



**MEMORANDUM TOWARDS FORMULATION OF THE BARINGO COUNTY BUDGET ESTIMATES 2023/24 PRESENTED TO THE BARINGO COUNTY TREASURY BY THE BARINGO CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS FORUM.**

**Submitted on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2023.**

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**Introduction:**

BACSO Forum is a network of civil society organizations operating in Baringo with a shared vision of promoting effective county governance and participatory development. BACSO Forum was established in the year 2015 to provide a coordinated framework for civil society organizations to undertake activities, projects and programs that further and enhance effective and participatory county governance and development. Among the interventions of the forum are: civic education; capacity building of various stakeholders in governance and development process; mobilizing citizens to participate in key county governance process; initiating social accountability initiatives such as community social audits; Community Scorecard, participatory budget analysis and Public Expenditure Tracking.

Pursuant to the call for submissions dated 27<sup>th</sup> March 2023, and in fulfillment of our mandate BACSO Forum hereby presents our submission for your consideration in the formulation of the Baringo County Budget Estimates 2023/2024.

This memo has been prepared through analysis and consultations with BACSO Forum members and select Budget Champions (see annex 1 for the list of participants).

**SECTOR-SPECIFIC PRIORITIES**

**WATER AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT**

- The Government of Kenya, through the Vision 2030, committed 100% coverage of safe water supply and 100% access to basic sanitation services by 2030. Even with this commitment, the Kenya

National Bureau of Statistics, through the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census<sup>1</sup>, showed that **only 35% of the residents of Baringo have access to improved sources of water**. The situation is dire for residents in severely underserved locations such as **Silale and Tirioko** where **less than 10%** of the residents have access to clean water.

- Baringo County has been rocked by a cycle of drought and related human conflicts and thus development of water resources would go a long way in promoting sustainable peace and development in the county.

#### Key Asks:

1. Allocate water flagship projects to Tiaty East, Tiaty West and other underserved locations in Baringo North, Baringo South and Mogotio Sub-counties.
2. Prioritize completion of previously funded projects; consider first charge to projects affected by previous Supplementary Budgets e.g. *the 1<sup>st</sup> Supplementary Budget for FY 2022/23 which slashed the Department of Water and Irrigation sector budget by Ksh. 62 M.*
3. Allocate enough resources to each water project to facilitate speedy completion and thus improved water services; align the water infrastructure development budgets to the **Baringo County Water Projects Cost Reference**.
4. Strengthen feasibility studies for investment in viable water projects,
5. Sustain the budget lines for repair of water schemes and consider an RRI approach
6. Training of Water Project Management Committees towards sustainable management of water projects
7. Protection of Water Catchment/ Water sheds in the County is urgent

#### HEALTH SERVICES

As indicated in the table 1 below, some of the Baringo County Health Indicators are below the national average:

**Table 1: Analysis of Health Sector Indicators for Baringo County**

Indicator	Baringo Average	County	National Average	Source
Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey	85%		80%	DHS 2022 <sup>2</sup>
% of women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey completed 4+ ANC Visits	49.4%		66%	DHS 2022
% of women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey- who gave birth in health facility	58%		82%	DHS 2022

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.knbs.or.ke/?wpdmpro=2019-kenya-population-and-housing-census-volume-iv-distribution-of-population-by-socio-economic-characteristics>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.knbs.or.ke/6569-2/>

Skilled Delivery - 2 years preceding the survey	83%	89%	DHS 2022
Facility Maternal Mortality Rate	73%	92%	Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan-MTR Report Statistical Report- December 2020 <sup>3</sup>
National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)	17 %	26%	Heath Kenya Health Policy Project <sup>4</sup>
Nurse patient ratio (per 100,000)	70	250 (WHO recommended)	Heath Kenya Health Policy Project <sup>5</sup>

There has been perennial shortage of drugs in Baringo County. The phrase *'Hakuna Dawu'* (citizens' feedback) has become synonymous with the state of service delivery in dispensaries and health centres in Baringo County. This has also denied the County Government an opportunity to raise revenue through NHIF to bolster health financing as very few citizens choose the facilities run by the County Government as their preferred point of service.

