

# REPUBLIC OF KENYA



## COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF WEST POKOT

### COUNTY TREASURY

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## County Fiscal Strategy Paper

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February 2020

*Transforming Lives: Advancing Socio-economic Development  
Through the “Big Four & 3E’s”*

## FOREWORD

Section 117 of the public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that the County Treasury shall prepare and submit to the County Executive Committee (CEC) and the County Assembly the County Fiscal Strategy Paper for approval by the 28<sup>th</sup> February of each year. This strategy paper articulates priority socioeconomic and fiscal policies and structural reforms as well as sectoral expenditure programs to be implemented in the Fiscal Year 2020/2021 and the medium term. Specifically, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper aims to; Specify the broad strategic priorities and policy goals that will guide the county government in preparing its budget for the coming financial year and over the medium term, provide Linkage with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement and the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues, expenditures and borrowing over the medium term.

The FY 2020/21-2022/23 Medium Term Expenditure Budget Framework will be anchored on the county administration economic and transformation agenda as enshrined in the County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022), the third Medium Term Plan of Kenya Vision 2030, and the Governor's Manifesto. The manifesto is premised on the 3E's pillar framework of Education, Equity and Economy for sustainable, inclusive development and shared prosperity. The Fiscal Strategy Paper has been prepared by the County Government as part of its efforts to ensure effective linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. It provides an updated resource envelope of Kshs. 5.828 Billion for the FY 2020/2021 County budget, presents a fiscal framework and ministerial ceilings for the fiscal year and the medium term.

Kenya's economic growth has remained strong and resilient. The economy is estimated to have expanded by 5.6 percent in 2019 from the 6.3 percent registered in 2018, partially reflecting the impact of delayed rainfall in the first half of 2019 that affected agricultural production. Growth momentum is expected to pick up to 6.1 percent in 2020 and 7.0 percent over the medium term. This growth will be supported by a rebound in agricultural activities, strong services sector, stable macroeconomic environment and ongoing investments in strategic priorities of the Government under the "Big Four" Agenda. The county government of West Pokot is committed to ensuring the success of devolution. In this regard, the need for continued fiscal discipline and

prudent utilization of public resources is emphasized. This therefore calls for greater transparency and accountability in public finance management at the county level.

The ministerial priorities for the 2020/2021 fiscal year and the medium term include strategic investments in agriculture, irrigation and livestock sector to boost county food security and income, education, road infrastructure, health, water and environment, peace and security, strengthening business environment and support to Small and Micro enterprises and cooperatives to boost job creation especially for the youth. I call upon all our stakeholders to continue supporting us on the basis of mutual respect, cooperation and consultation.

**Augustine Chemonges Loile**

**County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The County Fiscal Strategy Paper is prepared in accordance with section 117(1) of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. The paper outlines the broad strategic priorities and policy goals, provides linkage with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement, and provides the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues and spending plans for the Financial Year 2020/2021 and the medium term. The document is expected to improve the public's understanding of County's public finances and guide public debate on economic and development matters.

The preparation of the 2020 CFSP was a collaborative effort among various county government agencies. We are grateful for their inputs. We thank all the spending units and agencies for timely provision of information. We are also grateful for the comments from the public participation of 13<sup>th</sup> February 2020 which provided inputs to this paper, in addition to comments from several other stakeholders.

A core team in the County Treasury spent substantial amount of time putting together this document. We are particularly grateful to them for their tireless efforts in ensuring that this document was produced in time and is of high quality.

**Samson Nyangaluk**

**Chief Officer Economic Planning**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE: RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY OUTLOOK.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. Overview of Recent Economic and Financial Development .....	1
1.2 Inflation Rate .....	2
1.3 Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate .....	2
1.4 Interest Rates.....	3
1.5 Money and Credit .....	3
1.6 Balance of Payments.....	4
1.7 Foreign Exchange Reserves .....	4
1.8 County’s Fiscal Performance and Emerging Challenges.....	5
1.9 Fiscal Policy and Reforms .....	5
<b>CHAPTER TWO: BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT LINKAGE WITH COUNTY PLANS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Overview .....	7
2.2 Integration of County Fiscal Strategy Paper into the 2020 Budget Policy Statement .....	7
2.2.1 The “Big Four” Agenda.....	7
2.2.1.1 Supporting Value Addition and Raising the Share of Manufacturing Sector to GDP to 15 Percent by 2022 .....	8
2.2.1.2 Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security to all Kenyans by 2022 .....	9
2.2.1.3 Providing Universal Health Coverage to Guarantee Quality and Affordable Healthcare to All Kenyans .....	10
2.2.1.4 Provision of Affordable and Decent Housing for All Kenyans.....	11
2.3 Enablers for the “The Big Four” Plan.....	11
2.3.1 Sustaining Conducive Business Environment for Investment Opportunities .....	11

