



Institute of
Economic Affairs

Kericho County

Alternative Budget Memo on Sanitation 2018

November 2018

By Institute of Economic Affairs

1.0 Introduction

The Institute of Economic Affairs-Kenya together with Kericho sub county Civil Society Organization (CSOs) are pleased to present a Budget memo on sanitation for the fiscal year 2019/2020.

The budget memo contains budget proposals from the public sub-county stakeholders who attended the IEA pre-budget hearings that took place on Thursday, 16th August, 2018 at Kericho Sunshine Hotel. The proposals submitted were consolidated and synthesized by the IEA according to the various Medium Terms Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors largely based on their feasibility, whether they make economic sense and whether they are in line with the county priorities of the government.

The Budget Memo seeks to influence county government decisions and help civil society develop viable alternatives to government policy. Equally, it provides a complementary avenue for deepening participatory budgeting given the legal basis for public participation in government planning and budgeting processes. Since the country transitioned to a devolved system of government, it is envisaged that through the IEA pre-budget hearings and Budget memo, there is a likelihood of increased civil society engagement with county government planning and budgeting.

2.0 Why focus on sanitation and why does coverage matter?

Sanitation is a devolved function of the county government and it is a constitutional right in Kenya. The National Government has the responsibility of ensuring that it develops the requisite policies on sanitation which are then integrated and implemented by the county government. Further, universal access to improved sanitation yields maximum health, social and economic benefits. Kericho County loses Kshs 409 million each year due to poor sanitation. This includes losses due to access time, premature death, health care costs and productivity. This estimate does not include some costs that could be significant (such as water pollution and tourism) and is therefore likely to under-estimate the true cost of poor sanitation¹.

A Study entitled “The Effects of Poor Sanitation on Environment, Public Health and Well-Being” commissioned by SNV Netherlands Development Organization as part of the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) Programme advocates for county governments to address water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues affecting their communities. The V4CP Programme is implemented by SNV in collaboration with the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA). The research was conducted by the Centre for Population Health Research and Management (CPHRM). Key findings suggest that Sanitation-related diseases are common in Kericho County,

¹<http://devolutionhub.or.ke/file/e75e464be3144cd0173d173623492768.pdf>



Poor disposal of faecal matter and open defecation contribute to environmental contamination, Infant feeding practices and caregiver's personal hygiene habits are poor and local sources of drinking water appear to be contaminated.

There is need to address the high level of contamination and improve access to safe water in the county, address infant feeding practices in the community, conduct public education campaigns that address sanitation and hygiene and take action to discourage open defecation.

3.0 Is there any need to understand the priority setting in the budget process?

A planning process precedes the process of priority setting in whatever sector at the county government level. This entails preparation of annual county development plans that identify strategic priorities for the medium term.

The planning process is an integral part of the development process. It is the first critical stage of the budget process (PFM 35 and PFM 126). The PFM 126 provides that every county shall prepare a development plan in accordance with Article 220(2) of the Constitution of Kenya for approval by the county assembly. The county executive committee member responsible for planning shall submit the development plan before the county assembly by 1st September. The development plan will inform the budget priorities for the coming year.

The CIDP reflects the strategic midterm priorities of the county governments. It contains specific goals and objectives, a coasted implementation plan, provisions for monitoring and evaluation and a clear reporting mechanism. It also contains information on investments, projects, development initiatives, maps, statistics, and a resource mobilization framework.

The County Governments Act, 2012 (CGA), 104 obligates a county to develop an integrated plan, designate planning units' at all county administrative levels and promote public participation and engagement by non state actors in the planning process.

The county plans shall consist of the following;

- The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is a 5 year plan that shall inform the county's annual budget;
- County Sectoral Plan (10 year plan);
- County Spatial Plan is a 10 year plan using the Geographic Information System (GIS) based system and will be reviewed every 5 years;
- City and municipal plans

These plans are drawn from the five year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that each county has developed.

