget.

This year's public hearing exercise is expected to provide an opportunity for the National Assembly to seek views from members of the public that will inform the finalization of the 2018/2019 budget estimates.

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Previous budget hearings have led to critical interventions made in projects such as the Gotu bridge which was allocated funds as a result of 2013/14 public hearings and supply for sunscreen cream for the persons living with Albinism from 2011/12 public hearings which has become an item to be annually budgeted by the government.

To facilitate the funding of the selected projects from public hearings, a sub-programme on strategic interventions have been introduced under the National Treasury vote and in the Financial Year 2018/19 under consideration, this is proposed to get an allocation of Ksh.1 Billion.

1.9 Composition of the Delegation

The delegation to Kirinyaga county Public hearings was led by **Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, M.P** as the leader of the delegation. The following Members of Parliament who were also part of the delegation attended the Public Hearing:

1. **Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, M.P**
2. Hon. Naisula Lesuuda, OGW, M.P.
3. Hon. Dr. John K. Mutunga, M.P
4. Hon. Paul Abuor, M.P

The Members of Parliament were accompanied by the following Parliamentary staff:

1. Ms. Lucy Makara Chief Fiscal Analyst
2. Mr. Adan Ahmed Abdi Fiscal Analyst III
3. Ms. Joyce Chelangat Audio Officer
4. Mr. Boniface Mugambi Sergeant- At- Arms

The following Members of Parliament from the County were in attendance:

1. Hon. Kabinga Wathuyu- M.P Mwea Constituency
2. Hon. Robert Gichumu Githinji M.P Gichugu

1.10 Summary of Priority projects

- Construction of major roads within the county
- Rehabilitation of infrastructure within Mwea irrigation scheme
- Improvement of schools infrastructure and upgrading of at least one school to national status.
- An additional dialysis machine in Kerugoya level 5 hospital and improvement of health services
- Installation of street lighting especially in urban and semi-urban areas to improve security
- Establishment of police station at Wanguru and Motiri to curb insecurity.
- De-silting and rehabilitation of canals within Mwea irrigation scheme.
- Provision of quality seeds to rice farmers.

1.11 Key observation made by the delegation include

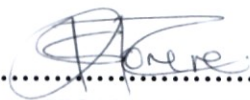
- The intervention expected in the improvement of the road sector is from both the National and County government as per the classification of roads but the members of the public are not well informed on where to seek services.
- Agriculture extension services are still poor in the county where traditional methods of farming are still being practised such as planning of pre-previous seasons seeds

- There is a lot of water that goes to waste during the rainy season that can be harnessed for irrigation and domestic use,

1.12 Submission of the Report

On behalf of the delegation, it is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to submit this report on Public Hearings for Kirinyaga County on budget estimates for 2018/2019 for consideration and approval by the Budget and Appropriation Committee.

Signed



HON. SARAH PAULATA KORERE, MP

LEADER OF DELEGATION, KIRINYAGA COUNTY PUBLIC HEARING

DATED: 31/5/2018

2.0 Courtesy call to the Deputy Governor Kirinyaga County

The delegation paid a courtesy Call to the Deputy Governor, Kirinyaga County in the absence of the governor in Kutus town. The leader of the delegation briefed the deputy Governor on the purpose of the public hearing and the delegation expectation.

The Deputy Governor informed the delegation on the county's potential where he explained that with sufficient water the county can feed many people in the country. He informed the members that Mwea where the public hearings were to take place is in a constituency with high population but represented by one Member of Parliament. He mentioned that the major issues affecting the population include the land disputes between Embu and Kirinyaga Counties, the poor road network, poor infrastructure in schools, and poor housing especially within the Mwea irrigation scheme where farmers don't have titles for the land they live in and that they live in villages.

The governor requested the committee to consider supporting the county by allocating some resources to address the issues raised.

2.1 Public Hearings at C.C.S hall in Mwea town

Opening the Session

The session was opened with prayers from a member of the public. The delegation chair then asked the members of the delegation to introduce themselves.

The leader of the delegation took the participants in the forum through a brief on the purpose of the Public Hearing on the budget. She also gave excerpts of key projects within the county earmarked for funding from the budget estimates for 2018/19 of the national government.

She informed the participants that their views will be taken into consideration in the 2018/2019 budget estimates. The members of the delegation made their opening remarks where they emphasized on the sharing of resources by the three arms of government and the two levels of government and the expectations on each level of government.

2.2 Submissions by the Public

The leader of the delegation invited members of the public to make their written and verbal submissions on the proposed allocations for spending by the national government as contained in the budget estimates for 2018/19 financial year. The members of the public made submissions on the following thematic areas:

(a) Health and Sanitation

1. The members of the public requested for funds for the proposed Wamumu Kemri Teaching and Referral Hospital to the tune of Ksh 200 million for FY 2018/2019. The county government of Kirinyaga has set aside 100 acres of land for the project. The land

has been fenced but there is no evidence of funds set aside for the actual implementation of the project by the National Government. Mt. Kenya region has not had such a project which would go a long way in promoting the president's Big Four Agenda on affordable healthcare.

2. Additional dialysis machines in Kerugoya Level 5 hospital to help decongest the hospitals due to increasing patients seeking for dialysis. This will also help patients who are currently seeking for services in faraway county of Nairobi.
3. The public requested for additional NHIF cover for chronic diseases when patients are admitted. The illness was reported to be requiring a lot of resources which is far above what is provided through NHIF.

(b) Agriculture

Under agriculture sector the farmers requested the following;

1. Members of the public requested for allocation of Ksh 450 million for compensation of farmers in Mutithi area whose land was compulsory acquired by the government for construction of canals and drainage as part of the Thiba Dam Project.
2. Rehabilitation of infrastructure within Mwea Irrigation Scheme by National Irrigation Board. The infrastructure in Mwea Irrigation Scheme is old and weak. The last rehabilitation was done in 2013 at a cost of Ksh 700 million. Due to the ongoing rains, the infrastructure has been extensively damaged thus threatening farming in the season commencing in August this year. Failure to grow rice threatens the national food security, which is against the president's Big Four Agenda on food security and risks farmers living in poverty. For these reasons, the committee was requested to consider granting the Ksh 800 Million requested by the Mwea Irrigation Water Users Association in their memorandum to the committee.
3. Mwea Irrigation Water Users Association further request for funding to help the scheme fix perennial problems of passages, regulatory gates and measuring devices at Ksh 100 million.
4. Members of the public also asked for subsidy of rice seeds so that the same can be reduced from the current Ksh 100 per kg to Ksh 50 per kg so that farmers can be using certified seeds to maintain production of quality of rice.
5. Farmers present in the meeting were concerned that the importation of Pakistani rice during the perceived season of low supply of pishori rice, was disadvantages millers and

local producers and they requested the government to levy tax on Pakistani rice to discourage importation of rice.

6. De-silting and construction of the canals leading to the rice farms should be done as an emergency for farmers to yield better production. This will help unblock canals leading to the farms.
7. Assisting coffee and tea farmers in finding better markets by processing the primary products for value addition and providing them with fertilisers.
8. Kirinyaga County is endowed with horticulture which is largely neglected. Horticulture value addition will go a long way in addressing the farmer's plight.

(c) Security

Under security the following was requested;

1. Building of sub-county commissioner's office and houses for security officers at Kabare/Ngekenyi villages.
2. The Judiciary to establish Mwea West sub-county law courts to stop people travelling long distances to seek for justice.
3. Establish a modern police station at Wanguru for Mwea East district to help curb insecurity.

(d) Road network

Members of the public submitted that road network in the county is poor and some roads become impassable during the rainy season. The requested for improvement of roads infrastructure as follows;

1. Tarmacking of Kutus-Kiorugari-Kimbimbi-Kanjinji-Togonye-Piai road at an estimated cost of Ksh. 1.5 Billion. The tarmacking of this road will open up an area of high economic potential where rice and horticulture crops are grown but access to market is inhibited by lack of a proper road network.
2. Tarmacking of Mururi-Ngucui-Mahigani-Nyamindi-Kiumbu-Marurumo road.
3. Tarmacing of Piai-Mumbuini-Itangi road.
4. It was requested that the Budget and Appropriation Committee Consider and facilitate the tarmacking of the following roads to bitumen standard;
 - Kangocho (Chema Village) slopes destabilization
 - Kagumo- Gathuthuma-Muragara- Gathaiti Road E617

- Kagumo- Mununga –Gathambi- Ndiriti-Kiaruhiu Road
 - Kinyakiiru- Kianjanga-Thigaru Road D454
5. Additional kilometers of roads within Gichugu constituency especially the following roads to be improved.
 - KTI-Kiamiari-Ithare-Kiangombe-Kianguyi-Nyagithuchi Road
 - Kiburia girls-Mucagera road
 6. Tarmacking of Kimbimbi to Kiumbu road to help surrounding villages access the Kimbimbi sub-county hospital.
 7. Wamumu ward within Mwea constituency is the most expansive ward with many rice holding units and has no tarmac coverage. Therefore, the road from Withare-Kiadegwa-gagini-gatuiri be upgraded for convenient transport.
 8. Fast tracking the construction of Kutus-Kimbimbi-Kanjiji-Pia road.
 9. Roads leading to rice farms need urgent rehabilitation for farmers to transport their produce to the markets

(e) Energy

Under Energy the following was requested;

Wanguru town is has no street lights and is susceptible to insecurity. Allocation for street lighting within and around Wanguru would address the challenges.

(f) Education

1. Funds for development of secondary school infrastructure at an estimated cost of Ksh 100 million to upgrade at least one school in Mwea to a national school to inspire pupils to work hard and join the school. Local schools perform dismally and few take students to university. At the core of this sad state of affairs is poor infrastructure. The members of the public requested the committee to consider setting aside funds to elevate St. Augustine Mwea Boys High School in Mwea West Sub-county and Karoti Girls High School in Mwea East Sub-county to a national status to serve as centres of excellence.
2. The public appreciated the work that the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has done since its inception. It was proposed that the allocation to the fund should be shared based on population as it disadvantages constituencies with higher population especially in the provision of bursaries.

(g) Sports and Social Services

Under sports and social services the following was raised;

1. Youth recreational centres to be upgraded through construction of talent centres with theatres and social hall within the county to help tap talents of youth within Kirinyaga County and the entire region.
2. Construction of a public library within Mwea Constituency

3.0 Summary of Other Emerging issues

The following is a summary of other emerging issues raised by the members of the public;

- (i.) Set up of Kirinyaga Industrial Park should be fast tracked. Kirinyaga County has allocated 252 hectares to give way for the infrastructure, roads and sewer systems in the county.
- (ii.) More funds should be allocated for orphans, vulnerable and elderly persons.
- (iii.) The government should fast track the completion of all on-going projects within the region, projects commissioned should be completed before starting new ones.
- (iv.) Transformer allocations should be ward based rather than constituency based as it disadvantages constituencies with higher population
- (v.) Tomato and French bean processing plant to be established in Mwea to prevent over-dependence on rice production.
- (vi.) Motiri police station to be constructed to serve the people of Mwea west who travel a long distance to seek for police services in Sagana.

4.0 Closing remarks

The Chairperson and Members of the delegation thanked members of the public for attending in large numbers and articulating the issues that affect them. The delegation informed the members of the public that their views will be taken into consideration when the Budget and Appropriation committee will be finalising on its report to the House.

2.1 Visit to Kerugoya Level V Hospital

The delegation also visited Kerugoya hospital where they saw the equipments supplied through Managed Equipment Services (MES). All the equipments are in good and working conditions.

Kerugoya level V hospital received 38 equipments through the Managed Equipment Service. The equipments include mammogram machine, X-ray machine, ultra-sound machine, Dialysis machine among others. The committee assessed the status of the mammogram machine, the X-ray machine and the dialysis machines which were the major equipments delivered to the hospital.

The 38 machines delivered to the hospital were indeed placed and working and contributing to patients' uptake at the hospital. At the time the committee visited the dialysis section of the hospital it had three patients who were undergoing a dialysis procedure and the same is replicated for all other equipments.

Consumables used by the equipments are also readily available and in good supply. The county government has also met its part of the lease in terms of providing the necessary physical infrastructure by construction of a new renal unit. Repair and maintenance of all equipments delivered is timely and promptly provided by the service providers who are under contract. The delegation was informed that no delay is experienced when they are required for such services.

2.2 Courtesy call to the County Commissioner

The delegation also paid a courtesy call to the County Commissioner who requested for increased budgetary allocation to national government departments in the field. He informed the delegation that some departments are currently unable to perform their duties well due to the limited allocation. The commissioner particularly requested for additional allocation for the children office and the civil registration office in the county.

Attachments ANNEXES

List of participants

Management Equipment Services Status report.

Memorandums submitted.

Annex 1.

1. CYRUS MWANGI
2. MARGARET NYAMBURA
3. FAITH WACERA
4. PETER MURIITHI
5. PAUL NDIRANGU
6. KENNEDY MUNENE
7. NAFTALY GAKENYE
8. JOHN KINYUA
9. JEREMIAH MURNDANDI
10. JOSEPH KARIUKI
11. DENNIS KINYUA
12. DAVID CHOMBA
13. MICHAEL MAINA
14. LUCY WANGECI
15. SIMON MWAI
16. FRANCIS NGARI
17. PETERSON KINYUA
18. CAROLINE W. CHOMBA
19. JOSEPHINE W. KAMARA
20. HARRISON M. NJEBU
21. PETER K. KAMAU
22. JULIET W. MWANDIKU
23. MARGRET W. MUNYI
24. JUDY N NDEMI
25. DENNIS M. KINYUA
26. BENARD C. NJUKI
27. JEPHALY MWANIKI
28. SAMLEEK M. MURITHI
29. PETER M. KARIUKI
30. EMILY KAARI
31. DAMAS NYAMBURA
32. IVAGILINE NJERI
33. FRANCIS MUGO
34. MURIUKI PETER
35. ELIAS CHOMBA
36. NDWANINA WANJIRA
37. 40.ANCY WADIA
38. JOSEPH MAGANJO
39. MARGARET WAWIRA
40. JOSEPH SIMBA
41. PAUL MUA
42. DOMINE KASELVE
43. FELIX MUCHIBA
44. FLOMENA WAIGWA
45. ANN W MUTHIKE
46. JAMES M. WARUI
47. ROBERT THUO
48. PETER MURAGE
49. KENNEDY MURITHI
50. REV. MICHAEL MUTUKU
51. FATUMA MOHAMED
52. DOMITILA MUTUNGA
53. RICHARD K. KABUCWA
54. DAVID WAWERU
55. JOHNSON MURAMI
56. IRINE WANJA
57. EDWIN N. MUTHIRA
58. SYMON M. GATHINGU
59. JOSEPH GIKUNJU
60. JOHN MUNGU
61. SUSAN M. MUNENE
62. FRANICIS WAMAE
63. GERISHON NDWIGA
64. ROBERT M. MURIITHI
65. MONICAH MUTHONI
66. EMMACULATE NYAWIRA
67. NYAMU G FRANCIS
68. LUCY WANJIKU

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| 69. | SAWEZIA N KAWIRA | 113. | JANET MURUGI |
| 70. | JOSPHAT MUTHII | 114. | PAULINE WANJA |
| 71. | ROSE WAMBUI | 115. | IRINE WAWIRA |
| 72. | NJOROGE KAMAU | 116. | SIMON MURIITHI |
| 73. | MARTIN MURIMI | 117. | ESTHER WAIRURI |
| 74. | JOHN WACHIBA | 118. | JANE NJAMBI |
| 75. | CHARWELS GITARI | 119. | JOSHUA MUSILA |
| 76. | CHRISTINE WARUE | 120. | NJOROGE MWANGI |
| 77. | GLADYS WAMBUI | 121. | CHARITY WANJIKU |
| 78. | WILSON KINYUA | 122. | GRACE NJOKI |
| 79. | ANTHONY KINYUA | 123. | ALICE MUTHONI |
| 80. | NELLY WAWIRA | 124. | MORIS MUTUGI |
| 81. | BETH WANJIRU | 125. | JOSEPH KARANI |
| 82. | FAITH WAMBUI | 126. | CHARELS WAWERU |
| 83. | JANET MURUGI | 127. | BILHA MUTHONI |
| 84. | PAULINE WANJA | 128. | KENNEDY MUREMBEI |
| 85. | IRINE WAWIRA | 129. | JANE WANJIKU |
| 86. | SIMON MURIITHI | 130. | KENNEDY MURIMI |
| 87. | ESTHER WAIRURI | 131. | FRANCIS MURIITHI |
| 88. | JANE NJAMBI | 132. | MICHAEL NJUGUNA |
| 89. | NJOROGE MWANGI | 133. | BETRICE WARUGURU |
| 90. | CHARITY WANJIKU | 134. | NANCY WANJIKU |
| 91. | GRACE NJOKI | 135. | ERIC MWANGI |
| 92. | ALICE MUTHONI | 136. | DAVID NDUNGU |
| 93. | MORRIS MURUGI | 137. | STEPHEN MACHARIA |
| 94. | JOSEPH KARANI | 138. | HELLEN GAKI |
| 95. | CHARWELS WAWERU | 139. | MARGARET KABURA |
| 96. | BILHA MUTHONI | 140. | JOSEPH KIAMA |
| 97. | KENNEDY MUREMBEI | 141. | EDWARD GITONGA |
| 98. | ENNERY MUNENE | 142. | BERNARD MUREITHI |
| 99. | JANE WANJIKU | 143. | MICHAEL MURIITHI |
| 100. | KENNEDY MURIMI | 144. | CYRUS MURIITHI |
| 101. | FRANCIS MURIITHI | 145. | FRANCIS GICHUKI |
| 102. | MICHAEL NJUGUNA | 146. | JOSEPH GITARU |
| 103. | BEATRICE WARUGURU | 147. | FREDRICK GACHOKI |
| 104. | CHARWELS GITARI | 148. | PAUL MUTUGI |
| 105. | CHRISTINE WARUE | 149. | PAUL WAINAINA |
| 106. | GLADYS WAMBUI | 150. | ANN WANJIKU |
| 107. | WILSON KINYUA | 151. | ROSE WAIRIMU |
| 108. | ANTHONY KINYUA | 152. | LOISE WANGU |
| 109. | NELLY WAWIRA | 153. | MERCY NYAWIRA |
| 110. | BETH WANJIRU | 154. | PATRICK NJUGUNA |
| 111. | JACINTA WANJIKU | 155. | PETER KARANJA |
| 112. | FAITH WAMBUI | 156. | RONALD MURIMI |

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| 157. | ELIZABETH WANGUI | 201. | EPHANTUS GATEI |
| 158. | JOHN KARANI | 202. | KENNEDY KIMANI |
| 159. | JAMES GITARI | 203. | GEORGE NJOROGE |
| 160. | MERCY WAIRIMU | 204. | LAWRENCE M |
| 161. | LILIAN WANGECI | 205. | AGNES W WACHIRA |
| 162. | MARY WANJIRU | 206. | SALOME WANGECI |
| 163. | CONSOLA NJERI | 207. | PAUL KIMANI |
| 164. | EUNICE NDAMBIRI | 208. | FRANCIS THIAKA |
| 165. | EVAN KIURA | 209. | SAMUEL MUCHIRI |
| 166. | ANN WANJIRU | 210. | CATHERINE WAMBUI |
| 167. | LUCY WANJIRU | 211. | PHILLIS WANGECHE |
| 168. | CHRISTINE WAITHIRA | 212. | PASTOR SIMON NJUKI |
| 169. | JANE WANJIRU | 213. | MAURICE KIURA |
| 170. | CICILY WANGECI | 214. | NANCY NGITHI |
| 171. | PERIS WANJIRU | 215. | MARY N KARURI |
| 172. | BETRICE WANJA | 216. | SOPHIA WANJIRA |
| 173. | RUTH KATHUBE | 217. | SABINA MAUNDA |
| 174. | AGNES WANGARI | 218. | STEPHEN MURIITHI |
| 175. | MILLICENT WAITHIRA | 219. | MOSES KEZITU |
| 176. | VIRGINIA WANJIRU | 220. | NICHOLAS KINYUA |
| 177. | JOSPHAT MURIUKI | 221. | CHARITY WANGECI |
| 178. | EUNICE NYOKABI | 222. | DAVID KIAMA |
| 179. | ALBERT KAMANDA | 223. | CUCY NJERI |
| 180. | MARGADRET MWANUA | 224. | WELIUS MUTHONI |
| 181. | ROULINE WAWARU | 225. | JOSIAH MUGO |
| 182. | KABUCWA MUREITHI | 226. | LENA M KITHOME |
| 183. | IGAH WAGUI | 227. | PATRICK MUGO |
| 184. | TERESA WAMBUI | 228. | LYDIA WANGURU |
| 185. | MOFFAT M WAMBUI | 229. | ONESMUS K. |
| 186. | JOSEPH MURAGE | 230. | TERESIAH NYAWIRA |
| 187. | ADALAIDE WAMUNYU | 231. | JOHN MALUKI |
| 188. | SAMUEL GICUKI | 232. | JULIUS K |
| 189. | NANCY MBAIRE | 233. | ANTHONY WACHIRA |
| 190. | JOSEPH MWANIKI | 234. | MARY N MURIITHI |
| 191. | LEONARD NJAU | 235. | MARY WAITHIRA |
| 192. | GLADYS WAMBUI | 236. | JUMA GITARI |
| 193. | ANN WANJIKU | 237. | FAITH WAWIRA |
| 194. | GLORY KATHOMI | 238. | BEATRICE WANJIKU |
| 195. | ONESMA MITHAMU | 239. | PAUL MURIUKI KARIGU |
| 196. | GEOGREY GACHOKI | 240. | ANDREW MUREITHI |
| 197. | PHEDIELIUS GACHOKI | 241. | ANASTACIA W. MAINA |
| 198. | NAZARIO KARIUKI | 242. | FAUZIA W. KIMANI |
| 199. | SUSAN W NJOKI | 243. | KENNEDY M |
| 200. | CHRISTINE WANGUI | 244. | CENNISHON MUGO |

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| 245 | EUNICE W KAMU | 289 | MARTIN NJUGUNA |
| 246. | MARY W WANJIKU | 290 | HENRY K MAINA |
| 247. | NJAGI M MWANIKI | 291. | JOHN NDEGE |
| 248. | KENNEDY M MURITHI | 292. | STEPHEN WANYOIKE |
| 249. | STEPHEN M GATUMBI | 293. | EDWIN MUNENE |
| 250. | STEPHEN MURANGE | 294. | VERONICAH NYAMBURA |
| 251. | FRANCIS K MUTHI | 295. | JOSEPH M SAMSON |
| 252. | WAMIRU MURIUKI | 296. | BENSON MWANGI |
| 253. | JOHN M WAWERU | 297. | HENRY GACOKI |
| 254. | MARY N MURIUI | 298. | ANDREW WAGURA |
| 255. | ELIZABETH WAIRIU | 299. | FAITH NJOKI NJERU |
| 256. | BRIAN M MUNENE | 300. | HELLEN WAIRIMU |
| 257 | JOHN MAINA | 301. | TERESIA N NJERU |
| 258. | DAVID M GAITURI | 302. | CAROLINE WAWIRA NGARI |
| 259. | JOHN C | 303 | SAMSON GATONGA |
| 260 | PATRICK GICHANGI | 304. | JOSEPH MARUBU |
| 261 | JULIUS MUNENE | 305. | ROSE M MUTUNGULI |
| 262 | PATRICK NJIRU | 306. | DAVID WAMUGNDA |
| 263 | BATHUEL KAMAKI | 307. | ALFRED MUCHIRI |
| 264. | LUCY WANJIRU | 308. | HANNA WAITHIRA |
| 265. | GEOFFREY MUGENDI | 309. | JOAN WANGABI |
| 266. | JOSEPH KIMOTHO | 310. | PAUL C |
| 267. | SUSAN WAMBUI | 311. | SIMON WAWERU |
| 268 | EDWIN MAINA | 312. | DENNIS MWANGI |
| 269. | LILIAN W. NGATHURI | 313. | ERIC MURIMI |
| 270. | FRANCIS KARANJA | 314. | PETER GICHOBI |
| 271. | JOHNSON KARIRU | 315. | SIMON KIMANI |
| 272 | JANE N MWITI | 316. | DANSON KARANJA |
| 273. | SUSAN M NJERU | 317. | JOSEPH GICHOBHI |
| 274. | MERCY WANJIKU | 318. | SAMUEL GITHUMI |
| 275. | LUCY NJOROGE | 319. | REGINA WANJIKU |
| 276. | ALICE MBURU | 320. | JOHN RUBINGA |
| 277. | TABITHA WAIRIMU | 321. | JOSEPH MWANGI |
| 278. | MARTIN NJUGUNA | 322. | AGATA MABIGU |
| 279. | GLADYS KANINI | 323. | TERESA WANJIKU |
| 280 | PAUL MUNENE | 324. | MARTIN MURIITHI |
| 281. | ESTHER NYAWARIA | 325. | STEPHEN KARIUKI |
| 282. | JOSEPH N GITHINJI | 326. | HENREY NJUKI |
| 283. | ELIJAH MUCHINA | 327. | FAITH WAIGUTHI |
| 284. | JOHN KARIUKI | 328. | PAUL WACHIRA |
| 285. | WILLIAM MAINA | 329. | FAITH NJAGI |
| 286. | WAIGWE MWANGI | 330. | MARGARET WANJIRU |
| 287. | JOSEPH MUGERE | 331. | BETH WANGECI |
| 288. | JOHN UNDUNGU | 332. | CHRIS WAMBUGU |

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| 333. | JAMES KITHAKA | 377. | KENNEDY KIBURA |
| 334. | JOHN K WANGUI | 378. | JAIRUS BUNA |
| 335. | KIBOGO KATHARE | 379. | JANE WAIRIMU |
| 336. | EDWARD RIUWA | 380. | VERONICA WANJIRU |
| 337. | HARRISON KANGETHE | 381. | JEAN NJAGI |
| 338. | KABLON MWANIKI | 382. | DAVID MUNENE |
| 339. | FLORENCE NJAGI | 383. | FREDRICK MURWIRHI |
| 340. | IRENE WANJIRU | 384. | JOSEPH MUHIA |
| 341. | GRACE W NJAGI | 385. | ANTHONY MAINA |
| 342. | ERIC MBUITU | 386. | FELIX NJAGI |
| 343. | SIMON WAWERU | | |
| 344. | DENNIS MUKUNDI | | |
| 345. | STEPHEN KAMAU | | |
| 346. | JAMES KIARI | | |
| 347. | IRENE W NGURE | | |
| 348. | PETER KAMAU | | |
| 349. | HARRISON WANJOHI | | |
| 350. | EUNICE WANIRA | | |
| 351. | SUSAN N NJOKA | | |
| 352. | CHARITY W MUCHOKI | | |
| 353. | FREDRICK KIURA M | | |
| 354. | NELOSN KITEME | | |
| 355. | JOHN KIMURI | | |
| 356. | BENSON CHOMBA | | |
| 357. | JAMES MURIUKI | | |
| 358. | BENJAMIN GACHOKI | | |
| 359. | JAMES WAWERU | | |
| 360. | AGATA NJAMBI | | |
| 361. | ANN WANGECHI MAINA | | |
| 362. | MOSES K MUCHIRA | | |
| 363. | CYRUS KARIUKI | | |
| 364. | BETH WAWERU | | |
| 365. | JAMES NDEGWA | | |
| 366. | MARY M MUKAMI | | |
| 367. | SALOME M MASILA | | |
| 368. | MARY W MURIMI | | |
| 369. | MARGARET MUTIO | | |
| 370. | RISE WAMBUI | | |
| 371. | JAMES MAINA | | |
| 372. | JOSPHAT MUTHIKE | | |
| 373. | DEDAN MURIUKI | | |
| 374. | FRANCIS MURUGAMI | | |
| 375. | MARGARET NJERI | | |
| 376. | CHRISTINE WANJIRU | | |

**NAKURU
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON
PUBLIC HEARING ON BUDGET ESTIMATES 2018/2019

HELD IN NAKURU COUNTY, MERICA HOTEL

ON

23RD MAY, 2018

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Chapter 1:

1.0 PREAMBLE

1.1. The Legal Basis for Public Hearings

Article 221 (4) and (5) of the Constitution states that a Committee of the National Assembly, in this case the Budget & Appropriation Committee (BAC), shall seek representation from the public in the process of discussing and reviewing the Budget Estimates before making recommendation to the National Assembly. This is in accordance with the public finance principle of openness and accountability including public participation in financial matters as enshrined in article 201 (1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

The Budget and Appropriation Committee is required to conduct a public hearing on the budget estimates for 2015/2016. This exercise is anchored in Article 221(5) of the Constitution and further provided for in Section 39 (2) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 which mandates the relevant committee of the National Assembly to discuss and review the estimates and make recommendations to the National Assembly, taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Finance and the public on the proposed recommendations.

1.2. Purpose of the Public Consultative Hearing

The BAC carried out the hearings in order to:

- i) Seek public views on areas that need to be addressed in the 2018/2019 budget.
- ii) Establish better ways to implement the budget and carry out monitoring and evaluation.

1.3. The Public Hearings

As was advertised on the Daily Nation and Standard newspapers of 17th May 2018, this year's Public hearings were held in 12 designated counties namely; **West Pokot, Bungoma, Kirinyaga, Tharaka-Nithi, Makueni, Kajiado, Nairobi, Migori, Nyamira, Marsabit, Nakuru and Mombasa**

In Nakuru County, the public hearing was conducted at Merica Hotel on 23rd May 2018 as from 10.30am. Members of the public were given the opportunity to give their views regarding the interventions they need incorporated in the 2018/19 Budget. The participants

were drawn from various segments of the society including Members of Parliament, Parliamentary Staff, and National Government Administration Officers from Nakuru County, The Kenya Red Cross Society, Youth groups, women groups, Kenya Traffic Rescue Mission, Nakuru Civil Society Organization Forum, Kuresoi North North Community group, Bahati Slum Community Group, Heads of Various learning institutions interest groups as well as residents of Nakuru County.

The Budget & Appropriations Committee members who attended the public hearing were:

1. Hon. James Gichuki Mugambi, MP – Chairperson of the Delegation
2. Hon. Qalicha Gufu Wario, M.P.

The Parliamentary Service Commission staff who attended the public hearings were:

- i. Mr. Salat Hussein Ali- Fiscal Analyst/Committee Clerk
- ii. Mr. Thomas Ogwel – Fiscal Analyst
- iii. Mr. Salat Abdi Ali - Sergeant At Arms
- iv. Ms. Rahab Chepkilim- Audio Officer

It is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to present the Budget and Appropriation Committee report on the public hearings on the 2018/19 Budget Estimates and the Medium Term held in Nakuru County.

Signed

.....

The Hon. James Gichuki Mugambi, MP

Chairperson of Delegation

25th May 2018

1.4 Overall 2018/2019 Budget

The total proposed expenditure estimates for the FY 2018/2019 on which the Public Hearing is being conducted on amounts to Kshs. 3.074 trillion comprising of the following:

- i. Kshs. 1.635 trillion for recurrent expenditure
- ii. Kshs. 1.023 trillion for development expenditure
- iii. Kshs. 962.5 billion for Consolidated Funds Services (CFS) Expenditure
- iv. Kshs. 5.0 billion for Contingencies Fund
- v. Kshs. 4.7 billion for Equalization Fund
- vi. Kshs. 376.48 billion for transfers to County Governments

This expenditure will be financed through the following sources:

- i. Kshs. 1.923.3 trillion from Revenue Collection,
- ii. Kshs. 47.037 billion from external grants,
- iii. Kshs. 282.5 billion from external loans and;
- iv. Kshs. 276.1 billion from domestic borrowing.
- v. Ksh. 4.2 billion Other Domestic Receipts

Chapter 2

2.1. Courtesy Call to the Office of the Nakuru County Government

The delegation paid a courtesy call to the county government office at 8.30 am and was received by the Deputy Governor. The purpose of the Public hearing was explained and it was appreciated that Nakuru County was selected to be among the designated counties to conduct the Public hearing.

The Office of County government appealed for an intervention towards the humanitarian crisis that resulted from the Solai Dam disaster. It was observed that such disasters overwhelm the county governments given the limited allocations county can put aside as emergency Funds.

2.2: A visit to Nakuru Provincial Hospitals

The Delegation was received by the Superintend of the Hospital who took the team through the success of the Leased Medical Equipment and how the region has greatly

benefited from the equipment (X-ray and Imaging equipment, City Scan and MRI,ICU ventilators and monitors and theatre equipment). The expansion strategies of the hospital were also highlighted and the delegation was taken round the different sections to monitor the usage of the equipment.

The Management confided in the delegation that the equipment are working so well and hitches that they used to experience when the equipment was installed such power hitches have since been resolved by acquisition of high capacity power back-up and infrastructural expansion of various sections of the hospital.

The Management sought the intervention of the National Government in fast tracking the completion of Trauma center that was started in 2013 but stalled at 70% completion. The estimated cost of the project was Ksh.700 Million and substantial funds have been injected in the project. The transition to the devolved government brought a challenge and public works that was to do a reassessment of the project is yet to submit its report for the project to continue.

Chapter 3

3.0 Public Hearings at Merica Hotel

3.1 Opening session

The meeting started at 10:30 a.m. with a word of prayer from a member of public Pastor Allan Njau. This was followed by a prayer from the Chairperson of the BAC delegation. The Chairperson then introduced the Members of Parliament and Parliamentary staff present.

The chairperson then gave a brief overview of the importance of the Public hearing and invoked the constitutional underpinnings that prescribe the need for holding public hearings. References were made to Article 221(5) and 201(a) of the constitution in addition to Section 39(2) of the Public Management Act. The public was urged to be free in airing their relevant views in regards to the priority areas in relation to budget estimates. To facilitate full participation of the public, the participants were advised that those who could not express themselves in official languages (Kiswahili or English) should feel free to use their local languages as interpreters would be sought to ensure that all views were incorporated. To take care of the members of the public who were in attendance but could not hear (the deaf), the Chairperson sought for the assistance of a specialist in sign language who came in handy to assist them follow the proceedings of the public hearing.

In explaining to the public the need to utilize the opportunity to openly air their views in a relevant manner but without restricting the public views, the chairperson and other

Members took the public through the thematic areas that needed to inform the issues to be raised during the public hearing session.

4.0. SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS OF PUBLIC:

4.1 Public views on the FY 2018/2019 Budget Estimates

The 2018/19 budget is prepared at a time when the economy is witnessing a gradual growth. The economy saw an expansion of 4.9 percent in 2017 compared to 5.9 percent growth in 2016. However, the economy is projected to recover to 5.8 per cent in 2018 and around 7.0 per cent over the medium term due to expected pickup in agricultural and manufacturing activities as well as stable macroeconomic environment and the on-going public infrastructural investments.

Further, the 2018/19 budget heralds the implementation of the Big Four Agenda of the government which guides the development agenda of the country in the period 2018-2022. The Big Four Agenda focuses on needs that are critical in uplifting the standards of living of Kenyans on the path to become an upper middle-income country by 2030. These includes support value addition and raise the manufacturing sectors share to GDP by 15 per cent, initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyan by 2022, Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans and provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022.

The members of the public were therefore provided with copies of the budget summary in which they deliberated on the pertinent issues affecting the country with respect to the topics and discussed their concerns and views. The following issues were therefore raised in the Nakuru public hearing exercise:

The public views revolved around key thematic areas namely:

- i. Food Security
- ii. Transport and Infrastructure
- iii. Health
- iv. Education
- v. Manufacturing

- vi. Cash Transfers
- vii. Water and Sanitation

The public was represented in various categories; individual participants, various constituent groups, opinion leaders within the region, registered societies and public entities. Examples of such included:

The submissions made by the Public fall into two categories namely:

- a) Those requiring interventions through budget allocations in the 2018/19 Budget
- b) Those requiring policy interventions

4.2. SUBMISSIONS REQUIRING INTERVENTIONS THROUGH BUDGET ALLOCATIONS IN THE 2018/19 BUDGET

1. Reconstruction of Schools that were destroyed by the Solai Dam Disaster

The head teachers of the affected schools and other members of the public gave a horrific account of the level of destruction in terms of both infrastructural facilities and lives that were lost during the Solai dam disaster. The urgent need to have the schools that were destroyed by the disaster reconstructed was underscored. The two schools are:

- i. Solai Nyakinyua Primary School.
- ii. Solai Boys Secondary School.

The heads of the two schools indicated they had engaged the public works in assessing the estimated cost for reconstructing the damaged infrastructures within the two schools and had subsequently come up with the bills of quantities reports (copies Annexed). The reports indicated the total estimated costs as;

- i. Solai Boys Secondary School to cost approximately Ksh.31, 877,385
- ii. Solai Nyakinyua Primary School to cost approximately Ksh.29, 710,023.52.

It was pointed out that these schools need urgent budgetary interventions so that they are restored to have learning continue in them. It was reported that pupils and students that were learning in these schools are yet to go back to school due to the destruction of the schools facilities.

2. Funding of school feeding programmes in Solai Area

Arising from the destructions of the Solai flooding disaster that swept all the soil and the crops in the affected areas. Members of the public pointed out the need for budgetary

interventions in the 2018/19 Budget to fund the feeding programmes in the schools in the region. This was also justified on the fact that the residents of the region had their livelihood adversely disrupted and therefore will need to struggle before they are restored to their near former livelihood. The school feeding programme was noted should not only be restricted to the two schools that were destroyed since the crops in the vast area of Solai were swept away and no harvest is expected in the area.

3. Construction of Roads

Members of the public pointed out their plight given the poor conditions of road infrastructures in the various regions within the County. Given that the region's economic mainstay is agriculture, the adverse multiplier effect of poor road networks was underscored. In particular, the public's prayer was that the construction of the following roads be considered for funding in the 2018/19:

- a) The old Nairobi Road
- b) Pole pole-Bogoria Road
- c) Access Road to the Gazetted Kerusoi North DCCs Headquarters (Approximately 20 Kms); from tarmacked road to Sirikwa-Bygum, Moto-Muthenji road.

4. Construction of a 200 capacity hostel at Naivasha Technical Training Institute (TTI)

It was pointed out that the Naivasha TTI lacks a hostel where students can conveniently get accommodated, a fact that is reportedly resulting into low enrolment in the Institute (enrolment reported to be only 20 students as at now). The region where the institution is located, around Longonot town was observed to be lacking affordable accommodation facilities.

It was the public's prayer that funding of construction of a 200 hostel be considered in the 2018/19 budget. The envisaged construction is a four level structure with separate boys' and girls' wings and a large water reservoir to provide adequate water for the students and other institutional needs. In the public's view, the conservative estimate for the construction requires an allocation of approximately Ksh.30 Million.

5. Construction of Youth Polytechnic / Tertiary College in Njoro

It was pointed out that tertiary college is lacking in Njoro region since focus has been biased in favour of institutions for higher learning in the region. The importance in terms of equipping the youth with the relevant skills by tertiary learning institutions was underscored. It was observed that given that most students miss out on universities placements, the Construction of a Youth Polytechnic within Njoro region that currently has none is a justified budgetary intervention.

6. Construction of Market Centres within the Slum area in Nakuru West

It was pointed out that the community group in the Slum had acquired land designated for the market over 20 years ago but no market has been constructed yet. The Community appealed that the government needs to consider the funding of the Construction of the market in the 2018/19

4.3. SUBMISSIONS REQUIRING POLICY INTERVENTIONS

1. NHIF Funding for the Unemployed instead of the School going Children

It was felt that the policy to fund coverage of Secondary School going children will largely lead to duplication of coverage since most of these children are already included under their parents' coverage. It was pointed out that instead the government should consider the unemployed persons.

2. Enacting and Enforcing a Pension Policy to ensure prompt Payment to retirees

A concern was raised on the delay in processing and payment of the pensions for the former civil and public servants. The long delay in payment processing was pointed out causes serious economic and social plights to the affected retirees. It was observed that some of the retirees even die after waiting for way to long before receiving their dues. The public's prayer was that the government needs to come up with and strictly enforce a policy to ensure that retirees get their pensions paid promptly within a short period not exceeding three (3) months.

2. Significant Budget Cuts for Ministries, Departments and Agencies embroiled in Corruption

The Public raised concerns about the rampant cases of corruption and the continued funding through Budget allocations of the Corruption riddled Agencies. The public was of the opinion that such agencies adversely mentioned in the corruption cases should have their budgets sanctioned through budget cuts so as to protect public funds. A case in point that was given by the public was the NYS.

3. Prompt Payment of Farmers by the Cereals and Produce Board:

Representatives of the Farmers within the County pointed out the delays in getting payments upon delivering the agricultural products to the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). This delay the public observed demoralizes farmers and disrupts the farmers' activities since they rely on the proceeds from the previous seasons to kickstart and carry out the following year farming activities. The government was urged to come up with a policy to enforce prompt payment to farmers, a fact that was seen to be in line with achieving the Big 4 tenet of ensuring food and nutrition security by 2022. It

was proposed that the government needs to consider having NCPB paying points at County headquarters.

4. More affirmative action for the Youth, Women and Persons living with Disabilities for economic empowerment

While appreciating the 30% reservations for Public procurement to the aforementioned groups and the policy to expunge the Youth from the Credit Reference Bureau, the public felt that the 30% needs to be increased to 40% so that this economically vulnerable group is emancipated more. The ease of financing of the Local Purchase Order for this group was also felt needs to be enhanced in practice.

5. Longer Grace Period for Economic Empowerment Funds (Uwezo Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund & Women Enterprise Development Fund):

The public felt that the grace period for these funds needs to be extended so that the financing of the loans can be made from the proceeds of the funded business ventures. This was felt will take in consideration the incubation period of any new business venture.