2.3.2 Investing in Infrastructure Development.....	12
2.3.3 Sectoral Transformation for Broad Based Sustainable Economic Growth .....	14
2.3.4 Investing in Kenyans for a Shared Prosperity .....	15
2.3.5 Enhancing Service Delivery through Devolution and Structural Reforms .....	15
<b>CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY REVENUE &amp; EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK.....</b>	<b>16</b>
3.1 Overview.....	16
3.2 FY 2020/2021- FY 2022/23 MTEF Resource Envelope .....	16
3.3 Internal Revenue Performance & Projections for FY 2020/21-FY 2022/2023 .....	17
3.4 Deficit Financing .....	19
3.5 Adherence to Fiscal Responsibility Principles.....	20
3.6 Stakeholders Input .....	21
3.7 Economic and Fiscal Risks .....	22
<b>CHAPTER FOUR: SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK .....</b>	<b>24</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	24
4.2 Ministerial Expenditure Sector Priorities and their Justification .....	24
4.1.1 Public Administration Sector .....	24
4.1.2 Agriculture and Urban Development Sector.....	25
4.1.3 General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs Sector .....	27
4.1.4 Energy and Infrastructure Sector.....	27
4.1.6 Social Protection, Youth, Culture & Recreation Sector.....	28
4.1.7 Environmental Protection and Water Sector.....	28
4.1.8 Education Sector .....	29
4.3 Budget Ceilings for FY 2020/2021-2022/2023 MTEF Period .....	30
4.4 Ward Specific Projects.....	32
4.5 Summary .....	32

<b>ANNEXES .....</b>	<b>33</b>
1. Summary of Sectorial Ceilings by Economic Classification .....	33
2. Ceilings Comparative Analysis Table: CBROP 2019 and CFSP for FY 2020/21-2022/23 MTEF PERIOD .....	34
3. Ceilings by Programmes .....	36

# CHAPTER ONE: RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY OUTLOOK

## 1.1. Overview of Recent Economic and Financial Development

Kenya's economic growth has remained strong and resilient even under emerging global challenges, supported by strong public and private sector investment and appropriate economic and financial policies. The economy grew by an average of 5.4 percent in the first three quarters of 2019 and is mostly supported by strong performance in the services sector. Growth is projected to recover to 6.1 percent in 2020 from an estimated growth of 5.6 percent in 2019.

**Table 1: Sector Contribution to GDP Growth**

Sectors	Sector Growth									Sector Contribution to Real GDP Growth								
	2017			2018			2019			2017			2018			2019		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Primary Industry</b>	4.2	0.8	2.8	7.3	6.3	6.7	5.2	4.3	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1	0.6
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	4.1	0.7	2.7	7.5	6.5	6.9	5.3	4.2	3.2	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1	0.6
Mining and Quarrying	5.8	4.3	4.5	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.2	5.7	4.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
<b>Secondary Sector(Industry)</b>	4.3	3.8	2.5	5	5.5	5.8	4.3	5.3	4.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1	1.1	0.7	1	0.8
Manufacturing	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.7	4.6	3.2	4.2	3.1	0.2	0	0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Electricity and Water Supply	8.2	8.3	5.8	6.5	8.4	7.8	6.1	5.6	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Construction	7.9	9.1	5.5	6.6	5.4	7	5.6	7.2	6.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Tertiary Sector (Services)</b>	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6	6.5	5.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.2	3
Wholesale and Retail trade	3.4	5	6.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	5.5	6	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Accommodation and Restaurant	24.2	12.3	12	13.1	15.4	15.7	10.1	10.6	9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Transport and Storage	7.3	6.5	5.1	8.5	8.4	9	6.7	7.2	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5
Information and Communication	13.6	11.4	10.7	12.5	11.1	9.8	10.4	11.3	8.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Financial and Insurance	3.8	3.3	2.3	5.2	4.5	5.3	5.5	7.2	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Public Administration	3.8	4.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.5	6	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Others	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.3	5	4.8	5.4	5	1.1	1.1	1	1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0
of which Real Estate	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.3	4.6	3.8	4.2	5.4	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Taxes less subsidies	4	6	4.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.6	4.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>GDP at market price</b>	5.2	4.4	4.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.5	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.1
of which Non-Agriculture	5.9	5.6	4.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.1	4

*Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

The growth outlook for the FY 2020/21 and the medium term is supported by a stable macroeconomic environment, investments in the strategic areas under the “Big Four” Agenda

and their enablers, and existing business and consumer confidence in the economy. Further, the ongoing public investments in infrastructure projects, growth in tourism, resilient exports and the associated benefits from regional economic integration in the sub region will reinforce the projected growth.

## **1.2 Inflation Rate**

Year-on-year overall inflation remained low, stable and within the Government target range of 5+/-2.5 percent in January 2020 at 5.8 percent up from 4.7 percent in January 2019 due to higher food prices. The delay in the onset of rains resulted in lower agricultural activities and raised food inflation from 1.8 percent in January 2019 to 8.9 percent in January 2020 on account of rising prices of key food items such as loose maize grain, sifted maize floor, green grams and onions. The contribution of food inflation to overall inflation increased from 0.9 percent to 4.3 percent over the same period.