As per the County Health Strategic Plan 2018-2020, the department of health services undertook a comprehensive quantification exercise in March 2017 using and extrapolating data collected from 25 county health facilities (5 hospitals, 9 health centres and 11 dispensaries) and established that the annual commodity requirements at **Ksh. 430 million**. The 2022/23 budget has allocated for health commodities in the financial year 2022/23 FY totaled **Ksh 172 million** which is just **40% of the estimated requirement**.

Information shared by the Department Health Services shows that **71 Health facilities in Baringo County** are not operational due to **lack of staff, drugs and equipment**. Some of these facilities are in locations where their services are needed and therefore their operationalization is not only necessary but urgent.

According to CRA Technical Report<sup>6</sup> on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Basis on Revenue Sharing, **Baringo County has surpassed the health facilities required by over 105 facilities**; as such the budget should shift from construction of additional health facilities towards operationalization of existing ones, which requires substantial allocation to O&M.

The draft CIDP 2023-2027, under the fact sheet, shows that there are inequalities in access to health services from one sub-county to another. For example, while the ratio of patient to nurse in Baringo Central is 1: 598, in Tiati West its 1: 3197, **5 times worse**. See table 2:

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/KHSSP-MTR-Syntheis-Report2021.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/291/Baringo%20County-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/291/Baringo%20County-FINAL.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://cra.go.ke/download/technical-report-of-the-third-basis-on-revenue-sharing-among-county-governments-3/>

**Table 2: Nurse patient ratio in per sub-county in Baringo County**

Sub-county	Nurse patient ratio per sub-county	National Ratio	Globally Accepted standard
Baringo Central	1 nurse to 598 patients	1 nurse to 970 patients	1 nurse to 400 patients
Koibatek	1 nurse to 893 patients		
Mogotio	1 nurse to 1,084 patients		
Baringo South	1 nurse to 1,281 patients		
Baringo North	1 nurse to 1,808 patients		
Tiaty East	1 nurse to 2,447 patients		
Tiaty West	1 nurse to 3,197 patients		

*Source: Baringo County CIDP 2023-2027, Annex 1-County Fact Sheet*

Note:

The CFSP 2023 allocated the Preventive and Promotive Program Ksh. 108 M, all of it, for development budget. This pegs the question: *Aren't there activities under this Programme that are recurrent in nature? How will the outreaches be conducted?*

**Key Asks:**

1. Prioritize Preventive and Promotive Health Care with a focus on revitalizing **Community Health Strategy**; allocate monies for **stipends for CHVs** to keep them motivated and engaged to continually improve community health awareness and health-seeking behavior.
2. Allocate at least **Ksh. 600 M** to drugs and non-pharmaceuticals to reduce stock out rates and improve se
3. Allocate resources to operationalize health facilities constructed previously, prioritize remote locations in the county, where distance to primary health care facilities is beyond the 5kms standard set by WHO.
4. Even with the wage bill challenge, the County Government should find innovative approaches to increase medical staff in the county; This should be accompanied by rationalization as per the nurse: patient ratio by sub-counties (indicated in the CIDP).

**SOCIAL PROTECTION**

- According to the National Crime Research Centre report for 2018, rape cases in Baringo county were 20% against the national prevalence of 42%; FGM county prevalence rate stood at 13.5 as compared to the national rate of 1.35; GBV reported cases were 5.2% against the national average of 9.2% and defilement cases stood at 3.9% in the county against the 7.1% national average. Though most incidences go unreported, Baringo County is mapped as a **hotspot in FGM**.

- There is high unemployment rates among youth, women and PWDs- According to the 2019 census report, 28,604 people are either seeking job or have no work.
- While the citizens have variously prioritized youth, women and PWDs empowerment programmes i.e. *poultry project, galla goats, car wash, salon etc.*, most of these projects fail to achieve the intended objectives due to lack the requisite skills among the beneficiaries. See below feedback from sample beneficiaries:
  - *‘Hiyo Project ilinyonya pesa zetu sana hadi tukaamua kugawana hao kuku, na wengine wetu walifika mahali wakagive up.’* a young lady in Eldama Ravine FGD on impact of county government social protection programmes
  - *‘When Government was designing this poultry project, did they ask questions such as do these groups have technical capacity to manage it, did they have shelter for the chicks , did they have the knowledge required, did they have feeds?’* a comment by a social development officer on the county government subsidy programmes for women, youth and PWDs.