5.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The submissions from the public revolved around the following thematic areas:

- i. Disaster Management: Humanitarian intervention on Solai Disaster victims.
- ii. Education: Construction of Infrastructures in learning Institutions such as Naivasha TTI, Tertiary Institute or Youth Polytechnic at Njoro.
- iii. Roads constructions :such as Old Nairobi Road, access Road to DCCs headquarters at Kuresoi North
- iv. Economic empowerment of the vulnerable members of the Public (the youth, women and persons leaving with disabilities)
- v. Improved Healthcare
- vi. Prompt Payment of Farmers by the National Cereals and Produce Board.

The Public was informed how their public views will be processed given the prevailing budget constraints and the limitation of the Public Intervention Initiatives funds. Challenged to give four most crucial projects and the order of how they would wish the funding of the projects to be prioritized, the public unanimously agreed in this order:

Priority No.1: Funding of Construction of the Solai Boys Secondary School and the Solai Nyakinyua Primary School.

Priority No.2: Construction of a 200 capacity hostel at Naivasha Technical Training Institute (TTI).

Priority 3: Construction of Kuresoi North Sub-County DCCs (Deputy County Commissioners) Headquarters Offices and Access Road.

Priority 4· Construction of the Old Nairobi Road

6.0. Vote of Thanks

The Chairperson gave each Member present an opportunity to issue a closing remark. All members personally thanked the participants for sparing time to attend and actively participate in the public hearing. The meeting was therefore officially closed by the chairperson at 2.15 pm.

Annex 1: List of Participants

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ATTENDANCE REGISTER

| No. | Name | Id.No |
|-----|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | John Njeru | 11210933 |
| 2. | Mwangi Ndirangu | 0729902689 |
| 3. | Simon Gaito | 11174073 |
| 4. | William Ochieng' | 6203997 |
| 5. | John Mbuthia | 7026090 |
| 6. | Dickson Mitaru | 36757552 |
| 7. | Martin Mwangi | 12995994 |
| 8. | Paul Kihara | 2310039 |
| 9. | Henry Chege Kamau | 20706809 |
| 10. | Stephen Kahama | 9810699 |
| 11. | Isaac Kihara Kiibu | 11074417 |
| 12. | Sheila Kibon | 27946170 |
| 13. | Geidon Cheruiyot | 20066113 |
| 14. | Julius Kurgat | 11070837 |
| 15. | Peter Langat | 21033844 |
| 16. | Edward Kibet | 20334019 |
| 17. | Stanley Njoroge | 8948405 |
| 18. | Peter Kakat | 21828398 |
| 19. | Cheruiyot Mutai | 30066403 |
| 20. | Daniel Rotich | 8072578 |
| 21. | Joshua Osero | 24384683 |
| 22. | Joel Chirchir | 11617009 |
| 23. | Paul Chepkwony | 12552958 |
| 24. | Felix Mbauni | 2365108 |
| 25. | Paul Nyandusi | 133392 |
| 26. | Paul Tanui | 2409022 |
| 27. | Paul Ndirangu | 0484604 |
| 28. | Harun Njoroge | 25717294 |
| 29. | Benard Komba | 13837483 |
| 30. | Peter Macharia | 8289810 |
| 31. | Francis Waweru | 4436303 |
| 32. | John Wainaina | 0730505 |
| 33. | Vane Moraa | 29644136 |
| 34. | Paul Ndiana | 1100378 |
| 35. | Sophia Mwihaki | 0733007 |
| 36. | Richard Siele | 14452955 |
| 37. | David Mosonik | 21165378 |
| 38. | Geoffrey Kipsoi | 23697079 |
| 39. | Mary Wairimu | 10136412 |
| 40. | Charles Langat | 222661510 |
| 41. | Edward Chirchir | 8548065 |
| 42. | David Kunithia | 0992168 |
| 43. | James Rop | 00860047 |

| No. | Name | Id No |
|-----|-----------------------|----------|
| 44. | Alex Kiarie | 29475051 |
| 45. | Ngeno Boniface | 12553709 |
| 46. | Herman Ambetsa | 20371609 |
| 47. | Beatrice Rono | 10012348 |
| 48. | Rubal Chirchir | - |
| 49. | Philip Mutai | - |
| 50. | Francis Kimani | - |
| 51. | Julius Rotich | - |
| 52. | Thomas Cheruyuoit | 8071032 |
| 53. | Richard Rono | 9159401 |
| 54. | Joska Mburu | 22581096 |
| 55. | Daniel Rop | 1471913 |
| 56. | Susan Wangari Njoroge | 27369453 |
| 57. | Ann Kimani | 8847289 |
| 58. | Mwangi Kamau | 0732510 |
| 59. | Serah Justus | 10182690 |
| 60. | Susan Njambi | - |
| 61. | Allan Gichuhi | 5980770 |
| 62. | Hassan Njuguna | 25216716 |
| 63. | John Muriithi | 20703449 |
| 64. | Simon Njoroge | 2023013 |
| 65. | David Kihonge | - |
| 66. | Benard Weru | 22190910 |
| 67. | Samuel Gachobe | 13622839 |
| 68. | Fredrick Kimani | 37142639 |
| 69. | John Maina | 28335144 |
| 70. | Dan Murugu | 11155452 |
| 71. | Reuben Langat | 36032926 |
| 72. | Joseph Ole Kidangas | 28859224 |
| 73. | Dan Murugu | - |
| 74. | Gerald Chege | 22954559 |
| 75. | Pamela Chege | 7466906 |
| 76. | Peter Njau | 0462844 |
| 77. | John Karanja | 0474414 |
| 78. | Mary Kigotho | 7668713 |
| 79. | Noah Chepkich | 23033375 |
| 80. | Joseph Kiragu | 20575863 |
| 81. | Denazik Chemutai | 21701901 |
| 82. | Samuel Gatimu | 24921223 |
| 83. | Sammy Njuguna | 25853718 |
| 84. | Mose Clive Nyaboga | 35789236 |
| 85. | Joseph Maina | 31687330 |
| 86. | Ben Kimet | 11079462 |
| 87. | David Kihonge | 1101708 |
| 88. | Susan Njambi | 3553362 |
| 89. | Laban Kemboi | 26981682 |

| No. | Name | Id.No |
|------|-----------------------|----------|
| 90. | Mary Kigotho | - |
| 91. | Nelly Chepng'eno | 21042433 |
| 92. | William Mosonik | 9555013 |
| 93. | Christhanus Kinyanjui | 0708506 |
| 94. | Janet Chelangat Mutai | 13489939 |
| 95. | Viola Kiget | 13546631 |
| 96. | Peter K.Talam | 24030274 |
| 97. | Daniel Omido | 22368281 |
| 98. | Benard Kerich | 1118421 |
| 99. | Lucy Mutai | 25277856 |
| 100. | Rose W. Murage | 1820482 |
| 101. | Muthoni Bethwel | 26432716 |
| 102. | Stanley Mugo | 0480322 |
| 103. | Bonface Kamau | 21987912 |
| 104. | James Kimani | 8949295 |
| 105. | Grace Njogu | 11411786 |
| 106. | Evans Kibet | 27414791 |
| 107. | Julius Mbui | 24054657 |
| 108. | Irene Wambui | 11153469 |
| 109. | Nancy Njenga | 3311944 |

**MARSABIT
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON

**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FY 2018/2019**

HELD IN MARSABIT TOWN, MARSABIT COUNTY

ON

21st MAY 2018

Preamble

The Constitution has recognized the role of public participation in the Budget making process. Article 221(5) requires the Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC) to seek representation from the public in discussing and reviewing of the Budget estimates. These views shall be taken into consideration when the Budget and Appropriation Committee makes its recommendations to the National Assembly for consideration.

In line with the provisions of the Constitution, the Budget and Appropriations Committee undertook public hearings for the 2018/19 Budget estimates for twelve (12) counties namely:

Bungoma, West Pokot, Marsabit, Nakuru, Migori, Nyamira, Kajiado, Makueni, Kirinyaga, Tharaka-Nithi, Mombasa and Nairobi City County.

The public hearing exercise in Marsabit County was held on Monday, 21st May 2018 at Catholic Church Hall in Marsabit Town. The hearings were done in an open forum where members of the public were allowed to participate through attending the hearings, making presentations, presenting memorandums, requests and proposals.

The participants were drawn from various segments of the society including Members of Parliament, Parliamentary Staff, and National Government Administration Officers from Marsabit County, representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations, interest groups as well as residents of Marsabit County.

The Budget & Appropriations Committee members who attended the public hearing were:

1. Hon. James Gichuki Mugambi, MP – **Chairperson of the Delegation**
2. Hon. Qalicha Gufu Wario, M.P.
3. Hon. Fatuma Gedi Ali, M.P.

The Parliamentary Service Commission staff who attended the public hearings were:

- i. Mr. Salat Hussein Ali- Fiscal Analyst/Committee Clerk
- ii. Mr. Thomas Ogwel – Fiscal Analyst
- iii. Mr. Salat Abdi Ali - Sergeant At Arms
- iv. Ms. Rahab Chepkilim- Audio Officer

It is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, to present the Budget and Appropriation Committee report on the public hearings on the 2018/19 Budget Estimates and the Medium Term held in Marsabit County.

Signed

The Hon. James Gichuki Mugambi, MP
Chairperson of Delegation
28th May 2018

1. Overall 2018/2019 Budget

The total expenditure estimates for the FY 2018/2019 amounts to **Ksh. 3.074** trillion comprising of the following:

- i. **Ksh. 1.635 trillion** for recurrent expenditure
- ii. **Ksh. 1.023 trillion** for development expenditure
- iii. **Ksh. 962.5 billion** for Consolidated Funds Services (CFS) Expenditure
- iv. **Ksh. 5.0 billion** for Contingencies Fund
- v. **Ksh. 4.7 billion** for Equalization Fund
- vi. **Ksh. 376.48 billion** for transfers to County Governments

This expenditure will be financed through the following sources:

- i. **Ksh. 1.923.3** trillion from Revenue Collection,
- ii. **Ksh. 47.037 billion** from external grants,
- iii. **Ksh. 282.5 billion** from external loans and;
- iv. **Ksh. 276.1 billion** from domestic borrowing.
- v. **Ksh. 4.2 billion** Other Domestic Receipts

2. Public views on the FY 2018/2019 Budget Estimates

- i. The 2018/19 budget is prepared at a time when the economy is witnessing a gradual growth. The economy saw an expansion of 4.9 percent in 2017 compared to 5.9 percent growth in 2016. However, the economy is projected to recover to 5.8 per cent in 2018 and around 7.0 per cent over the medium term due to expected pickup in agricultural and manufacturing activities as well as stable macroeconomic environment and the on-going public infrastructural investments.
- ii. Further, the 2018/19 budget heralds the implementation of the Big Four Agenda of the government which guides the development agenda of the country in the period 2018-2022. The Big Four Agenda focuses on needs that are critical in uplifting the standards of living of Kenyans on the path to become an upper middle-income country by 2030. These includes support value addition and raise the manufacturing sectors share to GDP by 15 per

cent, initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyan by 2022, Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans and provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022.

- iii. The members of the public were therefore provided with copies of the budget summary in which they deliberated on the pertinent issues affecting the country with respect to the topics and discussed their concerns and views. The following issues were therefore raised in the Marsabit public hearing exercise:
 3. Some of the Key thematic areas that the members public proposed to the committee for intervention are in line with the transformative government plan and includes:
 - Security and Governance
 - Food Security
 - Transport and Infrastructure
 - Health
 - Education
 - Manufacturing
 - Cash Transfers
 - Water and Sanitations

A. Security and Governance

Marsabit County is one of the counties that are prone to insecurity especially those related to clan based clashes and conflict which emanates from competition for scarce resources especially among the pastoral community leaving in the county. To address this perennial conflict, the members of the public put forward the following proposals to the committee:

- i. Review the Boundaries of Marsabit County with that of its neighboring counties as well as the neighboring country of Ethiopia to achieve peaceful coexistence and harmony among the pastoral community.

- ii. Establishment of Birth Registration Centre in North-Horr, Laisamis, and Sololo Sub-Counties in order to bring those critical services close to the residence of those areas.
- iii. Support anti radicalization of youth and tackle drug abuse in the county by supporting job creation programs for the youth through skills developments.

B. Food Security

Food security is one of a key transformative agenda of the country for the next four years. To enhance food security in the county and to support the food security agenda the members of the public proposed the following to the committee.

- i. The establishments of Mega Dams in the county especially in Moyale sub-county to support irrigation activities and to give the pastoral community of Moyale an alternative source of livelihood so as to make them food secure.
- ii. The establishments of Ranches with Boreholes and Dams in the unused lands in the county and the conversion of large chunk of land into arable land in the sub counties
- iii. The establishments of Livestock Market in the county so as to enable livestock farmers to sell their animals.
- iv. The establishment of disease surveillance program in the county in order to control and mitigate livestock disease and to cushion livestock against its effects, to support this, the public further proposed the establishment of veteran college in Marsabit County.
- v. Provision of Livestock Insurance Cover to cushion livestock farmers against loss during the drought season and increased Livestock take-off program in the county.
- vi. Provision of fertilizers farmers to support local farmers who are practicing agricultural activities in the county.

C. Transport & Infrastructure

The participants raised serious concerns on the state of the roads in the County, and that poor state of roads in the county has leads to serious challenges such as insecurity, lack of access to health facilities especially among expectant mothers and hampered the education in case where roads to schools becomes impassable, to address this challenges, the participants proposed the following measure to the committee.

- i. The Tarmacking of Marsabit-Wajir Road to bitumen standards to facilitate flows of goods and services in the two neighboring counties which will facilitate trade.
- ii. The tarmacking of Moyale –Dabeel road to bitumen standards so as to open the region into other counties for easy movements of people, goods and services.
- iii. Construction of two bridges in Sololo region in order to connect sololo town to other neighboring towns, the two proposed bridges are Malka Dulacha Qallu and Karibururi.

D. Health

The provision of Universal Health Coverage is another agenda of the government under the Big Four Plan in the pursuit of guaranteeing quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans, to achieve this agenda; the following are proposals from the participants’

- i. That Marsabit level 4 hospital has now been elevated into level 5 hospital, thus the members of the public requested the national government support to the hospital by bringing into the level that suite the standards of level 5 hospital.
- ii. To enhance social protection in the provision of health care, the members of the public gave the opinion that there is need to provide the senior citizens (those above the age of 70 years) with free NHIF medical cover to cushion against health related risks

E. Education

- i. The members of the public raised with the committee that there is no University or institution of higher learning in the whole of the former Upper Eastern Region(Moyale, Marsabit and Isiolo) and that the nearest University is that of Meru University hence the need to established a University for the region.
- ii. To increase skills development especially among the youth, the public proposed the establishment of the Technical Training Institutes (TTI) and other Tertiary Institution in Marsabit County to counter the effects of unemployment among the youth which manifest itself drug abuse, idleness and radicalization.
- iii. To improve manpower in the health sector, the members of the public proposed the establishment of Kenya Medical Training (KMTTC) branch to enhance local training and with over 105 health facilities in the county, the committee was informed that the ratio between medical personnel to number of patient currently stands at 1:863 in the county.

F. Manufacturing

Manufacturing been one of key agenda for the country under the current administration and that the government targets to increase the share of the manufacturing sector to GDP to 15 per cent by 2022, the members of the public put forward the following proposal to the members of the Committee :

- i. The developments of Industries e.g. leather industry in the county to increase job opportunities for the jobless youths in the county this will further increase value-addition in the livestock sectors.
- ii. Establishments of Camel Milk processing plant in Marsabit town to give livestock farmers' income for the milk products.

G. Cash transfer program

To support the effort of the government on cash transfers to the vulnerable members of the society and to achieve its intended goals, the public put forward the following proposals to the committee:

- i. Increase the beneficiaries under the Hunger Safety Net Program (HSNP) from the current 2,900 people since this lower compared to the population that are in need of the program in Marsabit County.
- ii. Reviewing of the cash transfers framework to include Single Mothers and female headed household as a beneficiaries and categories them as a vulnerable group in the society.
- iii. Support people living with HIV-AIDs through the cash transfers systems.

H. Water and Sanitations

Marsabit County is prone to scarcity of water and water been an essential commodity for Livestock and Human Consumption there was need for investment in the water sector both the National and the County government, the public raised with the committee the following issues in regards to water:

- i. The revival of Badasa Dam which is located in low-land areas and requires power to pump water. The revival of Badasa dam will improve the water situation in Marsabit Town.
- ii. The construction of a Mega dams in the Sub Counties of Saku ,Moyale, Liasamis and North -Horr to address perennial water shortages for both Livestock and Human consumption as well as irrigation to support pasture growth and other crops.

Summary of Key Issues Proposed to the Committee by the members of the Public Marsabit County In order of Priority.

- i. The construction of a Mega dam in the Sub Counties of Moyale, Liasamis and North -Horr to address perennial water shortages for Livestock and Human

consumption as well as irrigation to support pasture growth and other crops and the revival of Badasa dam to improve water supply to Marsabit Town.

- ii. Construction of two bridges in Sololo region in order to connect Sololo town to other neighboring towns and more importantly control and reduce the effects of floods in the area, the two proposed bridges are Malka Dulacha Qallu and Karibururi.
- iii. The Construction of Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) in Marsabit County to increase health personnel's by enhancing local training.
- iv. Construction of Marsabit-Wajir Road to open up the region to the neighboring counties to ease free movement of people and goods.
- v. The tarmacking of Moyale –Dabeel road to bitumen standards so as to open the region into other counties for easy movements of people, goods and services.
- vi. The establishment of the Technical Training Institutes and other tertiary institution in Marsabit County to counter the effects of unemployment among the youth which manifest itself drug abuse, idleness and radicalization.
- vii. Provision of fertilizers to support local farmers who are practicing agricultural activities in the county.
- viii. The developments leather industry in Marsabit to spur manufacturing and provide employment opportunities for the jobless youth in the county

Furthermore, the members of the public proposed some policy issue to the committee for consideration.

- i. The review of the cash transfer framework to include single mothers and female headed households as a beneficiaries and categories them as a vulnerable group in the society.
- ii. Review of the Fuel Levy Fund sharing criteria by reviewing upward the Counties share of the fund from the current 15 per cent to at least 25 per cent.
- iii. Devolved the Women Enterprise Fund to the Counties to support women entrepreneurial activities.

After lengthy deliberation, the members of the public give these two projects as a priority to the residence of Marsabit County and requested the committee to consider.

- i. Construction of two bridges in Sololo region in order to connect Sololo town to other neighboring towns and more importantly control and reduce the effects of floods in the area, the two proposed bridges are **Malka Dulacha Qallu and Karibururi.**
- ii. The Construction of Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) in Marsabit County to increase health personnel's by enhancing local training.

ANNEX 1: PARTICIPANTS

| No | Names of the Participants |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Halake Wako Golicha |
| 2 | Ooyo Galgallo |
| 3 | Dub Guyo Barfata |
| 4 | Gollo Dakaa |
| 5 | Issack Maomo |
| 6 | Halima Galgallo |

| | |
|----|--------------------|
| 7 | Fatuma Somo |
| 8 | Nuria Husseein |
| 9 | Tume Ibrahim Abdi |
| 10 | Ware Dakacha |
| 11 | Dokata Ramata Sora |
| 12 | Wako Dida |
| 13 | Abdikadir WAKO |
| 14 | Abdishakur Abdi |
| 15 | Galma Boya |
| 16 | Roba Guyo |
| 17 | Shama Alio |
| 18 | Ali Jillo |
| 19 | Jarso Ginda |
| 20 | Dida Guyo |
| 21 | Galma Boru Barako |
| 22 | Hassan Muktar |
| 23 | Abdi Jirmo |
| 24 | Afkule galgallo |
| 25 | Arule Nayaba |

| | |
|----|------------------|
| 26 | Jonathan Ilimo |
| 27 | Galgallo Godana |
| 28 | Roba Abdi |
| 29 | Dabbasso Rigatu |
| 30 | Ali Tamana |
| 31 | Boru Yattani |
| 32 | Abduba Godana |
| 33 | Hassan Dabasso |
| 34 | Guyo Godana |
| 35 | Dakata Ali |
| 36 | Boru Denge |
| 37 | Abdi Abagodo |
| 38 | Sora Qua |
| 39 | Halake Jarso |
| 40 | Osman Galgallo |
| 41 | Hussein Kampicha |
| 42 | Wako Bukicha |
| 43 | Galma Galgallo |
| 44 | Jahani Galgallo |

| | |
|----|-----------------|
| 45 | Saire Lemaro |
| 46 | Cement Morsa |
| 47 | Golo Iya |
| 48 | Daesa Dima |
| 49 | Goske Domo |
| 50 | Adan Abdi |
| 51 | Hassan Galgallo |
| 52 | Dida Dase |
| 53 | Guyo Kuke |
| 54 | Dika Issack |
| 55 | Adan Chunda |
| 56 | Kosich Adano |
| 57 | Dako Wriyo |
| 58 | Yussuf Guyo |
| 59 | Malicha Wariyo |
| 60 | Gambare Roble |
| 61 | Karama Nkolei |
| 62 | Godana Guyo |
| 63 | Hlake Galma |

| | |
|----|-------------|
| 64 | Emjah Chiwe |
| 65 | Roble Naida |
| 66 | J.M Lesat |

**NAIROBI
PUBLIC HEARING
REPORT**



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT ON

PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS ON PRIORITIES FOR 2018/2019 BUDGET
ESTIMATES AND THE MEDIUM TERM

HELD IN NAIROBI COUNTY AT DAGORETTI SOUTH EMPOWERMENT
CENTRE ON

23RD MAY 2018

1.1. Introduction

This is the first public hearing of the national budget, conducted by the 12th Parliament. The Budget and Appropriations Committee carried out the hearings pursuant to Article 201 (a) and 221 (4) & (5) of the Constitution in order to seek the views of the public in regard to the Budget estimates before making final recommendations to the House.

The budget estimates and other relevant documents were submitted to the Parliament on 26th April 2018 and were tabled on 3rd May 2018. Consequently, the budget was submitted to the Departmental Committees and the Budget and Appropriations Committee pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 235(4) of the National Assembly.

Public participation is an important part of this process and the information submitted will be taken into account in the finalization of the budget. Cognizant of the competing resources and that not all needs can be met within the financial year, the committee will endeavor to prioritize those projects deemed to have the highest impact.

1.2. The Conduct of the Public Hearings

The Parliament of Kenya planned consultative meetings of the Public hearings in twelve (12) counties namely; **Nairobi, Kajiado, Makeni, Marsabit, Kirinyaga, Tharaka Nithi, Nakuru, Migori, Nyamira, Bungoma, West Pokot and Mombasa.**

The objectives of the public hearings were to:

- i. Inform the Committee on areas of concern on the allocation of resources in the 2018/19 budget and the medium term.
- ii. Establish better ways to implement the budget and carry out monitoring and evaluation.
- iii. Provide policy options that will guide the prioritization and allocations of funds in the upcoming budgets.

1.3. Membership of the Delegation

Members of Budget and Appropriations Committee who conducted and attended the Public Hearings in Nairobi County:

1. Hon. Kimani Ichungwah, M.P. Chairperson/Leader of Delegation
2. Hon. (Dr.) Korei Ole Lemein, M.P
3. Hon. Danson Mwashako, M.P.
4. Hon. Wangari Mwaniki, M.P.

The following Members of Parliament were also in attendance:

5. Hon. Esther Passaris, M.P.
6. Hon. John Kiarie, M.P

Members were accompanied by the following staff:

1. Ms. Millicent Makina – Fiscal Analyst
2. Mr. Abdirahman Gorod – Fiscal Analyst
3. Mr. Danson Kachumbo – Fiscal Analyst
4. Mr. Charles Ayari – Audio Recorder/ Hansard Reporter
5. Ms. Catherine Wangui – Serjeant-at-arms
6. Mr. Joram Baraza – Office Assistant

1.4. Summary of observations

The submissions by the public covered the following broad areas of concern:

- i. **Infrastructure** –many roads across the county are in a dilapidated state and this has been made worse by the recent floodings. As such, there is need for a budget for emergency road rehabilitation across the country.
- ii. **Health** – it was indicated that access to quality healthcare is a challenge in some parts of the county. Request was made to complete

construction/ rehabilitation of hospitals within Dagoretti Constituency as well as other constituencies in Nairobi. This includes hospitals such as Mutuini sub-district hospital, Mathari Mental hospital, Nyayo wards hospital and 41 health centre.

- iii. **Education** – many public schools within Nairobi County have dilapidated infrastructure. Most submissions on education highlighted lack of enough classrooms as well as lack of enough teachers as a key impediment to quality education. Congestion in schools and teacher student ratio are critical needs that have to be addressed.
- iv. **Security** – security is a concern for many residents of Nairobi. There were requests for street lighting as well as placing of AP camps in all wards and improving police housing conditions.
- v. **Environment and Sanitation** – poor sanitation is also a major concern for the residents of Nairobi. There were requests for the sewer system in Dagoretti to be rehabilitated.
- vi. **Youth, Sports and Talent Development** – it was suggested that to keep youth occupied mini stadiums and talent academies should be established across Nairobi.
- vii. **Social Protection** – concern was expressed over the amount and distribution mechanisms of the elderly cash transfers. It was felt that not all needy cases benefit and the funds are also not enough. There is need also to address the issue of street children.

1.5. Acknowledgments

The Committee is grateful to the office of the governor and the county commissioner for having found time within their busy schedule to host the Budget Committee delegation during the courtesy visit.

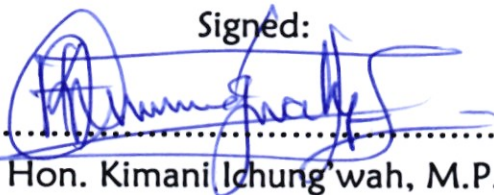
The Committee would also like to extend its gratitude to the Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital for hosting the Budget Committee delegation as they

reviewed performance of the Managed Equipment Services; and to the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) for hosting the Budget and Appropriations Committee in its facilities.

The Committee is also grateful to the public for having turned up in large numbers to take part in the public hearings; and to the Members of Parliament who, though not members of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, took time out of the busy schedules to attend the public hearings on the National Budget.

It is therefore my humble duty and privilege, on behalf of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, to present the Report from Nairobi County, on the Public Hearings on the National Budget for FY 2018/2019.

Signed:



Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, M.P.

Chairperson, the Budget and Appropriations Committee/Leader of Delegation

Date:

2.1. Public Hearings in Nairobi County

The Nairobi County Public hearing was held in Dagoretti South Empowerment Centre on 23rd May 2018 at 11.30 a.m. The meeting started with a courtesy call at the office of the Governor. In the absence of the governor, the meeting was attended by the CEC Finance and the CEC Health as well as other senior county officials. The County Commissioner was also in attendance.

In addition, the delegation conducted a site visit to the Mama Lucy Kibaki hospital and reviewed the Medical Leased Equipment. The committee was also taken on a guided tour of the facility. This was followed by a visit to the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) including a visit to the KIRDI laboratories under construction in South B.

At the Dagoretti South Empowerment Centre, the members of the public were given opportunity to give their submissions. The submissions were provided by organized groups as well as individuals. Written memoranda were also submitted during the public hearings.

2.2. Courtesy Call to the office of the governor, Nairobi County

The governor, Nairobi County was represented by the CEC Finance, the CEC Health and other senior county government officials. The County Commissioner Mr. Amos Mariba was in attendance.

2.3. Public Consultations at Dagoretti South Empowerment Centre

Members of the public were given a brief highlight of some of the key projects in the proposed 2018/2019 budget that cut across Nairobi County in various sectors such as Infrastructure, security, housing, vocational and technical training. Afterwards, the public was invited to give submissions of their views on the proposed budget estimates 2018/2019.

The key submissions from the public were as follows:

2.3.1. Health

- Upgrade Mutuini sub-district hospital and make it a level four hospital.
- Enlist and recruit additional community health volunteers. Also, the CHVs should be compensated for their services. Currently, they do not receive any remuneration.
- Establish a centralized paperless referral healthcare information system to enable caregivers share information on a single platform.
- Increase funding for Mathari mental hospital to increase the number of specialists, bed space and physical infrastructure. The hospital does not have enough trained personnel, has limited bed space and dilapidated infrastructure.
- Complete construction of Nyayo wards hospital in Kariobangi North as well as the road linked to the hospital. This hospital was partially constructed but it stalled due to lack of funding. Once finalized, it can serve the residents of Mathare, Kiamaiko and other environs.
- Expand 41 health centre in Dandora III Embakasi North constituency and install maternity equipment. In the entire constituency, it is the only hospital that is used for maternal care but it does not have enough facilities and equipment.
- Equip Mama Lucy Kibaki hospital. The hospital does not have enough drugs or facilities.

2.3.2. Education

- Rehabilitate Kariobangi North Girl Secondary playground as it is the only playground in the region.
- Enhance recruitment of teachers across the country.
- Increase the number of classrooms in all public primary schools to reduce congestion in classes. This is a cross cutting issue across all constituencies. In Embakasi Central, the school most in need is Imara primary school. In Roysambu, renovate and expand classrooms in Njathaini, Githurai, Kahawa and K.U primary schools.

In Mathare, consider additional classrooms for Ndururuno, Salama, Daima and Huruma primary schools. It was suggested that the starting point can be an additional classroom per class for every public school, with those listed above as those of highest priority.

- Construct additional secondary schools in Roysambu constituency. Currently, there are only four secondary schools in the region.
- Review the entitlements of free primary and free secondary education and this should be clear in the budget. Presently, some students are still being sent home over tuition fees, lunch fees and other financial requirements.
- Rehabilitate and upgrade Waithaka Technical and reduce cost of enrolment and fees.
- Construct perimeter walls across all public schools in Embakasi Central as many of them are not fenced.
- Consider expanding the school feeding programme to schools in Nairobi as some of the children in public schools in Nairobi especially in low income areas may not have access to three meals a day.
- Construct a technical training college at Jada Area, Komarock in Embakasi Central.
- Establish innovation centres in schools that will focus more on talent development and skills acquisition.
- Ensure sanitary pads are adequately distributed in all schools countrywide.

2.3.3. Infrastructure

- Rehabilitate Riruta - Dagoretti Road through to Kawangware Road which has not been well maintained and has also been damaged by flood waters from the Southern bypass following the long rains. This has had a negative effect on businesses in the region.
- Install street lighting as well as flood lights throughout Embakasi North constituency to curb insecurity. Dagoretti South constituency also requires street lighting particularly around Mutuini and Karinde to enhance security and improve business environment.

- Rehabilitate John Osogo Road and Muigai Kenyatta Road (Network road). It is used by all garbage vehicles heading to Dandora dumpsite.
- Rehabilitate Mau Mau – NITD road as it is completely impassable despite a contractor having recently concluded repairing the road.
- Rehabilitate and tarmac Muthiora - Salim Road
- Upgrade the matatu terminus in Kawangware
- Rehabilitate Riruta - Dagoretti road C63
- Rehabilitate Spine road, Kayole in Embakasi Central constituency. The road was recarpeted but has since been damaged.
- Rehabilitate Ngotho road and Ngina road in Riruta.

2.3.4. Security

- Construct administration police servants quarters in Kariobangi, Dandora I and Dandora II to improve police housing conditions.
- Consider placing an AP camp in every ward in all constituencies. In particular, increase the number of Administration Police camps to Congo, Githurai and Kahawa areas in Roysambu constituency to enhance security.
- Allocate additional funds to the ministry of interior to enhance security.

2.3.5. Environment and Sanitation

- Come up with mitigation measures for storm water from the Southern Bypass as it is flooding homes and affecting businesses. In particular, address the flooding of Dagoretti slaughter house as this is having a negative effect on the meat trade.
- Sewer system in Dagoretti needs to be rehabilitated and expanded as it seems inadequate to support the population in the area.
- Consider setting aside a day for residents of Nairobi to carry out a clean-up exercise as part of collective responsibility.
- Consider a recycling project at Dandora dumpsite to reduce the amount of trash at the site.

2.3.6. Youth, Sports and Talent Development

- Enhance funds allocated to Uwezo fund to increase the number of beneficiaries
- Establish seventeen (17) mini stadiums across the country so that the youth can be productively involve.
- Establish talent academies in all constituencies in order to maximize youth potential beyond classrooms.

2.3.7. Social protection

- Recruit additional personnel in social protection services as this has been mentioned as a key limitation to implementation of planned interventions in the sector.
- There is need for justification on the reduction in number of self-help groups for persons with disabilities. The initial target for financial year 2018/19 as provided in the 2015/16 and 2016/17 programme based budgets was 800. However, this has been significantly reduced to 290. There is need to also highlight the implication of this reduction of target groups and how it impedes progress and inclusion of PWDs in the development agenda.
- The target number of elderly people to benefit from subsidised health insurance is estimated to remain constant at 533,000 until 2020/21. The latest KIHBS survey indicates that approximately 2.6 million people over 60 years of age are living in poverty. There is need for further analysis to understand the financing gap that needs to be met to include all the elderly people in health insurance.
- Establish a clear criteria for identification of inuajamii beneficiaries to ensure all those who qualify actually benefit from this programme. Also, funds allocated to the elderly should be increased as the Ksh. 2000 allocation is not enough.
- Set aside funds for rehabilitation of street children. This can be achieved through partnership with local organizations working with street children.

2.3.8. Food security, water and irrigation

- The current hunger safety net programme targets to support approximately 100,000 households. The programme based budget should indicate how far we are in reaching all households in need as well as the funding gap. It is also not clear how poor households in non – ASAL counties are supported.
- Enhance provisions for irrigation projects especially in North Eastern, Lower Eastern and coastal areas.
- Sink boreholes throughout the country to provide clean and safe drinking water for domestic and animal use.
- Establish fish ponds all over the country through the Ministry of Agriculture.
- Set up another slaughter house in Dagoretti South. Nyonjoro slaughterhouse is not operational

2.3.9. Manufacturing and Trade

- Provide hub for Juakali traders as well as adequate funding including clear structures on how to support Jua Kali processes. This includes following up on the land that was to be acquired by the government for Jua Kali industry on Ngong Road. The industry can play a key role in enhancing performance of manufacturing as one of the Big Four pillars. It is a key employer and producer of goods in the country but requires proper structures and support to enhance performance.
- Provide funds to set up a market place in Dagoretti South. Presently, the area does not have a market. The government can consider a storey building for the market in order to accommodate more market stalls in a small space.
- Consider relocating the country's manufacturing hub from Nairobi to other regions such as Machakos, Kajiado and Naivasha. This will ease pressure and congestion in the country's capital as a huge number of the population are likely to relocate to these regions for employment.

2.3.10. Disaster Management

- Construct a fire station at Waithaka to bring fire extinguishing services closer to the people and improve disaster preparedness.

2.3.11. Housing and Urban Development

- Other than Kibera, consider other areas for Slum upgrading such as Mathare slums

2.3.12. Public finance management

- Come up with a law that protects those earning rent through provision of informal housing (mabati rooms) from being subject to monthly taxation. The proposal is that they be taxed annually since rental income from informal housing is low and not consistent.
- Re-look at tax administration in Kenya as it appears to be retrogressive. In particular, the proposed increase of the Capital Gains Tax from 5% to 20% could negatively affect investment in the country. All revenue enhancement measures should be adequately interrogated by Parliament.
- Some resource allocations in the budget have exceeded the BPS ceiling with no explanation. Parliament should request for adequate explanation on these matters before passing the budget.
- The budget should be made available in Excel instead of PDF documents, in a manner that is easy to comprehend with adequate explanations on the projects being funded such as financing gap, performance and duration of project.
- The public should be supported to understand the budget process. This includes making the citizen budget available to all Kenyans in a manner that is easy to comprehend.
- Review timelines for citizen participation in the budget as the current timing is too short and too late in the budget process for it to be very effective.

2.4. Visit to Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital

The committee visited Mama Lucy Kibaki hospital to review the status of the Managed Equipment Services (MES) Programme. Members of Parliament were received by the Medical Superintendent and were taken on a guided tour of the facility including a review of the MES equipment. Arising from the discussion with the medical superintendent, the following concerns were noted:

- a) All the components of the MES equipment are functional and operational. This includes X-Ray, Ultrasound, mammogram, OBG Dental, CSSD auto clean machine and the Ultrasonic washer.
- b) The biggest challenge facing the hospital is bed capacity. In the male ward there are 8 beds whereas the female ward has 18 beds. As a result, patients are sharing beds. This is a very big problem especially in the Maternity wing of the hospital where mothers who have delivered have to share beds.
- c) There is a unit under construction at the hospital which is projected to have a capacity of 500 beds. The National government was to supervise completion of the first two floors before the county government takes over. To complete and equip these two floors, Ksh. 100 million is required. Currently, the project has been allocated Ksh. 80 million through the county government budget. However, there have been challenges in accessing the funds due to bureaucratic government procedures.

2.5. Meeting with the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)

The committee held a meeting with the Acting Director of KIRDI at 4.00 p.m. The Members of Parliament were given a brief on the work of KIRDI and its core functions.

- Industrial Technology development and Reverse Engineering
- Technology and product development for value addition
- Technology Transfer to Industry, Especially MSMEs
- Generation of information geared towards policy formulation

- Collaboration with other research and relevant institutions, locally and internationally

Of particular concern was the equipping of the research technology and innovation laboratories in Kisumu and the completion of a similar laboratory in South B.

In Kisumu, one (1) out of the Four (4) Laboratories (for leather) has been equipped. Kshs 680M is required to equip the remaining three laboratories. KIRDI had requested Kshs250 million for financial year 2018/19 to equip the food Laboratories but the allocation in the proposed budget 2018/19 budget is Ksh. 100 million.

In South B, the laboratory project was started on 25th February 2013 but has gone beyond the initial expected date of completion. Currently, total progress is at 63.5 percent. The Total Expected Project cost is estimated at Ksh. 5.5 billion. This is an increase from the initial project cost of Ksh. 4.8 billion. The additional cost is as a result of the delays and if this trend continues, the final cost may be even higher.

The Total amount Spent to date is Ksh. 2.4 Billion which puts the balance to completion at Ksh. 3.1 Billion. KIRDI requested Ksh. 1.4 billion in the 2018/19 budget but has been allocated Ksh. 610 million. It should be noted that the institution has Pending Bills amounting to Ksh. 572 million and two cranes on site that are lying idle but charging Ksh. 80,000 per day.

Furthermore, members were informed that the proposed recurrent allocation for KIRDI for 2018/19 is Kshs 572,640,200, which is lower by Kshs 108M from the 2017/18 budget. According to KIRDI, this will significantly affect the operations of the Institute.