Core inflation (Non-Food-Non-Fuel) remained below 5.0 percent, with a low and stable contribution to overall inflation, reflecting muted demand pressures in the economy on account of prudent monetary policies. The contribution of fuel to overall inflation declined from 2.9 percent in January 2019 to 0.8 percent in January 2020 on account of declining energy prices. The major driver of overall inflation beginning March 2019 has therefore been food inflation

## **1.3 Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate**

The Kenya Shilling remained competitive supported by continued narrowing of the current account deficit and adequate foreign exchange reserves. The Shilling appreciated against the US Dollar and the Euro exchanging at an average of Ksh 101.1 and Ksh 112.3 in January 2020 from Ksh 101.6 and Ksh 115.9 in January 2019, respectively. However, against the Sterling Pound, the Shilling weakened exchanging at an average of Ksh 132.1 in January 2020 compared to Ksh 130.8 in January 2019.

The Kenya Shilling has remained relatively stable, compared to most sub-Saharan Africa currencies. The low volatility is attributed to resilient performance in exports particularly coffee and cut flowers, strong diaspora remittances, improved receipts from services such as tourism and lower imports of food and SGR-related equipment.

## **1.4 Interest Rates**

Interest rates remained stable and low in the period 2013 to January 2020, except from June to December 2015 when world currencies were under pressure. During the period, the Central Bank Rate (CBR) was adjusted appropriately to anchor inflationary expectations. The Central Bank Rate was reduced to 8.25 percent on 27th January 2020 from 8.5 percent to support economic activity.

The interbank rate increased to 4.3 percent in January 2020 from 3.5 percent in January 2019 due to tight liquidity in the money market. Government securities' interest rates have been stable indicating that the implementation of government domestic borrowing program has supported market stability. The 91-day Treasury bills rate was at 7.2 percent in January 2020 same as in January 2019. Over the same period, the 182-day Treasury bills rate declined to 8.2 percent from 8.9 percent while the 364-day rate declined to 9.8 percent from 9.9 percent.

## **1.5 Money and Credit**

Growth in broad money supply, M3, slowed down to 5.6 percent in the year to December 2019 compared to a growth of 10.1 percent in the year to December 2018. This was due to the decline in both net foreign assets (NFA) and net domestic assets (NDA). Despite the slowdown, growth in M3 was supported by an improvement in the growth of demand deposits despite a decline in the time and savings deposits, foreign currency deposits, and currency outside banks.

NFA of the banking system in the year to December 2019 grew by 12.7 percent compared to a growth of 38.3 percent in the year to December 2018. The decline in NFA of the Central Bank partly reflected declined foreign currency deposits by the central Bank. On the other hand, increase in NFA of commercial banks, partly reflected increase in growth of their deposit holdings with non-resident banks alongside decreased foreign currency deposits accumulation.

Annual credit to the private sector grew by 7.1 percent in the year to December 2019, compared to a growth of 2.4 percent in the year to December 2018. In particular, credit to consumer durables, manufacturing, trade and transport & communication sectors registered strong growths of 26.0 percent, 9.2 percent, 8.9 percent and 8.1 percent respectively. This offset the substantial loan repayments recorded in the mining and construction sectors in the year to December 2019.

Private sector credit growth is expected to strengthen in 2020 due to the repeal of interest rate cap.

## **1.6 Balance of Payments**

The overall balance of payments position improved to a deficit of US\$ 1,049.9 million (1.1 percent of GDP) in the year to November 2019 from a deficit of US\$ 1,068.7 million (1.2 percent of GDP) in the year to November 2018. The improvement in the overall balance of payments was due to an improvement in the current account.

The capital account balance declined by US\$ 47.2 million to US\$ 214.7 million in the year to November 2019, reflecting a decline in project grants. Similarly, the financial account balance deteriorated to US\$ 6,639.9 million in November 2019 compared to US\$ 6,026.4 million in November 2018. The financial inflows were mainly in the form of other investments, direct investments and portfolio investments which stood at US\$ 4,153.9 million, US\$ 1,209.1 million and US\$ 1,285.3 million, respectively in November 2019. Other investment inflows mainly included foreign financing for Government infrastructure projects.

The current account balance narrowed by 12.9 percent to a deficit of US\$ 3,931.3 million (4.1 percent of GDP) in the year to November 2019 compared to a deficit of US\$ 4,512.6 million (5.2 percent of GDP) in the year to November 2018. This was due to a decline in merchandise account as well as an increase in net service and primary and secondary incomes. The balance in the merchandise account narrowed by US\$ 361.3 million to US\$ 9,987.9 million in the year to November 2019 on account of increase in exports particularly coffee and cut flowers and lower imports of SGR-related equipment. Net services recorded an improvement of 9.1 percent over the same period mainly on account of higher receipts from tourism subsector. The current account deficit is estimated to have narrowed to 4.6 percent of GDP by end of 2019.