As the basis of county budgeting and expenditure process, county governments make efforts towards aligning these plans to Vision 2030 and its Second Medium Term Plan. However, this is constrained by the fact that available statistics are segregated by the former districts, division and location and not the current planning and service delivery units of the devolved system (county, sub counties and wards)². Equally, although majority of counties involved the public in the formulation of these plans, this has not been done consistently coupled with the fact that most counties engaged consultants to develop the CIDPs. Given the limited time and the foregoing issues, a number of counties are currently reviewing their CIDPs for the period 2017-2022.

Counties through the County Executive Committee member for Finance are supposed to submit their annual County Development Plan to the County Assembly not later than 1st September for their approval and a copy sent to the National Treasury and to the Commission on Revenue Allocation. As a critical entry point for public engagement, the County Executive Committee member for Finance is legally required to publish and publicize the annual development plan within 7 days for public access.

To implement these priorities, detailed programmes will be developed with complete financial implications and performance indicators. In addition, these plans also provide details on how county governments will respond to changes in financial and environmental context.

²Council of Governors Conference Report 2014 via www.cog.go.ke

4.0 Basis for Resource Envelope and stakeholders views in the budget cycle

The basis for deciding the size of resource envelope or the macro fiscal policy making process involves county governments making projections of resources they anticipate to raise or mobilize. These resources are to finance priority and expenditure plans over the medium term.

The process starts with the issuance of circulars to guide all county government entities in their preparation of the budget. Consequently, each county prepares Budget Review and Outlook Papers (BROP)³ that are submitted to the County Executive Committee (CEC). Further in February, the County Treasury in consultation with the various stakeholders prepares and submits County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) to the CEC which captures details of broad strategic priorities and policy goals to guide budget preparation. The CFSP is consequently submitted to the County Assembly for their approval by 28th February.

The CFSP shall contain⁴ the following:

- How the projections on economic growth of Kenya and other macroeconomic indicators as contained in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) will impact on the economic environment for the county for the following budget year and in the medium term.
- Anticipated size of county budget based on expected growth of the county, revenue, expenditure and public debt projection over the medium term accompanied by underlying economic assumptions
- Indicative expenditure ceilings for the various county entities
- Statement indicating whether the county adhered to fiscal responsibility principles
- The approved CFSP and recommendations provided by the County Assembly forms the basis of finalizing County Budget Estimates for the financial year. Counties are allowed to revise

their fiscal framework in case of a significant or an unexpected change in the County economic growth and/or due to induced policy changes emanating from the change of government.

5.0 Did the previous (2013-2017) County integrated Development Plan for Kericho County contain programmes on Sanitation?

To achieve the goal for the sanitation sector, the previous CIDP highlighted the following issues to be implemented at the county for the period 2013- 2017.

- Waste management and pollution control – New dumping sites for Kericho and other neighboring towns be identified, sewerage system for Litein, Kapkatet urban areas be established, provision of litter bins at the designated sites in major centers and purchase of trucks for solid waste transportation.

Some of the sanitation priority areas contained in the CIDP are in the following sectors;

a. Environment Protection Water and Housing

The key priority programmes include the following;

- Create awareness on the need to manage solid waste from domestic and industrial areas targeting light industries, homes, hotels and shops. This include; fencing off dumping sites; create suitable dump site; recycle solid waste
- Connect sewer lines to main trunk sewer lines- Ketepa estate and the surrounding area; connect motobo and the adjacent areas, procure and Lay 225mm waste pipe with the aim to increase coverage by 7Km.
- Construct sewerage treatment works and network systems at Sondu town to provide safe waste disposal mechanism to cater for 1,000 households.
- Construct Kipchebor Sewer line to eliminate water contamination downstream which will cater for 50 households

³BROP is a document that captures reviews of government performance in the previous years with regard to meeting revenue and spending targets and also provides an outlook of the same. This document is supposed to be submitted to the County Executive Committee by end of September every year.