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**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL
YEAR 2018/2019 HELD AT NAIROBI COUNTY, DAGORETTI SOUTH
EMPOWERMENT CENTRE ON 23RD MAY 2018**

REGISTRATION

| NO. | NAME | CONTACTS | SIGNATURE |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Joseph Macharia Chege | 0726342301 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 2. | URBAN PLANNER NGIGI | 0710605198 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 3. | CHRISTINE KATHI | | |
| 4. | RUTH WANJIKI | | |
| 5. | Susan Ndiki | 0721687090 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 6. | PETER GITANA | 0722658265 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 7. | Acacia Wambui | 0725925249 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 8. | DENNIS KIDUMBI | 0711353143 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 9. | CATHARINE WANJIKI | 07211137122 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 10. | AGNES NJERI | 0720577765 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 11. | ALBERT | | |
| 12. | Michael Nyuguna | 0721988014 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 13. | HANS CHITTO | 0722561955 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 14. | Njanga Mungu | 0722777914 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 15. | JUCE MATOGO | 0708956627 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 16. | NOLAN NUNU | 072172990 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 17. | EUCARETH B. BOSIKWA | 079777971 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 18. | BSP Ken Kamau | 0722893542 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 19. | Postor Frances Mitchell | 073988209 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 20. | Kimani Muriari | 0720937682 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 21. | JEAN AKITSA | 072350340 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 22. | Justin KUNDO | 0723860512 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 23. | Simon Githai Muriari | 0728511196 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 24. | SAM MUTWIKI | 0721891805 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 25. | SADIA OKUNJI | 0706681162 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 26. | EDWIN NGANDA WANGI | 0721730177 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 27. | Lilian Muthuri | 0725432390 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 28. | Ramaelha Nyuguna | 0716022528 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 29. | Marianthah Wangi | 0725357198 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 30. | THIYA KINUTHIA (FANYA MAMBO) | 0722501906 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 31. | GEORGE MURORA | 0723208695 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 32. | J. K. GATHINJI | 0721353089 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 33. | PAULI MAINA | 0719512807 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 34. | Stephen Maelon | 0725668574 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 35. | ERIC MAINA | 0722286994 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 36. | Peter Mwangi | 0723-232404 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 37. | WARIARA IRENE | 0700148113 | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| 38. | REV. DAVID CHOLE | 0795542323/0721711203 | <i>[Signature]</i> |

(2)

PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL
YEAR 2018/2019 HELD AT NAIROBI COUNTY, DAGORETTI SOUTH
EMPOWERMENT CENTRE ON 23RD MAY 2018

REGISTRATION

| NO. | NAME | CONTACTS | SIGNATURE |
|-----|----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. | Geoffrey Kevosi | 0713639726 | |
| 2. | Walter Maina | 0727890992 | |
| 3. | Dani Olancho | 0706167867 | |
| 4. | Nellen Ayumu | 0716365505 | |
| 5. | ANTHONY NJAGI | 071937209 | |
| 6. | VIOLET N. KARANJANI | 0712067377 | |
| 7. | FR. PATRICK LUMUMBA | 0721-540869 | |
| 8. | MOTUNJI E. BOSIRURI | 0729777971 | |
| 9. | DAVID KIRUMITIA | 0724586068 | |
| 10. | JOHN OTHMAN | | |
| 11. | Ezekiel Kangi | 070797910 | |
| 12. | PETER NDIRANGU | 0722418179 | |
| 13. | MIRIAM N. NYABO | 0726587273 | |
| 14. | Joseph Ademba | 0724842690 | |
| 15. | PAUL OGBENIA | 070223311 | |
| 16. | DAVID KIRUMITIA | 0721264566 | |
| 17. | Dollie Njiru | 0720328427 | |
| 18. | Senior Pastor Ndungu | 0721842107 | |
| 19. | Maurice Ombao | 070645523 | |
| 20. | JATHAN MURAGWA | 0721978219 | |
| 21. | THOMAS WIMBWA | 0707872921 | |
| 22. | Samuel GICHUKI | 0724359663 | |
| 23. | ELISHAVAN G. KARANGI | 0713466910 | |
| 24. | LAWRENCE OCHUGA | | |
| 25. | RUTH M. MAMMALA | 0720951744 | |
| 26. | Robin Njiru | 0729774332 | |
| 27. | David Mwangi | 0722878450 | |
| 28. | Emilee Wanjau | 0720171008 | |
| 29. | Susan Mwangi | 0722264934 | |
| 30. | FRAN ANUWA | 0701387026 | |
| 31. | EVANS G. MUNENE | 0724179278 | |
| 32. | Joseph Choge | 0920-260982 | |
| 33. | Emilee Karanga | 0718533618 | |
| 34. | WILLIAM MUKHAI | 0707393116 | |
| 35. | JOHN GICHIMU | 0700621816 | |
| 36. | ANNA ESTHONCHI | 0720911592 | |
| 37. | PATRICK ETHONGA | 0726519772 | |
| 38. | ELIUD KOGI MWANGI | 0720214999 | |

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**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL
YEAR 2018/2019 HELD AT NAIROBI COUNTY, DAGORETTI SOUTH
EMPOWERMENT CENTRE ON 23RD MAY 2018**

REGISTRATION

| NO. | NAME | CONTACTS | SIGNATURE |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. | MARILINE NALIKA | 0720201343 | [Signature] |
| 2. | Peter Owati Owati | 0702055322 | [Signature] |
| 3. | Reena Amos | 0724666914 | [Signature] |
| 4. | NANCY NJAAGA | 0721296130 | [Signature] |
| 5. | EUNICE NTUSUNA | 0722388507 | [Signature] |
| 6. | Salome W Gilbingi | 0724143930 | [Signature] |
| 7. | ALEX OPONDOKI | 0725018701 | [Signature] |
| 8. | ESTHER WANJIKU | 0720775368 | [Signature] |
| 9. | JANE KICHO | 0712468975 | [Signature] |
| 10. | FLORENCE N-Jambura | 0715051759 | [Signature] |
| 11. | SUSAN Njoki | 0721687090 | [Signature] |
| 12. | DOROCUS KIRUBI | 0725701950 | [Signature] |
| 13. | MATURI, E. BOSIBORI | 0799777971 | [Signature] |
| 14. | Stephen Njiragu | 0718233581 | [Signature] |
| 15. | FRANCIS N. MUGWI | 0721662508 | [Signature] |
| 16. | WILFRED MAANYA | 0721817153 | [Signature] |
| 17. | Richard Chuchu | 0722993600 | [Signature] |
| 18. | Henry Mbugo | 0723296788 | [Signature] |
| 19. | JOSPH MBELETA | 0722499430 | [Signature] |
| 20. | Juma KIBICE Koni | 0720413648 | [Signature] |
| 21. | ABDALLAH Juma | 0720798958 | [Signature] |
| 22. | Ali KONZI | 0729874188 | [Signature] |
| 23. | Chauity Kanario | 0723998158 | [Signature] |
| 24. | PETER KINYUA | 0722505926 | [Signature] |
| 25. | N'dom. RICE | 0713760545 | [Signature] |
| 26. | Eng Charles Kalamba | 0721769030 | [Signature] |
| 27. | EDGAR STURAO | 0740381618 | [Signature] |
| 28. | PASTER JAMES Njibudo | 0724876950 | [Signature] |
| 29. | JOHN KAMAU | 0711202358 | [Signature] |
| 30. | MOSES WANEKE | 0720289572 | [Signature] |
| 31. | PATRICIA MAHOKHA BIWIRE | 0711331801 | [Signature] |
| 32. | Mary Kirubi | 0722323270 | [Signature] |
| 33. | Virginia Wairimu | 0725664518 | [Signature] |
| 34. | STELLA MUTHONI | 0720629238 | [Signature] |
| 35. | | | |
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(4)

**PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL
YEAR 2018/2019 HELD AT NAIROBI COUNTY, DAGORETTI SOUTH
EMPOWERMENT CENTRE ON 23RD MAY 2018**

REGISTRATION

| NO. | NAME | CONTACTS | SIGNATURE |
|-----|------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. | JOSEPH MAINA | 0721850027 | |
| 2. | ALBINA WANGARI | 0722394391 | Agem |
| 3. | LUCY WAMBUI | 0714220680 | |
| 4. | PILIP NYOGA | 0722418407 | |
| 5. | Grace W. Maina | 0720343622 | |
| 6. | Regina Nyambura | 0702688396 | |
| 7. | Dorcas Kirubi | 0725701950 | |
| 8. | GEORGE GICHUHI KIMANI | 0720227699 | |
| 9. | JOSEPH CHESTER | 0728378657 | |
| 10. | Emmah chelagat cheswa | 07200283442 | |
| 11. | Collins Nyamanga | 0726646808 | |
| 12. | SAMUEL OKUNDE | 0725288264 | |
| 13. | Rebecca Wambui | 0720712970 | |
| 14. | Mims Wambui | 0723542347 | |
| 15. | sammuel opo | 0700435211 | |
| 16. | JAMES MATHIAS | 0721693111 | |
| 17. | Emily Juma | 0723652888 | Eliguello |
| 18. | JOHN KINUTHIA | 0721809371 | Kelucatu |
| 19. | Nany Wambui | 0790263006 | |
| 20. | EMMANUEL ISIBE | 0700532926 | |
| 21. | A.K. DILAN | 0723187900 | |
| 22. | EVCASETH BANGORI | 0729777971 | |
| 23. | WILLIAM ATUKE | 0722872914 | |
| 24. | JOYCE WAMBUI | 0726632501 | |
| 25. | ELIZABETH NYERI | 0725568501 | |
| 26. | ESTHER WAMBUI | 0723962870 | |
| 27. | Stephen Njeri | 0718733781 | |
| 28. | BENARD KIRANI | 0799827915 | |
| 29. | FESTUS AMUTARI | 0726447410 | |
| 30. | ALFRED AWUKUSA | 0714802116 | |
| 31. | Consolida Okwago | 0724925623 | |
| 32. | ELICHIU KAMATI | 9360707489876 | |
| 33. | PILIPIN KIMANI | 0723872568 | |
| 34. | RODIFACE KILINDA | 0724656284 | |
| 35. | Gabriel Muthungu | 0725893189 | |
| 36. | Beatrice K. Kenchira | 0720754866 | |
| 37. | Rosemary Nyambura | 0721178917 | |
| 38. | Silvanus Mungu NJOKOYO | 0720477360 | |



PUBLIC HEARING ON THE PROPOSED NATIONAL BUDGET FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/2019 IN NAIROBI COUNTY, DAGORETTI SOUTH EMPLOYMENT CENTRE ON 23RD MAY 2018

REGISTRATION

| NO. | NAME | CONTACTS | SIGNATURE |
|-----|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Cherry John | 0726 141924 | [Signature] |
| 2. | David Mwangi | 071586815 | [Signature] |
| 3. | Miriam Wanjiku | 0722753807 | [Signature] |
| 4. | Esther Wanjiku | 0716703864 | [Signature] |
| 5. | | | |
| 6. | ELIJAH O. ISAKI | 0725366260 | [Signature] |
| 7. | JOHN MATHIAS Mwangi | 0703102980 | [Signature] |
| 8. | ELIZABETH Mwangi | 0725765320 | [Signature] |
| 9. | MARY NYAMATI | 0754975857 | [Signature] |
| 10. | LILIAN NJIRI | 0721533210 | [Signature] |
| 11. | PETERSON KIRIA | 0702570063 | [Signature] |
| 12. | CHRISTINE Mwangi | 0718916007 | [Signature] |
| 13. | Sarah Njeri | 0720913771 | [Signature] |
| 14. | ERNEST MURITHI | 0720909165 | [Signature] |
| 15. | Njambura Kariuki | 0722495352 | [Signature] |
| 16. | Juma Ndoro | 0711294033 | [Signature] |
| 17. | | | |
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**PETITION TO THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FORUM CHAIRMAN, BY
THE RESIDENTS OF DAGORETTI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY ON THE EFFECTS OF POOR
INFRASTRUCTURE ON THEIR BUSINESS AND THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA**

SUBJECT: BAD ROADS, POOR STORM DRAINS AND BYPASS CURSE

We the undersigned, being residents and businessmen in Dagoretti, wish to petition the National Government through the public participation initiative to intervene on our behalf and have our deplorable Roads and non-existing storm water drains fixed.

With the long rains, the Kikuyu rd through to - Kawangware Road has become a nightmare, the Storm water from the Southern Bypass has rendered our homes at Mutu-ini and the surrounding areas ~~inhabitable~~ and our business premises in Dagoretti Market unmanageable and inaccessible.

When the Southern Bypass was constructed, the country was in an election mood and as such, the construction was done without an opportunity being given to members of the public/business community and/ or engaging them as stakeholders.

Indeed, the rains are God given and are a blessing but then, poor infrastructure maintenance and lack of planning by those charged with the responsibility of championing development at the Grassroots led to the mess we the residents of Dagoretti find ourselves in.

Sir, while as we do appreciate the need to be patient and give the Jubilee administration time and space to deliver on the big Four without politicking, we are petitioning the National Government to:-

Accelerate the rehabilitation of Kikuyu – Kawangware Road to save the residents of Dagoretti south – Waithaka, Mutu-ini ,Dagoretti and the surrounding areas the pain of losing business and increased cost of business. Most residents are business people and bad Roads lead to increased costs and in the end reduced profit margins.

Address the flooding at Dagoretti slaughter house(s) where hundreds of Jobs have been affected by the poor drainage and the storm water from the bypass. Dagoretti Slaughter houses have employed thousands of People – Directly and in-directly and with the continued appalling Stagnated storm water on the Roads and business premises, revenue is lost and hundreds of households are affected. The urban planning department of metropolitan has already surveyed and designed these works which may cost approximately 200M.

Help Stabilize business and reduce the exodus of tenants - The bad Roads are making the area uncompetitive for the business community as motorists, tenants and the general populace now opt to go to other areas where there are no floods, bad roads and petty crimes

Help arrest the escalating insecurity in the Area - The rate of crime goes high when the Hundreds of youths who elk out a living at Dagoretti Market go for weeks without work because of the hard times being experienced by their employers occasioned by the poorly maintained infrastructure

Come up with Mitigation Measures for storm water from the Bypass affecting homes: The President was very clear on the big Four and Shelter is owning decent homes is a thing he is passionate about, at Dagoretti south, the opposite is happening, families that have invested savings in putting up a roof

for themselves have been rendered homeless by the huge volumes of water from the by-pass that was not properly mitigated.

Create a platform for stakeholders' engagement on implementing Manufacturing/Processing dream as well explained by the Head of state in his Big four Agenda for the Nation. Without consultations, mistrust and confusion will reign and the dream of Jobs and value addition will not be achieved.





Sir, We therefore request you to intervene in this matter and put a case for the Residents of Dagoretti and the business community of Dagoretti market. As meat traders Dagoretti contributes significantly to the big four agenda in food security as we supply 80% of the beef in Nairobi. It is therefore imperative that we operate our businesses in hygienic conditions without the kind of runoff water from the bypass washing through the slaughter houses and residences downstream

We know you understand our plight and are pinning our hopes for a better business environment on the Government to which we ask you pass this petition.

Thank you and we look forward to this public participation initiative solving this problem for us.

Yours,

DAGORETTI RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY

| | NAME | ID.NO. | SIGNATURE |
|-----|--------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. | JOSEPHINE WANGIRU THIANI | 14416402 |  |
| 2. | ELNICE NTUGUNA | 1271189 |  |
| 3. | NANCY NJAAGA | 8844613 |  |
| 4. | SALOME GITHINJI | 26666998 |  |
| 5. | | | |
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2

THE NATIONAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR

2018/2019

MEMORANDUM

FORWARDED TO THE OFFICE OF THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CLERK

ON NATIONAL PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON

WEDNESDAY 23RD MAY 2018 AT

DAGORETTI SOUTH EMPOWERMENT

CENTRE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION

In the Matter of consideration by the National Assembly
National Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for FY - 2018/2019
Articles 127(6)(c), 173[3] and 22ip) of the Constitution

PUBLIC HEARINGS/SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDA

In accordance with Article 221(1) of the Constitution, the Estimates for National Government, Judiciary, and Parliament were submitted to the National Assembly for consideration.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 221(4) & (5) of the Constitution, the Budget and Appropriations Committee now invites interested members of the public to submit any representations that they may have on the National Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the Financial Year 2018/2019. The representations may be made orally or by submission of written memoranda in the following manner:-

1. Written Memoranda may be forwarded to the **Clerk of National Assembly, P.O. Box 41842-00100, Nairobi**, hand-delivered to the **Office of the Clerk, Main Parliament Buildings, Nairobi** or emailed to **clerk (a) parliament.go.ke, pbo@parliament.go.ke**. To be received on or before **Thursday 24th May, 2018**.

2. Public Hearings shall be held in the following twelve (12) designated centers on the dates indicated below **from 9.00 am. to 2.00 pm:-**

| COUNTY | VENUE | DATE |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Nairobi | Mtelo Hall - Kapenguria | Monday 21 st May, 2018 |
| Bungoma | Red Cross Hall - Bungoma Town | Tuesday 22 nd May, 2018 |
| Kirinyaga | C.C.S Hall, Mwea Town | Monday 21 st May, 2018 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | Trans-National Teachers Sacco Hall-Chuka Town | Tuesday 22 nd May, 2018 |
| Makueni | Kelvian Hotel - Wote Town | Monday 21 st May, 2018 |
| Kajiado | Empuet Resort - Kajiado Town | Tuesday 22 nd May, 2018 |
| Nairobi | Dagoretti South Empowerment Centre | Wednesday 23 rd May, 2018 |
| Migori | IFAD Hall - Migori Town | Monday 21 st May, 2018 |
| Nyamira | Gesima Market Centre | Tuesday 22 nd May, 2018 |
| Marsabit | Catholic Hall - Marsabit Town | Tuesday 22 nd May, 2018 |
| Nakuru | Merica Hotel - Nakuru Town | Wednesday 23 rd May, 2018 |
| Mombasa | Tononoka Hall - Mombasa Town | Thursday 24 th May, 2018 |

MICHAEL R. SIALAI, EBS
CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

DAGORETTI DISTRICT LANDOWNERS WELFARE
ASSOCIATION

P.O BOX 59908-00200 NAIROBI, KENYA

TEL NO: 0722418407/0721455185

EMAIL:dagorettilandowners@gmail.com

MEMORANDA

CONTENTS

- 1) COUNTY GOVERNMENT (DEVOLUTION MINISTRY)
- 2) NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT FUND
- 3) MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- 4) MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- 5) MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATE FOR EARLY LEARNING AND BASIC EDUCATION
- 6) MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES
- 7) MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
- 8) MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION

1. COUNTY GOVERNMENT (DEVOLUTION MINISTRY)

The ministry of devolution encompasses for large area of focus that are critical to the constitutional mandate and policy priorities of the ministry .We are of the opinion this funds allocated to the County Government is about 334 billion for the year 2017/2018.

The funds are enough to see through all counties hoping that the misuse of funds is a thing of the past.

2. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT FUND (NG-CDF)

These funds were very well formulated and appreciated in that it has indeed achieved and continues to be a noble idea but we are made to understand in some areas the funds have been measured and therefore we request for accountability and effective management of the fund.

3. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This is the most important factor for improvising infrastructure transport housing and urban development. It is the same ministry that to tasked with affordable housing projects across the country and in an endeavor to fast tract the pillar of building durative roads and highway it need to be fully and accurately funded. At that the first hearing we recommend more funding than past years.

4. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

This is to the second important ministry in our republic of Kenya after the ministry of education .the ministry is allocated more money (funds)its function can be enhanced and sub county hospitals can be upgraded and more medicines made available so as to meet its obligation of ~~controversial~~ ^{universal} health care for all as we arrive at vision 2030.

5. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATE OF EARLY LEARNING AND BASIC EDUCATION

This is the most important sector within the republic of Kenya given that it caters free secondary education free lunch program for arid and semiarid the so called marginalized areas the ministry is an all in charge aid server wide with overacing goals of promoting quality for Kenyans sustain ate development. Kenya is alive to recent strikes of university lecturers over inadequate salary and promotions in secondary, tertiary and universities. We recommend more funding for this ministry which will improve also the increase for more teachers to be deployed.

6. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

For the important sector with own government ministry set up need to be allocated more funds to meet the envisaged food security in the country as well as mention security. The ministry is also our best foreign earner on coffee tea and horticultural after tourism.

7. MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

We recommend more allocation of funds so as to be able to fight terrorism threats and other communal activities including cyber crime we can only recommend cyber crime like those who hacked the IEBC Kenya services and stole important date shortly before the national election last year August 2017

Moreover there is a Nyumba-Kumi initiative an appendix of the ministry.

We want to retaliate the importance of the ministry and recommend for the allocation of more funds than last year's budget.

- **8. MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION**

The ministry of water and irrigation is also very important since water is life and a basic human right. Its importance cannot be overemphasized given that only about 50% of Kenya has safe and clean water in the Republic of Kenya we are of the opinion that an additional budgetary allocation will alleviate the shortage of water as it is experienced now. In Dagoretti District we need water and sewage system reticulations. The irrigation is at the moment a crucial component of food security and this needs to be increased in Kano and Mwea irrigation schemes in an endeavor to increase rice production in the country

For the country to meet its food security there are to be an enhanced provision of water for irrigation especially in North Eastern, Lower eastern and Coastal areas .For the country requires the sinking of many water boreholes to provide clean and safe water both for domestic and animal use. In collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture we need many fish ponds all over the country for fish breeding to add to our nutritional value.

In conclusion for our country to achieve significant success in social and economic development there has to be a concerted effort to produce enough for both exports and local consumptions for all those recommended.

Additional Funds allocations must be upped at all levels of other ministry we were unable to illustrate in this short analysis of budgetary allocations.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,


NJUGUNA MANYARA

CHAIRMAN GENERAL


PIUS N. OGU WA NG'UO

SECRETARY GENERAL

3



Economic and Social Rights Centre (Hakijamii)

53 Park Building, A long Ring Rd, Off Ngong Rd

P.O Box 11356-00100,

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: 0726 527 876

Email: esrc@hakijamii.com website www.hakijamii.com

Memorandum on the Budget Estimates 2018/2019

To: The Clerk of the National Assembly

Parliament of Kenya

May 23, 2018

RE: HAKIJAMII VIEWS ON THE 2018/2019 BUDGET ESTIMATES

During the week of 7th May, members of Civil Society Organizations met to deliberate and add value on the 2018/2019 budget estimates and prepare this memorandum and couple of others for National Assembly's Budget and Appropriation Committee.

The Memorandum was prepared by:

Economic and Social Rights Centre (Hakijamii).

Key Highlights

- a) Enlist and recruit 100,000 Community Health Volunteers
- b) Coordination between national treasury and county governments
- c) Centralized paperless referral healthcare information system
- d) Lack of public participation during supplementary budget-making
- e) Lack of Citizen's Budget (Mwananchi Guide)
- f) Strengthening the capacity and continuous training of mental healthcare workers to deliver services
- g) Need to set realistic revenue targets
- h) Call for disaggregation of data to promote transparency in budget-making process

1.0 HEALTH SECTOR

1.1 Enlist and recruit 100,000 Community Health Volunteers

In the Big Four Agenda policy documents and the Medium Term III the national government highlights plans to recruit 100,000 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to achieve Universal Healthcare by enhancing primary healthcare. The CHVs are planned to help in enrolling of citizens for the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) scale up. Therefore, we call for allocation of a specific budget in the 2018/2019 budget estimates to support the work of CHVs.

1.2 Coordination between national treasury and county governments: the frequent delays in disbursement of funds by the national treasury has a direct effect on the procurement process at the county level. Proper coordination and honoring of disbursement guidelines and constitutional provisions is critical.

1.3 Centralized paperless referral healthcare information system: We call for allocation of funds for development and roll-out of a paperless referral system. One of the reasons for increased out-of-pocket (OOP) spending by the citizens is as a result of multiple payment for the same service in different health facilities. This can be combated by developing a centralized paperless referral system to enable healthcare givers to share information on a single platform. This system is highlighted in the Big Four Agenda but it has not been budgeted for in 2018/2019 budget estimates.

1.4 Lack of public participation during supplementary budget-making: We call upon the National Assembly Budget and Appropriation Committee to instigate a process that will culminate in the provision of a mechanism to ensure effective public participation in formulation of supplementary budgets. This will ensure the interests and priorities of citizens are taken into account and budgeted for.

Example: Specialized Medical Equipment

ANALYSIS AT PROGRAMME LEVEL

| Programme | FY 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 Budget Estimates | Deviation from 2017/2018 |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Preventive, promotive & RMNCAH | 8,699,846,057 | 9,956,388,343 | 1,256,542,286 |
| National Referral and Specialized Services. | 26,198,332,978 | 40,204,959,439 | 14,006,626,461 |
| Health Research and Development | 5,595,163,179 | 6,896,737,792 | 1,301,574,613 |
| Gen Admin, Planning & Support Services | 8,640,601,655 | 9,110,519,328 | 469,917,673 |
| Health policy, standards and regulations. | 12,506,539,702 | 23,838,665,554 | 11,332,125,852 |

Analysis at Sub-Programme level reveals that most of the funds allocated towards the National Referral and Specialized Services Programme will be spent on Special Medical Equipment.

| NATIONAL REFERRAL AND SPECIALIZED SERVICES 2018/2019 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| National Referral Services | 16,677,294,610 | 20,282,467,470 | 3,605,172,860 |
| Forensic and Diagnostics | 1,587,634,928 | 802,171,440 | -785,463,488 |
| Free Primary Healthcare | 6,844,686 | 7,417,711 | 573,025 |
| Specialized Medical Equipment | 5,000,000,000 | 16,435,000,000 | 11,435,000,000 |
| Health Products and Technologies | 2,529,741,504 | 2,677,902,818 | 148,161,314 |
| Total | 25,801,515,728 | 40,204,959,439 | 14,403,443,711 |

The national government did not involve citizens on making decisions on Special Medical Equipment deal.

According to information public available, Kenya government was supposed to set aside Ksh. 38 billion per year for the MES, but it has only set aside Ksh. 16.4 billion for FY 2018/2019. This will lead to delays in payments systems and may cost the country millions in penalties, which may push the cost of the machines supplied and run by US-based General Electric (GE) up over the leasing period.

1.5 Citizens Budget (Mwananchi Guide): we call upon the National Assembly Budget and Appropriation Committee to work with the National Treasury and ensure compliance with the law by making available the Citizens Budget (Mwananchi Guide). This will promote effective citizen participation in the budget-making process.

1.6 Strengthening the capacity and continuous training of mental healthcare workers to deliver services. A review of Mathari Mental Hospital by the national assembly Health Committee established that there is inadequate number of trained personnel; limited bed space and dilapidated infrastructure. We call for increased funding for Mathari Mental Hospital to increase the number specialists, bed space and physical infrastructure.

2.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.1 Setting realistic revenue targets

Setting realistic revenue targets is key in terms of controlling the amount of budget deficit. This is because failure to reach the targets set for revenue collection will lead to budget cuts and this will mostly affect the social sectors.

Table 4: Revenue projected and actual FY 2013/14 – FY 2017/18 (KSh. Billions)

| | BPS | Actual | Deviation | % Deviation |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| 2013/14 | 1,028.6 | 974.4 | -54.2 | -5% |
| 2014/15 | 1,180.5 | 1,107.8 | -72.7 | -6% |
| 2016/15 | 1,358.0 | 1,232.6 | -125.4 | -9% |
| 2016/17 | 1,500.5 | 1,400.6 | -99.9 | -7% |
| 2017/18 | 1,704.5 | 1,643.1 | -61.4 | -4% |

Source: Budget Policy Statement, 2014 - 2018

Source: Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) analysis

2.2 Call for disaggregation of Data to promote Transparency in budget-making process

Under the State Department for Infrastructure, there are Mega Projects with expenditure of over Ksh. 1 billion. For instance, the national treasury provided an annex which shows that the Low Volume Seal roadshave a budget of approximately Ksh. 18 billion. There is no narrative explaining how or where this money will be spent. This amount is equivalent to allocating resources to Nairobi County (Ksh. 15.4 billion)¹ and Elgeyo Marakwet (Ksh. 3.6 billion) and never ask the two counties how they will spend the money. There is need to set the record straight before the budget is enacted.

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1091128001 Annuity Low Volume Seal Roads | | | | |
| 2211300 Other Operating Expenses | 20,000,000 | - | - | - |
| 3110400 Construction of Roads | 10,300,000,000 | 11,180,000,000 | 11,739,000,000 | 12,326,000,000 |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 10,320,000,000 | 11,180,000,000 | 11,739,000,000 | 12,326,000,000 |

Image: Example of Annuity low volume seal roads as extracted from budget estimates (Development Volume II pp. 817)²

¹ Equitable Share. Source: Budget Policy Statement (BPS) 2018

² Development Volume II page. 817

EMBAKASI NORTH CONSTITUENCY MEMORANDAM

Embakasi North constituency is an electoral constituency located in Nairobi county in Kenya. According to IEBC, the constituency is number 283 of 290 constituencies in Kenya. It has a population of about 181,388 persons within an area of approximately 5.5 sq.km .The region is a cosmopolitan area comprising of most tribes in Kenya.

The county assembly wards are;

1. Kariobangi North
2. Dandora Area I
3. Dandora Area II
4. Dandora Area III
5. Dandora Area IV

Given the square meter of the area compared to the population the area is highly populated and to some extent overcrowded. It hosts several industries especially bakeries, metal works, fabric works and garages this makes the area even more busy as visitors to the constituency are also many. The large population is attributed to urbanization as people come to the constituency in search of greener pasture which at time is not forth coming. This results in the inhabitants forming dangerous gang thus resulting to high insecurity in the area. People in the constituency are living in fear of being robbed especially at night by the criminal gangs. There many cases which are usually reported to the police stations but most of them lack evidence. Lighting up the area would reduce this kind of criminal activities in a big way.

The infrastructure in the area is also wanting despite the efforts which have been made by the county government and the national governments through the NG-CDF as the resources allocated in the area are just able to meet few projects resulting to crisis over poor infrastructure, overcrowding, poor sanitation facilities, limited health facilities, unequipped and understaffed health centers. In worst case scenario's few mothers have been reported dead due to lack of proper equipment in hospitals during delivery also infant's deaths have been on the rise as few hospitals have the equipment of nursing infant who develop complications after birth. Proper infrastructure especially roads will improve security and living standards of residents as people are being attacked while they get stuck on roads due to deplorable conditions especially during the rainy season. This gang takes advantage and carjacks the victims. According to administrative authorities this cases are rising at very high rate.

Schools in the area are few and they lack enough space for students to exercise and engage in extracurricular activities. The constituency has two girls secondary school which serve the constituency as students are admitted to the schools. A consideration of school modern playground will go a long way in improving the well being of the students and also raising the standard of education in the area.

The following are some of the urgent proposed projects to alleviate the above challenges.

| No. | Name of the project | Description | location |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | Completion of Nyayo wards hospital in Kariobangi North and the road linked to the hospital | This hospital was partially constructed but it stalled due to lack of funding. The road will facilitate efficient movement while accessing the hospital services avoiding delays. | Kariobangi North |
| 2. | Rehabilitation of Kariobangi North Girls Secondary Playground | It is the only playground in Kariobangi serving the students in the school and also the residents from the area | Kariobangi North |
| 3. | Improvement and repair of John Osogo Road and Muigai Kenyatta road(Network road) | Its construction was started by county government of Nairobi but was left incomplete. It is used by all garbage vehicles heading to Dandora dumpsite. When these overloaded vehicles get stuck they dump the garbage on the roads creating a health hazard to the residents in the area. | Dandora I,II,III and IV |
| 4. | Expansion and installation of maternity equipment in 41 health Centre | In the entire constituency there is no other maternity hospital and therefore women are forced to go very far to get the services. It also lack enough facilities and equipment's. | Dandora III |

| | | | |
|----|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| 5. | Installation of street light and flood lights | The constituency being prone to high crime rate, lighting will enhance the security in the area. | Entire Embakasi North |
| 6. | Construction of administration police servants quarter in Kariobangi, Dandora 1 and Dandora III | The condition the administrative police are living in is wanting thus servants quarter will improve their living standards allowing them to effectively carry out their job. | Kariobangi Dandora 1 and Dandora III |

Prepared by



Constituency Office Manager
 For:
Embakasi North Residents

5



Development Initiatives
Shelter Afrique Building
4th Floor
Mamlaka Road
Nairobi
Kenya
PO Box 102802-00101
Tel: +254 (0) 20 272 5346

Memorandum on the Kenya budget estimates 2018/19

To: The Clerk to the National Assembly
Republic of Kenya
Parliament Building, Nairobi

May 21st, 2018

**RE: DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES VIEWS ON THE 2018/19 BUDGET ESTIMATES
REGARDING ALLOCATIONS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES AND ARID AND
SEMI ARID LANDS (ASALS)**

This memorandum is being submitted to the Parliament's Budget and Appropriations Committee by Development Initiatives pursuant to the public notice issued on May 17, 2018 regarding committee's public budget hearings and submissions, and further to the spirit and letter of the Kenya Constitution 2010, particularly Chapter twelve on Public Finance.

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development. DI has engaged in Kenya budget analysis since 2015 and in 2017 submitted a joint memorandum to Parliament's Budget and Appropriations Committee together with civil society organizations and citizens convened under Parliamentary Initiative Network (PIN).

DI has analysed the 2018/19 budget estimates in detail, particularly, the allocation to Social Protection Services and to ASALS, and here wish to express its views as follows;

Allocations to the State Department for Social Protection

- Low level of staffing in Social Protection Services department was mentioned in 2017/18 and 2018/9 as a key limitation to implementation of planned interventions. We however do not find this mentioned as a priority intervention in the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). This is important to ensure that there is adequate capacity (personnel) to provide social protection services. Although the budget shows some planned increase in compensation to employees, it is not clear whether this increase will benefit existing staff or is meant for recruiting additional staff.

- According to the 2015/16 and 2016/17 Program Based Budgets (PBBs) the number of development groups/ self-help groups for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) that were to benefit from grants was 700. This number was to rise to 800 in 2018/19. However, the target has since been reduced by more than half to 290 in both 2017/18 and 2018/19. This significant reduction in the targets needs an explanation or justifications. There is need to also highlight and recognise the implications of the large reduction of target groups and how this impedes the progress and inclusion of PWDs in the development agenda.
- The target number of elderly people to benefit from subsidised health insurance is expected to remain constant at 533, 000 people until 2020/21. While this investment is a positive action to inclusion and providing social protection to the elderly, we recommend that more explanations need be provided to this target. It is not clear if the target means that an additional 533,000 more people will be enrolled into the programme every year or will the service be available to only 533,000 individuals until 2020/21. The latest Integrated Household Budget Survey indicates that approximately 2.6 million persons over the age of 60 years live in poverty. But the allocations and descriptions in the budget does not provide this contextual information to understand the financing gap needed to include all the elderly in health insurance.
- Related to the point above, the basis for determining or arriving at the targets to be achieved annually and in the medium term should be explained. This will help in determining whether the targets are realistic given the existing resources and needs.
- The PBB states the overall achievements that have been realised over the last 3-4 financial years. It will be helpful to provide a breakdown of these achievements on an annual basis to facilitate more effective tracking of the performance of the budget against the annual development targets set in the PBB.

Allocations to the State Department for ASAL Development

- The allocations to the State Department for ASAL Development (Kshs. 6.4 billion) exceeds the ceiling of Kshs. 4.6 billion as set out in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). Justifications for exceeding the ceiling are not provided. Exceeding the ceilings has implications on other budget sectors, which needs to be acknowledged.
- According to the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 36.1% of the population lives in poverty. Garissa, Busia, Samburu, Mandera, and Turkana have the highest poverty levels – above 65%. Additionally, 32% of the population is food poor, with Turkana having the highest incidence of food poverty at 66.1%. The high poverty level calls have led to spending on programmes that directly benefit the poor such as the Hunger Safety Net

Programme (HSNP). We know that the current HSNP targets households in counties with high poverty incidence. An approximate 100,000 households are targeted to receive routine payments¹. The PBB however does not provide information on how far we are in reaching all the households in need and what the funding gap is. It is also not clear how poor households in non-ASAL counties are supported.

¹ <http://www.hsnap.or.ke/index.php/news/current-news/12-current-news/120-about-hsnap-infographic>

7

Dagoretti District Land Owners Welfare Association- Ngando Branch

P.O. Box 1180-00502 Karen, Nairobi

Tel. No. 0722898582/ 0722399873

Our Ref: Lt18/...011

Your Ref:

Date; 22nd. May, 2018

RE: NGANDO WARD LANDOWNERS CHAIRMAN SUBMISSION ON ESTIMATES OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/2019

First and foremost is salute you Honorable members of parliament who have visited us today and to appreciate our good Constitution for creating this noble forum to discuss and air our concerns in the subject matter.

My few and brief concerns are as listed below:

Revenue Collection

- Most of us in Ngando draw our income from renting informal houses (Mabati rooms). The recently introduced law for taxing rent income on this Mabati houses is really giving us a big concern since the income is low and most of the time is not consistent. Our proposal is that you come up with a law that shields informal housing income earners being subjected to monthly taxation and may be it be done annually.

Expenditure

- There seem to be uneven distribution of resources in this country. Am privileged to have worked in remote areas of this country and have seriously been disturbed and touched by lively hood of our country men in remote areas. They are really forgotten, no good schools, deplorable health facilities and other infrastructures. Kindly allocate more funds to our rural folks and ensure proper infrastructure is put up.

- You our honorable MPs, the Senators and Governors should critically look at the overall expenditure associated with your wage bills and other remunerations and really agree to slice your pay as recommended by SRC.

We would like to see you fighting hard to see to it that our social elite's expenditure is not hurting our over burdened tax payers. Join CS Matiangi's crusade in for instance reducing body guards for Governors and other unnecessary expenditures.

- How I wish that our elected leaders can be truly honest and fight corruption. How can NYS be losing such huge sums of money, we see you carry investigations and later nothing tangible is done.

Every Kenyan gets very disappointed when we work very hard, get taxed and instead of this revenue being used to better the lives of our people end up being stolen by the untouchables in our society.

- Last and not the least we get very disappointed by you honorable MPs cos you allocate quite some huge amounts of our revenue to our constituencies and you know very well that most of this money end up being misappropriated. Our past MPs and am not sure whether the new one will do any different do not create forums to discuss how the NG_CDF money has been spent. What we mostly witness is shoddy works done all over and we understand the contractors are paid. We in Ngando for example have analyzed that the past 5 years funds allocation in Dagoretti South is amounting to over Kes 400 Million. Our ward in the same period have witnessed project of less than Kes 30 million. How these funds are really used we don't get any explanation from our leaders.

Yours faithfully,



Paul Maina.
Ngand Ward_Branch Chairman

SUBMISSIONS

MEMORANDUM TO NATIONAL BUDGET ESTIMATES 2018/2019

TO: THE CLERK, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

FROM: BUSIA COUNTY COMMUNITY FORUM.

DATE : 21/05/2018

RE : COMMUNITY NEEDS IDENTIFICATION AND PRIORITISATION

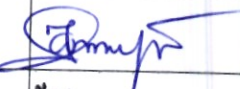
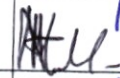


We the undersigned, being the citizens of Busia County Community Forum hereby submit this memorandum to your esteemed office and convey our most sincere gratitude to the office of the Clerk, National Assembly pursuant to the provisions of Article 221 (4) & (5) of the CoK 2010, in relation to Budget Estimates for FY 2018/19 and accepting our memorandum with the following key requests for considerations:

1. Budget allocations on Animal research and control of tsetse flies eradication in the five belts which includes western as per the sector report. Is Busia County in consideration of the western belt of the five belts earmarked in the budget estimates as in pg 547? There is a budgetary allocation of Ksh. 70.1m for Kenya tsetse flies and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Council, is this allocation sufficient for the five target belts and what information is available to justify this allocation? We request a consideration of Alupe as one of the research and Eradication centre.
2. Rice based marketing agriculture promotion project – improved water saving rice culture in Mwea Irrigation scheme allocated 32 million, which incorporation of Bunyala rice production is important as per Pg 1776 line item – development budget. As per the records, Mwea rice production covers 26,000 acres of land with a population of 7,000 farmers. Bunyala with 1,700 acres under rice production with 1,400 farmers, an allocation of 5 million is ideal starting point to our view and therefore a humble submission for consideration in FY 2018/19.
3. The cotton industry revitalization project allocated 50 million; this to our view is a small allocation when focusing on revitalization is all about, this allocation cut across the medium term with the dead and collapsed industries across the country. This in our view is not sufficient for example for Busia alone with a number of cotton ginneries dead. Is the allocation earmarked for the purchase of machinery, equipment, and seed for farmer produce? The need to revitalize cotton production in Busia is a key capital investment that we seek incorporation of especially the cotton development subsidy and extension support to support cotton production in Teso South, North, Nambale and Samia Sub Counties in Busia so as to enhance productivity. The Ksh. 100 million allocations should be put consideration to Busia to revitalize the collapsed ginneries and cotton production.
4. The fertilizer farmers have been receiving is poor quality and farmers are not ready to continue receiving as the performance has continued to perform dismally, what is the cost of importing fertilizer vis a vis local production? The number of beneficiaries in 2017/18 target stood at 0.5 million farmers, 2018/19, the target drops to 0.21 million farmers what is the rationale on the drop?
5. **Capacity enhancement for the border county on livestock, crop development and fisheries** – there is need for regional pastoral resource centres in all border counties for the management of extension services need to be looked into in Busia County on livestock, crop development and fisheries – this is specifically on the cross border business and movement to address local farmer security at the border counties.

6. Consideration of oil crops processing in Busia County such as groundnuts, simsim, cotton, sunflower and soya as Busia is a producer of the listed crops so that the processing can be done locally. The consideration for the production of oil from these crops will enhance revenue collection for the county.

CONCLUSION

From the foregoing, it is our sincere hope and prayer that our proposed interventions on the community needs and prioritization will be considered by your esteemed office. We look forward to enhancing and fostering efficient, effective and objective public participation in national budgeting processes, action and decision making. We are willing and ready for further consultation to shed light on any matter of concern, if and when called upon. Thank you.

| NO | FULL NAMES | ADRESS/CONTACT | ID /PASSPORT NO | SIGNATURE |
|----|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | FRANCIS NAMUJA | 0724510595 | 22921997 |  |
| 2 | HELLEN MUKANDA | 0722390145 | 13857575 |  |
| 3 | BRO. JOHN KWABA | 0721619006 | 0104021 |  |
| 4 | OTIAO MUKANDA | 0728502588 | 11597197 |  |
| | | | | |

KENYA DISABILTY PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (KEDIPA)



Parliament Buildings
Tel : +254 20 2211291
P.O Box 41842 00100
Nairobi Kenya

K.I.C.C. 3rd Flr. Rm. 304
Mobile : +254 721 864 949
+254 790 489 125
Email : info.kedipa@gmail.com
hon.mwauraoffice@gmail.com

30th MAY 2018

TO,
THE CABINET SECRETARY
NATIONAL TREASURY
NAIROBI, KENYA.

✓ THE CHAIRPERSON COMMITEE
FINANCE AND BUDGET
KIMANI ICHUNGWA

Dear Sir

**RE: CONSIDERATION FOR ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO PERSONS
WITH DISABILITY**

The Kenya Disability Parliamentary Association (**KEDIPA**) is a network of legislators with disability, the first in Kenyan history formed to strengthen their parliamentary and legislative role and to carry disability agenda forward. In particular regards towards facilitating inclusiveness and uphold the implementation of the Article 27 of the constitution.

Article 27(3) of the constitution guarantees equal treatment; include the right to equal opportunities in politics, economic, culture and social spheres. Article 27(4) and (5) prohibits discrimination on any ground, interlay disability. This includes discrimination in employment and labour relations.

Article 27(6) requires the state to take measure of a legislative nature and other measures that may be relevant, such as affirmative action programs and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individual or groups because of past discrimination, in order to allow for the realization of the various rights provided for in this Article.


There have been consistent underfunding of programs for persons with disability over the years. There has been very little intake of 30% preferential procurement quota for persons with disability currently standing at two (2)percent of the thirty(30)percent quota. Inadequate funds are allocated for development programs such as education, special class rooms, bursary, assistive devices such as; wheelchairs and magnifying glasses etc. Currently the allocation is **ksh.250M** to serve over six million people with disabilities. Further, we propose an allocation of **Ksh.500M** to be provided for this purpose.