## **1.7 Foreign Exchange Reserves**

The banking system's foreign exchange holding remained strong at US\$ 12,873.5 million in November 2019 from US\$ 11,531.1 million in November 2018. The official foreign exchange reserves held by the Central Bank improved to US\$ 9,174.5 million (5.6 months of import cover) in November 2019 compared with US\$ 8,280.7 million (5.4 months of import cover) in

November 2018. This meets the CBK's statutory requirement to maintain at least 4 months of imports cover, and the EAC convergence criteria of 4.5 months of imports cover and thus provide an adequate buffer against short term shocks in the foreign exchange market. Commercial banks holdings stood at US\$ 3,698.9 million in November 2019 up from US\$ 3,250.4 million in November 2018.

### **1.8 County's Fiscal Performance and Emerging Challenges**

Revenue collected for the first half of FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh.43.64 million, a decrease from Ksh.49.19 million collected during the same period of FY 2018/19. This performance represents 29.03 percent of annual target. This performance is not satisfactory given that it is below the 50 percent target for the half year. There is therefore need for adequate measures to be put in place to ensure the remaining revenue targets are met to avoid a budgetary deficit in the current financial year.

Implementation of the half year budget for FY 2019/20 experienced slow implementation. In overall, absorption was at 33.35 percent for recurrent and 6.65 percent for development expenditure for the two quarters under review. This is below the 50 percent threshold required for the first half. This was caused by challenges relating to the conflict between the Senate and the National Assembly on approval of division of revenue bill, 2019, delay in disbursement of funds by the National Treasury to County Government due to accrued pending bills and technical challenges in the implementation of county flagship projects. This calls for special attention going forward so that funds do not roll over to the next financial year. Other challenges include: high cost of ineligible pending bills; lack of funds to effect staff promotions and succession management, high cost of sustaining health function, large number of projects under the ward development fund with inadequate budget allocation and challenges relating to recruitment of County Public Service Board.

### **1.9 Fiscal Policy and Reforms**

Fiscal policy will continue to support poverty reduction efforts while undertaking the functions of county government within a context of sustainable public financing. The fiscal policy will therefore focus on: strengthening internal revenue collection; containing growth of total recurrent expenditures through expenditure rationalization, reprioritization and budget cuts and ensuring a

significant shift in resource allocation towards county priority social and economic sectors. Allocation for training, catering, daily subsistence allowance and field operation allowances have been rationalized across all departments with the aim of providing sufficient funds for capital development.

## **CHAPTER TWO: BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT LINKAGE WITH COUNTY PLANS**

### **2.1 Overview**

Since independence, Kenya's economic development focused on alleviation of poverty, improvement of literacy levels, and reducing incidence of diseases. Kenya Vision 2030 is the long-term development blue print for the country. It is motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society by the year 2030. It aims to transform Kenya into "a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment".

The 2020 County Fiscal Strategy Paper sets out the new county administration priority economic and transformation agenda as enshrined in the Third Medium Term Plan, County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) and the Governor's Manifesto. The Manifesto is premised on the 3E's pillar framework of Education, Equity and Economy for sustainable, inclusive development and shared prosperity. It therefore builds on the commitments made by the new government on implementing programs that raise productivity and economy-wide efficiency, thereby sustaining high and inclusive growth in line with aspirations of Vision 2030.

### **2.2 Integration of County Fiscal Strategy Paper into the 2020 Budget Policy Statement**

#### **2.2.1 The "Big Four" Agenda**

The 2020 BPS and CFSP seek to accelerate the implementation of the "Big Four" Agenda which has gained traction over the past two years. The Agenda is designed to help achieve the social and economic pillars of our Vision 2030 and the development aspirations espoused in the Kenyan Constitution.

Investments in the above four areas is expected to transform lives by creating the much needed jobs enabling Kenyans meet their basic needs, improve living conditions, lower cost of living, and reduce poverty and inequality. Thus, particular focus will be on key enablers such as macroeconomic stability, improving the ease of doing business, expanding infrastructure, improving security, expanding access to finance, and instituting governance reforms. Policies in

the BPS are also aligned to the medium-term priorities and strategies outlined in the Third Medium-Term Plan (2018-2022) of the Kenya Vision 2030.

#### **2.2.1.1 Supporting Value Addition and Raising the Share of Manufacturing Sector to GDP to 15 Percent by 2022**

The Government will target to increase the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP from 9.2 percent in 2016 to 15 percent by 2022 by adding USD 2 to 3 billion to our GDP. It is expected that this will increase manufacturing sector jobs by more than 800,000. In order to ensure that we achieve the manufacturing sector target of 15 percent of GDP, the Government will place special emphasis on the following key areas: Textile and Apparels, Leather products, Agro - processing and Manufacturing of construction materials. Other important sectors are Oil, Mining and Gas; Iron and Steel; ICT; and Fish Processing.

Moreover, to further support the manufacturing sector, the Government continues to improve the business environment and fight illicit trade and contrabands. These efforts have borne fruits with Kenya improving to position 56 out of 190 countries in the World Doing Business Index. The Government will not relent and is committed to seeing Kenya ranked among the top thirty economies in the coming years. Particular focus will be placed on reducing the time and processes involved in establishing businesses, issuing construction permits, acquiring electricity, ease in accessing credit, paying taxes and trading across borders. The Government will also continue investing in the energy sector, embrace ICT and sustain the war against corruption.