Note:

- A key gap is lack of policy for sustainable management of subsidies provided by the county government of Baringo
- There have been inconsistencies in **data on beneficiaries** of government subsidies; disaggregated by location, gender etc.
- There are persistent complaints on delayed disbursement of the NHIF subsidy for Persons with Disability and the elderly, which has affected access to medical services among the intended beneficiaries.
- The Annual Development Plan 2023/24 indicates disbursement of youth and women loans-targeting 220 beneficiaries. However, the amount revolved not indicated. Status of returns not mentioned as well as the profit turnover that could be revolved to benefit more youth and women.

### Key Ask:

1. Given the high prevalence of GBV including FGM in Baringo County, construction of county rescue centre is long overdue
2. Awareness creation on GBV/FGM should be prioritized. The Department of Gender should budget for international gender days and indicate the days supported to the details of the items catered for. This would be helpful for partners who would wish to support them same.
3. Establishment and strengthening of mechanisms for prevention and response to GBV/FGM such as ; Budget for periodic review and learning forums
4. Cash transfer to persons with severe disability and old persons should indicate the number of beneficiaries; The newly recruited PWDs and elderly persons to be enrolled and total numbers of beneficiaries mentioned.
5. The department is advised to have affirmative plans to disburse the funds to meet the beneficiaries’ medical needs on a timely manner;
6. Government subsidies (day old chicks, galla goats, enterprise machineries/ equipment) should be accompanied by capacity building, mentorship and market linkages with relevant departments for extension services, marketing and cooperative building.

7. Fast-track formulation of a policy on sustainable management of county government subsidies for marginalized and vulnerable groups

## **AGRICULTURE WITH A FOCUS ON LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT**

- According to the KNBS- KPHC 2019, **80,426 households** out of 142, 518 households in Baringo County practice livestock keeping. For effective service delivery, this requires **at least 200 Livestock Extension Officers** as per the FAO Norms where at least 1 extension officer is needed for every 400 farmers.
- Social audit and livestock production sensitization programs conducted in 14 wards in Baringo County by CEDGG and CRECO in 2019 revealed the following challenges affect productivity in livestock sector:
  - Inadequate deployment of livestock extension officers across the County
  - Inadequate facilitation of existing livestock extension officers such as insufficient motorbikes and fridges (cold chain & cool boxes) for storage of livestock vaccines.
  - Stalled and unoperational livestock projects such as cattle dips, slaughter houses, hay stores and sale yards
  - Weak disease surveillance and unpreparedness in prevention of animal diseases such as Lumpy Skin Disease for cattle and Newcastle in poultry; and
  - Inadequate drought mitigation, response and adaptation strategies

### **Key Ask:**

1. Prioritize livestock production programme to accelerate realization of the potential of Baringo County in livestock productivity and contribute to wealth creation; Revive livestock extension services through replacement of retired staff and facilitation of existing extension workers to deliver on their mandate.
2. Develop an E-services platform to compliment the services provided by livestock extension officers
3. Strengthen livestock disease surveillance and control

## **IMPROVING EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE**

### **a) Increasing Roll Over/ Delayed Project Implementation:**

The 1<sup>st</sup> Supplementary Budget for FY 2022/23 show that about Ksh. 2.2 billion was not spent in FY 2021/21. Even worse, the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter budget implementation report for FY 2022/23, indicated that there was 0 (zero) expenditure on development across sectors, resulting in an overall budget absorption of 10%. This implies delayed implementation or stalled community projects which continues to deny the community the much needed services.

## **b) Balance between Development Budget, Personnel Emoluments and Operations and Maintenance**

Service delivery is highly dependent on Operations and Maintenance budget. However continuous over expenditure on personnel emoluments eats into the O& M budget thus limiting Baringo County's ability to provide services efficiently.