In addition we request for **ksh.500M** towards LPO financing to address the gap. The proposed **ksh.1B** should be got from the allocated **ksh5.6B** reallocated from NYS programs.

This will go a long way in empowering people with disability.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,



SEN (Dr.) HON. MWAURA M. ISAAC CBS MP

SENATOR FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Cc: Chairman Budget and Appropriations Committee.

Memorandum on the National Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for FY - 2018/2019

From : Christine Akinyi <christine.akinyi@tisa.or.ke>

Wed, May 23, 2018 04:23 PM

Subject : Memorandum on the National Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for FY - 2018/2019

2 attachments

To : clerk@parliament.go.ke, pbo@parliament.go.ke

Cc : 'Annet Majoni' <annet.majoni@tisa.or.ke>, 'Rachael Gichuki' <rachael.gichuki@tisa.or.ke>

Dear Sir,
Kindly find attached our Memorandum on the National Government Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for FY - 2018/2019.

Regards,
Christine Akinyi

The Institute for Social Accountability, (TISA)
Westlands Avenue, Wendy Court, Hse No. 4
David Osieli Rd, Westlands
P O Box 48353, 00100
Tel: +254 20 444 3676/2445489
www.tisa.or.ke



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KENYA DISABILTY PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION (KEDIPA)



Parliament Buildings
Tel : +254 20 2211291
P.O Box 41842 00100
Nairobi Kenya

K.I.C.C. 3rd Flr. Rm. 304
Mobile : +254 721 864 949
+254 790 489 125
Email : info.kedipa@gmail.com
hon.mwauraoffice@gmail.com

30th MAY 2018

**TO,
THE CABINET SECRETARY
NATIONAL TREASURY
NAIROBI, KENYA.**

**THE CHAIRPERSON COMMITEE
FINANCE AND BUDGET
KIMANI ICHUNGWA**

Dear Sir

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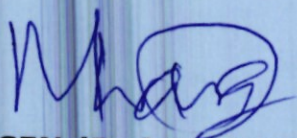
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This will go a long way in empowering people with disability.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,



SEN (Dr.) HON. MWAURA M. ISAAC CBS MP

SENATOR FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

Cc: ~~Chairman Budget and Appropriations Committee.~~

P. B. O.



1426
Nairobi
pls def
PA
24/5/18

MEMORANDUM ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FY – 2018/2019

To: Michael R. Sialai, EBS,
Clerk of the National Assembly,
Office of the Clerk, Main Parliament Building,
P. O. Box 41842 – 00100,
Nairobi.

Cc: Chairperson Budget and Appropriation Committee
National Assembly
P. O. Box 41842 – 00100,
Nairobi.



23rd May 2018

ABOUT TISA

The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA) is a civil society organization committed towards the achievement of sound policy and good governance in local development, to uplift livelihoods of, especially, the poor and marginalized in Kenya. TISA has been operational since March 2008, and is a locally registered Trust that has engaged with various relevant state and non-state actors in the quest to promote effective local governance in Kenya.

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL BUDGET ESTIMATES 2018/19

Approach

- Cross-referencing of ceilings provided in the budget estimates with those provided in the budget policy statement and sector reports.
- Determine compliance to functional mandate as provided by the Constitution Article 186 and the Fourth Schedule with respect to sub-sectors of interests.

The following are the sub-sectors of interest for this review:

The following are the sub-sectors of interests. The sub-sectors identified are based on TISA areas of engagement at the National and County level.

- Informal Trade
- Environment
- Housing
- Transport



This review was guided with the following objectives: -

1. To establish to what extent the national government budget process accords to intergovernmental relations, provisions of the 2010 Constitution, Public Finance Management Act 2012 and the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012.
2. To critique national government usage of the term national interest against best practices and its effect on the county government budget/programmes
3. To identify or critique the impact of conditional grants (objectives of the grants) on the sovereignty of counties and implications on county budget/programmes
4. To examine the extent to which public-private partnerships, (against best practice) undertaken by national government fulfill Constitutional obligations for responsiveness, transparency, accountability and public participation

General observations

Section 7 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 provides that, among the responsibilities of the National Assembly budget committee is to discuss and review the Budget Policy Statement and budget estimates and make recommendations to the National Assembly. Section 25 provides that Treasury in preparing the Budget Policy Statement shall set out the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the national government and county governments in preparing their budgets both for the following financial year and over the medium term. Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015, Regulation 27(4) which states that, once the Budget Policy Statement is adopted by Parliament, it shall serve as the basis of expenditure ceilings specified in the fiscal Framework and Regulation 27(6) provides that, The National Treasury shall include a statement explaining any deviation to the provisions of paragraph (4).

Section 35 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides, among others, that the process of the national government budget process shall comprise of the (d) adoption of Budget Policy Statement by Parliament as a basis for future deliberations; (e) preparing budget estimates for the national government.

A review of the Budget Policy Statement and the budget estimates reveals the following challenges:

- i. Difficulty in ascertaining that Ministry Department Agencies ceilings as provided in the Budget estimate correspond to the sector ceilings provided in the Budget Policy Statement
- ii. Difficulty in ascertaining if deviation from ceilings provided under the Budget Policy Statement for respective sectors and Ministry Department Agencies as provided for in the budget estimates is significant enough to vary the financial objectives and requires special leave from the National Assembly as anticipated from section 16 of the Public Finance Management Act

Additionally, the Public Finance Management Act states that the National Treasury shall arrange for effective public participation during the development of their annual budget estimates including the publication of citizens' budgets, which shall explain and summarize the budget proposals. Whereas we applaud the National Assembly for planning/organizing public participation forums on the draft budget estimates in target counties, we however, note inadequate time given for Public Participation in the Budget Policy Statement formulation process and Public Participation in the sector working groups was impeded by the prolonged electioneering period and no provision was made. Subsequently, Public Participation in the MTPIII process did not kick off thus, cumulatively there has been inadequate Public Participation in the planning process of the present budget.

The above observations point towards a failure by the national treasury to comply with the legal requirement in development of the budgets

Recommendations

- *The format of presentation of data between Budget Policy Statement and budget estimate should enable ease for cross-referencing and thus the budget estimates document should consider total per sector to enhance transparency and accountability.*
- *Proposed hearings should also include review of planning priorities by sectors.*

Sector Analysis

a. Environment Sector

The sector reports do not make provisions for intergovernmental relations considerations for concurrent functions using mechanisms anticipated by the Constitution and articulated in the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012. However, there is an attempt to correct the misnomer in the Budget Policy Statement. The correction, well-meaning as it maybe undermines the integrity of the budget process in terms of consistency and transparency in the development of planning documents. For instance, the Budget Policy Statement provides for the need to work with the county government while Environmental Protection, Water and Natural resources sector report 2018, makes no such consideration. It is imperative to note that, important budget decisions are made during sector consultations and thus such an important decision to work with the county government in implementation of identified projects and programmes should have been among the sector recommendations

Recommendations

Treasury must ensure sector-working groups recognize the role of counties in concurrent functions and articulate intergovernmental mechanism necessary if sector objectives are to be realized. Equally, budget decisions across relevant documents including: sector reports, BPS and budget estimates should be consistent for avoidance of doubt.

b. Housing and Urban Development Programme Analysis

Both the Budget estimate and the Budget Policy Statement cite provision of affordable and decent housing for all Kenyan among the national interest and the Big Four. The State Department of Housing, Urban Development and Public Works under Housing Development and Human Settlement plans proposes for 2018/19, to construct 8,200 of affordable housing and units 11,000 social housing units. From the table below, the budget for the programme will increase by 25% from 2017/18 and 3.8% from 2016/17 thus the above analysis raising the questions below:

- What is the basis for gauging the sufficiency of the 25 percent budget increase on the programme for implementation of the housing projects, which is a sector priority and tagged as a national interest? Whereas the programmes and projects in the sub-sector targets across the two years under review continue as indicated in the table below to increase, why would the funding for the same not indicate a remarkable shift?

- Further, what is compelling the huge 149 percent from 2017/18 to 2018/19 shift in General Administration Planning and Support Services programme noting that majority of new initiatives are projects that will largely constitute development expenditure as opposed to recurrent?
- In the Budget Policy Statement, the national government purposed to undertake affordable housing at a cost of 1500 USD. However, actual allocation towards affordable housing in the estimates isn't clear as the allocation provided is a block figure to support dev of civil servant and police and prison housing thus a transparency concern

| PROGRAMME | FY 2016/17 | FY 2017/18 | FY 2018/19 | VARIANCE | % VARIATION |
|---|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Housing Development and Human Settlement | 7,755,520,915 | 6,417,603,879 | 8,049,575,197 | 1,631,971,318 | 25.4 |
| Urban and Metropolitan Development | 12,307,370,780 | 8,455,704,396 | 19,631,962,805 | 6,492,508,116 | 76.7 |
| General Administration Planning and Support Services | 88,427,749 | 267,477,103 | 667,150,789 | 399,673,686 | 149.4 |
| Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry | - | 856,914,622 | 1,398,580,569 | | |
| Coast Infrastructure pedestrian Access | - | - | 443,804,734 | | |
| Government buildings | - | - | 2,032,321,832 | | |

c. Trade: State Department for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Whereas the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution assigns the county governments function on trade development and regulation including markets, trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions), fair trading practices, local tourism and cooperative societies, the national government is specifically assigned management of international trade, consumer protection, tourism policy and development, capacity building and technical assistance to the counties.

Despite the above constitutional provision, a review of the national government documents including 2018 sector report on general economic and commercial affairs reveal contrasting actions by the national government. Further, county programmes are highlighted by the national government to be implemented in 2018/19 as shown in the table below with no mention of the need to collaborate with the county in implementing projects and programmes is an encroachment on implementation on county functions/programmes.

| Sub-programme | Key Outputs | Key performance indicators | Planned Targets | | | Achievement | | | Remarks |
|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---|---------|
| | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | |
| Business development services provided | No of entrepreneurs provided with Business development services | 13,000 | 29,000 | 31,500 | 28,071 | 31,453 | 34,576 | Increased demand for BDS by the businesses | |
| MSEs trained on entrepreneurship and management | No. Of MSEs trained on entrepreneurship and management | 4112 | 5180 | 1515 | 4515 | 3797 | 1804 | Budgetary cuts led to decreased | |
| Facilitate to access market | No. Of MSEs facilitated to access market | 1500 | 2000 | 1800 | 1800 | 2001 | 1667 | Low funding led to non achievement of the indicator | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------|------|------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| SP1.5 Entrepreneurship Management Training | Trained Micro Small and Medium Enterprises operators | No. of MSME operators trained | 2000 | 3500 | 3700 | 8975 | 809 | 2975 | Negative variance due to inadequate resources for logistics in the regional offices |
| | Trained Micro Small and Medium Enterprises operators | No. of Business Firms incubated | - | 6 | 6 | - | 5 | 8 | Negative variance in 2015/16 was due withdrawal of one firm |
| 1172001200 Small and Micro Enterprises Development | Increased MSMEs formalization & operations | MSME Policy developed | - | - | 1 | N/A | | N/A | N/A |
| | Develop SME park | SMEs parks constructed | - | - | - | 1 | Infrastructure development | Marketing and support to SMEs | |
| | Business Development Services | No. of MSEs trained on Business Management | 1000 | 300 | 1200 | 1200 | 1500 | 1800 | |

| Programme | Delivery Unit | Key Output | Key Performance Indicators | Target 2016/17 | Actual Achievement 2016/17 | Target (Baseline) 2017/18 | Target 2018/19 | Target 2019/20 | Target 2020/21 |
|---|---------------|--|---|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Programme Name: Trade Development and Promotion | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Outcome: Improve business environment and facilitate growth of Trade | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Conduct a survey on ease of doing business in the Counties | No. of survey reports on ease of doing business in Counties | N/A | N/A | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | Profile locally produced Products to be promoted under Buy Kenya Build Kenya | List of Locally Produced Products | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | - | - |
| | | Develop e-commerce policy and Trade licensing regime | Policy in Place | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | Implementati on | Implementati on |
| | | Establish integrated one stop offices for accessing National and County governments business information and licenses for wholesale and retail trade | No. of integrated one stop offices established | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10 | 10 | 10 |

| Project Code and Project Title | | Total Estimate Cost | Estimate cost of the project (Financing) | | Timeline | | FY 2014/15 | | | | | FY 2015/16 | | | FY 2016/17 | | | Remarks | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|---------|------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | | Approved GOK Budget |
| | | | Foreign | GOK | Start Date | Expected Completion Date | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | Approved Ministry Budget | Approved GOK Budget | |
| Ease of doing business | | 1B | 0 | 1B | 2014/16 | 2021/22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Phase 1 | 0 | 120M | 120M | Phase 1 | 0 | 320M | 440 | Phase 2 | The process of implementing business reform ongoing and its continuous process reforming |
| Project | Output | Target | | | | Estimate cost | Baseline Allocation 2017/18 | Requirement 2018/19 | | | Allocation 2018/19 | | | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | TOTAL | | | |
| | | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 | | GOK | PPP/Donor | Total | GOK | PPP/Donor | Total | GOK | PPP/Donor | Total | | | | |
| Priority Sectors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SME Development (SDII, MSEA) | Establish 290 SME Support Program in Constituencies | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | | 0.90 | - | 0.90 | 5.00 | - | 5.00 | 0.70 | | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 2.10 | |
| | Roll out 47 SME Centres of Excellence | 12 | 12 | 12 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Other concerns include;

- How is the development of one-stop business information Centre different as provide national government budget estimates from the one planned for implementation by for instance Nairobi City County in 2018/19 Nairobi City County Budget estimate? This is an outright duplication. The estimates should provide for considerations for intergovernmental relations if any.
- Constituency support program is not constitutional as constituency is not a unit of development recognized in the constitution.

Recommendation

- *The trade policy proposes an intergovernmental framework which needs to be recognized in the BPS and estimates*

d. National Interest

What is national interest?

The concept of national interest is very vague and carries a meaning according to the context in which it is used. As a result, it is not possible to give any universally acceptable interpretation of this concept (Qaiser Abbas)

“The meaning of national interest is survival—the protection of physical, political and cultural identity against encroachments by other nation-states”—Morgenthau.

The national government has identified key priority areas of focus to be implemented in the next five years of governance from 2018/19-2021-2022 popularly known as The ‘Big Four’. The National interest has thus seen a shift in development expenditure/ spending plans across MDAs designed to reflect the same either directly (as drivers) or indirectly (as enablers). The ‘Big Four’ seeks to create employment, empower youth, support-manufacturing activities, enhance health coverage, improve food security and enhance living conditions through affordable housing and targets to:

- Support value addition and raise the manufacturing sector’s share to GDP to 15 percent by 2022. This will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty;
- Focus on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain;
- Provide Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans
- Provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, and thereby improve the living conditions for Kenyan

General Observations/Concern

Trade: Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job Creation

Analysis on the Big Four largely indicates county government-related functions have been factored in national government development agenda. The big four is likely to undermine county functional

roles if not well structured. There is need to clarify on the intergovernmental mandates in the implementation of 'Big Four'.

With regard to both budgetary allocation as well as project and programme initiatives under Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job Creation, there is evidenced limited indication of new project and budget allocation increase despite this being an area of priority to the government as indicated in the table below

Summary Table of Big Four Initiatives

| Area of focus | Key programme initiatives | 2017/18 |
|---|---|--|
| Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job Creation (Support value addition and raise the manufacturing sector's share to GDP) | Policy change with more proactive support Enhance SMEs development fund by \$ 500 m Kes 200m SME equipment in 20 constituencies Establish Kenya Bashara bank | 2,741,900,000 (Department of s and medium enterp |
| Enhance Food and Nutrition Security | <p>Large scale production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place additional 700,00 acres through PPPs • Establish agriculture and irrigation SWGs • Use locally blended fertilizer on 50/50 basis • Avail incentives for post-harvest technologies <p>Small holder productivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to credit through warehouse receipt system & strengthen commodity fund • Establish 1000 targeted production level SMEs • Establish commercialized feed system for livestock, fish poultry and piggery • Secure investors to construct a shipyard • Increase domestic fish fleet by 68 vessels in the coast <p>Reduce cost of food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract farmers for strategic food reserve • Redesign subsidy model • Secure investment through PPPs in post-harvest handling • Rehabilitate and operationalize fish landing sites • Eliminate multiple levies across counties in agriculture value chain | |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| Provide Universal Health Coverage | NHIF initiative: from No. 83,300.in 2017/18 to No.533,333 in 2018/19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive up NHIF uptake • Enlist 37,000 banking sector gent network • Enlist 100,000 CHV to recruit 20 households per CHV • Align NHIF to the UHC • Launch segregated mulita-tier package Expansion of Linda mama programme Establish national data centres | 1,177,263,584 |
| Provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All government supported housing development target known demand (affordability, location and type) • No single development ends up as a ghost town • PPPs models e.g. land swap • NSSF balance sheet • Off-plan sales through regulated escrow accounts | 6,417,603,879 |

Public-Private Partnerships Cycle

Public-private partnership (PPP) are defined as contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service¹, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance. In the medium term plan, the national treasury plans to enhance public-private partnerships for financing public projects. Whereas this remains an essential strategy towards increasing government efficiency in investment and prudent public finance management there remains a concern with respect to national government PPPs arrangement. A review of the draft budget estimates indicates that the national government will in financial year 2018/19 implement PPPs projects² identified under energy sector as 60mw mg of other renewable energy projects (solar, wind) (as initiated to cost 3,139 us dollars). Whereas we appreciate the collaboration between the National Treasury and World Bank³ in finalizing a PPP disclosure framework, the draft budget indicates lack of disaggregation on how much the above PPP projects under the sector will be allocated. Further, there is no mention of location, amount and the type of renewable energy that will be initiated thus raising both accountability and transparency concerns within the PPP space. Sector report do not mention PP

Health: NHIF Initiative

According to the Budget Policy Statement 2018, the National government in its efforts to provide Universal Health Coverage to guarantee access to quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans will focus on reconfiguring NHIF in order to realize this objective. Among the priority initiatives includes aligning NHIF Act to Universal Health Coverage. In pursuit of this Parliament tabled the Statute Law Miscellaneous Amendment Bill 2018 that proposes to amend various provision of the NHIF Act1998. Among the proposed amendments is to open more avenues for bringing money into NHIF, expands NHIF's scope of investments, and change the composition of the NHIF Board of

¹According to Public-Private-Partnership in Infrastructure Resource Center

²2018 BPS page. 94

³ 2018 BPS page. 87

Management by removing union representatives in favour of Cabinet Secretary (CS) appointees and inclusion of one representative from the Council of Governors. This raises concerns on the management framework of the fund such that if the proposed amendments are enacted into law more than half of the NHIF Board will be the CS appointees. Health is a concurrent function under the Constitution with the National government responsible for formulation of Health policy, while the County government responsible for county health services. This raises the questions on what are the respective roles of the National and county government and oversight mandates with respect to County Assembly, Parliament and citizens of the fund? How can the management of the fund be decentralized? What percentage of the fund should be invested? An analysis of the Budget Estimates 2018/2019 does not provide allocations for the NHIF initiatives listed under the Budget Policy Statement 2018.

Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA)

NAMATA was established by the Presidential Order of February 2017 to oversee development of an efficient integrated and sustainable public transport within Nairobi Metropolitan area constituting the counties of Machakos, Kiambu, Murang'a, Kajiado and Nairobi. Whereas the objective is commendable, it is important to note that transport is a concurrent function of both the national and county government. The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution gives the national government the function of transport and communication including road traffic, construction and operation of national trunk roads, standards for the construction and maintenance of other roads by counties. On the other hand, the county government is responsible for county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking and public road transport.

There is no mention of NAMATA in the Budget Policy Statement, which merely mentions that the government will focus on developing urban roads to decongest cities and major towns, and gives an example of the ongoing decongestion of Nairobi by dualling Outering road and Ngong road Phase One. On the other hand, the Budget Estimates 2018/2019 includes NAMATA among the projects but does not give any allocation for 2018/2019 compared to the approved estimates for 2017/2018 that was 2,000,000/- as stated in the tables below.

VOTE D1092 State Department for Transport

II. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 2018/2019 AND PROJECTED EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR 2019/2020 - 2020/2021

II. Heads and Items under which this Vote will be accounted for by vote D1092 State Department for Transport

| TITLE | Approved Estimates* 2017/2018 | Estimates 2018/2019 | Projected Estimates | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 |
| | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. |
| 1092104301 Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication & Transport Project | | | | |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government | 10,000,000 | 176,000,000 | - | - |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 10,000,000 | 176,000,000 | - | - |
| Appropriations in Aid | 10,000,000 | 146,000,000 | - | - |
| 5120200 Foreign Borrowing - Direct Payments | 10,000,000 | 146,000,000 | - | - |
| NET EXPENDITURE Sub-Head ... KShs. | - | 30,000,000 | - | - |
| 1092104300 Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication & Transport Project | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE Head ... KShs. | - | 30,000,000 | - | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) | | | | |
| E1092104601 | | | | |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| NET EXPENDITURE Sub-Head ... KShs. | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE Head ... KShs. | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |

VOTE 1092 State Department for Transport

III. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES 2018/2019 AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

| TITLE | APPROVED ESTIMATES* 2017/2018 | ESTIMATES 2018/2019 | EXTERNAL FUNDS | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | GRANTS | |
| | | | AIA | Revenue |
| | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. |
| NET EXPENDITURE | - | 30,000,000 | | |
| 1092104300 Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication & Transport Project | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE | - | 30,000,000 | | |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA). | | | | |
| E1092104601 | | | | |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| NET EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| 1092104700 Kabunde Airstrip. | | | | |

NAMATA initiative thus raises the following questions:

- To what extent will NAMATA impact on the division of revenue between target counties and the national government share
- What is the resource contribution by the five counties affected by NAMATA?
- What are the implications of legality? What happens in case NAMATA is declared illegal? What will be the basis for spending resources highlighted in the budget?

For further information, please contact:

annet.majoni@tisa.or.ke
P.O. Box 48353 - 00100 Nairobi
Tel: +254 20 4443676
www.tisa.or.ke

**MEMORANDUM TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FY 2018/2019**

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>SUBMITTED TO</p> <p>THE CLERK KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS P.O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI, KENYA</p> <p>SUBMITTED ON 24TH MAY 2018</p> | <p>SUBMITTED BY</p>  <p>ELIJAH DON BONYO ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR – POLICY AND ADVOCACY WORLD VISION KENYA P.O. Box 50816-00200, NAIROBI, KENYA</p> |
|--|--|

I066 State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education

Programme: 0501000 Primary Education

| Sub-Programme: 0501010 Free Primary Education | | |
|--|--|---|
| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| <p>1066001500 Directorate of Basic Education</p> | <p>In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee had observed that the Free Primary and Secondary education funding should be based on actual costs and that the Ministry of Education should commission the costing of free primary and secondary education. This is a recurring recommendation that seemingly has been ignored by the Ministry of Education over the years.</p> | <p>The National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee should demand that the state department of basic education demonstrates the essential package (or full package) for free primary and secondary education and the related unit cost to enable informed decision making on resource allocation. A sample list of the essential package for free primary and secondary education should be tabled for informed decision making.</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>Specific attention should be put on children with special needs and children enrolled in rehabilitation centers/schools across the country.</p> |
| | <p>There is no information to show that all schools will be enabled to access clean and safe water. Access to clean and safe water in schools is a driver towards good health status among children thereby contributing to school retention rates and the desired learning outcomes. Access to water in schools also contributes to the promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices. The budget falls short of demonstrating the target and resource allocation on water that will directly enable children to access clean and safe water in schools e.g. Number of schools and children to benefit from access to clean and safe water in schools is missing</p> | <p>There is need for clarity on whose responsibility it is to ensure that all schools have access to clean and safe water. This should be followed by having a specific sub-program on Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in schools just as there has been established a School Health and Nutrition sub-program under the Ministry of Education It is also necessary to establish the number of schools with functional water facilities.</p> |
| | <p>Despite the existence of the policy and legislative commitment to ensure that all girls access free sanitary towels in schools, there is no information in the budget to show how much has been allocated for that and how many girls are targeted per year. Whereas there is an allocation of Kshs 18,312,083,080 for free primary education, there is no specific details to show much of this budget will go for Sanitary towels.</p> | <p>Include sanitary towels as part of unit cost for free education package and show the amount allocated per year and the targeted number of girls to be reached. This will guarantee access to education and support the improvement of learning outcomes of the girl child. It will also deal with stereotypes associated with menstrual health as the school communities will learn</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>It is however noted that in the State department for under there is a Sub-programe 0912030 Gender and Socio-Economic Empowerment with a delivery unit known as 1212000300 Gender Affairs that should reach 4,200,000 pupils with Sanitary towels every year. There are no details to show how much this specific unit has been allocated for sanitary towels. However, the entire Gender and Socio-Economic Empowerment sub-programme has an allocation of Kshs. 1,122,000,000.</p> <p>Assuming that the entire of this allocation is for Sanitary towels, then it implies a unit cost of a bout Kshs.267 for each of the 4,200,000 girls per year. Meaning only Kshs. 22 has been allocated per girl per month, which is absolutely inadequate.</p> | <p>to take sanitary towels as integral part of girl child learning development.</p> <p>Increase the unit cost allocated for Sanitary towel for every girl to Kshs. 70 per month i.e. Kshs. 840 per year for every girl. This is the only true way of keeping our girls in school all year round.</p> <p>The allocation for Sanitary towels for girls in school that is currently put under the state department for gender should be taken to the State department of Basic Education so that the girls get a comprehensive package for their education from one delivery unit.</p> |
| <p>1066100100 School Infrastructure in North Nyamira/ Borabu</p> | <p>There is a specific reference to Nyamira/Borabu for school infrastructure with 7 schools being targeted per year for the next 3 years. What explains this? Why only target 7 schools per year on infrastructure? This needs to be interrogated further.</p> <p>Note that separately, there is a different delivery unit i.e. 1066101500 Primary Schools infrastructure Improvement with a target of 500 schools to be constructed every year. This is a very low number comparted to the need across the entire country.</p> <p>It may be useful that all schools in need of infrastructure are considered and not just in one part of the country. Specifically, much attention should be put on schools in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas.</p> | <p>The State department of basic education should be requested to present data on the number of schools that require immediate infrastructural support (categorized by constituency/sub-county). This should be the basis for approving the budget allocation for school infrastructure. Additionally, this can also be shared with the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) Board for cross-checking with the data submitted from various Constituency Development Fund Committees.</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1066100600 Nomadic Education</p> | <p>There is an intention to increase enrolment in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) through establishing of mobile schools and low Cost Boarding schools However, there are no targets to show the number of low cost boarding schools to be targeted every year. Additionally is no clear budget allocation that is specific to mobile schools across the ASALs counties. Under the Primary education budget, there are no details on how much has been allocated specifically for nomadic education.</p> | <p>Due to its uniqueness and as a good practice to know how much has been allocated to a delivery unit, ensure that the details of the budget allocation to Nomadic Education is availed. Thereafter compute the unit cost per school and establish the adequacy of the allocation.</p> |
| <p>1066101300 Access to Basic Improved participation in learning Education (School Feeding)</p> | <p>The number of targeted learners is 1,400,000 per year. This way below the number of children in schools who should benefit from a government sponsored school feeding programme. It should also be noted that there is another sub-programme that has a focus and target on school feeding (i.e. Sub Programme: 0501070 School Health, Nutrition and Meals; Delivery unit 1066001600 School Feeding Programme). This seems to be duplication of efforts and possible double allocation of budget. It is noted that the School Health, Nutrition and Meals sub-programme has an allocation of Kshs. 842,391,314 per year for a target of 1,400,000 children. This implies a unit cost of Kshs. 601 per child per year; which translates to an average of Kshs. 3 per day per child (during all the school days). This is indeed inadequate.</p> | <p>Revise the targeted number of children to benefit from school feeding programme to reflect all children in public schools (and NOT just some children) Ensure that there is only one delivery unit responsible for school feeding programme. Compute the allocation of funding for school feeding based on the unit cost per day per child for all the number of school days. We propose that every child should be allocated Kshs. 20 per day for school feeding. This translates to about Ksh.6000 per year per child. Implying that the estimated cost for school feeding in primary schools should be Kshs. 60 Billion per year. For the government to ensure increased enrollment, retention, completion and transition rates and achieve desired learning outcomes, there must be food of nutritious value in schools all year round. Invest in school feeding programme.</p> |

| Sub Programme: 0501020 Special Needs Education | | |
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| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| 1066001200 Post Primary Schools | On these two delivery units, we note that the target is only on ensuring that special need learners are enrolled in post primary education and no targets for primary education. | The State Department for Basic Education should be requested to submit to the National Assembly a comprehensive plan for ensuring that all children with special needs in the country are assessed and placed in the appropriate learning institutions. This should be accompanied by the required resource estimates. Thereafter, resource allocation to this sub-programme should be revised accordingly. |
| 1066001800 Special Primary schools | We are further concerned that seemingly there are no targets set on the assessment of all children with special needs across all constituencies/sub-counties in Kenya; and placing them in appropriate learning institutions; and providing for all their unique school attendance needs. The total budget allocated to this sub-programme which is Kshs. 200,000,000 is equally inadequate taking into consideration of the education requirements for children with special needs. | |

| Sub Programme: 0501040 Early Child Development and Education | | |
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| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| 1066100500 Early Childhood Development | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Education should not allocate any resources for the establishment of model ECDE centers since ECDE is function for the County Governments. However, this has still been retained by the state department of basic education, meaning the recommendation of the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee has not been taken seriously. | Full Implementation of the recommendation of the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee on the 2018 Budget Policy Statement on ECDE related issues. |

1185 State Department for Social Protection

Programme: 0908000 Social Development and Children Services

| Sub Programme:: 0908030 Child Community Support Services | | |
|--|--|---|
| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| 1185000900 National Council of Children services | <p>We note that in the budget the number of Area Advisory Councils (AACs) to be operationalized for one year has been set at 30 without stating at what level this is to happen.</p> <p>It should be acknowledged that there exists a Government guideline for the establishment and operationalization of the Area Advisory Councils. (AACs) The main objective of AACs is to plan, coordinate and determine priority areas of intervention in order to enhance the rights and welfare of children in their areas of operation,</p> | <p>Each member of the National Assembly should urgently find out if an Area Advisory Council exists in her or his constituency at either the Sub-County, Ward or Location level and if so, whether they are functional and their resource requirements.</p> <p>There is need to prioritize the strengthening of community based child protection mechanisms by allocating adequate resources to enable the functioning of AACs at the Sub-location, Location, Ward, Sub-County and County Levels for them to fulfill their mandate as outlined in the National Guidelines for Operation of AACs.</p> <p>We recommend that each of the constituencies/sub-counties should have a specific budget allocation for the operationalization / functionality of AACs.</p> <p>Each of the 290 constituencies should have a budget allocation of Kshs. 1 Million per year for AACs, implying a total o Kshs.290 Million for AACs. One of the major ways of demonstrating the State's commitment to strengthening community based child protection mechanism, is by allocating reasonable budgets for functionality of AACs.</p> |
| 1185001000 District Children's Services | <p>This should be reorganized to reflect the devolved system of governance.</p> <p>Sub-locations, Locations, Wards and Sub-Counties should be recognized as the official levels for children services.</p> | <p>Each Member of the National Assembly to find out if her or his constituency has a full time Children Officer.</p> <p>All Constituencies / Sub-counties that do not have Children Officers should be considered and resources allocated for the recruitment of the required personnel.</p> |

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| | <p>We note that the said levels of Children services (e.g. at the Sub-County level) do not have the required personnel.</p> <p>The budget estimates and related targets do not show whether there is a plan to recruit additional Sub-County Children Officers.</p> | <p>Revise the budgetary allocations for the Department of Children Service to included estimates for the recruitment of Children Officers.</p> <p>Break down the budget estimates and targets to show the number of children officers being proposed to be recruited in the next FY.</p> |
| 1185001100 Children's Services | <p>We note that the output and targets shown for this delivery unit are unclear.</p> <p>Our expectation was that the output and key performance indicate for this delivery unit should have included the roll out and sustainability of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS).</p> <p>In an effort to address the persistent challenge of inadequate quality data on children that would inform programmes and policy decision making, the Government of Kenya's Department of Children Services in collaboration with partners develop and launched the CPIMS in May 2017. The objectives of the system is to provide comprehensive and quality national child protection data; enrich Case management of child protection cases; and strengthen coordination, monitoring and decision making in child protection programming. However, since its launch there hasn't been any laudable financial commitment by the Government to roll out the system in all counties.</p> <p>The budget estimates do not explicitly provide for very specific outputs and key performance indicators in respect to CPIMS. There is no information in the budget document to show how much budget has been allocated for the roll out and functionality of CPIMS.</p> | <p>To ensure a sustainable functioning of the CPIMS, we highly recommend that the Government of Kenya provides adequate financial resources for the implementation CPIMS at all levels of governance. For instance, data collection from households and villages is one such area that would require committed personnel that should be recruited and remunerated by the Government.</p> <p>While a number of Non-state and development partners have indicated their willingness to support the roll out of the CPIMS, it is prudent that a CPIMS is highly profiled as part of Government deliverable. Such profiling should be by way of recognizing CPIMS in the Government's Budget and also by providing specific annual targets and annual budget for CPIMS.</p> |

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| <p>1185103100 Construction of Nyamira County Children Office</p> | <p>There is no information available in the budget document to demonstrate why only these 3 children offices have been identified and targeted for construction. It is only fair that some justification is provided to support this.</p> | <p>The State Department for Social Protection to be requested to submit a list of all Sub-counties that require construction or rehabilitation of children officers and the rational that has been used to prioritize the 3.</p> |
| <p>1185103200 Construction of Meru South Children Office</p> | <p>In any cases, most of the Sub-counties require infrastructural support for children offices, hence a rational is necessary for the prioritization of the sub-counties.</p> | <p>Based on the list that shall have been submitted, a determination can then be made on the number of sub-counties that should be targeted for construction or rehabilitation of children officers; with proportionate budget allocations.</p> |
| <p>1185103300 Construction of Kirinyaga South Children Office</p> | | |

1081 Ministry of Health

| Issue | Observation | Recommendations |
|---|---|--|
| Contributions to the National Hospital Insurance Fund | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee had recommended the harmonization of various UHC initiatives such as NHIF being rolled out by various entities under National Government and County Governments. This seems not to have been addressed in the Budget Estimates. | <p>Include all children (ages 0-18) under the government funded NHIF programme and demonstrate how many children will benefit by age group.</p> <p>Ensure that the state department for basic education has a specific delivery unit and budget allocation for NHIF for children. As it is now, there is no specific and clear information to show how much money has been allocated for NHIF for children either under the Ministry of Health or in the State Department for Basic education.</p> |
| Recruitment of Community Health Workers | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee recommended that an Intergovernmental framework should be designed to address the issue of recruitment of Community Health Workers as part of the rollout of the UHC. This seems not to have been addressed. | Acknowledging that this issue should be addressed by the County Governments, we recommend that some National level guidance should urgently be provided to County Governments (before they approve their budget estimates) on specific measures they should take and ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the recruitment and retention of Community Health Workers |
| Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee recommended that the Linda Mama Programme needs to cover the mother and child for an extended period of time until the infant is fully immunized (2 years). There is no information in the budget estimates to show how this has been addressed. | Full Implementation of the recommendation of the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee on the 2018 Budget Policy Statement |

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25/5/18



Development Initiatives
Shelter Afrique Building
4th Floor
Mamlaka Road
Nairobi
Kenya
PO Box 102802-00101
Tel: +254 (0) 20 272 5346

Memorandum on the Kenya budget estimates 2018/19

To: The Clerk to the National Assembly
Republic of Kenya
Parliament Building, Nairobi

May 21st, 2018



RE: DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES VIEWS ON THE 2018/19 BUDGET ESTIMATES REGARDING ALLOCATIONS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES AND ARID AND SEMI ARID LANDS (ASALS)

This memorandum is being submitted to the Parliament's Budget and Appropriations Committee by Development Initiatives pursuant to the public notice issued on May 17, 2018 regarding committee's public budget hearings and submissions, and further to the spirit and letter of the Kenya Constitution 2010, particularly Chapter twelve on Public Finance.

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development. DI has engaged in Kenya budget analysis since 2015 and in 2017 submitted a joint memorandum to Parliament's Budget and Appropriations Committee together with civil society organizations and citizens convened under Parliamentary Initiative Network (PIN).

DI has analysed the 2018/19 budget estimates in detail, particularly, the allocation to Social Protection Services and to ASALS, and here wish to express its views as follows;

Allocations to the State Department for Social Protection

- Low level of staffing in Social Protection Services department was mentioned in 2017/18 and 2018/9 as a key limitation to implementation of planned interventions. We however do not find this mentioned as a priority intervention in the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). This is important to ensure that there is adequate capacity (personnel) to provide social protection services. Although the budget shows some planned increase in compensation to employees, it is not clear whether this increase will benefit existing staff or is meant for recruiting additional staff.

- According to the 2015/16 and 2016/17 Program Based Budgets (PBBs) the number of development groups/ self-help groups for Persons with Disabilities (PWD) that were to benefit from grants was 700. This number was to rise to 800 in 2018/19. However, the target has since been reduced by more than half to 290 in both 2017/18 and 2018/19. This significant reduction in the targets needs an explanation or justifications. There is need to also highlight and recognise the implications of the large reduction of target groups and how this impedes the progress and inclusion of PWDs in the development agenda.
- The target number of elderly people to benefit from subsidised health insurance is expected to remain constant at 533, 000 people until 2020/21. While this investment is a positive action to inclusion and providing social protection to the elderly, we recommend that more explanations need be provided to this target. It is not clear if the target means that an additional 533,000 more people will be enrolled into the programme every year or will the service be available to only 533,000 individuals until 2020/21. The latest Integrated Household Budget Survey indicates that approximately 2.6 million persons over the age of 60 years live in poverty. But the allocations and descriptions in the budget does not provide this contextual information to understand the financing gap needed to include all the elderly in health insurance.
- Related to the point above, the basis for determining or arriving at the targets to be achieved annually and in the medium term should be explained. This will help in determining whether the targets are realistic given the existing resources and needs.
- The PBB states the overall achievements that have been realised over the last 3-4 financial years. It will be helpful to provide a breakdown of these achievements on an annual basis to facilitate more effective tracking of the performance of the budget against the annual development targets set in the PBB.

Allocations to the State Department for ASAL Development

- The allocations to the State Department for ASAL Development (Kshs. 6.4 billion) exceeds the ceiling of Kshs. 4.6 billion as set out in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). Justifications for exceeding the ceiling are not provided. Exceeding the ceilings has implications on other budget sectors, which needs to be acknowledged.
- According to the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 36.1% of the population lives in poverty. Garissa, Busia, Samburu, Mandera, and Turkana have the highest poverty levels – above 65%. Additionally, 32% of the population is food poor, with Turkana having the highest incidence of food poverty at 66.1%. The high poverty level calls have led to spending on programmes that directly benefit the poor such as the Hunger Safety Net

Programme (HSNP). We know that the current HSNP targets households in counties with high poverty incidence. An approximate 100,000 households are targeted to receive routine payments¹. The PBB however does not provide information on how far we are in reaching all the households in need and what the funding gap is. It is also not clear how poor households in non-ASAL counties are supported.

¹ <http://www.hsnap.or.ke/index.php/news/current-news/12-current-news/120-about-hsnap-infographic>

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International Institute for Legislative Affairs

House No. 3, Mariposa apartments (No. 23)
Ngong Rd., Opp Jamhuri Telephone Exchange
P. O. Box 1542 - 00200 Nairobi
Cell: +254 796409984
Email: info@ilakenya.org
Website: www.ilakenya.org

NPIRANA
pls deal
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24/5/18

Tuesday 22nd May, 2018

The Clerk of the National Assembly

Main Parliament Buildings
P.O Box 41842 - 00100,
Nairobi.



Dear Sir,

RE: SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDUM ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FY 2018/2019

The International Institute for Legislative Affairs (ILA) is a not-for-profit organization that brings together Christian professionals and students from tertiary institutions in Kenya to offer technical support to Government Departments, Members of Parliament and other stakeholders in the legislative process in terms of research, drafting legislation and lobbying. ILA also engages in Public education and awareness campaigns to educate the public on proposed and current legislation.

Following the call for submissions from the public that went out from your office, inviting stakeholders to make proposals to the budget FY 2018/2019, IILA hereby presents its submission for tobacco tax increase.

Our proposal relates to effective implementation of tobacco tax and price policies in Kenya in line with the country's obligations under Article 6 of the World Health Organization's Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO FCTC) and Section 12 of the Tobacco Control Act 2007. We expect that our proposals will contribute to reduction in the burden of Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs), increase in government revenue and provision of much needed financing for Kenya's development goals; as envisioned under the government's "big four" agenda.