To support this initiative at the county level, the following initiatives have been given priority over the medium term plan period; undertake a resource endowment mapping in the county to establish Quantities and location of both natural and man-made resources in the county to facilitate identification and prioritization of bankable industrial projects ,develop and support of capacity building and training programmes on technology and value addition, conduct annual investment Fora to show case products and investment opportunities in the County, enhance licensing with a view to rolling out an E – registry for online licence applications and payments, develop one industrial park and enhance collaboration between department of Vocation training to enhance skills development for industrial purpose for the youth. Other priorities include; support Sebit Cement manufacturing plant as a Public Private Partnership Model, support value addition to Milk, Meat, Wool, Mangoes, Sunflower, Aloe Vera and other products.

Other priorities that will also be undertaken in order to unlock growth within this sub- sector include; establishment of a County Cooperative Development Fund to help SMEs access capital, promote the establishment of more deposit taking Societies and Micro Finance Services, promote FOSA establishments and SACCOs that take withdrawal deposits and Promote vibrant sustainable marketing Cooperative Movement, establish a Mineral/ Natural Resources database through Geo spatial mapping of mineral resources, regulation of Sand harvesting, engage Tullow oil cooperation for exploration of petroleum with a view to exploiting in Central Pokot and attract investors to support the generation of energy by use of Solar and Wind in various parts of the County.

#### **2.2.1.2 Enhancing Food and Nutrition Security to all Kenyans by 2022**

To achieve food security and improved nutrition, the Government will focus on three broad areas, namely: enhancing large-scale production; boosting smallholder productivity; and reducing the cost of food. At the county level, the medium term priorities to support the realization of this objective are: development of agro processing industries & strengthening market linkage, redesigning subsidies to ensure they target improvements in food yields and production quality; facilitating large scale commercial agriculture; expansion of irrigation schemes and securing water catchment and river ecosystems. The priorities will target food security, improving the communities' household incomes and improvement of farmers' knowledge and skills. These priorities and needs will be addressed specifically through establishment of irrigation infrastructure, purchase of water pumps, promotion of traditional high value crops, promotion of cash crops, post-harvest management(cold stores for onions and Irish potatoes, cereal produce stores),fertilizer and seed subsidy, pest and disease surveillance and control(fall armyworm and maize lethal necrosis disease etc.), establishment of agricultural mechanization unit, establishment of demonstration plots, promotion of greenhouse farming, soil and water conservation and capacity building of staff and farming communities.

Under the livestock subsector, the medium term priorities include: strengthening extension services through field demonstrations, farmer s trainings and agricultural shows. Other priorities include :livestock breed improvement, beekeeping promotion, establishment of livestock strategic feed reserves, range development (reseeding, enclosures, water harvesting), exposure tours, establishing disease free zones, improving access to artificial insemination, livestock

marketing and value addition, completion of Nasukuta abattoir, establishment of fish hatchery, restocking Turkwel dam, expand fingerlings distribution and develop sub-sector policies and legislations.

### **2.2.1.3 Providing Universal Health Coverage to Guarantee Quality and Affordable Healthcare to All Kenyans**

Over the next five years, the Government targets 100 percent Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all households. This will guarantee access to quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans.

Efforts to support achievement of universal health coverage at the county level will include; the elimination of communicable conditions especially diarrheal diseases through eradication of open defecation through the Community Led Total Sanitation program and strengthening of the preventive and promotive health activities through community strategy. The focus will be on disease prevention and control through community participation and involvement. This will entail health promotion through strategic advocacy, communication and social mobilization (ACSM), strengthening the referral system and community strategy.

Under curative and rehabilitative health services, focus will be on improving access and quality to universal healthcare at all levels. This will be done through provision of adequate support to all the health system components ranging from health supplies to human resources for health, provision of administrative support and establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation system.

The enhancement of essential services through the upgrading of the county referral hospital to level 5 and also improvement of the Chepareria, Sigor, Kacheliba, Kabichbich sub county hospitals will increase the range and quality of services available to county residents, prevent avoidable deaths, costly referrals and leverage on information technology through telemedicine and use of EMR thereby enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. Other key components of the upgrade include targeted trainings and the construction and equipping of ICU and the Renal Unit. The completion, equipping and operationalization of the blood bank will further prevent avoidable morbidity, mortality and referrals.

The health sector is also keen to invest in tier 1 or the community level by setting up six (6) community units in each sub county. This should provide a backbone for community health

services (CHS) and a platform for building capacity of community health volunteers (CHVs) and other key resource persons at this level. This investment in community strategy signals the appreciation of this level of care as a key entry point for program implementation.

Other priorities over the plan period include; Purchase of 8 additional ambulances, recruitment and provision of incentives to specialized health workers, ensuring timely and adequate procurement and distribution of drugs and supporting provision of universal health care by promoting enrolment to NHIF.