⁴Section 26 and 27 of the Regulations to the PFMA, 2012

⁵Section 28 Ibid



- Acquisition of waste disposal site and construction of sewerage system of Roret disposal and sewerage system - Solid and liquid waste management disposal site and functioning sewerage system.

b. Health

This sector comprises of medical services, public health and sanitation and research and development sub-sectors. Some of the issues which are given priority are on waste management which includes the following;

- Construction of two ablution blocks in every sub county at urban centers to ensure that citizens have access to sanitary facilities.
- Purchase of dust bins in all urban centers and installing them in strategic positions; garbage collection in all urban centers. Effective waste collection to ensure proper waste management.
- Relocation of dump sites to ensure proper disposal of waste and reduce harm to the community.
- Construction and equipping of a maternity wing, laboratory and staff quarters, Improve water supply and storage; medical supplies, ablution block, repair and painting of existing facilities. One maternity wing; laboratory; staff quarters; two ablution blocks.
- Construction of patient's ablution block at Sosiot Health Centre
- Construction of outpatient septic tank at Machorwa dispensary

Department of Water, Environment, Energy, Forestry and Natural Resources

Achievements during the Plan period include: -

- Constructed 45 –masonry tanks and donated 40 plastic tanks to public institutions
- Drilled and equipped 4 boreholes and laid 229,990 metres of water pipelines
- Protected 65-Springs and rehabilitate 8 degraded sites
- De-silted 5 small dams and pans
- Rehabilitate a waste disposal site (Kericho dumpsite)
- 130,000 trees seedlings planted
- Established Arboretum in Kipkelion Sub county
- Procured of Garbage bin skips, 2 Garbage tractors and 4 skip loader

6.0 Does the Draft (2018-2022) County integrated Development Plan for Kericho County contain programmes on Sanitation?

The issues related to sanitation in the Kericho draft CIDP feature in two Key Sectors, namely; Health and Sanitation, as well as Environment, Water and Natural Resources.

The CIDP identifies various health sector initiatives that will further improve the health sector service delivery while sustaining the replicable health practices already put in place.

In the Health and Sanitation sector, the County CIDP captures sanitation as sector priority under the Preventive and Promotive Services program. These Preventive and Promotive Service that the CIDP seeks to emphasize on is the 23% increase in households with sanitation facilities.

The CIDP mostly focuses on Improvement and upgrading of health facilities, service delivery enhancement, community health strategy, efficient drugs and commodities management strategy and cemetery and mortuaries.

While it's important to focus on Health Facilities Improvement and Upgrading, Service Delivery Enhancement, Community Health Strategy, Drugs and Commodities Management Strategy, Cemetery and Mortuaries in the sector, focus should also be given to the sanitation sector to ensure access to improved sanitation in the county.

7.0 Does the budget reflect focus in sanitation as reflected in the CIDP?

Kericho County is one of the counties that need more focused attention to improve sanitation outcomes and in ensuring resources allocated toward sanitation are expended as envisaged. From the analysis of the CIDP, the county recognizes sanitation issues as an upfront priority by ensuring that programme are in place that will ensure that the county eradicates diseases which are associated with poor sanitation. This can only be enhanced through budget allocation toward the sanitation sector and address issues of absorption capacity in the public health sector of the county.



Actual expenditures on sanitation are not readily available and where such information is shared, the total expenditure on sanitation is highly aggregated hence making it hard to compute the budgetary allocations to sanitation at the county level.

This budget memo thus raises certain questions of budget transparency and prioritization of sanitation spending that affects life outcomes for children and citizen of the county in general. This memo is directed at the Budget and Appropriation Committee and Health committee of Kericho County Assembly and provides facts and advice to enable the committee to put both the County Treasury and the County Executive to task as they are scrutinizing the Estimates on how views from the public will be incorporated with respect to the sanitation sector.

8.0 Unavailability of County Budget Estimates to the public will hamper effective public participation

The County Budget Estimates for Kericho County like in most counties is not available online. This is a violation of both the Constitution of Kenya and the Public Finance Management Act (2012) which requires each of the 47 counties to publish and publicize budget information throughout the budget cycle.

It therefore means that the residents of Kericho participated in the public hearings without information on budget proposals for the different sectors including sanitation and this mean that the residents did not effectively influence or shape proposals in sanitation or for any other sector. This has been a consistent violation and an unfair constraint to active and meaningful participation in shaping budget policy for the citizens of Kericho County

This memo therefore raises the issue of ensuring that the county government shares the budget estimates and any other budget document with the members of the public so that the citizens can participate in the budget making process.