Yours sincerely,

EMMA WANYONYI
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER





INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

TAX ADJUSTMENT PROPOSAL FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/ 2019

Action:

**REINTRODUCTION OF A UNIFORM SPECIFIC TAX RATE FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS IN
KENYA**

Outcome:

PROMOTING PUBLIC HEALTH AND INCREASING GOVERNMENT REVENUE

(A Win- win policy action)

**SUBMITTED TO THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE, THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY**



THE PROBLEM AND RECOMMENDATIONS IN BRIEF

The Problem

The current cigarette tax structure- two-tiers of Ksh 2,500 per mille for cigarette with filters and Ksh 1,800 per mille for plain cigarettes- is problematic:

- 1. It is contributing to increasing affordability of tobacco products and therefore defeating tobacco control goal of reducing tobacco consumption.**
- 2. It is leading to loss of revenue for the government; hence denying the government much needed resources for development work in the country.**
 - The Tobacco Industry have manipulated the tax system, by introducing non-filter cigarettes to avoid the higher tax tier (i.e. Ksh. 2,500), leading to loss in government revenue
 - Whereas nominal prices of cigarettes have remained constant, real prices have shrunk contributing to affordability of cigarettes. In fact, newly introduced filter-less products (e.g. Sportsman 'full flow') are cheaper than their original brand variant (sportsman king size) thus defeating public health goals of tobacco taxation
 - Tobacco tax administration is made difficult with complexity in tax structure due to challenges in projecting and collecting the revenues
 - Non-filter cigarettes allow for more and bigger sizes of tar to be consumed during smoking
 - Tobacco use is a major risk factor for Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs) with Ministry of Health (MoH) reporting that NCDs account for over 50% of bed occupancy in government hospitals.

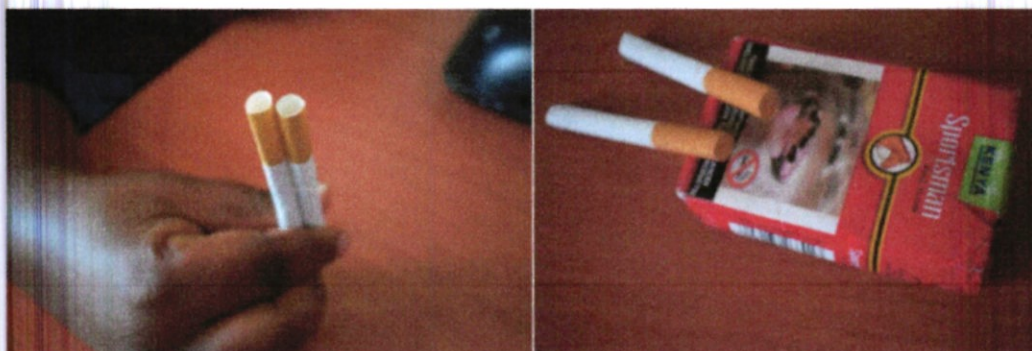


Image 1: A plain/ non- filter cigarette, sportsman 'full flow' introduced in 2017

Main Recommendations:

- **Simplification of tobacco tax structure by re-introduction of a uniform specific tax rate for all cigarettes**
- **Increase of the flat tax rate from Ksh. 2,500 per mille to Ksh. 3,100 per mille of cigarettes**

ABOUT IILA

The International Institute for Legislative Affairs is a not-for-profit Civil Society Organization formed in 2004 in Nairobi, Kenya. IILA works with policy makers; including government departments and agencies, Members of Parliament, County Governments and other stakeholders to advocate for pro- people policies and legislation. Our mission is to "enhance legislative process by providing technical support to law making institutions and other stakeholders"

IILA has worked on tobacco control for over 10 years, first on advocacy for the enactment of the tobacco control Act, 2007 and more recently on effective implementation of the legislation. Over the last 5 years IILA has been involved in tobacco tax advocacy in Kenya.

BACKGROUND

The right to the highest attainable standard of health is enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya as well as other national policy documents such as Vision 2030; the blue print for Economic, Social and Political development; as well as Regional and Global Treaties and Conventions that the country is signatory to such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs) and the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (WHO- FCTC).

Tobacco has been established as a major risk factor for Non- Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which currently account for 50-70% of all hospital admissions, half of in patient mortality and 55% total mortality in Kenya. Tobacco Use is a leading cause of preventable deaths globally and killed about 5million people in 2002 with 50% from developing countries. It is estimated that by the year 2020, the tobacco death toll will reach 10 million with more than 70% of deaths from the countries (WHO, 2003). Accordingly, the smoking prevalence in developing countries has been rising considerably which has been attributed to an aggressive investment and marketing strategies by the Tobacco Industry.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND TOBACCO TAXATION

Tax and price measures have been found to be one of the most effective tobacco control strategies due to their potential to discourage initiation and encourage quitting of tobacco use. They also have the potential of generating much needed revenue for governments.

Article 6 of the FCTC acknowledges that price and tax measures are an effective and important means of reducing tobacco consumption by various segments of the population, in particular young persons and individuals with low incomes and purchasing power. Parties to the FCTC are required to implement tax policies and, where appropriate, price measures on tobacco products so as to contribute to the health objectives by

reducing tobacco consumption. In Kenya, section 12 of the Tobacco Control Act of 2007 requires the minister of Finance to Implement tax and price policies on Tobacco and tobacco products so as to contribute to the objectives of the Act.

Furthermore, tobacco taxes are considered to be an innovative mechanism for financing for development and have specifically been recognized as part of a comprehensive strategy of prevention and control as well as an important means to reduce related healthcare costs while generating revenue for financing for development. Tobacco taxes are therefore a key strategy for the provision of universal health coverage as envisioned under the governments "big four" agenda.

Kenya has made tremendous progress in strengthening the excise tax structure and rates for tobacco products; including the indexation of tobacco taxes, simplification of the structure by reducing the bands from four (4) to one 9(1) and raising the tax rate to Ksh. 2,500 per mille for ALL cigarette products; as contained in the Excise Duty Act, 2015 and is in line with global best practice. This is commendable.

KENYA'S EXCISE TAX SYSTEM OVER THE YEARS

Historically, Kenya has had a complex tobacco tax system for a long time¹ and has transitioned severally between specific taxes (1986) to ad valorem (1992). In 1993, a new tiered specific structure was introduced and was based on Retail Selling Price (RSP) with minor adjustments made in certain bands till 2007². Between 2007 and 2010, various models of different excise tax system were used shifting between RSP, product characteristics and/ or packaging characteristics.

The tiered tax structures created incentive for repositioning of brands with some manufacturers reducing the RSP of their lead brands in order to qualify for a lower tax rate, denying government of revenue, keeping their products cheap, even with regular tax increases, and ultimately inducing smokers to switch to their cheaper brands instead of quitting.

In 2012, the Finance Act simplified the tax structure by reducing the four- tiered specific tax system to a single tier system and provided for automatic adjustment for inflation³. However, with no commensurate rate increase, this change effectively reduced the total tax share on average, from about 47% before to about 42% as the new "single rate" was lower than the pre-reform average tax⁴. Further, the "single rate" was still a dual / mixed

¹ Nargis, N et al. cigarette taxation in Kenya at cross roads: Evidence and policy implications

² IILA and CTFK. Tax Campaign case study: Successful passage of the Excise Duty Act, 2015

³ IILA. Meddling in taxes? Uncovering industry interference in tobacco tax and price policies in Kenya

⁴ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

system (with both a specific and an ad-valorem), providing companies the choice of applying the lower rate.

Excise Duty ACT of 2015

The Excise Duty Act, 2015 was expected to "...deepen tax Administration Reforms and ease compliance"⁵ and it introduced a uniform specific rate of Kshs. 2500 per mille. This was a significant step because it introduced a single tier with a specific excise and eliminated the ad valorem.

In the two years that the Excise Duty Act, 2015 was implemented, achievements reported include a drop of 17% in consumption of cigarettes and an increase of revenue of approximately 3billion (from 9billion to 12 billion)⁶. However, share of the excise tax in retail price is 44% (and 50% total tax- including VAT), which is still low as compared to the WHO target of 70%.

Return of Tiered System FY 2017/18

Despite the successes of the uniform tax structure introduced by the Excise Duty Act of 2015, the last budget statement (2017/ 2018) reverted back to a tiered system with introduction of two bands of Kshs. 2,500 per mille for cigarette with filters and Kshs. 1,800 per mille for plain cigarettes. The impact of this move is grave; as it reintroduces a multi- tier system with a lower tax rate (than single tier rate) on the lower tier, and tiers that depend not only on the price but also on product characteristics (filter), creating a complex system, with the following outcome:

Challenges of the new tiered structure

- The Tobacco Industry have manipulated the tax system, by introducing non-filter cigarettes to avoid the higher tax tier (i.e. Kshs. 2,500), leading to loss in government revenue
- Whereas the nominal price of cigarettes has remained constant, real prices have shrunk contributing to affordability of cigarettes. In fact, newly introduced filter-less products (e.g. Sportsman full flow) are cheaper than their original brand variant (sportsman king size) thus defeating public health goals of tobacco taxation
- Tobacco tax administration is made difficult with complexity in tax structure due to challenges in projecting and collecting the revenues. In the year following the introduction of the new structure, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) has reported significant decline in tobacco excise revenue; which can to a large extent be attributed to this change

⁵ Budget Statement 2015

⁶ IILA. Meddling in taxes? Uncovering industry interference in tobacco tax and price policies in Kenya

GLOBAL BEST PRACTICE (WHO recommendations for effective tobacco tax administration)⁷

Good tobacco tax policies have enormous potential to encourage quitting amongst tobacco users, prevent young people from starting and simultaneously generate considerable tax revenue.

WHO recommendations

- ✓ Shifting the primary objective of tobacco taxation from pure revenue collection to a hybrid of meeting public health goals and generating revenues for government programs. This paradigm shift will then influence the type of taxes to be targeted, design and implementation of the tax structure to be adopted, approach to be used in relation to uniform or differential rates for different products, amongst other factors.
- ✓ Excise tax is the most effective type of tax to achieve public health goals and should account for at least 70% of retail price of tobacco products. At this rate, governments can be assured of price increases; which will not only increase revenues, but also promote quit rates and reduce initiation rates.
- ✓ Excise tax increases should aim to achieve reduction of affordability. This calls for indexation of the taxes for inflation; which would lead to real price increases as opposed to nominal increases which are weakened by rising incomes and other factors.
- ✓ Simple is better. Complicated systems and structures make tax administration difficult, encouraging tax avoidance and evasion by tobacco companies. Simple structures are more likely to lead to better public health and revenue outcomes.
- ✓ Specific tax applied to all types & brands of tobacco products are encouraged. Differential treatment based on specific product price or characteristics often lead to switch from one product to another negating the public health intentions.
- ✓ Low tobacco taxes/ prices should never be viewed as a 'pro- poor' policy. Low taxes and prices lead to greater tobacco use amongst the poor hence they bear a disproportionate share of the health and economic burden.
- ✓ The capacity of tax/ revenue authorities should be strengthened in order to promote effective administration, monitoring and evaluation of impact
- ✓ In order to make it a complete win- win situation between revenue collection and public health, governments should use a portion of revenues collected from tobacco taxes to support tobacco control and other health programs in the country in order to reduce the burden caused by the use of this and other harmful products.

⁷ WHO Technical manual on tobacco tax administration

CONCLUSION

The most recent change in tobacco taxation in Kenya represents a major setback. It defeats public health objectives, denies government of much needed revenue, makes tax administration complex and goes against global best practice.

IILA RECOMMENDATIONS

IILA's tax adjustment proposals for financial year 2018/2019


1. Simplification of tobacco tax structure by re-introduction of **a uniform specific tax rate (single tier)** for all cigarettes. This will help to ensure that tax policy does not create opportunities for the tobacco industry to reduce their prices in order to avoid/ evade paying excise taxes.
2. Increase of the flat cigarette tax rate from Ksh. 2,500 per mille to Ksh. 3,100 per mille (see annex 1 for supporting model). This will help the country move towards the WHO recommended 70% of Retail Selling Price(RSP) and contribute to higher revenue for government revenue while helping to reduce consumption
3. All tobacco products should be taxed equally to prevent tobacco users from switching tobacco brands and types due to price differences
4. Ensure that inflation does not erode the real value of the excise tax by indexing taxes
5. Consider using a portion of the tax revenue collected to achieve the nation's "*Affordable healthcare for all*" objectives. This may be done through dedicating adequate amounts (committing without legislation) or considering earmarking (through legislation) of taxes for public health programs.

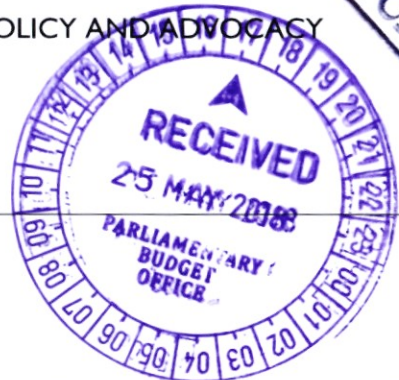
For more information, please contact:

Chief Executive Officer,
International Institute for Legislative Affairs,
House No. 3, Mariposa Apartments,
No. 23 Ngong Road (Opp Jamhuri Telephone
Exchange - Posta)
P.O Box 1542-00200, Nairobi
Tel: + 254796409984
Email: info@ilakenya.org

Mr. Plo Jeeet FA 25/5/18

**MEMORANDUM TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
ON THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FY 2018/2019**

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| <p>SUBMITTED TO</p> <p>THE CLERK KENYA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS P.O BOX 41842 – 00100 NAIROBI, KENYA</p> <p>SUBMITTED ON 24TH MAY 2018</p> | <p>SUBMITTED BY</p>  <p>ELIJAH DON BONYO ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR – POLICY AND ADVOCACY WORLD VISION KENYA P.O. Box 50816-00200, NAIROBI, KENYA</p> |
|--|--|



1066 State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education

Programme: 0501000 Primary Education

Sub-Programme: 0501010 Free Primary Education

| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1066001500 Directorate of Basic Education</p> | <p>In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee had observed that the Free Primary and Secondary education funding should be based on actual costs and that the Ministry of Education should commission the costing of free primary and secondary education. This is a recurring recommendation that seemingly has been ignored by the Ministry of Education over the years.</p> | <p>The National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee should demand that the state department of basic education demonstrates the essential package (or full package) for free primary and secondary education and the related unit cost to enable informed decision making on resource allocation. A sample list of the essential package for free primary and secondary education should be tabled for informed decision making.</p> |

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| | | <p>Specific attention should be put on children with special needs and children enrolled in rehabilitation centers/schools across the country.</p> |
| | <p>There is no information to show that all schools will be enabled to access clean and safe water.</p> <p>Access to clean and safe water in schools is a driver towards good health status among children thereby contributing to school retention rates and the desired learning outcomes. Access to water in schools also contributes to the promotion of good sanitation and hygiene practices.</p> <p>The budget falls short of demonstrating the target and resource allocation on water that will directly enable children to access clean and safe water in schools e.g. Number of schools and children to benefit from access to clean and safe water in schools is missing</p> | <p>There is need for clarity on whose responsibility it is to ensure that all schools have access to clean and safe water. This should be followed by having a specific sub-program on Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in schools just as there has been established a School Health and Nutrition sub-program under the Ministry of Education</p> <p>It is also necessary to establish the number of schools with functional water facilities.</p> |
| | <p>Despite the existence of the policy and legislative commitment to ensure that all girls access free sanitary towels in schools, there is no information in the budget to show how much has been allocated for that and how many girls are targeted per year.</p> <p>Whereas there is an allocation of Kshs 18,312,083,080 for free primary education, there is no specific details to show much of this budget will go for Sanitary towels.</p> | <p>Include sanitary towels as part of unit cost for free education package and show the amount allocated per year and the targeted number of girls to be reached.</p> <p>This will guarantee access to education and support the improvement of learning outcomes of the girl child. It will also deal with stereotypes associated with menstrual health as the school communities will learn</p> |

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| | <p>It is however noted that in the State department for under there is a Sub-programme 0912030 Gender and Socio-Economic Empowerment with a delivery unit known as 1212000300 Gender Affairs that should reach 4,200,000 pupils with Sanitary towels every year. There are no details to show how much this specific unit has been allocated for sanitary towels. However, the entire Gender and Socio-Economic Empowerment sub-programme has an allocation of Kshs. 1,122,000,000.</p> <p>Assuming that the entire of this allocation is for Sanitary towels, then it implies a unit cost of a bout Kshs.267 for each of the 4,200,000 girls per year. Meaning only Kshs. 22 has been allocated per girl per month, which is absolutely inadequate.</p> | <p>to take sanitary towels as integral part of girl child learning development.</p> <p>Increase the unit cost allocated for Sanitary towel for every girl to Kshs. 70 per month i.e. Kshs. 840 per year for every girl. This is the only true way of keeping our girls in school all year round.</p> <p>The allocation for Sanitary towels for girls in school that is currently put under the state department for gender should be taken to the State department of Basic Education so that the girls get a comprehensive package for their education from one delivery unit.</p> |
| <p>1066100100 School Infrastructure in North Nyamira/ Borabu</p> | <p>There is a specific reference to Nyamira/Borabu for school infrastructure with 7 schools being targeted per year for the next 3 years. What explains this? Why only target 7 schools per year on infrastructure? This needs to be interrogated further.</p> <p>Note that separately, there is a different delivery unit i.e. 1066101500 Primary Schools infrastructure Improvement with a target of 500 schools to be constructed every year. This is a very low number compared to the need across the entire country.</p> <p>It may be useful that all schools in need of infrastructure are considered and not just in one part of the country. Specifically, much attention should be put on schools in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas.</p> | <p>The State department of basic education should be requested to present data on the number of schools that require immediate infrastructural support (categorized by constituency/sub-county). This should be the basis for approving the budget allocation for school infrastructure. Additionally, this can also be shared with the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) Board for cross-checking with the data submitted from various Constituency Development Fund Committees.</p> |

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| <p>1066100600 Nomadic Education</p> | <p>There is an intention to increase enrolment in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) through establishing of mobile schools and low Cost Boarding schools However, there are no targets to show the number of low cost boarding schools to be targeted every year. Additionally is no clear budget allocation that is specific to mobile schools across the ASALs counties. Under the Primary education budget, there are no details on how much has been allocated specifically for nomadic education.</p> | <p>Due to its uniqueness and as a good practice to know how much has been allocated to a delivery unit, ensure that the details of the budget allocation to Nomadic Education is availed Thereafter compute the unit cost per school and establish the adequacy of the allocation.</p> |
| <p>1066101300 Access to Basic Improved participation in learning Education (School Feeding)</p> | <p>The number of targeted learners is 1,400,000 per year. This way below the number of children in schools who should benefit from a government sponsored school feeding programme. It should also be noted that there is another sub-programme that has a focus and target on school feeding (i.e. Sub Programme. 0501070 School Health, Nutrition and Meals; Delivery unit 1066001600 School Feeding Programme). This seems to be duplication of efforts and possible double allocation of budget. It is noted that the School Health, Nutrition and Meals sub-programme has an allocation of Kshs. 842,391,314 per year for a target of 1,400,000 children. This implies a unit cost of Kshs. 601 per child per year; which translates to an average of Kshs. 3 per day per child (during all the school days). This is indeed inadequate</p> | <p>Revise the targeted number of children to benefit from school feeding programme to reflect all children in public schools (and NOT just some children) Ensure that there is only one delivery unit responsible for school feeding programme. Compute the allocation of funding for school feeding based on the unit cost per day per child for all the number of school days. We propose that every child should be allocated Kshs. 20 per day for school feeding This translates to about Ksh.6000 per year per child. Implying that the estimated cost for school feeding in primary schools should be Kshs. 60 Billion per year. For the government to ensure increased enrollment, retention, completion and transition rates and achieve desired learning outcomes, there must be food of nutritious value in schools all year round. Invest in school feeding programme.</p> |

| Sub Programme: 0501020 Special Needs Education | | |
|---|--|--|
| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| 1066001200 Post Primary Schools | <p>On these two delivery units, we note that the target is only on ensuring that special need learners are enrolled in post primary education and no targets for primary education. We are further concerned that seemingly there are no targets set on the assessment of all children with special needs across all constituencies/sub-counties in Kenya; and placing them in appropriate learning institutions; and providing for all their unique school attendance needs. The total budget allocated to this sub-programme which is Kshs. 200,000,000 is equally inadequate taking into consideration of the education requirements for children with special needs.</p> | <p>The State Department for Basic Education should be requested to submit to the National Assembly a comprehensive plan for ensuring that all children with special needs in the country are assessed and placed in the appropriate learning institutions. This should be accompanied by the required resource estimates. Thereafter, resource allocation to this sub-programme should be revised accordingly.</p> |
| 1066001800 Special Primary schools | | |

| Sub Programme: 0501040 Early Child Development and Education | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| 1066100500 Early Childhood Development | <p>In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee had recommended that the Ministry of Education should not allocate any resources for the establishment of model ECDE centers since ECDE is function for the County Governments. However, this has still been retained by the state department of basic education, meaning the recommendation of the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee has not been taken seriously.</p> | <p>Full Implementation of the recommendation of the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee on the 2018 Budget Policy Statement on ECDE related issues.</p> |

1185 State Department for Social Protection

Programme: 0908000 Social Development and Children Services

| Sub Programme:: 0908030 Child Community Support Services | | |
|---|--|---|
| Delivery Unit | Observations | Recommendations |
| 1185000900 National Council of Children services | <p>We note that in the budget the number of Area Advisory Councils (AACs) to be operationalized for one year has been set at 30 without stating at what level this is to happen.</p> <p>It should be acknowledged that there exists a Government guideline for the establishment and operationalization of the Area Advisory Councils. (AACs) The main objective of AACs is to plan, coordinate and determine priority areas of intervention in order to enhance the rights and welfare of children in their areas of operation,</p> | <p>Each member of the National Assembly should urgently find out if an Area Advisory Council exists in her or his constituency at either the Sub-County, Ward or Location level and if so, whether they are functional and their resource requirements.</p> <p>There is need to prioritize the strengthening of community based child protection mechanisms by allocating adequate resources to enable the functioning of AACs at the Sub-location, Location, Ward, Sub-County and County Levels for them to fulfill their mandate as outlined in the National Guidelines for Operation of AACs.</p> <p>We recommend that each of the constituencies/sub-counties should have a specific budget allocation for the operationalization / functionality of AACs.</p> <p>Each of the 290 constituencies should have a budget allocation of Kshs. 1 Million per year for AACs, implying a total o Kshs.290 Million for AACs. One of the major ways of demonstrating the State's commitment to strengthening community based child protection mechanism, is by allocating reasonable budgets for functionality of AACs.</p> |
| 1185001000 District Children's Services | <p>This should be reorganized to reflect the devolved system of governance.</p> <p>Sub-locations, Locations, Wards and Sub-Counties should be recognized as the official levels for children services.</p> | <p>Each Member of the National Assembly to find out if her or his constituency has a full time Children Officer.</p> <p>All Constituencies / Sub-counties that do not have Children Officers should be considered and resources allocated for the recruitment of the required personnel.</p> |

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| | <p>We note that the said levels of Children services (e.g. at the Sub-County level) do not have the required personnel.</p> <p>The budget estimates and related targets do not show whether there is a plan to recruit additional Sub-County Children Officers.</p> | <p>Revise the budgetary allocations for the Department of Children Service to included estimates for the recruitment of Children Officers.</p> <p>Break down the budget estimates and targets to show the number of children officers being proposed to be recruited in the next FY.</p> |
| 1185001100 Children's Services | <p>We note that the output and targets shown for this delivery unit are unclear.</p> <p>Our expectation was that the output and key performance indicate for this delivery unit should have included the roll out and sustainability of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS).</p> <p>In an effort to address the persistent challenge of inadequate quality data on children that would inform programmes and policy decision making, the Government of Kenya's Department of Children Services in collaboration with partners develop and launched the CPIMS in May 2017. The objectives of the system is to provide comprehensive and quality national child protection data; enrich Case management of child protection cases; and strengthen coordination, monitoring and decision making in child protection programming. However, since its launch there hasn't been any laudable financial commitment by the Government to roll out the system in all counties.</p> <p>The budget estimates do not explicitly provide for very specific outputs and key performance indicators in respect to CPIMS. There is no information in the budget document to show how much budget has been allocated for the roll out and functionality of CPIMS.</p> | <p>To ensure a sustainable functioning of the CPIMS, we highly recommend that the Government of Kenya provides adequate financial resources for the implementation CPIMS at all levels of governance. For instance, data collection from households and villages is one such area that would require committed personnel that should be recruited and remunerated by the Government.</p> <p>While a number of Non-state and development partners have indicated their willingness to support the roll out of the CPIMS, it is prudent that a CPIMS is highly profiled as part of Government deliverable. Such profiling should be by way of recognizing CPIMS in the Government's Budget and also by providing specific annual targets and annual budget for CPIMS.</p> |

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| <p>1185103100 Construction of Nyamira County Children Office</p> | <p>There is no information available in the budget document to demonstrate why only these 3 children offices have been identified and targeted for construction. It is only fair that some justification is provided to support this.</p> | <p>The State Department for Social Protection to be requested to submit a list of all Sub-counties that require construction or rehabilitation of children officers and the rational that has been used to prioritize the 3.</p> |
| <p>1185103200 Construction of Meru South Children Office</p> | <p>In any cases, most of the Sub-counties require infrastructural support for children offices, hence a rational is necessary for the prioritization of the sub-counties.</p> | <p>Based on the list that shall have been submitted, a determination can then be made on the number of sub-counties that should be targeted for construction or rehabilitation of children officers; with proportionate budget allocations.</p> |
| <p>1185103300 Construction of Kirinyaga South Children Office</p> | | |

1081 Ministry of Health

| Issue | Observation | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|
| Contributions to the National Hospital Insurance Fund | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee had recommended the harmonization of various UHC initiatives such as NHIF being rolled out by various entities under National Government and County Governments. This seems not to have been addressed in the Budget Estimates. | Include all children (ages 0-18) under the government funded NHIF programme and demonstrate how many children will benefit by age group. Ensure that the state department for basic education has a specific delivery unit and budget allocation for NHIF for children. As it is now, there is no specific and clear information to show how much money has been allocated for NHIF for children either under the Ministry of Health or in the State Department for Basic education. |
| Recruitment of Community Health Workers | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee recommended that an Intergovernmental framework should be designed to address the issue of recruitment of Community Health Workers as part of the rollout of the UHC. This seems not to have been addressed. | Acknowledging that this issue should be addressed by the County Governments, we recommend that some National level guidance should urgently be provided to County Governments (before they approve their budget estimates) on specific measures they should take and ensure that adequate resources are allocated for the recruitment and retention of Community Health Workers |
| Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) | In the 2018 Budget Policy Statement, the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee recommended that the Linda Mama Programme needs to cover the mother and child for an extended period of time until the infant is fully immunized (2 years). There is no information in the budget estimates to show how this has been addressed. | Full Implementation of the recommendation of the National Assembly Budget and Appropriations Committee on the 2018 Budget Policy Statement |

DAGORETTI DISTRICT LANDOWNERS WELFARE ASSOCIATION

P.O BOX 59908-00200 NAIROBI, KENYA

TEL NO: 0722418407/0721455185

EMAIL:dagorettilandowners@gmail.com

MEMORANDA

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- 5) MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATE FOR EARLY LEARNING AND BASIC EDUCATION
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- 7) MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
- 8) MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION

1. COUNTY GOVERNMENT (DEVOLUTION MINISTRY)

The ministry of devolution encompasses for large area of focus that are critical to the constitutional mandate and policy priorities of the ministry .We are of the opinion this funds allocated to the County Government is about 334 billion for the year 2017/2018.

The funds are enough to see through all counties hoping that the misuse of funds is a thing of the past.

2. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT FUND (NG-CDF)

These funds were very well formulated and appreciated in that it has indeed achieved and continues to be a noble idea but we are made to understand in some areas the funds have been measured and therefore we request for accountability and effective management of the fund.



3. MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This is the most important factor for improvising infrastructure transport housing and urban development. It is the same ministry that to tasked with affordable housing projects across the country and in an endeavor to fast tract the pillar of building durative roads and highway it need to be fully and accurately funded. At that the first hearing we recommend more funding than past years.

4. MINISTRY OF HEALTH

This is to the second important ministry in our republic of Kenya after the ministry of education .the ministry is allocated more money (funds)its function can be enhanced and sub county hospitals can be upgraded and more medicines made available so as to meet its obligation of controversial health care for all as we arrive at vision 2030.

5. MINISTRY OF EDUCATION STATE OF EARLY LEARNING AND BASIC EDUCATION

This is the most important sector within the republic of Kenya given that it caters free secondary education free lunch program for arid and semiarid the so called marginalized areas the ministry is an all in charge aid server wide with overacing goals of promoting quality for Kenyans sustain ate development. Kenya is alive to recent strikes of university lecturers over inadequate salary and promotions in secondary, tertiary and universities. We recommend more funding for this ministry which will improve also the increase for more teachers to be deployed.

6. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

For the important sector with own government ministry set up need to be allocated more funds to meet the envisaged food security in the country as well as mention security. The ministry is also our best foreign earner on coffee tea and horticultural after tourism.

7. MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

We recommend more allocation of funds so as to be able to fight terrorism threats and other communal activities including cyber crime we can only recommend cyber crime like those who hacked the IEBC Kenya services and stole important date shortly before the national election last year August 2017

Moreover there is a Nyumba-Kumi initiative an appendix of the ministry.

We want to retaliate the importance of the ministry and recommend for the allocation of more funds than last year's budget.

8. MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION

The ministry of water and irrigation is also very important since water is life and a basic human right. Its importance cannot be overemphasized given that only about 50% of Kenya has safe and clean water in the Republic of Kenya we are of the opinion that an additional budgetary allocation will alleviate the shortage of water as it is experienced now. In Dagoretti District we need water and sewage system reticulations. The irrigation is at the moment a crucial component of food security and this needs to be increased in Kano and Mwea irrigation schemes in an endeavor to increase rice production in the country

For the country to meet its food security there are to be an enhanced provision of water for irrigation especially in North Eastern, Lower eastern and Coastal areas .For the country requires the sinking of many water boreholes to provide clean and safe water both for domestic and animal use. In collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture we need many fish ponds all over the country for fish breeding to add to our nutritional value.

In conclusion for our country to achieve significant success in social and economic development there has to be a concerted effort to produce enough for both exports and local consumptions for all those recommended.

Additional Funds allocations must be upped at all levels of other ministry we were unable to illustrate in this short analysis of budgetary allocations.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

NJUGUNA MANYARA
CHAIRMAN GENERAL

PIUS NJOGU WA NGUO
SECRETARY GENERAL

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25/5/18

24 May 2018

The Clerk,
Kenya National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
P.O Box 41842 - 00100,
Nairobi Kenya
Email: clerk@parliament.go.ke



Dear Hon. Michael Sialai,

RE: SUBMISSIONS ON NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FY 2018/19

Greetings from the International Budget Partnership Kenya. During the week of 7th – 11th May, members of non-state organizations listed below met to deliberate and add value on the 2018/2019 budget estimates and prepared this joint memorandum for the National Assembly's Budget and Appropriation Committee.

This Memorandum was prepared by:

1. Hakii Jamii
2. African Population and Health Research Centre
3. Institute for Public Finance Kenya
4. PATH
5. Health Rights Advocacy Forum
6. Development Initiatives
7. OXFAM
8. The Institute for Social Accountability
9. National Taxpayers Association
10. International Budget Partnership Kenya

The memorandum presents observations and recommendations based on the analysis in several sectors and thematic areas. This includes: **health, infrastructure, sanitation services, maternal newborn and child health (MNCH), mental health, education, informal trade, environment, housing and transport.**

As organizations that are interested in service delivery but also improvement on budget engagement, we are happy to discuss any of the issues raised in this memorandum with the committee. We look forward to further engagement on budget matters in 2018/19.



MEMORANDUM TO PARLIAMENT



Economic & Social Rights Centre - Hakijamii

'Putting people first'

RE: HAKIJAMII VIEWS ON THE 2018/2019 BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Memorandum was prepared by:

Economic and Social Rights Centre (Hakijamii).

Key Highlights

- a) Enlist and recruit 100,000 Community Health Volunteers
- b) Coordination between national treasury and county governments
- c) Centralized paperless referral healthcare information system
- d) Lack of public participation during supplementary budget-making
- e) Lack of Citizen's Budget (Mwananchi Guide)
- f) Strengthening the capacity and continuous training of mental healthcare workers to deliver services
- g) Need to set realistic revenue targets
- h) Call for disaggregation of data to promote transparency in budget-making process

1.0 HEALTH SECTOR

1.1 Enlist and recruit 100,000 Community Health Volunteers

In the Big Four Agenda policy documents and the Medium Term III the national government highlights plans to recruit 100,000 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to achieve Universal Healthcare by enhancing primary healthcare. The CHVs are planned to help in enrolling of citizens for the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) scale up. Therefore, we call for allocation of a specific budget in the 2018/2019 budget estimates to support the work of CHVs.

1.2 Coordination between national treasury and county governments: the frequent delays in disbursement of funds by the national treasury has a direct effect on the procurement process at the county level. Proper coordination and honoring of disbursement guidelines and constitutional provisions is critical.

1.3 Centralized paperless referral healthcare information system: We call for allocation of funds for development and roll-out of a paperless referral system. One of the reasons for increased out-of-pocket (OOP) spending by the citizens is because of multiple payment for the same service in different health facilities. This can be combated by developing a centralized paperless referral system to enable healthcare givers to share information on a single platform. This system is highlighted in the Big Four Agenda but it has not been budgeted for in 2018/2019 budget estimates.

1.4 Lack of public participation during supplementary budget-making: We call upon the National Assembly Budget and Appropriation Committee to instigate a process that will culminate in the provision of a mechanism to ensure effective public participation in formulation of supplementary budgets. This will ensure the interests and priorities of citizens are considered and budgeted for.

Example: Specialized Medical Equipment

ANALYSIS AT PROGRAMME LEVEL

| Programme | FY 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 Budget Estimates | Deviation from 2017/2018 |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Preventive, promotive & RMNCAH | 8,699,846,057 | 9,956,388,343 | 1,256,542,286 |
| National Referral and Specialized Services. | 26,198,332,978 | 40,204,959,439 | 14,006,626,461 |
| Health Research and Development | 5,595,163,179 | 6,896,737,792 | 1,301,574,613 |
| Gen Admin, Planning & Support Services | 8,640,601,655 | 9,110,519,328 | 469,917,673 |
| Health policy, standards and regulations. | 12,506,539,702 | 23,838,665,554 | 11,332,125,852 |

Analysis at Sub-Programme level reveals that most of the funds allocated towards the National Referral and Specialized Services Programme will be spent on Special Medical Equipment.

| NATIONAL REFERRAL AND SPECIALIZED SERVICES 2018/2019 | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| National Referral Services | 16,677,294,610 | 20,282,467,470 | 3,605,172,860 |
| Forensic and Diagnostics | 1,587,634,928 | 802,171,440 | -785,463,488 |
| Free Primary Healthcare | 6,844,686 | 7,417,711 | 573,025 |
| Specialized Medical Equipment | 5,000,000,000 | 16,435,000,000 | 11,435,000,000 |
| Health Products and Technologies | 2,529,741,504 | 2,677,902,818 | 148,161,314 |
| Total | 25,801,515,728 | 40,204,959,439 | 14,403,443,711 |

The national government did not involve citizens on making decisions on Special Medical Equipment deal.

According to information public available, Kenya government was supposed to set aside Ksh. 38 billion per year for the MES, but it has only set aside Ksh. 16.4 billion for FY 2018/2019. This will lead to delays in payments systems and may cost the country millions in penalties, which may push the cost of the machines supplied and run by US-based General Electric (GE) up over the leasing period.

1.5 Citizens Budget (Mwananchi Guide): we call upon the National Assembly Budget and Appropriation Committee to work with the National Treasury and ensure compliance with the law by making available the Citizens Budget (Mwanachi Guide). This will promote effective citizen participation in the budget-making process.

1.6 Strengthening the capacity and continuous training of mental healthcare workers to deliver services. A review of Mathari Mental Hospital by the national assembly Health Committee established that there is inadequate number of trained personnel; limited bed space and dilapidated infrastructure. We call for increased funding for Mathari Mental Hospital to increase the number specialists, bed space and physical infrastructure.

2.0 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.1 Setting realistic revenue targets

Setting realistic revenue targets is key in terms of controlling the amount of budget deficit. This is because failure to reach the targets set for revenue collection will lead to budget cuts and this will mostly affect the social sectors.

Table 4: Revenue projected and actual FY 2013/14 – FY 2017/18 (KSh. Billions)

| | BPS | Actual | Deviation | % Deviation |
|---------|------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 2013/14 | 1,028.6 | 974.4 | -54.2 | -5% |
| 2014/15 | 1,180.5 | 1,107.8 | -72.7 | -6% |
| 2016/15 | 1,358.0 | 1,232.6 | -125.4 | -9% |
| 2016/17 | 1,500.5 | 1,400.6 | -99.9 | -7% |
| 2017/18 | 1,704.5 | 1,643.1 | -61.4 | -4% |

Source: Budget Policy Statement, 2014 - 2018

Source: Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) analysis

2.2 Call for disaggregation of Data to promote Transparency in budget-making process

Under the State Department for Infrastructure, there are Mega Projects with expenditure of over Ksh. 1 billion. For instance, the national treasury provided an annex which shows that the Low Volume Seal roads have a budget of approximately Ksh. 18 billion. There is no narrative explaining how or where this money will be spent. This amount is equivalent to allocating resources to Nairobi County (Ksh. 15.4 billion)¹ and Elgeyo Marakwet (Ksh. 3.6 billion) and never ask the two counties how they will spend the money. There is need to set the record straight before the budget is enacted.

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1091128001 Annuity Low Volume Seal Roads | | | | |
| 2211300 Other Operating Expenses | 20,000,000 | - | - | - |
| 3110400 Construction of Roads | 10,300,000,000 | 11,180,000,000 | 11,739,000,000 | 12,326,000,000 |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 10,320,000,000 | 11,180,000,000 | 11,739,000,000 | 12,326,000,000 |

Image: Example of Annuity low volume seal roads as extracted from budget estimates (Development Volume II pp. 817)²

¹ Equitable Share. Source: Budget Policy Statement (BPS) 2018

² Development Volume II page. 817



African Population and Health Research Center

Sanitation

Background

It is encouraging to note that the National Government has appended 'Sanitation' as a line ministry with Water. Because without a critical focus on the sector, health under the 'Big Four' agenda will remain a pipedream, as well as efforts to achieve goals under Sustainable Development Goals 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Economic Growth) and 1 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Historically, a lot of investment in the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation sector can be traced back to interventions on access to quality, potable water, and usually in rural, and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas. Increasingly though, the reality is that with sustained rural-urban migration, a lot of stress is put on physical and social infrastructure in rapidly urbanizing areas.

Without proper sanitation systems, a big proportion of fecal, solid and clinical waste ends up back in the environment. The situation is most dire in informal settlements / slums where 60% of the urban population resides. The most compounding problem is sanitation that addresses management. One person produces an average of 123.6 grams of feces in a day, meaning that on a good day, the biggest (by population), urban areas in Kenya (Nairobi with 4 million people, Nakuru with 1.6 million, and Mombasa and Kisumu with about 1 million each) produce a combined total of 939,360 kilos of fecal waste in a day, of which 563, 616 alone emanate from the informal settlements.

Research by APHRC in collaboration with the Nairobi county government shows that 66% of human excreta is out in public spaces. This is beside the tones of solid waste, including clinical waste, that is dumped in the open- dumpsites and open drains and that find their way in to the sewer system and other on-site sanitation containment facilities. Recent heavy rains and flooding- leading to the submerging or total disintegration of unlined pit latrines, and the sweeping away of human excreta from open defecation points have served as a painful wake up call.

The risk to human life is immense: environmental pollution, physical injury, communicable diseases from contaminated food, water or contact with hazardous material, stunted growth in children from diarrheal disease, lost economic productivity in adults, and loss of school time for children. Addressing sanitation needs of Kenya's population is critical to achieving a host of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on food security, access to water and sanitation, education and healthcare.

Asks

1. A look at previous budgets and the 2018/9 budget estimates reveal that allocations for Sanitation is included under the larger WSH sector and remain scattered across several ministries and state departments.

| ENTITY | ALLOCATION |
|--|--|
| Ministry of Water and Sanitation | Ksh. 33 billion + for sewerage |
| Ministry of Health | Unclear budget under lumped monies for preventive health interventions |
| Ministry of Environment and Forestry | Solid waste management, unclear budget under lumped monies for climate mitigation and adaptation |
| State Department for Housing, Urban Development and Public Works | Unclear budget under lumped monies for urban and metropolitan development programme. Mention of sewer extensions and construction of sanitary facilities |

Whilst a multi-sectoral approach cannot be downplayed, to better monitor and evaluate what is happening in the sector-achievements and shortfalls, it is imperative that there are efforts to clearly delineate interventions in sanitation from the larger WSH ones.

Sanitation needs a budget line on its own to begin effectively impacting and affecting other sectors. A dedicated state department or ministry would be the most effective way to manage the sector.