#### **2.2.1.4 Provision of Affordable and Decent Housing for All Kenyans**

The Government is keen on delivering five hundred thousand housing units by 2022 in major cities across the country. This will provide decent homes, create an additional 350,000 jobs, provide market for manufacturers and suppliers and raise the contribution of real estate and construction sector to 14 percent of GDP.

To achieve this objective at the county level, the county government has prioritized upgrading of slums & informal settlements by providing clean water & sanitation and building access roads, promoting & attracting investments in housing through PPPs and supporting construction of at least 300 low cost housing units over the medium term plan period.

### **2.3 Enablers for the “The Big Four” Plan**

#### **2.3.1 Sustaining Conducive Business Environment for Investment Opportunities**

The reforms under this thematic area continues to focus on sustaining conducive business environment by maintaining macroeconomic stability and enhancing security, so as to promote sustainable growth and encourage investment opportunities in the country. To anchor macroeconomic stability, the fiscal policy strategy recognizes the need to efficiently apply the limited resources on priority programs with the highest impact on the stated objectives, but within a medium term framework of sustainable debt and strong financial position.

##### **2.3.1.1 Macroeconomic Stability for Sustained Growth and Development**

Maintaining macroeconomic stability is a prerequisite for sustained and inclusive development. The broad objective of our macroeconomic policy is to contribute to economic and social well-being in an equitable and sustainable manner through employment generation, as well as providing fiscal space to address other critical social concerns. As such the National Government will continue to pursue prudent fiscal and monetary policies that are supportive of accelerated

inclusive growth and development. Monetary policy will aim to maintain inflation rate within the 5 percent corridor, strengthen the international reserves position to over 4.5 months of import cover and to provide space for sustainable increase in credit to the private sector through stable interest rates and a competitive exchange rates to support productive activities.

To boost the National goals on macroeconomic stability, the County fiscal policy will over the medium term continue maintaining a strong revenue effort and containing the growth of total expenditure, while shifting composition of expenditure from recurrent to capital expenditure and eliminating unproductive expenditures. In addition, further rationalization and alignment of programmes and resources to the priorities will be undertaken for the county spending departments to deliver desired outcomes economically. Other areas to improve on the business environment are to continue investing in modernizing revenue collection systems as well as registration processes of new businesses.

#### **2.3.1.2 Enhancing Security for Sustained Growth and Employment**

Kenya is part of the global community and is susceptible to various security challenges including terrorism and the radicalization of young men and women. Recognizing the importance of security in sustaining economic growth and attracting investments, the Government remains committed to reducing incidences of crime and insecurity.

The County Government recognizes the importance of security in sustaining economic growth of the county economy and creating jobs for unemployed youth. Recognizing the importance of security in sustaining economic growth and attracting investments, the County Government remains committed to reducing incidences of crime and insecurity. The County Government will continue to support peace initiatives especially along its borders with Turkana and Elgeyo Marakwet to give confidence to potential investors.

#### **2.3.2 Investing in Infrastructure Development**

Development of faster and cheaper means of transport for freight and passengers is critical for expansion of economic opportunities for employment and competitiveness of an economy. Investing in Infrastructure development will support achievement of the “The Big Four” Plan. The strategy will therefore, involve building on the on-going infrastructural development in road, rail, marine, air, energy, and ICT. Over the next five years, the Government intends to complete

the 7,000km of roads currently under construction and work with County Governments to increase the coverage of rural access roads to enable farmers to get their produce to markets faster and cheaply.

Over the medium term, the strategy is to develop the road transport in order to have an effective, efficient and secure road network, step up road transport safety and regulation that is aimed at developing and implementing road transport policies for an efficient, effective and safe transport system. The county strategic objectives of the sub-sector over the medium term include: maintenance and rehabilitation of existing roads, construction of footbridges and opening up of new roads.

To increase Access to adequate, affordable and reliable energy supply, the County Government will continue with street lighting program with an aim of lighting urban areas into 24-hour economy and work closely with the national government and promote the use of solar and wind energy.

Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) forms the backbone of today's digital economy and has a strong potential to accelerate economic growth and improve the lives of Kenyans in fundamental ways. Indeed, the attainment of the "Big Four" Agenda and prosperity is to a larger extent hinged on Kenya's ability to take full advantage of both the rapid technological change and the domestic potential to innovate in ICT. To this end, the Government is implementing the Digital Literacy Programme, expanding the Second Phase of the National Optic Fibre Backbone as well as installing an Internet Based 4000 Network.

To further maximize on the benefits accruing from the country's position in the technology space, the Government is committed to establishing constituency innovation hubs (CIHs) across the 290 constituencies to provide free Wi-Fi and internet access, digital devices and work spaces for use by members of the public. Among others, the CIHs are expected to offer job openings through online work platforms mostly the youth, equalize the youth from deprived rural backgrounds with their urban counterparts with regards to access to digital job opportunities and promote youth empowerment, innovation and creativity.

### **2.3.3 Sectoral Transformation for Broad Based Sustainable Economic Growth**

The national policy blue print envisions the country to be a nation that prides in a clean, secure and sustainable environment and targets universal access to clean water and basic sanitation for all by the year 2030. To date, about 56 percent of Kenyans have access to reliable clean water, while 70 percent have access to clean sanitation.