In 2021/22 the overall expenditure on personnel emoluments was 3.45 Billion, translating to 40% the actual revenue received of Ksh. 8.62 Billion. This continues to contravene the PFM regulation section 25 (1) (a)(b)- *"... the County Executive Committee Member with the approval of the County Assembly shall set a limit on the county government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its public officers pursuant to section 107(2) of the PFM Act... the limit set under paragraph (a) above, shall not exceed thirty five (35) percent of the county government's total revenue. This has been consistently flagged by the evaluation reports by the auditor general and controller of budget.*

### **• Need for more O&M in Water Sector**

In our analysis of the 2022/23 budget, we note that the Department of Water and Irrigation has been allocated Ksh. 45 M for Operations and Maintenance. Out of this, a whopping **27 M goes to payment of electricity bills, mainly for Kirandich Water Services Company** (In the first place, is this sustainable?); about Ksh. 10 M goes to office supplies, meetings, workshops etc; about Ksh. 5 Million is allocated for routine maintenance and **only Ksh. 5 M is left to facilitate technical officers** to implement the **Ksh. 1.022 Billion development budget.**

Coupled with understaffing, low allocation to O&M, limits the capacity of the department to undertake *timely design (data collection), quality control (supervision) and routine maintenance.*

### **• Need for more O&M in Health Sector**

Drugs and non-pharmaceutical budget fall under operations and maintenance

### **• Need for more O&M in Agriculture and Livestock Sector**

In several locations, cattle dips are non-operational exposing livestock keepers to vector-borne disease which is a major cause for low productivity in Baringo County. Livestock extension officers are not facilitated to reach out to the farmers.

NB- Even where project Management committees are expected to manage the projects sustainably, they (the committees) have never been trained on their mandate.

### **Key Asks to County Treasury:**

1. As the County Government budgets for FY 2023/24, a strategy to improve budget absorption should be **a top priority** for Baringo County.
2. Allocate enough funds to the operations and maintenance budget-line across departments to sustain service delivery and facilitate technical staff to design and supervise implementation of development projects in an efficient manner. **At least 25 % of the departmental budget should go to O&M.**
3. There is need for strategic actions to control the wage bill and bring it to the set threshold.

## IMPROVING OWN SOURCE REVENUE PERFORMANCE

Baringo County Government is still **far from reaching its estimated potential of about Ksh. 517 Million**, excluding revenue from the game reserve. According to CRA Own Source report<sup>7</sup> 2019, Baringo County raised about 50% of the total revenue potential in last 6 years i.e. between 2013/14 and 2019/20. **Revenue underperformance is a missed opportunity for the County Government to finance service delivery sustainably.**

**Under-collection, non-collection and under-estimation** of own source revenue have featured in the Office of the Auditor General Reports for Baringo County since FY 2013/14- 2019/20. Some of the specific recurrent issues include:

- Non-collection of Business Permits and Land rates- *Outstanding land rates have increased from Ksh. 113 M as at June 2019 to Ksh. 130 M as at June 2020.*
- Underestimation of land rates due to *use of old valuation role dating back to 2009 developed by the defunct county council*
- Revenue leakage e.g. *in 2019/20-ksh. 2,508,820 collected under health and sanitation was not banked; as at 30 June, 2020 Kshs.15,181,100 received from sale of goats at Kimalel Goat Auction had neither banked into the County Revenue Fund account nor disclosed in the financial statements.*

**Table 3: Analysis performance of own source revenue in Baringo County**

Local Revenue Performance in Baringo County

FY	Target (Ksh.M)	Actual (Ksh. M)	Variance (Ksh. M)	Growth
2015/2016	300	279	(21.00)	
2016/2017	330	286	(44.00)	3%
2017/2018	350	308	(42.00)	8%
2018/2019	371	359	(12.00)	17%
2019/2020	393	301	(92.00)	-16%
2020/2021	346	205	(141.00)	-32%
2021/2022	288	265	(24)	29%
2022/2023	312	115 (Half Year)		
2023/2024	328			
Source: OCOB/ CBIRs				