Ministry of Water and Sanitation

Programme Based Budget

1017000: Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development: "to enhance accessibility of water and sewerage services"

| | 2018/2019 | 2019/20 |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2020/21 | | |
| 1017010 Sewerage Infrastructure Development | 33,673,588,711 | 35,710,118,414 |
| 36,185,093,606 | | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE MINISTRY | 41,255,614,948 | 43,555,633,044 |
| 44,071,422,584 | | |

| Economic Classification | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|--|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3100000 Non- Financial Assets | - | 938,634 | 1,035,983 | 1,087,782 |
| CAPITAL EXP | - | 31,221,390,000 | 33,123,000,000 | 33,544,000,000 |
| 2600000 Capital Transfers to Govt Agencies | - | 31,221,390,000 | 33,123,000,000 | 33,544,000,000 |
| TOTAL EXP | - | 33,673,588,711 | 35,710,118,414 | 36,185,093,606 |

(SANITATION SPECIFIC) Summary of Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators for 2018/19 -2020/21

| Delivery Unit | Key Output | KPIs | Targets 2018/9 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|--|---|--|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1107000500 Headquarters and Professional Services | Water and Sewerage Services | Proportion of population with access to sewerage services | 33% | 37% | 42% |
| 1107104900 Upscaling of Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) | Improved access to sanitation | No. of people accessing improved sanitation | 120,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1107102900 Water Supply and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP) | Improved access to Water and Sanitation | No. of people accessing improved Water and Sanitation | 120,000 | 100,000 | -100,000 |
| 1107105100 Support to Equitable Access to Quality Water | Improved access to Water and Sanitation | No. of water, sanitation and water resource projects | 38 projects | 32 projects | 7 projects |
| 1107105200 Green Growth and Employment Creation- Access to and management of the | Improved access to Water and Sanitation | No. of people accessing improved Water and Sanitation | 120,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 1107113300 Nairobi City Regeneration Programme | Improved Sewerage System | Length of sewer lines renovated and expanded | 51km | 73km | 97km |
| 1107102000 Lake Victoria Water Supply & Sanitation Programme Phase II | New 100,000m ³ /day water supply project | Additional population served | 30,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| 1107102300 Garissa Sewerage Project | Improved access to sanitation | %access to sanitation | 78% | 78% | 78% |
| 1107102900 Kiserian Sewerage project | Extended sewerage services to 90,000 people | %completion rate | 80% | 100% | |
| 1107103300 Migori-Homa Bay Wastewater (Trilateral Program) | Improved access to water and sanitation | %completion rate | 10% | 15% | 20% |

Ministry of Health

Sector Working Paper points on sanitation

- Strategic Objective (e): “Minimize exposure to health risk factor by strengthening health promoting interventions, which address risk factors to health, plus facilitating use of products and services that lead to healthy behaviors of the population.”
- Constitution 2010: “...achieve reasonable standards of sanitation...”. MoH charged with policy formulation in line with this right.
- Page XV: “Basic sanitation services are not yet accessible to majority of the population with Open Defecation rates at about 14% but with regional disparities”. 4,000 out of 62,950 villages were ODF as at June 2017.
- 37 counties implementing Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)
- M&E system in place to monitor **rural** sanitation and hygiene interventions
- Menstrual Hygiene Management Policy in final stages of formulation, with 70 ToTs trained and capacity building ongoing at county level. Handbook also developed with the Ministry of Education.

MoH Programme Based Budget

| | <i>Approved Estimates</i> | <i>Expenditure</i> |
|--------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| 2014/5 | <i>54.3 billion</i> | <i>37.3 billion</i> |
| 2015/6 | <i>60.7 billion</i> | <i>41.5 billion</i> |
| 2016/7 | <i>71.4 billion</i> | <i>57.4 billion</i> |

- 0401000 -Preventive, promotive and RMNCAH: To contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality due to preventable conditions.
- 0403000 -Health Research and Development: To provide leadership on health research.
- 0405000- Health Policy Standards and Regulation: “...development and implementation of responsive health policy...”

| | Baseline 2017/8 | Estimates 2018/9 | Estimates 2019/20 | Estimates 2020/1 |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 0401050 Communicable Disease Control | 4,221,988,856 | 5,139,675,536 | 5,962,295,056 | 5,976,776,307 |
| 0401000 Preventive, Promotive, RMNCAH | 8,851,205,672 | 9,956,388,343 | 12,064,382,364 | 12,080,022,080 |
| 0404010 Health Policy, Planning and Financing | 2,615,337,839 | 2,857,303,334 | 3,103,171,028 | 3,110,925,583 |

Summary of Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators for 2018/19 -2020/21

| Delivery Unit | Key Output | KPIs | Targets 2018/9 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1081103700 Clinical Waste Disposal System Project | Hospitals with waste disposal system | No. of Hospitals with functional non-burning incinerators | 12 | 16 | 16 |

State Department for Housing, Urban Development and Public Works

-Some reported projects for 2014-7 include:

- Construction of 56 kilometers of trunk sewer of Ruiru Sewerage
- Construction of storm water drainage
- Construction of 11 ablution blocks
- Construction of 20 classrooms and sanitary facilities in Bungoma and Eldoret

-The department also notes the non-availability of land for solid waste management

| | Allocation | Expenditure |
|--------|------------|-------------|
| 2014/5 | 22.6 bn | 16.1 bn |
| 2015/6 | 21.9 bn | 17.6 bn |
| 2016/7 | 16.1 bn | 16.1 bn |

0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development Programme Estimates:

| | |
|---------|----------------|
| 2018/9 | 19,631,962,805 |
| 2019/20 | 7,768,045,242 |
| 2020/21 | 7,883,801,499 |

Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Programme

| Delivery Unit | Key Output | KPIs | Targets 2018/9 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|----------------|---------|---------|
| 1108103000 National Waste Management | Improved knowledge on national waste management status | No. of baseline reports on national solid waste management | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | Improved waste management infrastructure | Number of mapped national dumpsites | 45 | 50 | 0 |
| | Established waste management capacity building and awareness | Number of people trained | 144 | 50 | 0 |

1002040 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Budget Estimates

| Baseline 2017/8 | 2018/9 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 |
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------|

- 80,000,000 82,400,000 84,872,000

2. Clarification on absorption rates, data from the Ministry of Water and Sanitation:

| 2014/15- 2016/7 | 2016/2017 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Allocation: 119.9 billion | Allocation: 48.9 billion |
| Actual Expenditure: 102.1 billion | Actual expenditure: 40.3 billion |
| Absorption rate: 85% | Absorption rate: 82% |

3. Provide breakdown on budget to several bodies, including WSTF, WASREB, WARMA, water bodies etc. to enable clear connection to programmes and/or interventions.

4. Clarity on source of data for sewerage connections, particularly the baseline indicators used to arrive at these numbers:

- 2014/5 at 10.2% and 2016/7 at 15% sewer coverage
- 1107000500 Proportion of People with access to sewerage services

| | 2018/9 | 2019/20 | 2020/1 |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 33% | 37% | 42% |

6. Ministry of Health: Clarity on public health interventions covered, and allocations, under 0401050 Communicable Disease Control and 0401000 Preventive, Promotive, and RMNCAH (Reproductive Maternal Newborn Child and Adolescent Health).

With this information, it will be clearer how much of the budget has been allocated to public health interventions on communicable diseases occasioned by sanitation e.g. cholera, dysentery, typhoid etc., away from routine prevention endemic diseases e.g. malaria, or promotion of family planning, vaccination etc.

7. State Department for Housing, Urban Development and Public Works. Need clarity on:

- Criteria for identifying informal settlements: "Establishment of a national slums and informal settlement database"
- Specific infrastructure to be put up: "Installation of social and physical infrastructure in slums and informal settlements"

8. With the realization that sewer expansion and maintenance is a very costly venture, and most citizens will not be connected to the sewerage system in the foreseeable near future, can the budgetary allocations take in to account creating an enabling environment for Non-Sewered technologies e.g. creating subsidies for non-state actors who produce the technologies, and/or services? This should include proper regulations and guidelines for operators along the sanitation service value chain (containment-emptying-transport-recycle/reuse), including manual emptiers.

9. Besides allocation for Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs), the country needs Fecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) at key designated areas e.g. near the tipping point in Ruai (where exhausters dump the fecal waste) to effectively manage the slurry, and expand economic opportunities through recycling of byproducts e.g. production of KEBS approved briquettes for energy solutions, and organic fertilizer for agriculture.

Education

1. The education sector has been divided into four departments in the FY 2018/19 which is one more state department compared to the FY17/18.
 - a. Previous departments were: State department for **Vocational and Technical Training, Early learning and basic education** and **Research and university education**.
 - b. The State department for **Post Training and Skills Development** has been added in the education sector as the fourth state department.
2. The sub program **provision of industrial skills**. Has been moved from Ministry of labour to Ministry of Education under the same sub program **provision of industrial skills**.
3. The financing for the Sub program provision of industrial skills is increasing from 775 Million to 1.8Billion. With comparative data unavailable over the period FY 17/18 to 18/19 in the estimates submitted to parliament for state department for post training and skills development, it is difficult to understand how changes are happening from one financial year to the other. While this could be attributed to the separation of the sub program provision of industrial skills with Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management, the budget narrative lacks that clarity on their separation.
 - a. Recommendation: Parliament should implore upon the national treasury to provide comparative data over years.
 - b. Parliament should also be provided with the executive order that created the department to identify which functions are moving from one state department to the other and accompanying financial provisions.
4. According to the 2018/2019 FY budget, allocation of funds to the education sector has increased by 22.42% in the FY 2018/2019 and over the medium term. Out of the total funds allocated to the education sector, while the research and university education has the highest total allocation of the overall education sector budget, the department of basic education has received the highest increase accounting for 8% while research and university education recorded a 9% decrease in allocation compared with the previous years. The research and university state department has the highest percentage of funds at 47.3%, followed by early learning and basic education with 47.0% State Department for Vocational Training 4.9% and post training and development skills 1%.

| Education Sector | FY 17/18 | % | FY 18/19 |
|---|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| State Department for Basic Education | 67,075,730,000 | 38.69 | 99,683,691,832 |
| State Department for Vocational and Technical Training | 8,286,500,000 | 4.78 | 10,315,094,377 |
| State Department for University Education | 98,019,617,529 | 56.53 | 100,339,678,500 |
| State Department for Post Training and Skills Development | | - | 1,927,298,000 |

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------|-----------------|
| | 173,381,847,529 | 100 00 | 212,265,762,709 |
| In 2018/19 changes in the budget estimates have been made as detailed below | | | |
| Basic education has changed to State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education | | | |
| University education has changed to State Department for Research & University Education | | | |
| A new department has been introduced called the State Department for Post Training and Skills Development | | | |

- 5 While the FY 2018/2019 budget estimates have given priority to Research and University Education with the government putting a target of enrolling more students in various universities as mentioned in the budget, the estimates lack clarity on whether the lecturers collective bargaining agreements have been provided for. With approximately only Kenya shillings 2 billion provided as increase in the state department for university, there is no indication that lecturers CBA has been provided for.
 - a. Recommendation. The State department for research and university education should provide clear data on the lecturers CBA and how that is being met
- 6 Financing for the Teachers Service commission has increased by 12% moving from Kenya shillings 201 Billion to 227 billion which has been occasioned by need to recruit additional 22000 teachers in FY 18/19 compared with 5000 teachers to be recruited in FY 17/18. While the TSC budget increase is mainly driven by recruitment of new teachers, the need to provide annual report to parliament on how quality of education is increasing
- 7 Funding for Higher Education Loans Board (HELB): The government has proposed to increase HELB beneficiaries both for loan uptake and scholarship uptake from 247307 to 271,940 and 10 to 34,479 respectively. However, the funds proposed for allocation are declining in the period FY 17/18 to 18/19 moving from Kenya shillings 10.3 B to Kenya shillings 10.1 B while the target indicator is increasing
 - a. Recommendation: The state department for education should revisit the allocation provided for HELB and increase it upwards or reduce the target to be achieved by HELB for both scholarship and Loans uptake

Schools in informal settlements.

8. Kenya is increasingly urbanizing; and the creation of devolved government is accelerating the rate. With the government commitment to providing free primary and free day secondary education, pro-poor policies aimed at promoting access to inclusive, equitable and quality basic education. However, children living and schooling in informal settlements are left out. Existing evidence from six major urban centers namely Nairobi, Mombasa, Nyeri, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Nakuru shows that 47% of learners in the informal settlements were enrolled in private schools, majority of which are the APBETs the so called low fee private schools³. This is three times when compared with the national average of 16% of learners enrolled in private schools

³ Ngware, M W, Abuya, B, Admassu, K, Mutisya, M, Musyoka, P, & Oketch, M (2013) Quality and access to education in urban informal settlements in Kenya Nairobi: African Population and Health Research Center <http://aphrc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/ERP-III-Report.pdf>

in Kenya⁴. Further, access to government schools in the informal settlement is limited by the presence of few government schools, which do not match the access demand. For instance, Korogocho slum with a population of over 30,000 people is served by only 2 government schools and well over 30 low fee private schools. A large proportion of the low fee private schools do not benefit from the government free primary and day secondary capitation grants, hence poor vulnerable children living in urban informal settlements areas are left out.

- a. Recommendation 1: Fast tracking registration of APBET schools – in which low fee private schools lie,
- b. Recommendation 2: The state department of education to plan and budget for every child irrespective of the type school they are enrolled in. With immediate expansion of capitation grants to target learners living and schooling in urban informal settlements and especially those enrolled non-government schools.

⁴ MoEST. (2014). Basic education statistics booklet. Nairobi, Kenya: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST).



Maternal Newborn Child Health (*MNCH*)

1. **The PFM Act 2012 states that Treasury cannot surpass the Budget Policy Statement ceilings set by Parliament.** There was no remark for treasury's increase in the health sector's gross total estimates, which is 13% more than the ceiling set by Parliament.
2. **Estimates and projections for maternal health have remained the same level despite receiving high priority under the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program.** The maternity sub program received KSH 4 Billion, 4.3 Billion, and 4.3 Billion respectively in FY 2014/15, 2015/16, and 2016/17. These estimates have remained the same despite maternity care identified as a critical driver under UHC, with deliverables including the Linda Mama program (free maternity services), strengthened and equipped hospitals, and improvements in the health worker to patient health ratios (PBS, 2018, p.27). It is not clear how much these and other health programs will be prioritized and allocations made to successfully deliver these priority programs.
3. **There is no standardized categorization of sector programs and related sub-programs, making it difficult to identify priorities and track budget allocation trends.** The health sector highlights five program areas: 1) Preventive, Promotive and RMNCAH; 2) National Referral & Specialized; 3) Health Research & Development; 4) General Admin., Planning & Support Services; and 5) Health Policy, Standards and Regulations (PBB 2019). However, there are changes in the structure and breakdown of the program budgets, making it difficult to track indicators, implementation performance, allocation trends, and changes in priorities. For example, maternity, family planning and immunization were classified as sub-programs under the Health Policy, Standards and Regulations program in FY 2017/18. This was a strange placement because the objective of health policy, standards and regulations program is to ensure development and implementation of responsive health policy, standards and regulatory frameworks. However, in 2018/19, Health Policy, Standards and Regulations program does not have these three basic services under its allocations. From the targets and indicators section it seems they are now part of the Preventive, Promotive and RMNCAH program but this is unclear.
4. **The budget allocation for MNCH is not clear.** MNCH is allocated Ksh 3.7 Billion in the PBB 2018/19 (p.264) but the allocation for the free maternity program alone is Ksh 4.3 billion in the budget summary which is also the same amount in the itemized development budget.
5. **There is lack of clarity on current budget transfers to Government agencies.** A Ksh. 14 billion allocations has been lumped up for all agencies (PBB 2018/19, p.267). A breakdown of transfers is necessary to identify allocations made for agencies responsible for specialized medical equipment, and health products and technologies, to identify allocation, disbursement and implementation of funds intended for life-saving commodities and supplies.



Mental Health

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Issue | Lack of current local mental health data to inform planning |
| Description | <p>In the absence of current mental health data, it is difficult to understand how the Ministry of Health arrives at interventions, indicators and allocates resources for mental health. It's not clear what the mental health prevalence issues are, given that most of the mentally ill are abandoned in society or hidden away (confined) in homes without care. There is need to have statistics on the actual number of people in need of mental health services, the number already receiving care and the nature of care; the prevalent conditions and their demographic distribution; available human resource for mental health and regional distribution among other indicators.</p> |
| Justification | <p>Availability of current mental health data is the first step to inform priority policy strategies identified in the Kenya Health Policy 2013-2030 and Kenya Mental Health Policy</p> <p>Policy objective 2 of the Kenya Health Policy 2013-2030 proposes to “Halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions and mental disorders” through implementing priority policy strategies. For instance: Promote universal access to interventions on non-communicable conditions and mental disorders in the country; ensure services meet set standards; strengthen advocacy for health-promoting activities; inter-sectoral programmes for non-communicable disease prevention and control; interventions to address marginalized and indigent populations affected by non-communicable conditions; and strengthen the integrated surveillance system to monitor trends in non-communicable diseases and mental disorders, including risk factors, to inform policy and planning.</p> <p>The Kenya Mental Health Policy 2013-2030 has an explicit admission that there is inadequate quality data to inform decisions that need to be made, and there is heavy reliance on WHO figures in setting the tone for the policy document from a global perspective. Absence of current and local data on mental health will greatly hamper the realization of the policy's efforts to address the mental health systemic challenges, emerging trends and mitigate the burden of mental disorders.</p> |
| Ask | <p>Allocations for Mental Health research</p> <p>The Ministry of Health Research & Development Programme has a total allocation of Ksh. 5.6 billion; utilize some of these funds to undertake mental health research in FY2018/19.</p> |



Development Initiatives
Shelter Afrique Building
4th Floor
Mamlaka Road
Nairobi
Kenya
PO Box 102802-00101
Tel: +254 (0) 20 272 5346

**RE: DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES VIEWS ON THE 2018/19 BUDGET ESTIMATES
REGARDING ALLOCATIONS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION SERVICES AND ARID
AND SEMI ARID LANDS (ASALS)**

This memorandum is being submitted to the Parliament's Budget and Appropriations Committee by Development Initiatives pursuant to the public notice issued on May 17, 2018 regarding committee's public budget hearings and submissions, and further to the spirit and letter of the Kenya Constitution 2010, particularly Chapter twelve on Public Finance.

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development. DI has engaged in Kenya budget analysis since 2015 and in 2017 submitted a joint memorandum to Parliament's Budget and Appropriations Committee together with civil society organisations and citizens convened under Parliamentary Initiative Network (PIN).

DI has analyzed the 2018/19 budget estimates in detail, particularly, the allocation to Social Protection Services and to ASALs, and here wish to express its views as follows;

[Allocations to the State Department for Social Protection](#)

- Low level of staffing in Social Protection Services department was mentioned in the 2017/18 and 2018/19 Programme Based Budgets as a key limitation to implementation of planned interventions. We however do not find this mentioned as a priority intervention in the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and targets section. This is important to ensure that there is adequate capacity (personnel) to provide social protection services. Although the budget shows some planned increase in compensation to employees, it is not clear whether this increase will benefit existing staff or is meant for recruiting additional staff.
- The targeted number of elderly people to benefit from subsidized health insurance is expected to remain constant at 533, 000 people until 2020/21. While this investment is a positive action to inclusion and providing social protection to the elderly, we recommend

that adequate explanation be provided to this target. It is not clear if the target means that an additional 533,000 more people will be enrolled into the programme every year or will the service be available to only 533,000 individuals until 2020/21. The latest Integrated Household Budget Survey indicates that approximately 2.6 million persons over the age of 60 years live in poverty. But the allocations and descriptions in the budget does not provide this contextual information to understand the financing gap needed to include all the elderly in health insurance.

- Related to the point above, the basis for determining or arriving at the targets to be achieved annually and in the medium term should be explained. This will help in determining whether the targets are realistic given the existing resources and needs.
- The 2018/19 program-based budget estimates state the overall achievements that have been realized over the last 3-4 financial years. It will be helpful to provide a breakdown of these achievements on an annual basis to facilitate more effective tracking of the performance of the budget against the annual development targets set in the budget.

Allocations to the State Department for ASAL Development

- According to the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 36.1% of the population lives in poverty. Garissa, Busia, Samburu, Mandera, and Turkana have the highest poverty levels – above 65%. Additionally, 32% of the population is food poor, with Turkana having the highest incidence of food poverty at 66.1%. The high poverty levels have led to spending on programmes that directly benefit the poor such as the Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP). We know that the current HSNP targets households in counties with high poverty incidence. An approximate 100,000 households are targeted to receive routine payments⁵. The 2018/19 programme-based budget estimates however do not provide information on how far we are in reaching all the households in need and what the funding gap is. It is also not clear how poor households in non-ASAL counties are supported.

⁵ <http://www.hsnp.or.ke/index.php/news/current-news/12-current-news/120-about-hsnp-infographic>



Gender Responsive Budget

1. In the administration of public finance and specifically budget making processes there needs to be a cognitive effort to interact revenue allocation with both intended and unintended consequences of gender impacts of these budgets. In the budget development process and especially programme based budgets, it is vital to forecast on the potential social and economic implications of budgetary allocations. In this case, Oxfam advocates strongly for a Gender Responsive Budget that neither marginalizes nor discriminates against any group and particularly sets the stage for inclusion of Women as a non-homogenous group. It therefore should reflect on women from a prism of socio-economic status, ethnic affiliation, age and other factors affecting the realization of opportunities emanating from the budget. Fundamentally, budgets need to entrench gender perspectives at each level of the budgetary process and especially revenue and expenditure perspectives to promote gender equality.
2. The current budget has taken a step backwards by reducing the allocation to the Vote 0621000 in NGEC on Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination, the allocation for FY2018/19 has been reduced to KES 374, 965,388 from FY2017/18 allocation that stood at KES. 445,870,000. The reduction affects the allocation for Public Education, Advocacy and Research. This undermines the ability to assess the implication of budgets from an evidence base as well as public awareness and advocacy to create agency around gender equity.
 - i. Recommendation 1: Increase funding for NGEC for Public Education, Advocacy and Research
 - ii. Recommendation 2: The overall PBB as presented does not have disaggregated data on programs. Example on the Social Protection Sub-Programme under the State Department of Social Protection the number of elderly persons targeted is 533,333. As a recommendation, the National Assembly should request state departments to disaggregate data on gender as a key element of analyzing the impact of budgets on gender based on specific sectors.



ABOUT TISA

The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA) is a civil society organization committed towards the achievement of sound policy and good governance in local development, to uplift livelihoods of, especially, the poor and marginalized in Kenya. TISA has been operational since March 2008, and is a locally registered Trust that has engaged with various relevant state and non-state actors in the quest to promote effective local governance in Kenya.

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL BUDGET ESTIMATES 2018/19

Approach

- Cross-referencing of ceilings provided in the budget estimates with those provided in the budget policy statement and sector reports.
- Determine compliance to functional mandate as provided by the Constitution Article 186 and the Fourth Schedule with respect to sub-sectors of interests.

The following are the sub-sectors of interest for this review:

The following are the sub-sectors of interests. The sub-sectors identified are based on TISA areas of engagement at the National and County level.

- Informal Trade
- Environment
- Housing
- Transport

This review was guided with the following objectives: -

1. To establish to what extent the national government budget process accords to intergovernmental relations, provisions of the 2010 Constitution, Public Finance Management Act 2012 and the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012.
2. To critique national government usage of the term national interest against best practices and its effect on the county government budget/programmes
3. To identify or critique the impact of conditional grants (objectives of the grants) on the sovereignty of counties and implications on county budget/programmes
4. To examine the extent to which public-private partnerships, (against best practice) undertaken by national government fulfill Constitutional obligations for responsiveness, transparency, accountability and public participation

General observations

Section 7 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 provides that, among the responsibilities of the National Assembly budget committee is to discuss and review the Budget Policy Statement and budget estimates and make recommendations to the National Assembly. Section 25 provides that Treasury in preparing the Budget Policy Statement shall set out the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the national government and county governments in preparing their budgets both for the following financial year and over the medium term. Public Finance Management Regulations, 2015, Regulation 27(4) which states that, once the Budget Policy Statement is adopted by Parliament, it shall serve as the basis of expenditure ceilings specified in the fiscal Framework and Regulation 27(6) provides that, The National Treasury shall include a statement explaining any deviation to the provisions of paragraph (4)

Section 35 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides, among others, that the process of the national government budget process shall comprise of the (d) adoption of Budget Policy Statement by Parliament as a basis for future deliberations, (e) preparing budget estimates for the national government.

A review of the Budget Policy Statement and the budget estimates reveals the following challenges

- i. Difficulty in ascertaining that Ministry Department Agencies ceilings as provided in the Budget estimate correspond to the sector ceilings provided in the Budget Policy Statement
- ii. Difficulty in ascertaining if deviation from ceilings provided under the Budget Policy Statement for respective sectors and Ministry Department Agencies as provided for in the budget estimates is significant enough to vary the financial objectives and requires special leave from the National Assembly as anticipated from section 16 of the Public Finance Management Act

Additionally, the Public Finance Management Act states that the National Treasury shall arrange for effective public participation during the development of their annual budget estimates including the publication of citizens' budgets, which shall explain and summarize the budget proposals. Whereas we applaud the National Assembly for planning/organizing public participation forums on the draft budget estimates in target counties, we however, note inadequate time given for Public Participation in the Budget Policy Statement formulation process and Public Participation in the sector working groups was impeded by the prolonged electioneering period and no provision was made. Subsequently, Public Participation in the MTPIII process did not kick off thus, cumulatively there has been inadequate Public Participation in the planning process of the present budget.

The above observations point towards a failure by the national treasury to comply with the legal requirement in development of the budgets.

Recommendations

- *The format of presentation of data between Budget Policy Statement and budget estimate should enable ease for cross-referencing and thus the budget estimates document should consider total per sector to enhance transparency and accountability.*
- *Proposed hearings should also include review of planning priorities by sectors.*

Sector Analysis

a. Environment Sector

The sector reports do not make provisions for intergovernmental relations considerations for concurrent functions using mechanisms anticipated by the Constitution and articulated in the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012. However, there is an attempt to correct the misnomer in the Budget Policy Statement. The correction, well-meaning as it maybe undermines the integrity of the budget process in terms of consistency and transparency in the development of planning documents. For instance, the Budget Policy Statement provides for the need to work with the county government while Environmental Protection, Water and Natural resources sector report 2018, makes no such consideration. It is imperative to note that, important budget decisions are made during sector consultations and thus such an important decision to work with the county government in implementation of identified projects and programmes should have been among the sector recommendations

Recommendations

Treasury must ensure sector-working groups recognize the role of counties in concurrent functions and articulate intergovernmental mechanism necessary if sector objectives are to be realized. Equally, budget decisions across relevant documents including: sector reports, BPS and budget estimates should be consistent for avoidance of doubt.

b. Housing and Urban Development Programme Analysis

Both the Budget estimate and the Budget Policy Statement cite provision of affordable and decent housing for all Kenyan among the national interest and the Big Four. The State Department of Housing, Urban Development and Public Works under Housing Development and Human Settlement plans proposes for 2018/19, to construct 8,200 of affordable housing and units 11,000 social housing units. From the table below, the budget for the programme will increase by 25% from 2017/18 and 3.8% from 2016/17 thus the above analysis raising the questions below:

- What is the basis for gauging the sufficiency of the 25 percent budget increase on the programme for implementation of the housing projects, which is a sector priority and tagged as a national interest? Whereas the programmes and projects in the sub-sector targets across the two years under review continue as indicated in the table below to increase, why would the funding for the same not indicate a remarkable shift?
- Further, what is compelling the huge 149 percent from 2017/18 to 2018/19 shift in General Administration Planning and Support Services programme noting that majority of new initiatives are projects that will largely constitute development expenditure as opposed to recurrent?
- In the Budget Policy Statement, the national government purposed to undertake affordable housing at a cost of 1500 USD. However, actual allocation towards affordable housing in the estimates isn't clear as the allocation provided is a block figure to support dev of civil servant and police and prison housing thus a transparency concern

| PROGRAMME | FY 2016/17 | FY 2017/18 | FY 2018/19 | VARIANCE | % VARIATION |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Housing Development and Human Settlement | 7,755,520,915 | 6,417,603,879 | 8,049,575,197 | 1,631,971,318 | 25.4 |
| Urban and Metropolitan Development | 12,307,370,780 | 8,455,704,396 | 19,631,962,805 | 6,492,508,116 | 76.7 |
| General Administration Planning and Support Services | 88,427,749 | 267,477,103 | 667,150,789 | 399,673,686 | 149.4 |
| Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry | - | 856,914,622 | 1,398,580,569 | | |
| Coast Infrastructure pedestrian Access | - | - | 443,804,734 | | |
| Government buildings | - | - | 2,032,321,832 | | |

c. Trade: State Department for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Whereas the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution assigns the county governments function on trade development and regulation including markets, trade licenses (excluding regulation of professions), fair trading practices, local tourism and cooperative societies, the national government is specifically assigned management of international trade, consumer protection, tourism policy and development, capacity building and technical assistance to the counties.

Despite the above constitutional provision, a review of the national government documents including 2018 sector report on general economic and commercial affairs reveal contrasting actions by the national government. Further, county programmes are highlighted by the national government to be implemented in 2018/19 as shown in the table below with no mention of the need to collaborate with the county in implementing projects and programmes is an encroachment on implementation on county functions/programmes.

| Sub-programme | Key Outputs | Key performance indicators | Planned Targets | | | Achievement | | | Remarks |
|---|---|----------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---|---------|
| | | | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | |
| Business development services provided | No of entrepreneurs provided with Business development services | 13,000 | 29,000 | 31,500 | 28,071 | 31,453 | 34,576 | Increased demand for BDS by the businesses | |
| MSEs trained on entrepreneurship and management | No. Of MSEs trained on entrepreneurship and management | 4112 | 5180 | 1515 | 4515 | 3797 | 1804 | Budgetary cuts led to decreased | |
| Facilitate to access market | No. Of MSEs facilitated to access market | 1500 | 2000 | 1800 | 1800 | 2001 | 1667 | Low funding led to non achievement of the indicator | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------|------|------|------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| SP1.5 Entrepreneurship Management Training | Trained Micro Small and Medium Enterprises operators | No. of MSME operators trained | 2000 | 3500 | 3700 | 8875 | 809 | 2975 | Negative variance due to inadequate resources for logistics in the regional offices |
| | Trained Micro Small and Medium Enterprises operators | No. of Business firms incubated | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 8 | Negative variance in 2015/16 was due withdrawal of one firm |
| 1172001200 Small and Micro Enterprises Development | Increased MSMEs formalization & operations | MSME Policy developed | 0 | 0 | 1 | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | Develop SME park | SMEs parks constructed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Infrastructure development | Marketing and support to SMEs | |
| | Business Development Services | No. of MSEs trained on Business Management | 1000 | 300 | 1200 | 1200 | 1500 | 1800 | |

| Programme | Delivery Unit | Key Output | Key Performance Indicators | Target 2016/17 | Actual Achievement 2016/17 | Target (Baseline) 2017/18 | Target 2018/19 | Target 2019/20 | Target 2020/21 |
|--|---------------|--|---|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Programme Name: Trade Development and Promotion | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme Outcome: Improve business environment and facilitate growth of Trade | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Conduct a survey on ease of doing business in the Counties | No. of survey reports on ease of doing business in Counties | N/A | N/A | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | | Profile locally produced Products to be promoted under Buy Kenya Build Kenya | List of Locally Produced Products | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | - | - |
| | | Develop e-commerce policy and Trade licensing regime | Policy in Place | N/A | N/A | N/A | 1 | Implementation | Implementation |
| | | Establish integrated one stop offices for accessing National and County governments business information and licenses for wholesale and retail trade | No. of integrated one stop offices established | N/A | N/A | N/A | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Other concerns include,

- How is the development of one-stop business information Centre different as provide national government budget estimates from the one planned for implementation by for instance Nairobi City County in 2018/19 Nairobi City County Budget estimate? This is an outright duplication. The estimates should provide for considerations for intergovernmental relations if any
- Constituency support program is not constitutional as constituency is not a unit of development recognized in the constitution.

Recommendation

- ***The trade policy proposes an intergovernmental framework which needs to be recognized in the BPS and estimates***

d. National Interest

What is national interest?

The concept of national interest is very vague and carries a meaning according to the context in which it is used. As a result, it is not possible to give any universally acceptable interpretation of this concept (Qaiser Abbas)

“The meaning of national interest is survival—the protection of physical, political and cultural identity against encroachments by other nation-states”—Morgenthau

The national government has identified key priority areas of focus to be implemented in the next five years of governance from 2018/19-2021-2022 popularly known as The ‘Big Four’. The National interest has thus seen a shift in development expenditure/ spending plans across MDAs designed to reflect the same either directly (as drivers) or indirectly (as enablers). The ‘Big Four’ seeks to create employment, empower youth, support-manufacturing activities, enhance health coverage, improve food security and enhance living conditions through affordable housing and targets to:

- Support value addition and raise the manufacturing sector’s share to GDP to 15 percent by 2022. This will accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty;
- Focus on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain,
- Provide Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans
- Provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, and thereby improve the living conditions for Kenyan

General Observations/Concern

Trade: Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job Creation

Analysis on the Big Four largely indicates county government-related functions have been factored in national government development agenda. The big four is likely to undermine county functional roles

if not well structured. There is need to clarify on the intergovernmental mandates in the implementation of 'Big Four'.

Regarding both budgetary allocation as well as project and programme initiatives under Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job Creation, there is evidenced limited indication of new project and budget allocation increase despite this being an area of priority to the government as indicated in the table below

Summary Table of Big Four Initiatives

| Area of focus | Key programme initiatives | 2017/18 |
|---|---|---|
| Conducive Business Environment for Investment and Job Creation (Support value addition and raise the manufacturing sector's share to GDP) | Policy change with more proactive support Enhance SMEs development fund by \$ 500 m Kes 200m SME equipment in 20 constituencies Establish Kenya Bashara bank | 2,741,900,000 (Department of small and medium enterprise |
| Enhance Food and Nutrition Security | <p>Large scale production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place additional 700,00 acres through PPPs • Establish agriculture and irrigation SWGs • Use locally blended fertilizer on 50/50 basis • Avail incentives for post-harvest technologies <p>Small holder productivity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to credit through warehouse receipt system & strengthen commodity fund • Establish 1000 targeted production level SMEs • Establish commercialized feed system for livestock, fish poultry and piggery • Secure investors to construct a shipyard • Increase domestic fish fleet by 68 vessels in the coast <p>Reduce cost of food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract farmers for strategic food reserve • Redesign subsidy model • Secure investment through PPPs in post-harvest handling • Rehabilitate and operationalize fish landing sites • Eliminate multiple levies across counties in agriculture value chain | |

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
| Provide Universal Health Coverage | NHIF initiative: from No. 83,300.in 2017/18 to No.533,333 in 2018/19 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive up NHIF uptake • Enlist 37,000 banking sector gent network • Enlist 100,000 CHV to recruit 20 households per CHV • Align NHIF to the UHC • Launch segregated mulita-tier package Expansion of Linda mama programme Establish national data centres | 1,177,263,584 |
| Provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All government supported housing development target known demand (affordability, location and type) • No single development ends up as a ghost town • PPPs models e.g. land swap • NSSF balance sheet • Off-plan sales through regulated escrow accounts | 6,417,603 |

Public-Private Partnerships Cycle

Public-private partnership (PPP) are defined as contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service⁶, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance. In the medium-term plan, the national treasury plans to enhance public-private partnerships for financing public projects. Whereas this remains an essential strategy towards increasing government efficiency in investment and prudent public finance management there remains a concern with respect to national government PPPs arrangement. A review of the draft budget estimates indicates that the national government will in financial year 2018/19 implement PPPs projects⁷ identified under energy sector as 60mw mg of other renewable energy projects (solar, wind) (as initiated to cost 3,139 us dollars). Whereas we appreciate the collaboration between the National Treasury and World Bank⁸ in finalizing a PPP disclosure framework, the draft budget indicates lack of disaggregation on how much the above PPP projects under the sector will be allocated. Further, there is no mention of location, amount and the type of renewable energy that will be initiated thus raising both accountability and transparency concerns within the PPP space. Sector report do not mention PP

Health: NHIF Initiative

According to the Budget Policy Statement 2018, the National government in its efforts to provide Universal Health Coverage to guarantee access to quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans will focus on reconfiguring NHIF to realize this objective. Among the priority initiatives includes aligning NHIF Act to Universal Health Coverage. In pursuit of this Parliament tabled the Statute Law Miscellaneous Amendment Bill 2018 that proposes to amend various provision of the NHIF Act1998. Among the proposed amendments is to open more avenues for bringing money into NHIF, expands NHIF's scope of investments, and change the composition of the NHIF Board of Management by

⁶According to Public-Private-Partnership in Infrastructure Resource Center

⁷2018 BPS page. 94

⁸ 2018 BPS page. 87

removing union representatives in favour of Cabinet Secretary (CS) appointees and inclusion of one representative from the Council of Governors. This raises concerns on the management framework of the fund such that if the proposed amendments are enacted into law more than half of the NHIF Board will be the CS appointees. Health is a concurrent function under the Constitution with the National government responsible for formulation of Health policy, while the County government responsible for county health services. This raises the questions on what are the respective roles of the National and county government and oversight mandates with respect to County Assembly, Parliament and citizens of the fund? How can the management of the fund be decentralized? What percentage of the fund should be invested? An analysis of the Budget Estimates 2018/2019 does not provide allocations for the NHIF initiatives listed under the Budget Policy Statement 2018.

Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA)

NAMATA was established by the Presidential Order of February 2017 to oversee development of an efficient integrated and sustainable public transport within Nairobi Metropolitan area constituting the counties of Machakos, Kiambu, Murang'a, Kajiado and Nairobi. Whereas the objective is commendable, it is important to note that transport is a concurrent function of both the national and county government. The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution gives the national government the function of transport and communication including road traffic, construction and operation of national trunk roads, standards for the construction and maintenance of other roads by counties. On the other hand, the county government is responsible for county roads, street lighting, traffic and parking and public road transport.

There is no mention of NAMATA in the Budget Policy Statement, which merely mentions that the government will focus on developing urban roads to decongest cities and major towns, and gives an example of the ongoing decongestion of Nairobi by dulling Outering road and Ngong road Phase One. On the other hand, the Budget Estimates 2018/2019 includes NAMATA among the projects but does not give any allocation for 2018/2019 compared to the approved estimates for 2017/2018 that was 2,000,000/- as stated in the tables below.

VOTE D1092 State Department for Transport

II. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 2018/2019 AND PROJECTED EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES FOR 2019/2020 - 2020/2021

II. Heads and Items under which this Vote will be accounted for by vote D1092 State Department for Transport

| TITLE | Approved Estimates* 2017/2018 | Estimates 2018/2019 | Projected Estimates | |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| | | | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 |
| | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. |
| 1092104301 Multinational LakeVictoria Maritime Communication& Transport Project | | | | |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government | 10,000,000 | 176,000,000 | - | - |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 10,000,000 | 176,000,000 | - | - |
| Appropriations in Aid | 10,000,000 | 146,000,000 | - | - |
| 5120200 Foreign Borrowing - Direct Payments | 10,000,000 | 146,000,000 | - | - |
| NET EXPENDITURE Sub-Head ... KShs. | - | 30,000,000 | - | - |
| 1092104300 Multinational LakeVictoria Maritime Communication& Transport Project | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE Head ... KShs. | - | 30,000,000 | - | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA). | | | | |
| E1092104601 | | | | |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| NET EXPENDITURE Sub-Head ... KShs. | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE Head ... KShs. | 2,000,000 | - | - | - |

VOTE 1092 State Department for Transport

III. DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES 2018/2019 AND SOURCE OF FUNDING

| TITLE | APPROVED ESTIMATES* 2017/2018 | ESTIMATES 2018/2019 | EXTERNAL FUNDING 2018/20 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------|
| | | | GRANTS | | |
| | | | AIA | Revenue | AIA |
| | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. | KShs. |
| NET EXPENDITURE | - | 30,000,000 | | | - |
| 1092104300 Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication & Transport Project | | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE | - | 30,000,000 | | | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA). | | | | | |
| E1092104601 | | | | | |
| 2630200 Capital Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - |
| GROSS EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - |
| NET EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 1092104600 Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) | | | | | |
| NET EXPENDITURE | 2,000,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 1092104700 Kabunde Airstrip. | | | | | |

NAMATA initiative thus raises the following questions:

- To what extent will NAMATA impact on the division of revenue between target counties and the national government share
- What is the resource contribution by the five counties affected by NAMATA?
- What are the implications of legality? What happens in case NAMATA is declared illegal? What will be the basis for spending resources highlighted in the budget?

For further information, please contact:
 annet.majoni@tisa.or.ke
 P.O. Box 48353 - 00100 Nairobi
 Tel: +254 20 4443676
www.tisa.or.ke

Signed:

1. Haki Jamii
2. African Population and Health Research Centre (APHRC)
3. Institute for Public Finance Kenya (IPFK)
4. PATH
5. Health Rights Advocacy Forum (HERAF)
6. Development Initiatives (DI)
7. OXFAM
8. The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA)
9. National Taxpayers Association (NTA)
10. International Budget Partnership Kenya (IBPK)

KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED PERSONS, WEST POKOT

TO:

**The clerk of National Assembly,
Office of the clerk,
Main parliament building,
P.o Box 41842-00100,
NAIROBI-KENYA**

**Senior Citizens Offices,
Kapenguria Head quarters
Behind A.I.C Bkshop bld. Makutano
P.O BOX 15-30600,
KAPENGURIA
18/05/2018**

FEF:WRITING MEMORUNDUM PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE WEST POKOT SENIO RCITIZENS(GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS)REQUESTING FOR 2ND PERSON REVIEW AND INCREASE FROM THE CURRENT EARNINGS,3% 3,600 PM TO 316.7%-KSHS 15,000/= P.M –Ref section Dates and rates of increased=(15000/=p.m)

2. Ref. laws of Kenya pension(increase)Act chapter 190 revised edition 2012(2010) for acts 190 of 1985,act no 13 of 1986,sch.Act no 3 of 1990s. 2 act No 4 of 1996s.3 and Act No.9 of 2007s,32

3. PROPOSED MINIMUM PENSION INCREASE FOR LOWEST PAID PENSIONERS-2018-3,600/=PM

Section 3, Dates and Rates of (increase)

1. Current minimum pensions earning reviewed and increased in the year 2005-(Kibaki Government) =July 2005-December 2017- kshs 3,6000/ =PM

-Proposed minimum increase to Kshs=15,000.00

-Difference –Kshs $\frac{11.400 \times 100}{3,600.00}$ Kshs=11.400.00

Percentage worked out - $3,600/=PM=316.7%=15,000/=$

We therefore demand for Kshs 11,400.00-difference.