9.0 Kericho County Budget Estimates are not comprehensive and their presentation makes it difficult to interpret and conduct analysis

The level of detail and breakdown in budget information is important to enable the public to interpret and conduct any analyses they wish to. A review of budget estimates for Kericho County since 2013/14 shows that despite considerable improvement in the way budget information is presented, the budget statements are still not transparent since some information under the health sector is not broken down to meaningful levels and therefore it is hard to tell specific allocations to sanitation services. Given the critical place of sanitation in the county, the failure to disaggregate budgets information to disclose allocations and spending to these areas is a serious failure of the dutybearers to inform the public.

10. What the county Treasury should do for the Sanitation sectors bids

In reviewing the sector bids, the county treasury should consider the following elements alongside any other set guidelines communicated through the circular for the fiscal year 2019/2020;

- Linkage of the programs with objectives of the CIDP, vision 2030 and other policies at the County level for the sanitation.
- Degree to which program address core poverty interventions
- Degree to which the programs is contributing to the core mandate of the department in the health sector
- Clarity on Outputs and Outcomes of the programs and linkage to program objectives for sanitation



PROPOSALS

Kericho County Budget proposal from CSOs on Sanitation for the financial Years 2019/2020

The Kericho County Based CSOs held a half day pre budget forum on Wednesday 15th August 2018 at Kericho Sunshine Hotel collating views on sanitation submission that need to be included in the financial year 2019/2020. The aim was to advocate for Inclusive planning and budgetary prioritization in sanitation by the County Government, Increased CSOs influence in agenda setting with the county ministries as well as improved collaboration between CSOs and County government officials.

The following proposals were shared by the CSOs during the pre budget hearings

The table shows the ODF status for Kericho county;

Situational analysis

The Budgetary allocations for the Sanitation sector in Kericho county remain low despite statistics showing the need to invest in the sector to achieve ODF status as depicted in the CIDP and the National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework 2016/17- 2019/2020.

Kericho County ODF status by 30th October 2018

County	No. of Villages	Triggered		Claimed		Verified		Certified		Remaining	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kericho	1761	427	24	161	38	8	5	0	0	1600	91

The overall ODF campaign objective is to eradicate open defecation in Kericho County by the end of the year 2020. Specific objectives under Ministry of Health National ODF Kenya 2020 campaign framework 2016/17- 2019/2020 includes Social mobilization and participation, education and media campaign, CLTS Implementation Stakeholders and intergovernmental forums and Monitoring and Evaluation and reporting. Each of the specific objectives has a possible funding either from the national government, the county government or even development partners. It is therefore important for both levels of government to allocate resources to the sanitation sector for the realization of this objectives.

Proposed Kericho County budget submissions for the financial Year 2019/20

1.0 Kipkelion West

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Hygiene promotion recommended through behavior change communication to increase the use of latrines, promote good sanitation practices and awareness to the public should be made to treat water before use for their safety.	Hygiene promotion will eliminate open defecation especially in rural areas. A survey carried out by Centre for Population, Health Research and Management and Commissioned by SNV Netherlands Development Organization indicated that there is very low toilet/latrines coverage in Kipkelion West compared to other Sub-Counties of Kericho County. This simply means a number of people still practice Open Defecation and the high number of children suffering from Diarrhea resulting from the same survey indicates that hand washing practices are not being observed. The promotion Campaign can be undertaken by the County Government and partners using established and proven behavior change communication approaches. The same survey indicated that all water sources in Kericho County had E.coli, a clear indication that fecal matter is contained in the water and this also explains the high number of Diarrhea cases found in the records obtained from health facilities in the area.

2.	Allocate resources to build extra toilets/latrines at Fort tenan market and develop and enforce a standard for the construction of toilets/latrines for business premises in the market centers and other work places run by private or Government departments.	There is only one latrine at Fort -Tenan market and the ones constructed for the market shades are said to have been poorly built and needs to be redone. Absence of the toilets/latrines leads to open defecation to the facility or even along the road.
3.	Proper management and maintenance of existing and new toilets/latrines by the County government.	The only public toilet/latrine at Fort-Tenan is under poor management and maintenance hence discouraging the public from using it.
4.	Supply water, put up modern Toilets/latrines and set up a placenta pit at Kipsegi dispensary	A social Audit exercise undertaken by the Kericho Civil Society Network through the support of Centre For Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance (CEDGG) revealed that the latrine facilities do not have any source of water not even water tanks to be used to harvest and store rain water and the only latrine available is almost full, badly built and eaten up by termites. During one of the FGDs, the users of the facility with the organizers of the forum that a number of people opt to use the bush for open defecation as it is very difficult to get permission to use the private latrines in the shopping centre and even then they are not pleasant to use

