



KAA RADA NA BAJETI



WORDS ZINATUMIWA MOST

- **CIDP** - County Integrated Development Plan: A 5-year plan that shows a county's development priorities (like building hospitals, hiring CHVs). It's the foundation for annual county budgets.
- **ADP** - Annual Development Plan: A one-year "to-do list" drawn from the CIDP. Sets the projects and programs to be budgeted for that year.
- **BPS** - Budget Policy Statement: National Treasury's yearly statement (usually February) showing how much money will be raised and spent. Sets ceilings for ministries, including Ministry of Health.
- **CFSP** - County Fiscal Strategy Paper: County-level equivalent of BPS. Sets spending ceilings for departments like Health. It's the most important budget policy document at county level.
- **CBROP** - County Budget Review and Outlook Paper: Looks back at the last budget; "Did we raise enough? Did we overspend?" Helps set realistic plans for the next budget.

- **PAC** - Public Accounts Committee: Parliamentary committee that checks government spending against Auditor General reports. At county level, it's done by the County Assembly PAC.
- **CoB** - Controller of Budget: Independent office that approves withdrawals from government accounts and tracks if funds are used as intended.
- **CBEF** - County Budget and Economic Forum: This is a key institution in Kenya's devolved system of government, established under the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, to facilitate public participation in the county's financial management and planning.



COMMON QUESTIONS

What is the budget-making process?

These are the steps a government follows to plan, approve, spend, and check its money for a set period na pia kwa hii process, mwananchi wa kawaida anaweza participate directly wakati wanatengeneza hi document, wakati decision pia zinamakiwa and pia wanaweza fuatilia venye hio doo imetumika ama venye inatumika.

Question: Role yako kama kijana kwa budget-making process ni gani?

- Participate in public consultations.
- Advocate for youth-friendly programs.
- Monitor budget implementation.
- Hold leaders accountable.
- Raise awareness among peers.

What are the different steps in the budget-making process?

1. Formulation - Here the government decides what they need to spend money on and how much.
2. Approval - This when the budget plan is prepared and approved by Parliament or the County Assembly.
3. Implementation - This step, it is when the approved money from the budget runs the different programs of projects.
4. Audit/Oversight - This is when we get to check how the money was spent to make sure it was used correctly.

What type of documents do we have in the budget-making process kwa county-level?

1. ADP (Annual development Plan) - it is a one year to do list drawn from CIDP for projects and programme budget.
2. CIDP (County Integrated Development Plan) hii ni mpango wa county inayohusu mambo ya development kwa county na ni ya 5 years its usually after elections kama story ya kurenovate iyo youth clinic.
3. CFSP (County Fiscal Strategic Paper) - hii document ndio inaset spending ceiling kwa department za county.
4. CBROP (County Budget Review & Outlook Paper) inaonyesha doo ya county the previous year and kuka realistic budget plans hio mwaka.



What are the important dates we should look out for as citizens for Public Participation or Input in the budget-making cycle?

1. August 30, hii time ndio treasury ya national government na county government hua wana-issue a circular to all government departments advising them on how to prepare their budget requests for the year na pia the potential opportunities for public participation.
2. During time ya Annual Development Plan (ADP) - hua inahappen by 7th September every year.
3. The different sector hearings that happen between 1st September - 28th February annually, Citizens and CSOs can attend and present views before priorities are finalized.
4. Review of the County Review and Outlook (CBROP) hua inahappen 7 days after ishakua tabled kwa county assembly hapo around 21st October of the next financial year.
5. 15th February when county treasury inapatiana time ndio CFSP ikue aligned na BPS.
6. Review ya CFSP inahappen 28th February, na hii hua inafanywa na CBEF na hukua 7 days after imekua tabled kwa assembly, this is one of the most important participation points because it determines funding priorities and ceilings.
7. 30th April, by hii time wananchi tunafaa kukua na the approved county budget estimate ikiwa mwananchi-friendly yenye imekua tabled county na national assembly.
8. By 30th November, The National Treasury issues the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) guidelines.
9. By 30th June, Parliament and County Assemblies must pass the Appropriation Bill (the actual budget law) and public participation ya hii nafanyika between 30th April to June 30th.

What are some of the frequently asked questions when we talk about the budget-making process?

1. What is the budget-making process and why does it matter to citizens?
 - Citizens often ask what the process involves and why they should care.
 - The answer is: it's about deciding how public money (taxes, loans, grants) will be collected and spent on services like health, education, roads, water, etc.
2. Who is responsible for preparing the budget?
 - National level: The National Treasury prepares the budget and Parliament approves.
 - County level: The County Treasury prepares the budget and the County Assembly approves.
3. What is the role of citizens in the budget-making process?
 - Citizens are supposed to give input at multiple stages (ADP, CFSP/BPS, Estimates, Appropriation Bill).
 - Public participation is a constitutional right (Article 10 & Article 201).
4. When are the opportunities for public participation?
 - During Annual Development Plans (ADPs).
 - Budget Policy Statement (BPS) or County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) hearings.
 - Budget Estimates hearings.
 - During sector working group consultations.
5. What are the key budget documents that citizens can access?
 - At national level: BPS, Budget Estimates, Appropriation Act, Finance Act, etc.
 - At county level: ADP, CFSP, Budget Estimates, CBROP, County Finance Act, etc.
6. Where can citizens access budget documents?
 - National Treasury website, Parliament website.
 - County Treasury or County Assembly websites and public notice boards.
7. What happens if citizens do not participate in the budget process?
 - Priorities may not reflect community needs.
 - Risk of projects being imposed without addressing local issues.
8. Can the budget be changed once it's passed?
 - Yes, through a Supplementary Budget if there are new priorities or emergencies.
9. How is the budget implemented and monitored?
 - Through government ministries/departments (national) and county departments.
 - Oversight is by Parliament, County Assemblies, Controller of Budget, Auditor General, and also citizens.
10. How do citizens hold government accountable for budget use?
 - By attending public participation forums,
 - Monitoring project implementation (social audits),
 - Demanding reports from government (PFM Act requires quarterly & annual reports).

Supported by



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