Because serving ^{civil} ~~and~~ servants have had their salaries paid by 10%forgetting ~~of~~ ^{for} **government pensioners,yet the Government policy para-70 of sessional paper No .3 of 1985 accordingly stated that:**

“Whenever there is general salaries revision, for ~~servant~~ civil servants, there should be a corresponding increase for the Government.

Pensions”

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS-1963-1978 .Pensioners records as follows:

1. 1963-1978- Kenyatta Government, inherited colonial pensions laws Act No. review but pensioners continued earn 250/= PM throughout that period up to end 1978.
2. 1979-1991-Pensions for ^{lower cadre in} ~~lower~~ retirees varied ⁱⁿ job Groups ABCDEF
1991-1996-1996-Pension increase-Kenya gazette supplementary no.50 (Act No.4) 1996 Pensions (increase) (Amendment) Act, 1996-page 39.

- **Ref;** Reply letter from the Director of pensions, The Treasury Ann Mugo, **Ref: EPN/4217/02** dated March 17 2003 concerning 1997 salary review for serving civil servants made in 1997 following Circular No. 16 of 27th October 1997 issued by Director of Personnel Management that

“About this same time, the pensions (increase), (amendments) Act 1996 was passed by parliament awarding pension increase to retirees”

“No further salary reviews for serving officers have been made since that date hence pension increases have also not been given. As soon as the next review of salaries is done and once the government has budgeted for necessary funding, the pensions for retirees will be reviewed as appropriate. This concurs with S.R.C recommendations for compensations from the year 1991 to 2005 in their menu dated 16th October 2016”.

3. 1991-1996-With those who retired after 1991-2005 their pensions have not been reviewed and increased up to the year 2005-NARC Kibaki Government.
as follows:-

1. Moi Government 1978-1995-250/=PM up to 1996-500/=.
2. Kibaki Government-50%-Kshs 500/=PM-2000/=PM 2005.
3. Uhuru Government-from Kibaki Kshs 2000/=PM up to this moment no review of the retirees pensions.

Senior are still earning Kibaki pensions from near 13 years for the year 2005.We therefore demand 316.7%increase-15,000/=PM.

“Pensioners rely to a great on pensions paid to them for livelihood and the amount payable requires to keep pace with the cost of living.”

3. S.R.C MENU DATED 16/10/2016 TO THE TREASURY – we agreed with the S.R.C's recommendations for a amendments of pensions increase Act cap 190 to provide for triennial review of pensions in payments over and a leave existing review of pensions in payment over and above existing biennial one as reads below .


“A discretionary one-off pension increase for Government retirees for the period 1991-2005 to compensate pensioners for inflation for that period of time.

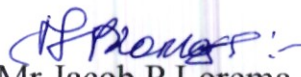
INTRODUCTION-The senior citizens welfare Association retired persons of West Pokot County was informed on 18/7/2000 and officially registered with the of the registrar of societies under sect 10 societies Act of Kenya wide registration certificate No 22170 issued on 18/3/2003.

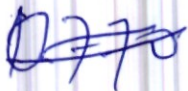
We therefore demand review and increase for up to 316.7%= Kshs 15,000/= PM.

Thank you.

Yours


Nicholas Domokwang
SECRETARY
16/5/2018


Mr Jacob P. Lorema
CHAIRMAN
18/5/2018



0700460601

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KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED PERSONS, WEST POKOT COUNTY

Contact: 0700460601
KSC/WPC/PEN.7/106

Senior Citizens Offices
Behind A.I.C Bkshop b/d Maku TAN⁰
P.O. BOX 15 -30600
KAPENGURIA.

22nd July, 2016

To
✓ The Commission Secretary,
Salaries & Remuneration Commission,
Williamson House, 6th Floor,
P.O. Box 4326- 00100
NAIROBI- KENYA.

Dear Sir/Madam,

REF: WRITTEN MEMORANDUM PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS OF WEST POKOT COUNTY REQUESTING FOR PENSION REVIEW FROM THE CURRENT 3% KSHS. 3,100/= P.M. TO 396.7% KSHS. 15,000/= P.M.–SECTION 3 – Dates and Rates of Increase) – Ref. Pension (Increase) Act Chapter 190-revised Edition 2012/(2010) for Acts No. 19 of 1985, Act No. 13 of 1986 sch, Act NO. 3 of 1990 s.2, Act No. 4 of 1996, s.3 and Act No. 9 of 2007s,32)

INTRODUCTION: Herewith enclosed is a memorandum request from members of the Senior Citizens seeking review of the little pensions paid to the current Retired Civil Servants of lower cadre which have not been reviewed since the year 2005 except the two years 1st July, increments of Kshs. 300/= and at last Kshs. 500/= last year initiated by Kibaki Government and that was all – (2005 – 2016 –(11) years.

Serving Civil Servants have had their salaries increased since that year 2005 by about 10% and none for Retired Civil Servants to date and yet inflation and cost of living continue biting every day. We request Government to review our pension for the 2nd time and bring up from (3% - 396.7%) increased to stabilize the current inflation affecting this retired persons who served Government for over 30 years.

PROPOSED MINIMUM INCREASE: We demand to worked out below:-

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) Minimum Pension earning | - Kshs. 3,100.00/= P.M.-2015 |
| Proposed minimum increase | - Kshs. 15,000.00/= P.M. |
| Differences | -Kshs. 11,900.00/= $\times 100 = 396.7\%$ |
| | 3,100 |
| Percentage increase requested | -Kshs. 396.7% |
| Increase pay we request is | = 396.7% |

1. **QUOTED HEREBELOW FOR EASE OF REFERENCE IS (I) SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 3 Para. 70 OF 1985** wherein it was agreed that retirement benefits payable to public officers would be reviewed / revised consequently upon review / revision of salaries of Serving Civil Servants.”
(Ref. Pension (Increase) Act Chapter 190 of 1985).

(ii) **2nd extract of 1997 – D.P.M circular letter:**

“ The last salaries review for serving Civil servants was made in 1997 following circular letter No. 16 dated 27th October 1997 issued by the Director of personnel Management and at the same, the pension (increase) amendment act No. 4 of 1996 was passed by the parliament awarding pension increase to retirees from then on no further salaries review for serving officers has been made and also no pension increase has been given (1997 – 2005 – 8 years

1. **THE KENYA CONSTITUTION 2010 BILL OF RIGHT CHAPTER III ACTICLE NO. 57 -(a,b,c,d) which stated that, state shall take measures to ensure the RIGHTS of OLDER PERSONS** -

- (a) Do fully participate in the affairs of the Society.
- (b) Do purse their personal development
- (c) Live in dignity and respect and to be free from any form of abuses and to be receiving reasonable care and assistance from their families and the state.

2. **THE YEAR THIS ASSOCIATION WAS ESTABLISHED – 18/07/2000 for WEST POKOT COUTNTY NATION OFFICE:** - Where it was officially registered with the Registrar of Society’s office Under Society’s Act 108 rule (2) ii and 12 society’s rules 1968 rule (4) under Section 10 of the Society’s Act of Kenya.

2. FOR WEST POKOT BRANCH: - 18/07/2000 and was officially registered vide CERT. of REGISTRATION No. 22170 issued on 18/03/2003. (Attached).

3. **NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION:** Kenya Senior Citizens Welfare Association of Retired Persons, West Pokot District.

4. **ELLIGIBILTY TO BECOME A MEMBER:** Is open to all adult retired persons

Public Servants who earn pension and has attained the retirement age of 60 years and above is eligible for membership to this Association by filling the APPLICATION FORM – KSCWAROP`A`

5. OBJECTIVE – It is NON- POLITICAL AND NON-PROFIT MAKING VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION.

- a) Bringing together all retired Public Servants widows, widowers, guardians other beneficiaries for deceased personers with the aim of assisting one another socially and economically in time of need by raising funds wherever need arises.
- b) Protect the benefits and the rights of retired Public Servants.
- c) To be negotiating with the Government for improved terms and conditions in retirement from public service and thereafter.
- d) Promoting socio-economic, cultural and welfare interests of the pensioners.
- e) Form consortiums of Technically qualified members of the Association to provide professional Services for those who may need such services.
- f) To acquire moveables or immoveable property and any buildings and lease, dispose off, mortgage or otherwise any part of properly of claims of the Association.
- g) To institute personal or written appeals to hold public meetings from time to time as deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions of the association in the form of donations, Annual subscriptions or otherwise, from members etc.
- h) To be acting as Advisory Component to the youth and to society at large.

6. REF: THE LAWS OF KENYA – PENSION (INCREASE) Act chapter 190 No. 30 of 1963 COMPREHENSIVE PENSION INCREASE SINCE INDEPENDCE 1963-1991-2005. Salaries and awards of pensions earning for lower cadre retirees varied in salary scales according to their job groups. A,B,C,D,E,F, since independence 1963-1991-1996, with those who retired after 1991- 2005 whose pensions have not been

reviewed according to the past three successive Kenya Governments below: - Where is the harmonization of the 1991 - 2005 of pensions we read in the paper?

1. Colonial/ KANU Government 1963-1978- President Kenyatta

Inherited colonial Laws and Acts and Pensioners continued earning below Kshs. 250/= P.M.

2. KANU GOVERNMENT FROM 1978- 2000 - President - H.E. Daniel Arap

Moi

- There was a slight pension review which was revised from previous Kshs. 250/p.m.- Kshs. 500/=p.m. 50% pension increase Act Chapter 190 4 of 1979

3. NARC /PNU GOVERNMENT 2000- 2007-13 PRESIDENT- HON. M.

KIBAKI

(a) "In the year 2001- 2003 - Pension Bill Which sailed through in the parliament and recommended that all the retired Civil Servants be retained in the payroll until he / she is paid pension in full and it should be settled within 90 days, failure to which the sum due will attract interests.

This Bill was to be effected in January 2004, but short changed and again was not considered upto the year 2005- we need it reinstated."

b) In the year 2005-2007 -Chapter 190 Act No. 9 of 2007 -2013 - still

NARC/ PNU Governments PNU Government increased pensions for former lower cadre retirees from the then Kshs. 500/= p.m. brought forward from the Moi Government to Kshs 2,000/= p.m. 150% pension increase with a two (2) yearly increments which has since progressed from the year 2005-2016 as follows:

1. From the year 2006 - 2008 - Kshs. 2,000/= p.m. 2 years 1st July increment of Kshs. 300/= adds upto Kshs. 2,300/ p.m.
2. From the year 2009 - 2011 - Kshs. 2,300/= p.m. 2 years 1st July increment of Kshs. 300/= adds upto Kshs. 2,600/=.
3. From the year 2011- 2013 - Kshs. 2,600/= p.m. 2 years 1st July increment of Kshs. 500/= - adds upto Kshs. 3,100/=.
4. From the year 2014 - 2015 Kshs. 3,100/= p.m. 2 years 1st July increment of Kshs. 500/= - adds upto Kshs. 3,600/=.

7. SUMMARY LOSS OF PENSIONS INCREASE FROM THE YEAR 1997- 2005 - 2016

1. Pensions earned those years shown below
1991-1995 - Kshs. 500/= p.m.
1995-2005 - Kshs. 500/p.m. - 2005 No. review by Government we demand 8years increase not reviewed and paid to us.
2. From the year 2005 - 2016 = 10 years..... Kshs. ?
We demand 9 years pension review.
3. This claim for 9 years is that since 2006 -2016
From the year 2006-2016 - 10 years - no review!

N/B: For your information "Pensioners rely to a great extend on pensions paid to them for livelihood and amount payable requires to keep pace with the cost of living, therefore we demand to be considered for higher pensions earning".

CHAPTER IV ARTICLE NO. 57 (c) Kenya Constitution 2010) - To live in dignity and respect and be free from abuse.

8. UNDERPAYMENT OF PENSIONERS COMPARED TO DOMESTIC WORKERS UNDER LABOUR UNION AND OTHER VULNARABLE GROUPS e.g.

- Domestic workers recommended last may 2015 to earn Kshs. 10,000/= p.m.
- Orphans caretakers- earnKshs. 2,000/= p.m.

-Older persons cash transfer pension fund- Kshs. 2,000/=p.m. and yet they did not work in any Government institution neither parastatals but earn more equivalent with retired Civil Servants.

- In the above group earning compare with a retired Civil Servant who spent most of his/ her years in Government Service and end up earning pensions of Kshs. 2,000/= which has now progressed from Kshs. 2,000/= p.m. - 3,000/=. Who should be considered for higher pension than another?

The domestic workers?

Free citizens of older persons of 65 years of age? or he /she who spent most of his/her years serving Government of Kenya?

9. CHAPTER IV NO. 57 (d) to receive reasonable care and assistance from their family and the state.

The little pensions paid to them cannot sustain us for a week that most of the retired Civil Servants are even now wallowing in the apt poverty due to financial inadequacies compared to previous monthly salaries he/she used to enjoy prior to retirement.

10. DELAYMENT OF NEXT OF KIN PENSIONS:- The process and release of the above pension from the office of the Director of pensions to the beneficiary is dilatory because it takes months to reach the beneficiary. The process be improved to be saving beneficiaries from financial embarrassment.

11. CHAPTER IV NO. 57 (d) To receive reasonable care and assistance from their family and state

RE:NON-PENSIONABLE RETIRED OFFICERS OVER 65- We request that Parliament consider the above group of officers through a circular from the concerned Ministry to be giving retirees first priority when short listing the names of those who will be considered for the OPTCF as a sign of recognition of their past services rendered to the past and the present Governments of Kenya.

12. CHAPTER IV NO. 57 (b) -DO PURSUE THEIR PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT 190 OF PENSION INCREASE FOR 2ND PENSION REVIEW AFTER 2005/16

From the Historical pension review records and the years, loss of increments and now the 2nd request. It will clearly show your office, the treasury pensions department is not serious and mindful of who were from the former three government employees. Despite the DPM circular letters, I have quoted in this memorandum.

Serving Civil Servants have had their salaries reviewed about trice now since the year 2007 yet to retirees not considered for increment. Last being the year 2005. Please let your board see how to save the situation.

13. CHAPTER IV Article NO. 57 (a) TO FULLY PARTICIPATE IN THE AFFAIRS OF SOCIETY REQUEST TO SALARY REVIEW COMMISSION SERVING CIVIL SERVANTS and PENSIONS REVIEWS: We are requesting that (2) members of

the retirees be incorporated to ^{SARs} **REVIEW BOARDS** in order to be representing retirees interests whenever Salaries Review Board sits to discuss pensions.

We should not be sidelined but instead we should be recognized as people who devoted most of our energies in building Kenya Nation beginning earning Kshs. 6/= p.m. , 30/=p.m., 67/=, 80/=, 120/= minus all tax from this same money called salary compared with money you earn in thousands per month nowadays.

We should also be given same treatment with legislators by paying us better pensions, treatment with dignity and respect same as the retired Presidents and legislatures who after retirement are well taken care of by the state and yet they only served for one or two terms 5 or 10 years.

14. SUCCESSION - NEXT OF KIN - Pension Chapter 190 act No. 4 of 2005- :- That should a pensioners die his/ her wife/husband or the or the NEXT OF KIN should continue enjoying the pensions for 10 years. On expiry, it should be transferred to the legitimate widow/widower and children. This arrangements should continue until they have attained the age of eighteen (18) years and or finished education pursuits.

Also, provision should be made by Government to have widow and children's funds paid immediately to the children after the death of the contributor who happens to be a retiree.

15. REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT TO DEVOLVE PENSIONS OFFICES BILL OF RIGHTS IV CHAPTER Article 57 (b) : -It is the recommendation of the members of the Senior Citizens that pensions offices be devolved all over the Republic to avoid costs of traveling to Nairobi Pensions office, but we are happy because there is one recently introduced here Kapenguria serving West Pokot Retirees working jointly with office of the Senior Citizens.

16. CHAPTER IV Article NO. 27 (e) DEMAND TO FUND SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION WHO HAVE BEEN DOING THE WORK OF HUDUMA- There is high demand to government to create this Ministry/ Department considering the challenges retirees face during their retirement and old age.

-Senior Citizens Welfare Association of Retired Persons established itself as a HUDUMA CENTRE long ago year 2000 before government thought of this through the

2010 constitution according to our objective (a)" bringing together all retired person and assisting one another which we still do to date." The voluntary service we offering to our fellow pensioners.

17. NO. (C) – THE BILL OF RIGHT CHAPTER IV Article No. 57- (c) – (To live in dignity and respect and be free from abuse)

Immediately after the retirement from Civil Service the Government should award retirees with the following as a sign of recognition to their past service with Government.

- a) Official separate letters and certificates of identification designed for Senior Citizens (retirees) only different from those given at retirement by the D.P.M- (Director of Personnel Management).
- b) Also to distinguished retired Public Servants
- c) Former Freedom fighters – (Heroes)
- d) National and County Governments provide to the Senior Citizens without conditions plots for developments for their continuous survivals together with their families.
- e) Laws to protect Elderly members of the society against physical abuses, their properties, neglect by families.

18. Ref BILL OF RIGHT CHAPTER IV Article No. 57 (C) Reasonable Care and Assistance – (Homes for Elderly Persons.)

This Association Advocates for this institution to be put up in every county in Kenya because this is a countrywide issues caused by among the following issues below: -

- a) Modern trend of living and high costs of living is causing young families concentrate on their own families. Elderly parents abandoned in the rural homes and the help to them diminishes.
- b) When the above has occurred it is already a separation of family poverty is already at the door step to attack the helpless aged people. NYUMBA YA WAZEE would alleviate this problem. State to rescue the situation.

Causes

- a) Neglect by family and domestic problems
- b) Finance inadequacies to support themselves, psychological, socially and retiring and getting old he/she cannot do things for themselves especially when their kins ^{rob}~~role~~ their properties and called wizards e.g. in Kilifi. Establish to protect this robberies.

19. BILL OF RIGHT CHAPTER IV Article No. 27 (d) reasonable care and Assistance to ELDERLY MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR CITIZEN

- a) Elderly members of the society are entitled to reasonable care and assistance whom their families and from the state by: -
Providing Free Medical Care and Assistance to retirees /Elderly members of the societies at the selected Government hospitals within and outside their counties.
- b) Re-instate and pay medical allowance along with their monthly pensions to enable them buy drugs whenever they fall sick, meet fare to hospital. (cost of).
- c) Government to provide older persons over 70 years with free ride on all public and private transport as a sign of recognition and respect to elderly members of the Senior Citizens and also state provide them "with name Tuck-their names printed on it". For identification purposes and many other members may contribute during the meeting.
- d) Terms and conditions after retirement from Public Servant Service and many others contained in the enclosed memorandum.

20. BILL OF RIGHT CHAPTER IV Article NO. 57 (d) REASONABLE CARE AND ASSISTANCE TO ELDERLY PERSONS

Elderly members of the society are entitled to reasonable care and assistance from their families and from the state by: -

- a) Free Medical Care and Assistance of Ambulance Services to retirees at the selected Government Hospitals within their Counties .

21. BILL OF RIGHTS CHAPTER IV NO. 57 (b) : - Older members of the society are entitled to continue to enjoy all the rights and freedoms set out in this BILL OF RIGHTS including the right to: -

- a) Participate fully in the affairs of the society

- b) Pursue their personal development
- c) Be free from all forms of discrimination exploitation or abuse
- d) Live with dignity and respect and
- e) Retain their autonomy

22. PUBLIC TRUSTEES OFFICES UNDER A.G - We request that public Trustee Offices be devolved to enable pensioners access their money easily and cut costs of travelling several miles/kms to reach this offices especially those from rural areas.

23. CHAPTER IV Article NO. 57 (e)

REF PENSION BILL FOR JULY 2003 IN THE PARLIAMENT: -We refer you to the above bill which sailed through in parliament and recommend that all the retired civil servants be retained in the pay roll until he/ she paid his / her pensions in full and it should be settled within 90 days failure to which the sum due will attract interests. This bill was to be effected in January, 2004 etc.

24. PROPOSAL BY FORMER PNU TO PHASE OUT JOB GROUPS – A.B.C.D in 2003 –

This was the previous 2003 Government plan to phase out this category of job groups and place the employees in the new job group E and above and we request that the pensions for new categories be calculated on new job group F to bring least pension earning to Kshs. 15,000/= p.m Minimum.

25. CHAPTER IV Article NO. 57 (b) – To pursue their personal Development

(SPECIAL CREDIT SYSTEM): Retirees only retire from public service doesn't mean he/she is not longer productive to their own lives and society at the age of 60 years still energetic African (NOT YET TIRED) for another 10 years and they still capable of creating wealth for his/her for Livelihood. The Government therefore arrange with banking institutions to allow retirees (pensioners) access loans from their banks for personal development and the loan borrowed will be recovered directly by the banks from their monthly pensions paid to the individual bank A/C.

26. CHAPTER IV Article 57 (b) Do fully participated in the Affairs of the society
NOMINATION/CO-OPTING OF THE RETIREES TO VARIOUS DISTRICT

Development committees. We request Government to make policy to allow Nomination/ Co-opting members of Senior Citizens to various Development Committees / Boards of Management in Institutions within the county – B.O.Gs than sitting idle and yet they have their papers that must be utilized by engaging them to become busy being board members, development project committees, opening business in towns, farming SACCOs etc.

Members of the Senior Citizens are mature and enlightened people, resourceful and experienced people who are ready to offer their professional services to the society where it is required within their counties.

Not all retirees would like to work after retirement but those who would be willing to continue serving the Nation and the County Government if offered the opportunity in any institutions within their counties rather than sidelining retirees as people who are not longer useful to the society.

27. U.N. DESIGNATED DAY: - “ The International Day for Older Persons Celebrations 1st October each year – For your information, this is a U.N. designated day which was first observed on 1st October 1991 and thereafter declared a SPECIAL DAY for Older Persons all over the World which is Commemorated Annually by all U.N. members. State Kenya as active member has been observing this day since its inception”.

West Pokot County through their Association began to celebrate this even on 1st October 2007 where over 300 participants attended. The funds were solicited from heads of Departments e.g. Social Services Heads of Institutions friends and business communities who used to respond positively to our requests and this year we have prepared a 5 year budget to cover all our Associations needs starting from 2017. Its financial year and 2018 -2022 FY in the attached budget prepared by this Association for your consideration and necessary action.

28. THE SENIOR CITIZENS TARGET GROUP ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2016-2022 5 YEARS PLAN AS A STRONG GROUP OF ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE

Have a plan to do the following starting from this year 2016/ 2022

1. Office Plan:

- a) We plan to register of 300 retirees by the end of the year 2016.
- b) Office Accommodation is still a challenge to our group.
- c) To Present to the County Governor our 5 years budget for 4 meetings a year.

2. For office expenses: - Computer typing and printing official correspondence and purchase of stationery.

(5 YEARS) SUMMARY BUDGET FOR 2017/18 AND 2018/19-022 F.Y.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | July 2016 A.G.M | 200 member | Transport and | Meals | 320,000.00 | X 1,600,000.00 |
| 2. | 3 Gen. meetings (Nov. Feb-Jun. 2017 A.G.M) | 150 members X 3 MEETINGS | | @600 | 420,000.00 | X5=2,100,000.00 |
| 3. | Hire of office Accommodation | (1 room) @ 5,000 | p.m x 12 months | | 60,000.00 | X 5= 300,000.00 |
| 4. | U.N inter for older persons celebration 1 st Oct each year – 500 participants | | | | 450,000.00 | X 5=1,750,000.00 |
| 5. | Purchase of office equipment – 1 computer – 1 printer | | | | @ 40,000.00 @ 50,000.00 | = = = |
| 6. | Cost of purchasing of office stationery | | | | 10,000.00 | X 5=50,000.00 |
| 7. | Honoraria for 5 officials @ 2,000 p/p X5 members x 4 sittings | | | | 40,000.00 | X5=200,000.00 |
| 8. | Radio Announcements @ 50/= per word x 60 words x 4 meetings p/a | | | | 7,200.00 | 36,000.00 |
| | | | | | 1,397,200 | 6,536,000.00 |
| | | | | Add. 10% contingencies..... | +139,720 x5 | 737,600.00 |
| | | | | Grand total Kshs. | 1,536,920 | 7,773,600.00 |

Amount requested 1st year 2017/18 =Kshs. 1,536,920.00

Amount requested 2nd 5 year 2018/19 -2022 F.Y=.....Kshs. 7,773,600.00

ACTIVITIES FOR KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED PERSONS THE EXECUTIVE DETAILED BUDGET FOR 2017/2018 – 2018 /2022 F.Y. (5 YEARS)

| ACTIVITIES | | MEETING FOR FUNDS 2017/208 F.Y (5 YEARS) | | | | |
|------------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | Meetings | No. of members participating | Reimbursement to members | Cost of meals @ 1,000/= pm. | 1 year budget | Total 5 years 2017/2018 Budget for 2022 |
| 1. | 2017/2018 AGM | Full participant 200 members | 200@600/= =120,000/= | 200 @ 1,000/= 200 | Kshs. 200,000.00 Kshs. 120,000.00 | X5= 1,600,000.00 |
| | | | | Sub – total | Kshs. 320,000.00 | =1,600,000.00 |
| 2. | Gen. meeting | Average attendance | 150 @ 600/= x 3 Meetings =270,000/= | 150 @ 1,000/= +150,000/= | Kshs. 420,000.00 | X5 =2,100.00 |
| | | | | Sub – Total | Kshs.740,000.00 | =3,700.00 |
| 3. | Hiring one room for office accommodation | | | 1 @5,000/= p.m. x 12 | Kshs. 60,000.00 | X 5=300,000.00 |
| | | | | Sub – total | Kshs. 800,000.00 | + = 4,000.000.00 |
| 4. | 1 st yr 2017/2018 UN I.N.D | 500 participants | 150 @ 1,000.00 | 150 @ 1,000/= | 1 st year 2019/2018 = 150,000.00 x5 950,000.00 | Kshs. 750,000.00 Kshs. 4,750,000.00 Kshs. 5,500.00 |
| 5. | Cel. Day 1 st Oct. Each year 1 st 2017/08 Fy | Dancers Danners 4 teams | 40 x4 | 160 @ 1,000.00 | 1 st year 2017/2018 =160,000 x5 | =800.00 |
| | | | | Sub – Total | 1,110,000.00 | Kshs. 5,550.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 6. | Hire of transport for dancers 2017/18 | 7 buses | @20,000 x 7 | 140,000 x 20,000 | 1 st year 2017/2018 | |
| | | | | Sub - Total | 140,000.00 x 5 | =700,000.00 |
| | | | | | 1,250,000.00 | 6,250.00 |
| 7. | Purchase of office equipment | 1) Computer 2) Printer | 1 @ 40,000.00 1 @ 50,000.00 | 40,000.00 50,000.00 | 1 st year 2017 / 2018 | |
| | | | | | 90,000.00 | |
| | | | | | 1,340,000.00 | 6,250,000.00 |
| 8. | Purchase of office stationery | | @ 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 x 5 = | + 50,000.00 |
| | | | | Sub - total | Kshs. 1,350,000.00 | 6,300,000.00 |
| 9. | Radio Announcements | For each scheduled meeting | X 2 for each announcement | 30/= per word x 60 x 4 meetings 1 st year | | |
| | | | | | 7,200,000 | x 5 = 36,000.00 |
| | | | | Sub - total | 1,357,000.00 | 6,336,000.00 |
| 10. | Honoraria for office bearers | | 5 officials throughout the 5 years | @ 2,000 p/p Sittings x 4 meetings x 5 officials | Kshs. 40,000.00 | X 5=200,000.00 |
| | | | | Sub- total | 1,397,200.00 | 6,536,000.00 |
| | | | | + Add 10 % Contingencies | = 139,720.00 | 737,600.00 |
| | | | | | 1,536,920.00 | 7,273,600.00 |

TARGET GROUP ACTIVITIES

- a) **Planned old age villas:** - residential facilities to accommodate both local and international pensioners / retirees.
- b) **Planned Health Unit:** The component will comprise, out – patient and out patient facilities.
- c) **Entertainment and information centre will comprise:** -
 - a) Drama and Theatre Arts facility (Amphi theatre)
 - b) A multi-purpose hall
 - c) Consultancy centre with: -
 1. Documentation unit
 2. Social Welfare Unit
 3. Resource unit
 - d) Home for Elderly persons.

29. PURPOSE OF THE SENIOR CITIZENS TWILIGHT VILLAS: - The Twilight villas will provide: -

- a) A holiday home for pensioners and the aged in Kenya.
- b) To be a destination of choice for retired persons from different countries in Africa and the developed world.
- c) To be the development of exchanged programme between retirees from Kenya and other countries of the world.
- d) A training programme in which retirees would share their knowledge, cultural values, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and peace initiatives with the youth.
- e) A forum for exchange of ideas and experiences among the elders from different parts of the world.
- f) A facility for documentation of the traditional wisdom and experiences derived from the elders from diverse ethnic groups in Kenya.

g) To write also vernacular Pokot books to be later used for teaching primary school pupils in West Pokot counties – West Pokot – Amudat County – Uganda and Tyatiy Baringo Counties where our tribes are.

30. PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS (PENSIONERS SACCO)

The pensioners Sacco Society will focus on the needs and interests of the retirees and other aged persons in Kenya.

GROUP PARTNERSHIP/ NETWORKS/COLLABORATORS

Stake holder to West Pokot County Anti – FGM Network Committee for West Pokot County and Amuda County – Uganda since the year 2010.

Affiliated members to the greater Kalenjin and Pokot Council of Elders – East, Central, West Pokot South Pokot North and Kasauria – Amudat County).

Members of the Social protection committee for (Older Persons Cash Transfer Fund) under department of Gender and Social Development, West Pokot County.

Joint member of the West Pokot / Turkana Peace Actors, District Peace Committee through the USAID MERCY CORPS.

MISSION AND VISION

Vision: To enable retired persons live longer and enjoy the best possible during their lifetime after retirement.

Mission: To enable the retired persons achieve a sustainable, enjoyable and the best possible lifestyle within their chosen areas of a *bode*



Nicholas Domokwang
SECRETARY

UNPAID PERSONS CLAIMS ON DEMAND ACCORDING TO NEWS PAPER CUTS
and the dates below: -

1. E.A Standard Paper Cut - "Thursday 24th June – 2004 – The monthly pensions should reflect the present strength of currency. "
2. Nation Paper Cut - Friday 22nd June, 2005 – Pensioners to earn more.
3. Nation Paper Cut - From Min. of Finance – pensions increase w.e.f 1st July, 2005.
4. Nation Paper Cut - Update Old Pension Laws, Moses Akaranga, Min. for Public Service.
5. Ref. Paper Cut Standard - Civil Servants Pension – 08/05/2008
6. Sunday Nation Paper Cut - Sunday 20/09/09 – Elderly Kenyans Start receiving honoraria.
7. Daily Nation Paper Cut - Wednesday March 2nd 2016 Ex. Teachers with pension battle.
8. Nation News Paper Cut - September, 2016 / 2015 – former ^{cllrs} ~~cuts~~ demand sh. 18bn.
9. Nation paper Cut - Friday January 15/01/2016 – Retires "go through hell to get dues"
10. E.A standard Paper Cut - 17th February, 2016 MPs pay former cllrs. Shs. 1.5m each
11. In the Newspaper - The Harmonization of pension earned from 1991 – 2005 for retired Civil Servants – read in the Newspaper

Former councillors demand Sh18bn

Petition to the Senate to include medical cover, free car parking in their regions, among other benefits

BY LILLIAN MUTAVI
lmutavi@ke.nationmedia.com

Over 12,000 former councillors are demanding a one-off gratuity payment that will cost taxpayers Sh18 billion if approved by the Senate.

They also want to be paid a Sh30,000 monthly pension, which could cost a further Sh4.3 billion a year.

The former councillors — who served between 1963 and March 2013 — claimed the gratuity and pension were a right, saying that MPs awarded themselves a similar package under the Grand Coalition Government.

About 6,000 councillors, who met at the Safaricom Stadium in Kasarani, Nairobi, for talks on their demands, presented a petition to West Pokot Senator John Lonyangapuo to table before the Senate.

Their petition is the latest demand for cash from public coffers after school teachers won a court battle for a salary raise of between 50 per cent and 60 per cent last month.

Mr Hezron Kirimi, the chairman of the National Councillors of Kenya Forum, said that the members should be rewarded after working for the nation.

"All these projects taking place in the counties were initiated by us, but we do not get any gratitude from the government," he said.

"It is about time that the government recognised us as former councillors as we also deserve dignity and respect just like other former leaders by getting retirement benefits."

According to him, county governments were reaping revenue from the systems and institutions that the now defunct councils had established, licensed or regulated at the grassroots. These include markets, parking lots and all other



SALATON NJAU | NATION

Some of the former councillors, who met at the Safaricom Stadium in Kasarani, Nairobi, leave the venue of the talks yesterday after they resolved to push for Sh1.5 million pension for each of them, among other benefits. Their petition will be presented to the Senate.



“The government used and dumped the councillors. That is the highest level of impunity”

West Pokot Senator John Lonyangapuo

revenue sources that are benefiting the county governments. He said councillors had not been recognised for this contribution.

The petition presented to Prof Lonyangapuo listed five specific demands: A Sh1.5 million one-off payment for each former councillor, Sh30,000 pension a month, a medical insurance scheme for each and their families. They also want to be involved in development forums within their respective counties and to be allowed to chair boards that will oversee development in their wards and exempted from paying parking fees.

Mr Kirimi said that the government had been discriminating against the former councillors, considering the benefits that retired presidents and former Members of Parliament were receiving.

In 2012, MPs amended the law to award themselves Sh3.7 million as gratuity each, up from Sh1.5 million. The move sparked protests from some leaders and the vananchi, including then Prime Minister Raila Odinga.

He said that by the time councillors were phased out by the new Constitution promulgated in August 2010, they were earning Sh32,000, but Members of County Assemblies are paid over Sh2,00,000 a month.

Prof Lonyangapuo said he sup-

ported the former councillors' demand because they had served the country since independence and the Motion to give them a retirement package was timely.

He said that most of the former leaders were wallowing in poverty even after they initiated numerous development projects across the country.

"These councillors started to fight for boundaries even before the country could realise that there would be counties and they were never rewarded. Most of them are living in absolute poverty," the Senator said.

He also said that the Jubilee administration had enough money to pay the councillors and the teachers.

"The government used and dumped the councillors. That is the highest level of impunity and yet the welfare of the President and the Legislature is well-taken care of," said the former university mathematics lecturer.

Just as the President and Members of Parliament were elected, so were the councillors, but nobody ever speaks for them when it comes to retirement benefits, he added.

In his view, it was discriminatory of the government to set

aside money for the elderly, but fail to pay retirement benefits to the former councillors.

"This government also saw it wise to pay an unknown group calling themselves Kenya Police Reservists Sh15,000 a month and also those assisting chiefs, Sh5,000 a month. They have the money to pay the councillors, too," he said.

Ms Muthoni Kihara, who was elected as a councillor in the defunct Nairobi City Council, said that she and her colleagues had spent large amounts of money during their campaigns only to be paid meagre salaries after winning elections and being locked out of benefits after they left office.

She said the councillors had campaigned for the new Constitution, which also phased out provincial administrators. According to her, whereas provincial administrators were recognised and absorbed by the National Government, councillors were left out after the Constitution was promulgated.

"We campaigned knowing very well we would be phased out with the provincial administration. But look what happened? We were ignored while they were given a new name," she said.

EX-teachers win pension battle

18-year fight for salary and pension arrears pays off after the Treasury agrees to release funds in two phases

BY ERIC MATARA

@ERICM22

EMatara@ke.nationmedia.com

Retired teachers will finally be paid Sh30 billion in pension and salary arrears.

The National Treasury yesterday reached a deal with the Teachers Service Commission to pay the claim in two phases.

The first will be catered for in the Supplementary Budget to be tabled in Parliament soon.

Sources confirmed that Sh6 billion had been set aside in the Supplementary Budget to settle part of the arrears for the 52,000 former teachers.

The balance of Sh24 billion will be factored in the 2016/2017 budget, according to the group's lawyer, Mr Dominic Kimatta.

The former teachers had been demanding Sh42.3 billion.

"The payment comes as a result of agreements we made with all senior officers including the office of the Director of Pensions and Teachers Service Commission," Mr Kimatta said yesterday.

The deal is welcome news for the retired teachers, who have been battling for the last 18 years to be paid their dues.

If approved by the National Assembly, the payment will finally bring to an end the protracted fight for the benefits the former teachers ought to have received on retirement.

Early this month, the Supreme Court ordered the Teachers Service Commission to pay the retired teachers their dues.

Some of the retirees died as the court battle dragged on but their lawyer is optimistic the cash will be paid to their beneficiaries.

Mr Kimatta urged the relevant



FILE | NATION

Background

VICTORY FOR FORMER TEACHERS IN SALARY WAR

Pursuit of the cash started in 1997 when President Daniel Moi sought to know the reason for frequent teachers' strikes.

A committee he appointed was given 48 hours to compile a report. It did so the following day and based on the report, teachers' salaries rose by between 150 and 200 per cent to be implemented in five phases.

However, the agreement was broken, resulting in the just ended battle.

Retired Teachers Group secretary Gidraph Kimatta (centre) addressing the media in Nakuru on February 18. The retired teachers have finally won an 18-year battle for salary and pension arrears.

offices to fast-track the release of the money.

Sources close to the Teachers Service Commission told *Nation* the Government intended to clear the debt by the end of this year.

The retirees were covered by a 1997 salary rise agreement between the government and Kenya National Union of Teachers and sued the teachers commission in 2006, claiming the unpaid money.

They won the case on October 23, 2008 when Justice David Maraga ruled that they were entitled to the benefits. The commission challenged the award in the Court of Appeal but a three-judge bench upheld Justice Maraga's decision.

The former teachers have been

entangled in unending court battles with the commission since then, with the court deferring imposition of a six-month contempt of court jail term against former commission secretary Gabriel Lengoiboni more than thrice.

On December 9, 2015 the Supreme Court dismissed an appeal by the commission challenging the pay award.

The commission had argued that the appellate court's judgment had serious public policy implications as it touched on the application of the pensions law.

The money has been accruing interest at the rate of 14 per cent since the initial judgment was made by Justice Maraga in 2008 against the commission.

Officials move to court to seek recognition

The National Nurses Association's officials yesterday moved to court to protest a move to put in place interim leaders instead of the elected ones. Existing officials sued the Registrar of Societies, the director of nursing services and the Attorney General. In their application, the officials accused the sued parties of intending to unlawfully put leaders in office to serve in an interim capacity contrary to court orders.

—Maureen Kakah

NAIROBI

KNH launches hand washing campaign

Kenyatta National Hospital yesterday held a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of a hand washing facility. KNH Deputy Director Dr E.N Kamuri said washing of hands frequently would help tame spread of some infectious diseases from patient to patient or patient to visitor and vice versa. "Infectious may be passed from one person to another through contact," he said.

—Bernardine Mutaru

NAIROBI

Revenue officers seize 6kg bhang at airport

The Kenya Revenue Authority yesterday seized 6kg of bhang in a postal mail package from Senegal at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport. Officers attached to the Customs and Border Control were conducting routine screening when they discovered the bhang in a parcel destined for the UK. The package which was labelled as fish was delivered via Benin through the post office.

—Stella Cherono

Ex-teachers win pension battle

18-year fight for salary and pension arrears pays off after the Treasury agrees to release funds in two phases

BY ERIC MATARA

@ERICM22

EMatara@ke.nationmedia.com

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—Stella Cheronu

PUBLIC SERVICE | Commission recommends overhaul of pension payment system

Retirees 'go through hell to get dues'

Ombudsman's report lists woes retirees go through to access pension and other benefits

CLIFF KIPSANG
jk@ke.nationmedia.com

The Ombudsman has released a damning report detailing the woes retirees grapple with in accessing their pensions and benefits.

According to the report by the Commission on Administrative Justice titled, *Hata Mnyonge ana Haki Uchikwa to Poverty Upon Retirement*, 70 per cent of retirees from public service are unhappy with the way they receive in the processing and disbursement of their benefits.

Accessing pensions has remained a perennial problem for retirees, with many of them compelled to make endless trips to pension offices in pursuit of what is rightfully theirs.

It has been discouraging as many retirees have passed on without receiving their benefits," the report, which was launched in Eldoret yesterday.

Commission chairperson Otiende Amollo, who presided over the launch, criticising files, poor records management and delays by employers to provide relevant documents to the Pension Department as some of the major causes of the retirees' agony.

Inefficient and corrupt officers and lack of transparency in calculating pensions are to blame for the trend,



JARED NYATAYA | NATION

96,000

Number of complaints the Ombudsman received in 2014 on pensions and other retirement benefits

“

This has discouraged many, some of whom have passed on without receiving their benefits”

Commission on Administrative Justice Report

Commission on Administrative Justice chairman Otiende Amollo, accompanied by secretary Leonard Ngaluma (right), speaks at the launch of a report that catalogues challenges retirees go through trying to access their pensions and other benefits.

Adding that delays of up to 10 years were unacceptable.

“Those who have committed most of their productive years to serving our country and our people are being subjected to endless pursuits when they should be left to enjoy their sunset years,” reads a section of the 50-page report.

Dr Amollo, who was accompanied by CAJ commissioners, cited as an example the case of a Court of Appeal judge, who has yet to get his benefits since he retired in 2014.