1.0 Kipkelion East

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Conduct public education campaign in the Sub-County to address sanitation and Hygiene	Research findings indicate that most households have latrines but there are still cases of water contamination and prevalence of water borne diseases. This simply means some members of the families still practice Open Defecation and hand washing practices are not being observed. This can be implemented by the County Government and partners using established and proven behavior change communication approaches.
2.	Construction of toilets and/or latrines at Chepseon, Kedowa,Londiani trading centres and Londiani Junction	These areas are working places for a high number of people and the GIS map and the report commissioned by SNV Netherlands Organization revealed prevalence of open defecation along these places. Despite the efforts being made by the County Government to put up toilets and supply the water through the provision of these facilities in the market shed construction projects, there seems to be an over sight on the fact that the market sheds facilities are located inside the market sheds and therefore cannot address the problem for other people not in the market sheds and commuters. This therefore requires an alternative construction of the sanitation facilities in strategic locations at the trading centers and management policy framework be put in place by the County Assembly of Kericho



3.	Proper management and maintenance mechanisms are put in for existing and new toilets/latrines by the County government.	The current status of the sanitation facilities provided by the County Government in various places depicts contrasts depending on the management and maintenance mechanisms in place. For example in Kericho town, there are proper structures of managing and maintaining the toilets and they are very clean unlike in the rural trading centers where despite the fact that they exist, there is lack of management and maintenance. Poor hygienic conditions of the sanitation facilities discourage the users and may resort to open defecation which is the biggest contributor to the poor sanitation and Diarrhea in the County. By putting in place a policy framework on management and maintenance of public toilets across the County and specifically in Sigowet/Soin Sub-County, the County Assembly of Kericho shall be closer to actualizing Article 43(1) (b) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 which stipulates that citizens entitled to guaranteed and have a right to reasonable standards of sanitation..
4.	Supply water, put up modern Toilets/latrines and set up a placenta pit at Chebewor dispensary	A social Audit exercise undertaken by the Kericho Civil Society Network through the support of Centre For Enhancing Democracy and Good Governance(CEDGG) revealed that the facility lack water, no proper toilets/latrines. Like other dispensary, Chebewor has a high demand for baby deliveries and despite lack of clear policy on what should happen at the dispensary if an expectant mother needs to stay over, majority of the dispensaries offer these services beyond their mandates. While the County Government is grappling with the policy issues which are said to one of the functions which remained with the national Government after devolution, it is our informed proposal that all water, sanitation and Hygiene facilities should be made available to all the dispensaries and Chebewor dispensary requires urgent attention.
5.	Develop a policy to enforce the standards of the toilets/latrines to be put up by the companies and traders	A general spot check on the standards of the toilets/latrines owned by the traders especially hotels shows that they are very poor, no hand washing provisions and poorly maintained. By having a standard level of sanitation facilities for the traders by the Sub-County Public Health Officer Kipkelion East, better level of sanitation and hygiene shall be attained.
6.	Develop a policy to address exclusion in the provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities.	All sanitation and hygiene facilities in Kericho County (Sigowet/Soin) do not have any provisions for persons with disabilities both in private or public institutions. The findings in the survey under taken by Centre for Population, Health Research and Management (CPHRM) and commissioned by SNV Netherlands Development Organization revealed that social exclusion regarding toilet use contributes to poor sanitation. Participants in the FGDs organized by SNV explained that people living with disabilities may not be able to use the conventional pit latrines and toilets because they are



		not modified to suit their needs and therefore there are high chances that that they may practice open defecation.
7.	Technical teams in the department of health and public works should pay closer attention to the construction of sanitation facilities in the area given that the area is fairly swampy to avoid toilets/latrines sink after construction	A number of toilets/latrines have collapsed on completion in a number of public institutions .For example in Keletien primary school, Chepsir Secondary School and in many cases the toilets/latrines over flow during the rainy seasons, suggesting that there are chances that latrine contents percolates into the water wells.