The County government will continue to invest in clean water supply schemes, put in place measures to control floods and harvest rain water as well as to protect and conserve the environment thus connecting more county residents to safe drinking water. To improve access, more boreholes will be drilled and upgraded to solar power to lower maintenance cost. To mitigate the impact of climate change, the County Government will continue to mainstream climate change measures into its projects and programmes. This includes: tree planting and re-forestation, water harvesting, smart agriculture, technologies that reduce pollution levels, investments in green energy (micro-hydro, solar, biomass) construction of mini dams, water pans and rehabilitation of existing dams and water pans.

The role of tourism, sports, culture and arts in the country's transformation and economic development is diverse. These sectors play this role by promotion and exploitation of Kenya's diverse culture and arts; enhancing Kenya's reading culture; regulation, development and promotion of sports, film industry and music; and preservation of Kenya's heritage. In cognizance of this, the Government has continued to undertake several initiatives to spur recovery of the tourism sector and create an enabling environment for tourism businesses, sports and culture, including encouraging joint partnerships between individuals, citizen companies and non-citizens.

To support talents, Artists living within the County will be promoted through organizing for talents exhibition and nurturing such talents to excel to higher levels. The county will also continue to invest in talent development through promotion of sports activities and investing in training camps by operationalizing the athletics camp in Lelan. More efforts to promote tourism through the Pokot rich culture will be undertaken.

#### **2.3.4 Investing in Kenyans for a Shared Prosperity**

For inclusive growth and sustained economic transformation to be realized as well as reduce the burden of economic shocks on the households and enhance access to services by most Kenyans, the Government will continue to invest in quality and accessible health care services and quality education as well as strengthening the social safety nets programme.

To improve on access to education at the county level, the county government has prioritized provision of school bursary to needy students, employment of additional ECDE teachers, construction of border boarding primary schools, Infrastructure support to primary and secondary schools and provision of support adult education training.

To that end, the County will continue empowering the youths as well as Women and PWD in APGO. Deliberate measures to promote girl child education will be put in place in the medium term with emphasis on eradicating early marriages and FGM. The County will also invest on building of entrepreneurship skills through equipping the youth polytechnics, provision of bursary, and provision of capital to SME from the cooperative development fund and community service programme.

#### **2.3.5 Enhancing Service Delivery through Devolution and Structural Reforms**

The seven years that devolution has been in existence, despite its many challenges, shows that it's one of the greatest successes of our new constitutional architecture. The decentralization has led to distribution of resources to all corners of our country and spread development to previously unbelievable villages. Further, it has devolved leadership hence reducing political and social risks that comes with system where leadership is centralised hence some communities/people feel left out.

In conjunction with the National Government, the county government will continue to build capacity of the staff and assist them develop a strategy to enhance revenue management by identifying strong revenue raising measures. To enhance accountability and good governance and enhancement of service delivery to the public, the county will embrace decentralization of its services to the village level by creating village structures and also enhance civic education program to the public.

## CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY REVENUE & EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

### 3.1 Overview

The fiscal policy will focus on the county government's priority programs and projects contained in the Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022), County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022), and the County Annual Development Plan for FY 2020/2021. The budget submissions by county departments will critically be reviewed with a view of removing any non-priority expenditures and shift the savings to the priority programmes. In particular, focus will be on: strengthening internal revenue collection; containing growth of total recurrent expenditures through expenditure rationalization, reprioritization and budget cuts and ensuring a significant shift in resource allocation towards county priority social and economic sectors.

### 3.2 FY 2020/2021- FY 2022/23 MTEF Resource Envelope

**Table 1: MTEF Resource Envelope**

PROJECTED REVENUE	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23
	Approved (Kshs)	Projected (Kshs)	Projected (Kshs)	Projected (Kshs)
<b>1. National Revenue</b>				
a.) Equitable share	4,898,000,000.00	5,000,700,000.00	5,215,003,768.00	5,296,000,000
b.) Conditional allocation(National Government Revenue)	171,389,970.00	178,923,975.00	188,767,401.00	199,869,789
c.) Grants/Loans	364,283,864.00	502,634,431.00	514,995,621.00	500,000,000
d.) Balance b/d	-	-		
<b>2. Own Revenue Sources</b>				
e.) Projected Revenue From Local Sources	130,320,184.00	145,552,202.00	150,015,000.00	173,331,349.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,563,994,018.00</b>	<b>5,827,810,608.00</b>	<b>6,068,781,790.00</b>	<b>6,169,201,138.00</b>

Source: West Pokot County Treasury, 2020

The table above provides estimates of revenue projection for the FY 2020/21 and the medium term. The overall total projected revenue is estimated at Kshs. 5,827,810,608.00. This projected revenue comprise of equitable share of Kshs. 5,000,700,000.00 which will finance 85.8 percent of the total budget.