A research<sup>8</sup> by IBPK and CEDGG in 2022 shows that **only 26 out of 188 eligible health facilities claim the funds** under the Linda Mama Scheme. Baringo County Government is yet to put in place administrative measures for the coordinated and harmonized implementation of the Linda Mama Scheme across all eligible facilities. The scheme's performance has relied heavily on individual service providers' efforts and **a huge opportunity to improve health financing is lost.**

<sup>7</sup> <https://cra.go.ke/download/counties-efforts-towards-revenue-mobilisation-report/?wpdmdl=2411&refresh=6218e052035ec1645797458>

<sup>8</sup> <https://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/NHIF-Report-Baringo-County-August-2022.pdf>



## Key asks to County Treasury:

1. Put in place measures to address the **under-collection, non-collection and under-estimation** for specific sources which have featured in the Office of the Auditor General Reports for Baringo County since FY 2013/14- 2018/19 including:
  - Under performance of property revenue
  - Non-collection of Business Permits and **Land rates**
  - Underestimation of land rates due to use of old valuation role dating back to 2009 developed by the defunct county council
  - Untapped ready revenue sources
2. Lake Bogoria Game Reserve being a key source of revenue for Baringo, **renovation/ upgrading of Lake Bogoria Game Park Gate, offices as well as diversification of the products therein**, should be our top priority in terms of strategic revenue generation projects.
3. Publicize the **Geopark sites** and develop the requisite infrastructure-roads, *water, toilets and view points*
4. Consult citizens/ stakeholders to identify innovative and impactful projects to be implemented under the programme '**Revenue Services Development**'
5. Enhance monitoring of revenue collection to arrest leakages and underperformance. This can be achieved through strengthening supervision of revenue officers, infusing revenue performance targets in performance management for relevant officer and incentivizing good performance.
6. County Treasury should implement citizens' recommendations on revenue raising measures as suggested during formulation of the County Fiscal Strategy Papers.
7. Service delivery in health facilities should be improved accompanied by **public sensitization and training of front-line service providers on NHIF requirements** in order to increase the hospital revenue.
8. Digitalize all revenue sources to improve convenience, efficiency and accountability.

## OTHER KEY CONCERNS

### a) Persisting Inequalities in Baringo County

KNBS-SID 2013 survey established that only 0.2 % of the residents of Silale had access to clean water. While the County Government has made effort to address this problem, the residents of Silale continue to suffer. This is largely due to weak feasibility studies, low allocations and other environmental factors.

A rapid survey by BACSOFF to profile inequalities at Silale Ward (in October 2021) established that most of the boreholes drilled in the ward are hot and with very high concentration of metal components (Fluoride, magnesium etc.). Examples include: *Toplen, Natan, Napeikore, Nalekat, Nasorot* and *Riongo* Borehole whose yield have been declared not fit for human and animal consumption. This has been attributed to location of the ward along the geothermal belt. A borehole that was recently drilled at Nakoko Centre was also found to be dry.

While we boast of almost achieving the 5kms radius to the nearest health facilities, there are locations where residents still travel for long distances etc. Insecurity along Tiaty, Baringo South and Baringo North borders

has led to closure of some facilities worsening situation. Existing health facilities in these locations are either not operational or acutely under-resourced.

There is need for strategic interventions, including affirmative actions, to promote equitable development in Baringo County.

#### **b) Understaffing in key sectors**

Health, Water and Agriculture are among other critical sectors that have been devolved to the county government with the objective of promoting access to basic services. However, social audit has revealed an acute shortage of staff these sectors. In Water and Livestock sectors for instance, extension services are almost crippled as a result of ageing workforce and lack of facilitation.

In the face of run-away wage bill, BACSOF recommends that subsequent recruitment decisions be limited to technical officers. **Innovative approaches such as e-services should also be explored.**

#### **c) Weak Public Deliberations**

There has been lack of technical advice during public participation on priority sectors, programmes and projects and their viability. For instance there are cases where communities have proposed construction of health facilities whose proximity to existing ones is below the required standards of 5 km radius. In the water sector water projects in areas where there is high salinity. Secondly participants do not support their proposals with arguments based on evidence/ existing data, instead emotions and self-centeredness seem to take centre stage.

In the recent forums, BACSOF has observed declining turnout a factor that can be attributed to **participation fatigue and disillusionment** among citizens mainly due to slow budget implementation.