3.0 Belgut Sub-county

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Management strategies should be put in place to ensure that the latrines are always clean.	This will encourage the community around to make use of the latrines leading to reduced cases of open defecations
2.	Budget allocation for piped water to the community to ensure that water is accessible all the times.	To ensure that community members will access clean and affordable safe water and reduction in cases of cholera and diarrhea that results from drinking or using unsafe water and even failure to wash hands after visiting the latrines.
3.	Establishment of water kiosk	Residents within the centers are able to access clean drinking water.
4.	Awareness creation on sanitation issues	Equipping community members with the knowledge in; problems that come along with open defecation, dangers of not keeping our latrines clean the dangers of using unsafe water and also how to make the water safe for their consumption.
5.	Maintenance and building of an additional latrine blocks in the market centers.	Having additional latrines will ensure the latrines will serve the population adequately leading to reduce the cases of open defecation.

4.0 Ainamoi Sub-County

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Conduct public education campaigns that address sanitation and hygiene by using community health workers to reach more people in the villages in a bid to encourage behavior change..	Study results noted that sanitation related diseases were common ailments in the tea estates and market centers as a result of poor hygiene habits and practice of bush or field for defecation.Demographic distribution of areas in Ainamoi sub-county with high latrine coverage have high density of diarrhea cases which can be attributed to lack of use of latrines/toilets. It also means that majority of the people do not adhere to the best practices of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH) including hand washing at all critical times, treating water before use and proper feeding of infants.
2.	Construct more toilets/latrines and develop a management and maintenance policy	The survey carried by Centre for Population Health research and Management indicated that there is prevalence of Diarrhea cases in Ainamoi and mostly within the municipality and in fact the GIS mapping done by the same organization showed that open defecation is high.



		This can only be attributed to lack of public toilets/latrines given that the survey found that most families have toilets and are using them well.
3.	Address social exclusion and discrimination in sanitation. County government and partners should focus on building suitable latrines for PLWDs and children attending ECDE.	Study results show that poor sanitation is linked to social discrimination and exclusion of PLWDs and children. It is evident that open defecation is practiced by these two groups of people in Ainamoi sub-county. All public toilets should be constructed in an inclusive manner as a policy
4.	Strengthen sanitation policies and action plans.	The county public health department must expedite the MCAs to pass the sanitation bill and implement it fully so that sanitation activities can commence.
5.	County government to set a uniform sanitation standard for residential estates so as to improve on sanitation facilities in the sub-county.	Standardized sanitation policy to be set by the county public health department for land lords or residential estate owners. A spot on the state of toilets/latrines in the residential estates and privately owned work places indicates that the facilities are not well built and low level of maintenance

5.0 Sigowet-Soin Sub-County

No	Proposals	Justification
1.	Conduct public education campaign in the sub-county to address sanitation and hygiene	Research findings by CPHRM indicate that most households have latrines but there are still cases of water contamination and prevalence of water borne diseases. This simply means some members of the families still practice open defecation and hand washing practices are not being observed. The county government and partners using established and proven behavior change communication approaches can implement this..
2.	Construction of toilets and/or latrines at Katui, Sigowet and Kipsitet trading centers and Soliat Corner and Muhoroni Junction	All sanitation and hygiene facilities in the Sub-County (Sigowet/Soin) do not have any provisions for persons with disabilities both in private or public institutions. The findings in the survey under taken by Centre for Population, Health Research and Management (CPHRM) and commissioned by SNV Netherlands Development Organization revealed that social exclusion regarding toilet use contributes to poor sanitation. Participants in the FGDs organized by SNV explained that people living with disabilities may not be able to use the conventional pit latrines and toilets because they are not modified to suit their needs and therefore there are high chances that that they may practice open defecation

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ANNEXES

Sector Proposals – Contributors

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The Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA-Kenya) is a civic forum which seeks to promote pluralism of ideas through open, active and informed debate on public policy issues. It is independent of political parties, pressure groups and lobbies, or any other partisan interests

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