The commission, he said, had also received complaints from former

senior officers who had no policy or regulatory framework concerning pensions,” said Dr Amollo.

The investigation covered 24 counties and collected data from 852 respondents, with more information being obtained through focus group discussions with respondents.

The CAJ has now asked National Treasury Cabinet Secretary Henry Rotich to intervene and oversee a speedy release of unpaid benefits at the Pensions Departments.

“The Pension’s Department should, with immediate effect, address the systemic factors affecting the processing and payment of benefits and deal with

BRIEFLY

NAIROBI

Baby burnt to death after mother's collapse

A two-and-half-year-old baby was burnt to death after her mother fell on a paraffin lamp, causing fire that gutted their house in the Korogocho slums in Starehe. County Police Commander Japhet Koome said Pauline Okutoyi collapsed due to illness and could not save her baby, who was sleeping on the bed. Mrs. Okutoyi was also severely burnt and is recuperating at the Kenyatta National Hospital.

— Stella Cherono

NAROK

Infants face TB risk as vaccine runs out

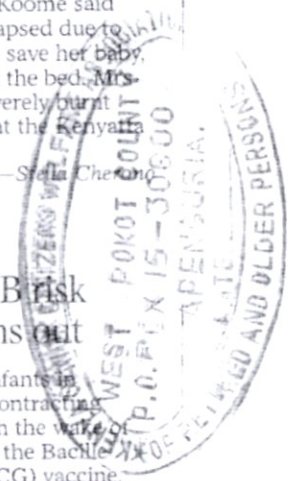
More than 10,000 infants in Narok County risk contracting Tuberculosis (TB), in the wake of an acute shortage of the Bacille Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccine. The vaccine is usually administered to infants below the age of nine months. County Chief Nursing Officer Lemeria Leposo yesterday told the *Nation* that they had not been supplied with the vaccine for the last five months.

— Ruth Mbula

MERU

Mad man lynched for hacking boy to death

A five-year-old boy was yesterday hacked to death by a mad man, but his assailant was also lynched by villagers in Rwompo Location.



rector - Pensions Dept.

List of Returned
Members Pensions

29

SUNDAY NATION
TIONAL NEWS 15
20/9/09

BRIEFLY

NAIROBI

Elderly Kenyans start receiving honoraria *

The government has started paying elderly people numbering 120,000 a monthly allowance which Finance Minister Uhuru Kenyatta announced in this year's budget. The elderly people, aged over 65 years, were identified by district social development officers country-wide who pay them an honoraria of Sh1,500 per month. Announcing the new policy, Mr Kenyatta said: "as a society, we must care for those amongst us who are either elderly, physically or mentally challenged."

A writer - Pension Dept

File KSCNRRP, N P B

13/11/06

BUSINESS NEWS

Update old pension laws, says Akaranga

BY MOSES NJAGI

KENYA has been using outdated pension laws that were drafted by the British Government in 1902.

The Public Service minister, Mr Moses Akaranga said that the law was later adopted wholesale into the Constitution after Kenya's independence and has never been reviewed since then.

Due to the lapse of time, many clauses of the Pension Act are outdated, wanting and non compliant to modern times.

The Act creates a red tape bureaucracy that makes it hard for retirees to quickly access their benefits after leaving service, the minister said. "We have been working with a very ancient Act which has been overtaken by events. The Act has serious shortcomings which makes it hard for retirees or their next of kin to quickly enjoy their benefits,"



Akaranga

said Akaranga.

The Government is therefore reviewing the Act to make it compliant and in conformity with the current day operations in the public service.

The ministry's technical staff are currently working on major amendments required on the Act.

The amended Act will cut the bureaucracies in passing of pension in case the retirees died

The minister, who was meeting members of the Kenya Association of Retired Officers in Nyeri, said his ministry intends to draw up amendments before tabling them for approval in Parliament.

Supporting the minister, Mathira MP Mr Nderitu Gachagua promised to lobby MPs to pass the amendments.

The MP had facilitated the meeting between the retired staff and the minister to facilitate the Government to get views on how the Act should be reviewed.

"Now the minister has the right information, having talked to the persons who are bearing the brunt of the current Act's inadequacies," said Gachagua.

Retirees had complained to the minister about problems they face before accessing their pension. Akaranga promised that the problems will be adequately addressed once the Act is amended.



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SIAYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

P. O. BOX 1087 - 40600, TEL 057-321299, SIAYA MOBILE 0723-355900

JANUARY 2007 INTAKE

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vector - Pensions Dept.

R10110

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Medical



MINISTRY OF FINANCE

PENSIONS INCREASE w.e.f. 1 JULY 2005

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL PENSIONERS & DEPENDANTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Pensions Department will pay pension increase w.e.f. 1 July 2005 as follows: -

1. Minimum Pension has been increased by 300% from Kshs 500 per month to KShs. 2,000 per month;
2. All pensioners earning KShs 1,000 or less every month will have their pensions reviewed to KShs 2,000 per month.
3. All other pensions will be increased by 3% with a minimum increase of the monthly pension set at KShs. 1,000;
4. Pension increases for retired officers will be paid in the July 2006 Payroll to your bank account together with arrears for the period 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006;
5. Pension increases for Dependants, which are calculated manually, will be paid in the August 2006 payroll and subsequent payrolls as they are completed; Arrears for the period 1st July 2005 to 30th June 2006 will also be paid;
6. Where a pensioner has died leaving more than one spouse, the new pension amount will be divided among the spouses;

All enquiries to: **MR. M. J. OBONYO,**
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER (PRO)
FOR: SECRETARY/DIRECTOR OF PENSIONS

...forces have left
 Israeli troops remain
 in Gaza, at the disused
 airport, as well as
 Israeli commercial cross-

**Subjects plea
 against bankers'
 extradition**

SATURDAY

The Government's top legal
 adviser yesterday refused to inter-
 vene in the planned extradition of
 NatWest bankers to face Eurozone
 charges in the United States.

General Lord Goldsmith
 made a last-minute call from
 the Conservative Party
 to be prosecuted in
 the US. NatWest bankers,
 including Gary Mulgrew
 and Robert Farby, say they could be
 liable for the costs of defend-
 ing themselves in the US and may be
 extradited to face trial.

Lord Goldsmith could be on a flight to
 the US as early as Thursday to face
 extradition to Texas, after losing
 the legal battle against extradition.

Lord Goldsmith said there was no case
 for the Serious Fraud Office
 to intervene in its decision against a
 extradition.

"It is a godly criminal conduct
 to extradite more than one country, it
 happens that proceedings
 are held in one country rather
 than another," he said in a letter
 to the Home Secretary, Lord Goldsmith
 said.

Lord Goldsmith said some of Brit-
 ain's most prominent businessmen
 had been extradited to the US.
 Secretary John Reid to
 the Home Office said the extradition
 was "fairly and justly unfair". — Reuters

22nd April 2005

Pensioners to earn more

also to make proposal for an automatic raise to beat inflation

Donor action stalled plan, says minister

ings are soon to be 6 per cent. graduated pension could allowance for retirees the Ministry of Finance

ment was reviewing pen-administrative arrange- the pension in line on rate to be capped at

ed, the Pensions (In-) 190 would be amended g the new proposals, tant minister Mutua mbers.

ment will include a pro-matic pension increase lation, with a cap at an ge of for example 3 to 5 cessary amendment will

then be made to the Pensions (Increase) Act Cap 190," he said.

Mr Katuku regretted that some Government departments had failed to review pensions upwards whenever salaries for civil servants are reviewed.

"The Government policy is that whenever there is a general salary review for serving civil servants, there should be a corresponding review of the benefits paid to retired civil servants," he added.

But Kajiado Central MP Joseph Nkaiserry (Kauu) said: "Whenever salary reviews are done, retirees are left out."

The issue arose as Mr Katuku was answering nominated MP Adelina



Mwau (Narc) who wanted the Government to review pension laws to reflect prevailing inflation.

Ms Mwau said pension should be regularly reviewed in line with the prevailing socio-economic conditions and pushed for a fast review of the rules.

Mr Katuku said should officials of the Finance ministry currently undertaking research on the amendments move fast, they could be in place by June this year.

"The timeframe will be determined by the speed with which the officers move and it could be before June this year," he said. Another nominated MP Cecily Mbarire (Narc), accused: (the

Government of failing to improve the livelihood of retirees in spite of Parliament passing a motion favouring pensioners.

The motion, passed last year, was moved by Mwingi South MP David Musila (Narc) and urged the Government to legislate immediate payment of pension once an employee retires.

Ms Mbarire described the five per cent as "almost negligible" given the current economic conditions.

Mr Katuku said the margin of increment could be higher and said the policy was at the drafting stage and would soon be completed to give pensioners a relief. "We are moving towards that direction," he said.

Reports by Owino Opondo, Tony Kago and Bernard Namunane

The 10-year freeze on donor funding delayed the completion of Kunati Irrigation Scheme in Meru District.

Regional Development assistant minister Peter Odoyo said the scheme, together with its parent wing, the Tana and Athi River Development Authority, required additional Sh24 million to kick off operations.

However, the Government was reviewing the project so that it can start working, "as soon as funds are available, within the next 10 months."

Answering a question by Mr Peter Munya (Tigania East, Safina), the minister said studies on Kunati and Tarda were last conducted in 1979, revealing that the project needed Sh24 million.

Mr Munya sought to know why Tarda had not spent Sh4 million set aside for Kunati irrigation scheme in the 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 financial years to provide water to the residents.

The minister said Sh500,000 had been spent on the scheme this financial year, and the shortfall of Sh3.5 million could be raised from the Tigania East Constituency Development Fund.

The House was told that the Government could not discipline the Kisi Farmers Union management because of legal hurdles.

Those who misused funds from the sub-division and sale of Simbaut Farm had gone unpunished "because of the many court injunctions they got," Cooperative Development and Marketing assistant minister Peter Kenneth said.

He was answering Kitutu Chache MP Jimmy Angweyi (Ford People) who wanted to know how much money was raised from the sub-division and why profits and losses had not been published in the past five years.



n seeks ap 8-4-4 tion plan

State accused of bias in funds sharing

ng to scrap the 8-4-4 ation and replace it sor, the 7-4-2-3 will be

given by Kerugoya/ Karaba (Narc) a day concluded debate on r on education which ve the quality of edu- rstructure.

gies that thousands of were seeking educa- tion countries because mings of the 8-4-4

The MP said the system was a burden to students because it did not allow them to specialise in their areas of interest.

The sessional paper, brought to the House by Edu- George Saitoti, was it system would be roposed a raft of rec- strengthen it.

stant minister Kilemi the system and said s should be picked system and co-opted em.

edesign a system and pick good features of d include them in 8-

so gave notice of a t making computer story in all schools leping to transfer the lepartment from the er, Sports and Social tion.

The Government was accused of favouring Central Meru District in the distribution of fuel levy funds.

The district was allocated Sh292.17 million in the 2003/2004 financial year, up from Sh92.7 million the previous year.

MPs Maoka Maore (Ntongiri, Kanu) and Francis Kagwima (Tharaka, Ford Asili) said the district was receiving undue attention from the Roads and Public Works ministry.

Mr Kagwima accused ministry officials of discriminating against Tharaka District, which received Sh10.5 million in 2002/2003 and Sh11 million the following year.

Roads and Public Works assistant minister Joshua Toro denied that the Government was favouring any district.

"There is no revenge mission in Central Meru District. The honourable member should come up with a total



Mr Toro

Mr Maore

sum given to all Meru districts," he said.

Mr Toro was answering Mr Kagwima who wanted to know the amount of money raised from fuel levy between 2002 and 2004 and how it had been distributed.

Mr Toro said Sh7.7 billion was raised in the 2002/2003 financial year and Sh9.04 billion the following year.

He tabled a distribution schedule

which showed that Nairobi got Sh608.5 million, Nyeri Sh169.3 million, Machakos Sh134.1 million, Baringo Sh217 million, Kajiado Sh128 million, Koibatek Sh143.1 million and Uasin Gishu Sh286 million.

The following year, Central Meru got Sh292 million, Kajiado Sh279 million, Baringo Sh253 million, Nakuru Sh289 million and Nairobi Province Sh1.15 billion.

Responding to a supplementary question by Kigumo MP Mwangi Kihara (Narc), Mr Toro said the Government would not compensate districts which were discriminated against before equitable distribution of 24 per cent of the levy came into force.

"It is impossible to compensate the districts because it will mean those which received up to Sh100 million may not receive their allocation for some years," he said.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

Media and MPs warned over 'twisted coverage'

Speaker Francis Ole Kaparo gave the media a stern warning over what MPs felt was twisted coverage.

And he also cautioned MPs who "leaked" issues from House committees, saying it compromised Parliament's integrity.

His response to complaints that the media was publishing and airing unsubstantiated stories about MPs was the toughest indictment to come from the Chair in recent times.

Deliberations of parliamentary committees are closed to the media.

The Standard and the Kenya Television Network were warned to confirm stories beforehand. Some MPs demanded that the Media Council be made to enforce

its code of ethics to spur professional journalism.

Mr Kaparo said *The Standard* was publishing stories loaded with untruths to increase its sales.

"The Press, particularly *The Standard*, must understand that they are at liberty to cruise at full speed to the gutter. But they must not drag the House in that race. That type of reporting must stop," he warned.

Mr Kaparo added: "They are using unorthodox means in the hope of increasing sales... they must be warned."

He took issue with media houses for "using their monopoly" and declining to publish or air his sentiments whenever he admonished them.

And he added: "Shame unto those mem-



Mr Kaparo

The uproar was kicked off by Environment minister Kalonzo Musyoka who said he was surprised to read in the media that he had been dropped as a member of the House committee on the Constitution and replaced by Mbita MP Otieno Kajwang. "Mr Kajwang" was already a member of the committee. How could he replace me?" he posed.

bers who go out there to misinform. Whether they do it for pay or to gain coverage, the behaviour is cheap and demeans the dignity of the House. Those doing it should be stripped of the title, Honourable." At that point, several members demanded that such MPs be named.

He was supported by Kitutu Chache MP Jimmy Angweyi (Ford People). "In October last year, *The Standard* published a malicious story purporting that 40 MPs were too sick to benefit from our medical cover," he said. He added: "The worst case was when (Energy minister) Simeon Nyachae was at the airport, (going) to seek medical treatment abroad. KTN described him as limping with a walking stick. We must demand professional and responsible journalism."

At that point, Mr Nyachae shot up and said: "For those who laughed off my health condition, I wish them the best of luck so that they also limp one day." The House burst into laughter.

tu defends President for rejecting anti-graft job appointee

tional Affairs minis- gi defended President of the appointment of to the national anti-

re was in keeping with eparation of powers tive, the Legislature and that the Head of ic interest.

stitutions is a rubber r," he said, and asked ce the report of the nistration and Legal and the team. It was te MP Paul Muite

Rotich's record as the the National Cereals rd was questionable,

Mr Murungi said appointing him as deputy director of the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission would have compromised the integrity of the body.

He said NCPB lost Sh3.3 million in irregular exports and exaggerated transport reimbursement claims during the tenure of Dr Rotich.

"The position at the anti-graft commission required a person of standing honesty and integrity. Dr Rotich didn't have those qualities, because he was implicated over that loss," Mr Murungi said.

The minister absolved himself from blame over the President's rejection of Dr Rotich: "I was not in the nomination and vetting of candidates to that post."

He added: "The applicable theory is the mischief rule. What mischief was the

law setting to correct? It's a question of interpretation of statutes, and it's the President's duty to reject bad rules."

He confirmed to the House that the post of the deputy boss of the anti-corruption outfit had not been filled, and proposed that the Advisory Board be allowed to re-advertise it.

Kiharu MP Kembi Gitura (Narc) asked members to reject the Muite report.

He said the committee went beyond its mandate when it recommended that Dr Rotich be reinstated.

The MP said the Muite committee was blindly following the law without looking at the circumstances under which the President declined to approve the



Mr Murungi

appointment.

"The law can also decide what ought to be, not what the law is. We can not take the law for granted. Man was not made for the law but the law was made for man," he said.

Mr Gitura dismissed arguments that the President was only required to endorse the recommendation by asking: "If the President was a rubberstamp, why take the report to him? Why not finalise the whole thing here in the House?"

Saboti MP Davies Nakitare (Narc) shifted blame from President Kibaki to Attorney-General Amos Wako, anti-graft commission's advisory committee

and Mr Muite's committee.

Mr Nakitare, borrowing from First Lady Lucy's remark, described them as "three blind mice" that led to Parliament's approval of Dr Rotich.

"The three blind mice had all the time to vet Mr Rotich. They led us to nowhere," he said.

He accused Mr Muite of sitting through the sessions that endorsed Dr Rotich's nomination while they had information that he caused shortage of maize that cost the country Sh3 billion.

Nominated MP Amina Abdallah (Kauu) said the wrong procedure was used in vetting Dr Rotich and accused Mr Murungi of failing to present list of KACC nominees to the relevant House committee eight months after he received them.

LETTERS

ortion:
ciety to
me too

Monthly pensions should reflect the present strength of currency

CHES and other religious have taken a tough stand t abortion. The climax the recent emotional and burial of the fetuses were found near Mombasa

debate has raised some pertinent issues that need sked into soberly. Whatever witnessed recently is just tip of the iceberg and an ator of the declining moral ards of in our society. So today has flirted and even epted" the decadence. ay, like no other time in the ry of the Kenyan society, re experiencing a "sexual ation". Sex is the "in thing" It is depicted in many ad- isements, from toothpaste p of the range cars. Streets literally littered with porno- phic materials. anyans were outraged not so ago at the pictures of small e raped by men old enough e their fathers. A day hardly es without stories of rape e other forms of defilement king it on newspapers. of long ago, Members of e august House vehemently ried being anywhere near trobi's "street of sin". Alcohol readily available in sachets, t it is cheaper than bread.

IT is gratifying to note that the Government has come up with legislation that now makes it possible for persons retiring to continue earning their basic salary until their final benefits are paid. Although this will be recovered from their lumpsum payment, it at least removes the pain of going without a monthly income for many months as was the case previously.

But this is as far as the gratification of the retiree will go. After payment of the final benefits, the tribulations of the retiree will now start. First, most of those retiring still have children at either secondary and/or at the University. These will eat up almost all of the lumpsum received.

Secondly, the retiree will now depend on the monthly pension which is meagre and static for all the needs of the family. Thirdly, the medical cover employed through NHIF during employment will not be there. When sickness strikes, the retiree faces real tribulations in clearing the medical bills. Fourthly, when the retiree wishes to try a hand at business, he/she faces an uphill task in obtaining funding from lending institutions. There is no payslip to present. And



Mwiraria

such institutions do not have much faith in securities produced in the form of land title deeds.

And in all these, nobody is there to speak for the pensioner. Although the pensioner has a vote, those voted for seem to think that he/she does not deserve to be spoken for.

Retired persons have served this country and contributed to its development. There are many that were so dedicated to the service that they had no time to venture into private business.

The Government should pay a little more

attention to the welfare of these senior citizens of our society in the following areas:

- Revision of the monthly pensions to reflect the current strength of the Kenyan currency.
- Formulate policies that will make it possible for them and their families to receive reasonable medical care.
- Make it possible for retirees venturing into business to receive financial support from lending institutions without too much red tape. This will enable them improve their economic status and contribute towards the creation of 500,000 jobs as promised by the Government.

Finally, if the Government shows that it cares for its senior citizens, it should bring to an end the frightening perception held by many civil servants that to retire is to enter into oblivion as one embarks on the final journey to the grave. It will in fact encourage more people to voluntarily retire thus reduce the bloated civil service. This is because they will know that their welfare will still be taken care of.

Wekesa Mangara,
Bungoma.

Why Reagan's legacy will endure beyond the tears in California

RONALD Reagan, who lived to a ripe age of 88, lives beyond his death. His legacy will endure long after his journey to the sun-

his greatest strength, greater even than his education, his age and profession was his power to communicate. And inspire. Like Churchill before him, Reagan could inspire

Reagan's conservative values like opposition to abortion and big government and a return to school prayer were enduring. Leaders who believe in enduring values are likely to live beyond

never tested by anyone. Ronald Reagan may be gone, mourned from coast to coast, but his legacy will endure beyond the tears in California and in the Capitol; a lesson to those who dare dream, a lesson to

Have your say...

In the Standard
phone-in opinion poll

Q
A answered
network's
near to a
public at ent for
form of a
corruption

Yesterday's poll results

| | |
|-----|------|
| YES | 100% |
| NO | 0% |

its easy, just call
0900 557 557
listen to the instructions.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF FINANCE



THE PENSIONS DEPARTMENT
THE TREASURY
P.O. Box 20191
NAIROBI, KENYA

6

Postal Address: "FINANCE", Nairobi
Phone: Nairobi 338111
Replying please quote

No.

EPN 4277/02

Rec. 24/3/03

....., 19....

March 17, 2003

Mr. J. K. E. Chemoiywa
National Chairman
Kenya Senior Citizens Welfare
Association of Retired Persons
P. O. Box 144
Kitale

NB. The quick response
is very much appreciated.
To acknowledge receipt
with thanks.

24/3/2003

RE: VARIOUS PENSIONS MATTERS

Your letter ref: KSCWARP/NAT/GC/Vol.III/(83) dated 6th March 2003 refers.

Let me start by addressing the issue of pension increase. I concur with your views that pensioners rely to a great extent on the pension paid to them for their livelihood and the amount payable therefore requires to keep pace with the cost of living. As you are aware, the Government policy is that whenever there is a general salary review for serving civil servants, there should be a corresponding review of the benefits paid to retired civil servants. This policy was contained in paragraph 70 of Sessional paper No.3 of 1985 wherein it was agreed that retirement benefits payable to retired public officers would be reviewed/revised consequent upon review/revision of salaries of serving Civil Servants.

In addition, the increases to salaries and pensions will normally take into account the Government's ability to pay at the date of the increase. The last salary review for serving civil servants was made in 1997 following Circular No.16 of 27th October 1997 issued by the Directorate of Personnel Management. At about this same time, the Pensions (Increase) (Amendment) Act, 1996 was passed by the Parliament awarding pension increases to retirees. No further salary reviews for serving officers have been made since that date, hence pension increases have also not been given. #


30/03/2003
N.P.B.

In the light of the foregoing information, you will no doubt agree that the Government is sensitive to the needs of its employees both those who are currently serving and those who have retired. As soon as the next review of salaries is done, and once the Government has budgeted for the necessary funding, the pensions to retirees will be reviewed as appropriate.

The other issues raised in your letter are: -

1. Non-reply of letters since 2000 – Our policy is to reply to pensioners' letters as soon as they are received. Sometimes, the pressure of work will result in delay in attending to letters but not for periods exceeding one month. Let us know specific cases where letters have not been replied to so we can follow up.
2. Late payment of pensions – we are continually improving our systems to speed up payment to pensioners and have seen improvements in the last one year. In addition, where specific cases are referred to this office, we look into them to establish why there has been a delay. Perhaps you may wish to give specific cases for such investigation to be carried out.

As regards the proposed visit to the Director, it is proposed that the various associations including your Association, the Kenya Retired Officers' Association, the Kenya Government Retirees Welfare Association etc. form a common association which will better lobby pensioners issues. These associations are raising similar issues and owing to pressure of work, I am not able to meet with each of them. I will then be happy to meet with a joint association, as soon as one is formed, for further discussions.


Anne K. Mugo
Director of Pensions

THE SOCIETIES ACT, 1961
 THE SOCIETIES RULES
 (Rule 13)
 ANNUAL RETURN

of the* for the year ending 31st December, 19.....

Date of the annual general meeting in the year ending on 31st December, 19.....

Number of members of the society as at 31st December, 19.....

Full names, occupations and addresses of the officers as at 31st December, 19.....

Titles *Full Names* *Occupations* *Addresses*

If there have been any changes since the date of application for registration or the date of the last annual return, whichever is later, then specify such changes in the appropriate paragraph as under—

(a) the name of the society?

(b) the objects of constitution or rules of the society?

(c) the organization or groups of a political nature established outside Kenya or which the society is a branch or to which it is affiliated or with which it is connected?

(d) the class or classes of persons to whom its membership is open?

(e) the titles of its officers?

(f) land and premises which the society owns?

(Signed)

Officers

Date

Note.—The following fees must be furnished with this return—

| | Sh. | p. |
|--|-----|----|
| (a) where the membership does not exceed 25 members | 100 | 00 |
| (b) where the membership exceeds 25 but does not exceed 100 | 150 | 00 |
| (c) where the membership exceeds 100 but does not exceed 1,000 | 200 | 00 |
| (d) where the membership exceeds 1,000 | 400 | 00 |

*Name of Society

**KENYA SENIOR CITIZEN
WELFARE ASSOCIATION
POKOT COUNTY
KAPENGURIA.**

MEMBER

**KENYA SENIOR CITIZEN
WELFARE ASSOCIATION
POKOT COUNTY
KAPENGURIA.**

MEMBER

**KENYA SENIOR CITIZEN
WELFARE ASSOCIATION
POKOT COUNTY
KAPENGURIA.**

MEMBER

**KENYA SENIOR CITIZEN
WELFARE ASSOCIATION
POKOT COUNTY
KAPENGURIA.**

MEMBER

KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED PERSON.
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP FORM KSCWAROP 'A'.

- 1. NB / Constitution require every person to pay Ksh. 1000.00 to be a member and shareholder of this Association.
- 2. Kshs. 200/= payable as registration fees to be receipted upon payment
- 3. Kshs. 2,400/= per annum or Ksh. 200/= per month as annual subscription for meeting the cost of office maintenance, stationary, office rent, typing and printing documents. Transport for members outside the County.

i) Name (s) in full.....ID No.....

ii) If married /Single..... No. of children.....

iii) Home district / county Location.....

iv) Current sub-county of residence..... name of the chief.....

v) Date of first appointment with previous ministry.....

vi) Ministry/organization/company.....

vii) Personal No/Service No.....

viii) Rank/designation on first appointment.....

ix) Rank designation upon retirement/ leaving service..... JG.....

x) Date of retirement/ leaving service..... former duty station.....

xi) Age on retirement/leaving service.....

xii) Pension No (if any).....

xiii) Next of Kin address..... village.....

xiv) Numbers of wives (s)..... village.....

xv) Current residential address..... M.O.B.I.L.....

xvi) Any other information.....

xvii) Signature..... date.....

Official Rubber stamp



Members are required to pay their subscriptions to the treasurer or the Associations A/C number.....in the Equity Bank, Kapenguria branch and bring in bank slip to the office to be recorded in the individual member records.

NB. A copy of our constitution sells at Kshs. 200/= per copy incase a member wishes to purchase one for his own use.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE SOCIETIES RULES, 1968

(Rule 4)

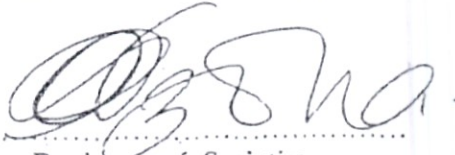
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO.22170

I, CATHERINE KASWII NYIHA (MRS) SNR. ASST.
Registrar of Societies, hereby

certify that I have this day registered the KENYA SENIOR CITIZEN WELFARE

ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS - WEST POKOT BRANCH.
under section 10 of the Societies Act.

Dated at NAIROBI this 18TH day of MARCH 19 2003


SNR. ASST. Registrar of Societies

23

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

| Registry | Form | File No. | AMOUNT | |
|-------------------|------|----------|----------|------|
| | | | Sh. | cts. |
| Companies | | | | |
| Business Names | | | | |
| Trade Marks | | | | |
| Patents | | | | |
| Chattels Transfer | | | | |
| Gazette Adv. | | | | |
| Total | | | Sh. 1000 | |

- Application
- Filing
- Certification
- Satisfaction
- Registration
- Copying

Received from:
 Kenya Senior Citizen Welfare Association
 The sum of Sh. 1000/-

13/11/2009
 Date for Registrar-General

CPK 5390-400 H.S. - 12050 (C15)

2009 Return
 W P Brand
 REPUBLIC OF KENYA
 THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

A

0407279

24

| Registry | Form | File No. | Amount | |
|-------------------|------|----------|---------|------|
| | | | Sh. | cts. |
| Companies | | | | |
| Business Names | | | | |
| Trade Marks | | | | |
| Patents | | | | |
| Chattels Transfer | | | | |
| Gazette Adv. | | | | |
| Total | | | Sh. 300 | cts. |

- Application
- Filing
- Certificates
- Satisfaction
- Registration
- Copying

Received from:
 Kenya Senior Citizen Welfare Association
 The sum of Sh. 300/-

Three hundred
 Kwana only
 11/11/2009
 Date for Registrar-General

CPK 5390-400 H.S. - 6/2009

KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION
OF RETIRED AND OLD PERSONS

RULES FOR ELECTING ASSOCIATIONS OFFICE BEARERS

1. There shall be a declaration according to the constitution for the proposed general or special meeting called by the association in writing, notice or advertisement in newspapers or electronic media accordingly.
2. The declaration shall specify the date, time and place of such meeting.
3. There shall be a Government Returning Officer to preside over the elections from the department whose docket the association falls.
4. The Returning Officer shall be guided by these rules and the association's constitution as indicated in rules 4 (a) and 8 (a) e.t.c.
 - a) The officers to be elected are:-
 - i) Chairman
 - ii) Vice Chairman
 - iii) Secretary
 - iv) Assistant Secretary
 - v) Treasurer
 - vi) Assistant Treasurer
 - vii) 7 members of the committee
 - viii) If any; the three trustees shall be elected.

Before any vote is taken, the out going Chairman may chair the meeting and go through the guidelines before dissolution of his office is declared by the Returning Officer.

The Returning Officer shall formally dissolve the Officers of outgoing office bearers and committee members, according to rule 6 and declare the offices vacant.

Mode of voting: Voting shall be by show of hands counted to determine the winner.

- i) Voting members shall be strictly paid up members who are drawn from Branch Executives. The Returning Officer shall exercise discretion by separating paid up members of association from none members before voting takes place, and may allow and decide on any complaint, accordingly.
- ii) A candidate must be proposed by a paid up member and similarly seconded by a member.
- iii) When two or more candidates are proposed and seconded by members, they shall be asked to vacate the hall for votes to be taken and counted. They shall be recalled to witness counting of the votes cast by their supporters.
- iv) The duly elected officials shall be invited to take up their positions immediately they are declared winners by Returning Officer.
- v) Voting shall be taken once. Any member who votes twice shall be disqualified.

Once voting is concluded, the Returning Officer shall offer congratulatory remarks to those who have been successfully elected. He/she shall then leave at own pleasure.

18: The Returning Officer shall have the right to appoint or call any none member to volunteer to assist in counting and recording votes.



**KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS
WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED AND
OLDER PERSONS.**

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND RULES

AUGUST 2003(REVISED)



KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS, WEST POKOT COUNTY

THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND RULES

NAME: THE NAME OF THE ASSOCIATION shall be" KENYA SENIOR CITIZENSWELFARE ASSOCIATION FOR RETIRED AND ELERLY PERSONS.

OBJECTIVES: NON – POLITICAL AND NON-PROFIT MAKING VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION

- b) To be a welfare Association that will bring together all retired Civil Servants who have served National / County Governments upto mandatory retirement age of 55/60 years ideas in various forums with a view of exchange.
- c) To be the sole body for retirees who are also pensioners/windows/widowers for deceased pensioners and also cater for those retirees from private sector.
- d) Seek and accept grants or gifts of money such as mutual assistance from National / County Governments and other financial assistance to our Association from NGOs, Public bodies, Corporations, Companies and Persons and take the same to any Special Trust Prescribed by donor thereof.
- e) To bargain with S.R.C for pensions increase and other fringe benefits, incorporate 2 members of Senior Citizen in salaries Review Board, during their seating to be representing retirees interest.
- f) Raising funds whenever need arises to be assisting members socially, materially and economically for society's operations.
- g) Institute personal or written appeals for the purpose of procuring contributions of the Association in the form of donation, Annual subscriptions or other wise from members and invest the money in any one or more or modes of investments or trust monies as the Association may deem it fit.
- h) To establish non-profit making foundation in any part of the county for the purpose of receiving donations from private and corporate persons and to channel such funds to an endowment funds for the Association's Development Operations.
- i) To establish the West Pokot County Senior Citizens SACCO Society Ltd after electing Management Committees.

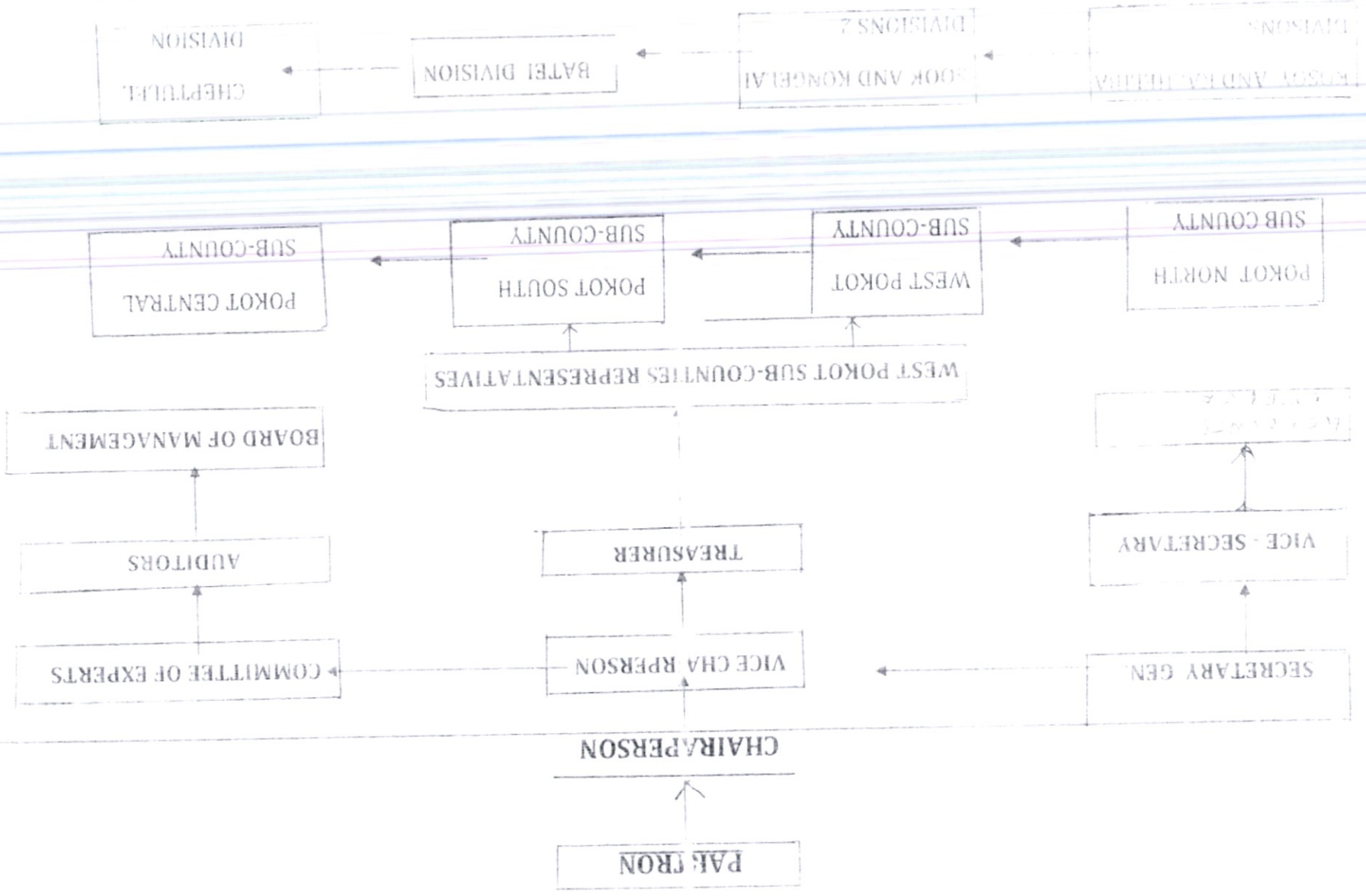
- j) To form consortiums of technically qualified members of the Association to provide professional Services to those who may need such a services, such as Education through Seminars for Workshops on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, outdated Cultural practices e.g. FGM, peace negotiations over with neighbouring tribes over cattle rustling etc.
- k) Form branches of the Association and establish offices in each of the sub-counties and beyond West Pokot County.
- l) To enter into any arrangement with Government, Director of Pensions, NGOs and Individuals to obtain from the same any right privileges and concessions desirable to the Association's operations.
- m) To establish consultancy center for: -
 - a) Documentation
 - b) Social welfare
 - c) Resource Unit
 - d) Education and training
 - e) Documenting indigenous knowledge
 - f) Establish Senior Citizen clinic – in – patient and out patient facilities
- n) Establish old age Villas, Home for Elderly Persons- residential facilities and accommodation to both local and international pensioners (retirees).
- o) To assist members in pursuance of their pensions and other benefits from the .S.R.C, Director of pensions and previous employers.

3. MEMBERSHIP

- a) Any Kenya over the age of 55/60 years and above, shall be eligible for membership of the Association and shall, subject to the approval of the committee, become a member on payment of an entrance fees of Kshs. 1,000/=.
 - (one thousand shillings only). Registration fees 200/= and monthly subscriptions of Kshs. 300/= p.m. or 3,600/- p.a.
- b) Those who retire at the age bracket of fifty five years may also join the Association. Each new member shall complete an application form.

KENYA SENIOR CITIZENS WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED AND OLDER PERSONS, WEST POKOT COUNTY 2015 - CERT OF REGISTRATION 22170

STRUCTURAL AND ORGANIZATION CHART 2000-2015



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT



CONCEPT PAPER
ON
KAPROM IRRIGATION WATER DAM PROJECT

PREPARED BY:

GEOFFREY LIPALE

CEC- DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION

SIGN..........DATE

PRESENTED TO:

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUDGET COMMITTEE

ON

21ST MAY, 2018

FORWADED BY

H.E THE GOVERNOR, PROF. JOHN KROP LONYANGAPUO

WEST POKOT COUNTY

SIGN..........DATE



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT



AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION & PASTORAL ECONOMY

1.0 Background information and project location

Kaprom irrigation water dam project will be located in west Pokot County, at boarder of Kapenguria constituency and Pokot south constituency. The project will cover Kapenguria and Chepareria Wards respectively. The dam is strategically located between two ridges and it is being served by Tokolto River which is permanent .The project is expected to be completed in 3 years and roughly estimated to cost kshs 750,000,000(seven hundred and fifty million) .

2.0 Justification

The lower area of Kaprom, which includes, Chesra, Senetwo and other neighbouring villages is arid with erratic and unreliable rainfall. Crop failure is perennial in the area. This has subjected the community residents estimated at 200,000 to depend on relief food supplies in most parts of the year. The area is also faces acute shortage of water for domestic use. The dam once complete will Provide water for both irrigation and domestic use to communities in Kaprom, Chesra , Seretwo and Chepturunguny and area neighbouring areas The dam will also be a source fish and will therefore create job opportunities for fish monger.

3.0 Objectives

Once complete, the dam will;

- a) Provide water for irrigation for 80,000 people
- b) Irrigate 150,000 acres of land
- c) Provide domestic water for 200,000 people
- d) Provide 0.5 tonnes of fish per year
- e) Create over 100 jobs directly and over 300 indirectly
- f) Improve county and household food security conditions hence reducing number of people living below the poverty line at the county

4.0 Activities

- a) Dam feasibility studies
- b) Projects designs
- c) Negotiations, acquisitions & compensation of land to be occupied by water.

- d) Project implementation
- e) Project hand-over and I inauguration

5.0 Target beneficiaries

- 60,000 farmers’ whose farms will be under- irrigation
- 200,000 people will have access to clean water for domestic use.
- 500,000 people will have fish for consumption

6.0 Implementation

The project will be implemented by the county government of west Pokot through the ministry of agriculture, irrigation and pastoral economy and funded by the national government and other development partners.

7.0 Timeline

The project will be undertaken within 3 years (2018- 2022)

8.0 Cost estimates

| Activity | Estimated cost in kshs in millions |
|--|---|
| Dam feasibility studies | 15,000,000 |
| Projects designs | 30,000,000 |
| Negotiations, acquisitions & compensation of land to be occupied by water-50 acres | 100,000,000 |
| Project implementation | 600,000,000 |
| Project hand-over and I inauguration | 5,000,000 |
| Total estimates | 750,000,000 |

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUNGOMA



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Date: 22/05/2018

REF: BCG/GVN/1/VOL.1/(261)

TO:

**CHAIRPERSON,
BUDGET COMMITTEE,
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KENYA,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
P.O BOX 41842 – 00100,
NAIROBI.**

Dear Sir,

RE: INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET SUPPORT

Bungoma County has a big challenge with the infrastructural facilities of roads and airstrips, which include Matulo Airstrip and C33 road (Bungoma – Mumias Road).

Bungoma – Mumias road (C33 road) passes through the Headquarters of Bungoma Town. The existing road is a single lane road of 7M wide which cannot accommodate the vehicular and non – motorized transport. This has caused a lot of traffic congestion from Musikoma area to Kanduyi. The road requires an upgrade to dual carriageway.

Matulo Airstrip has adequate land for expansion and therefore requires rehabilitation to be able to accommodate commercial airlines which are already interested in offering the services. Due to budgetary constraints, we are unable to undertake the projects.

My Government is therefore requesting that the National Government through your office support us by implementing the above projects to improve the economic standards of the county.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wycliffe W. Wangamati', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

**H.E WYCLIFFE W.WANGAMATI
GOVERNOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY.**