To redress this, citizens should be sensitized on parameters for prioritizing sectors, programmes and projects. They should also be equipped with tools such as project cost-references. The presence and voice of technical offices in budget forums should be strengthened.

#### **d) Disaster Preparedness**

Adequate attention should be given to disaster management with the ultimate goal of eliminating the disaster risks and building resilience among communities. Interventions should be based on the updated Baringo County disaster map. Such calamities as Drought, Outbreak of Livestock Diseases, Outbreak of Human Diseases and Human Conflict should be anticipated and mitigated.

#### **e) County Budget Transparency**

The County Budget Transparency Survey 2021 report<sup>9</sup> show that despite scoring the highest among counties in terms the quality of information in the County Budget Implementation Report, the overall budget transparency index for Baringo County dropped from 47 out 100 points to 30 out of 100 points. **A key gap has been inconsistency in publishing budget information.**

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<sup>9</sup> <https://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/CBTS-2021-County-Summaries-FINAL.pdf>

As at 12<sup>th</sup> April 2023, the County Budget Implementation Report for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter FY 2022/23 was yet to be published, over 2 months after the timeline provided in the PFM Act. Apart from late publishing, there are budget documents that have been missing completely i.e. **Citizens Budget** and **the Finance Act**.

**Subsequent Program Based Budgets have not provided details of staff establishment per department by cadre and the unit costs; with personnel emoluments lumped together in the Public Administration Sector, it is difficult to monitor the wage bill *vis a vis* service delivery i.e. who the County Government is paying and what role are they playing in service delivery.**

There have also been gaps at the departmental level in adherence to programme-based budgeting. Most departments emphasize projects/ activities they are implementing as opposed to the service delivery outputs.

#### **f) Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation**

The effects of climate change and extreme weather conditions continue to threaten livelihoods in Baringo County. The County Government has a huge responsibility towards sustainable development. Therefore, all County Government Departments and agencies should mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation in their programming. There is also an urgent need for environment conservation programmes around strategic water resources e.g. Lake Kapnarok, Chemususu, Kirandich, Perkeria River etc; Water harvesting programmes should be up-scaled with a focus on harnessing local water harvesting techniques.

As a matter of urgency the County Government, should activate the climate change fund and prioritize programmes to **build the resilience of communities**.

#### **Conclusion:**

In the current difficult economic times, the County Government of Baringo ought to observe high level of **prudence, equity, transparency** and **accountability**, among other principles of in public finance management. We hope that the submissions in this memorandum will be helpful to this end.

On her part, BACSOFF shall continue to build the capacity of citizens and other actors in the budget space to analyze the budget documents, monitor budget implementation and provide feedback to the County Treasury and the relevant committees in the County Assembly towards responsive budget decisions.

**Annex 1: List of BACSOF Members and Budget Champions who participated in the pre-budget deliberations held on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2023 via zoom**

	<b>Working Group</b>	<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>CONTACT PERSON</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>EMAIL</b>
1.	<b>Education and Vocational Training</b>	<b>Baringo Youth Forum</b>	<b>Evans Kangwony</b>	<b>0720041439</b>	<a href="mailto:evanskangwony@gmail.com">evanskangwony@gmail.com</a>
2.		Catholic Diocese of Nakuru	Mike Koech	0725359342	<a href="mailto:kipro.mike@gmail.com">kipro.mike@gmail.com</a>
3.		Budget Champion	Celestine Kiprono	0717536440	<a href="mailto:davidkiplagat9@gmail.com">davidkiplagat9@gmail.com</a>
4.	<b>Health Services</b>	<b>Bare Care Centre</b>	<b>Philip Tomno</b>	<b>0721860972</b>	<a href="mailto:philtomno@yahoo.co.uk">philtomno@yahoo.co.uk</a>
5.		Mwafrika Institute	Josphat Mosbey	0725510410	<a href="mailto:josmusbey@gmail.com">josmusbey@gmail.com</a>
6.		Radio Alpha	Sam Nyachiro	0723517424	<a href="mailto:samnyachiro@gmail.com">samnyachiro@gmail.com</a>
7.		Activista Baringo	Janet Nandwa	0727504426	<a href="mailto:janetongoli@gmail.com">janetongoli@gmail.com</a>
8.	<b>Environment, Water and Natural Resources</b>	<b>Langas Community Based Organisation</b>	<b>Philip Sigilai</b>	<b>0721443527</b>	<a href="mailto:philip.sigilai@yahoo.com">philip.sigilai@yahoo.com</a>
9.		Endorois Indigenous Women Empowerment Network (EIWEN)	Christine Kandie	0726017464	<a href="mailto:Chistinekandie@yahoo.com">Chistinekandie@yahoo.com</a>
10.		Lembus Forest Community Integrated Conservation Project	Mathew Birir	0722743335	<a href="mailto:mbirir@hotmail.com">mbirir@hotmail.com</a>
11.		Kerio Valley Community Organization	Lawrence Kiplagat	072887762	<a href="mailto:lagatlaw@gmail.com">lagatlaw@gmail.com</a>
12.	<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</b>	<b>Barecare Centre</b>	<b>Amos Chemuna</b>	<b>0704202359</b>	<a href="mailto:chemuna@gmail.com">chemuna@gmail.com</a>
13.		PACSET	Billy Koech	0727438111	<a href="mailto:billykoech@gmail.com">billykoech@gmail.com</a>
14.	<b>Gender and Social Protection</b>	<b>Collaborative Centre for Gender and Development</b>	<b>Carol Jebet</b>	<b>0724430150</b>	<a href="mailto:caroljebet2@gmail.com">caroljebet2@gmail.com</a>
15.		GEWEC	Lilian Kangogo	0717480954	<a href="mailto:gewec.cbo@gmail.com">gewec.cbo@gmail.com</a>
16.		SUPKEM Baringo	Abubakar Bilal	0722242337	<a href="mailto:abutiman198@gmail.com">abutiman198@gmail.com</a>
17.	<b>Human Rights and Access to Justice</b>	<b>Bunge la Wananchi</b>	<b>Isaiah Biwott</b>	<b>0726110839</b>	<a href="mailto:Isaiah.biwott@gmail.com">Isaiah.biwott@gmail.com</a>
18.		CIPAF	Godfrey Kipsoi	0725509757	<a href="mailto:godfreykipsoi@gmail.com">godfreykipsoi@gmail.com</a>
19.	<b>Budget Financing and overall priorities</b>	<b>PACSET</b>	<b>Isaac Chelal</b>	<b>0727458360</b>	<a href="mailto:cheisack@yahoo.com">cheisack@yahoo.com</a>
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24.		Budget Champion-Kisanana	Eunice Chebet	0729763579	
25.		Budget Champion-Kabarnet	Nuria Shaban	0700585147	

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29.	Budget Marigat	Champion-	Mercy Yatich	0715822946	
30.	Budget Ravine	Champion-	Ali Bilal	0720651962	<a href="mailto:alibilal201@gmail.com">alibilal201@gmail.com</a>
31.	Budget Ravine	Champion-	Zena Hussein	0712232361	<a href="mailto:hzena406@gmail.com">hzena406@gmail.com</a>
32.	Budget Ravine	Champion-	Abdul Bein Mohamed	0794347744	<a href="mailto:beinkhalifa@gmail.com">beinkhalifa@gmail.com</a>
33.	Budget Ravine	Champion-	Suleiman Omar	0740740017	<a href="mailto:suleimanomar722@gmail.com">suleimanomar722@gmail.com</a>
34.	Budget Ilchamus	Champion-	Rongai Leakwara	0712698218	<a href="mailto:beinkhalifa@gmail.com">beinkhalifa@gmail.com</a>
35.	Budget Ilchamus	Champion-	Dancun Kakimon	0729849683	<a href="mailto:dkakimon@gmail.com">dkakimon@gmail.com</a>
36.	Budget Champions - Ilchamus		Wilson Letangule	0720763041	
37.	Budget Mochongoi	Champion-	Jackson Menotano	0721358082	<a href="mailto:jmenotano@gmail.com">jmenotano@gmail.com</a>
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