Conditional allocation from the national government is projected at Kshs. 178,923,975.00 constituting 3.1 per cent of the total budget. This comprise of conditional allocation for rehabilitation of Village Polytechnics amounting to Kshs. 17,749,894.00, conditional allocation for compensation for user fees foregone amounting to Kshs. 12,128,484.00 and conditional allocation from Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy fund amounting to Kshs. 149,045,597.00

Other allocation amounts to Ksh. 502,634,431.00 being proceeds of external loans/grants to be transferred to the County Government as conditional allocation, and which will finance devolved functions in accordance with signed financing agreements for the loans/grants. The loans/ grants are aimed at financing Kenya Urban Support Programme, Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme II, Transforming Health Systems for Universal Health Coverage, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project and Water Towers Protection & Climate Change and Adaptation Programme.

The FY 2020/21 local revenue target is projected at Kshs. 145,552,202.00 representing 2.5 per cent of the total projected revenue. This projection is modest in maintaining a reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases.

### 3.3 Internal Revenue Performance & Projections for FY 2020/21-FY 2022/2023

**Table 2: Internal Revenue Performance &Projections**

Revenue Source	Actual Revenue	Approved Supplementar y Estimates	First Half Revenue Collection	Projected Estimates		
FY	2018/19	2019/20	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Kiosk Rent	1,571,900	1,700,000.00	52,580.00	1,810,382.00	2,521,705.00	2,731,000.00
Single Business Permit	17,122,965	19,000,000.00	3,770,338.65	19,000,000.00	19,521,844.00	19,000,000.00
Market Fee	2,774,345	4,000,000.00	624,105.00	4,000,000.00	4,419,174.00	4,600,000.00
Building Approvals	384,000	350,000.00	254,886.00	451,116.00	468,473.00	700,000.00
Cess	5,569,826	6,000,000.00	1,272,810.00	6,260,345.00	7,785,300.00	9,000,000.00
Royalties	29,688,130	31,000,000.00	6,599,270.00	31,109,653.00	33,004,741.00	34,000,000.00

						0
Stock cess/slaughter	5,671,770	7,000,000.00	1,914,740.00	7,000,000.00	7,776,420.00	8,978,903.00
House Rent	1,029,307.35	2,000,000.00	1,651,390.00	2,083,664.00	2,770,436.00	2,000,000.00
Advertising	578,670	306,990.00	36,500.00	857,487.00	969,882.00	1,100,000.00
Parking Fee	801,320	1,800,000.00	143,350.00	1,308,132.00	1,882,734.00	2,178,000.00
Bus Park and Motorcycle	3,753,020	5,823,093.00	927,975.00	5,950,000.00	6,550,278.00	7,000,000.00
Renewals/Applications	1,359,230	1,613,210.00	278,650.00	1,704,410.00	2,579,821.00	2,650,900.00
Liquor Licensing	150,000	200,000.00	144,980.00	500,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,500,000.00
Other fees and charges (public toilet, honey, hides & skin, firewood, tamarind aloe vera, fish, scrap metal, penalties,)	10,735,012	11,404,936.00	1,351,078.55	2,255,431.00	10,400,000.00	10,600,000.00
Agriculture	2,791,473.25	-		919,861.00	1,214,217.00	1,400,000.00
Health(cost sharing and public health)	25,186,555	29,000,000.00	23,907,455.00			
Lands(Plot/Land Rates)	7,034,995	7,075,955.00	90,800.00	8,191,021.00	10,400,147.00	10,600,000.00
Livestock/Permits	393,520	646,000.00	224,995.00	700,700.00	1,575,304.00	1,305,450.00
Facility improvement fund (A.I.A)		20,000,000.00		50,000,000.00	33,124,524.00	34,001,637.00

Trade		-				
Receipt from admin.fees and charges			35,000.00	50,000.00		
Public Health Facilities Fee	907,230		78,500.00	-		
Forest Products Fees	1,326,170.00	1,400,000.00	282,500.00	1,400,000.00	1,800,000.00	2,000,000.00
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>118,829,439</b>	<b>150,320,184</b>	<b>43,641,903.20</b>	<b>145,552,202.00</b>	<b>150,015,000.00</b>	<b>155,345,890</b>

**Source: West Pokot County Treasury, 2019**

The County Government collected Kshs.118.83 Million in FY 2018/19 against a target of Kshs. 122.37 Million. This represented local revenue performance of 97 per cent. There was an overall improvement in the collection of revenue by Ksh. 30.1 Million in comparison with the local revenue collected in the FY 2017/2018.

Revenue collected for the first half of FY 2019/20 amounted to Ksh.43.64 million, a decrease from Ksh.49.19 million collected during the same period of FY 2018/19. This performance represents 29.03 percent of annual target. This performance is not satisfactory given that it is below the 50 percent target for the half year. There is therefore need for adequate measures to be put in place to ensure the remaining revenue targets are met to avoid a budgetary deficit in the current financial year.

Internal revenue target is projected to grow to Kshs. 145,552,202.00 in FY2020/21 from Ksh. 130,320,184.00 in FY 2019/20 original estimates. This growth projection represents an increase of 11.69 percent from the previous target.

### **3.4 Deficit Financing**

The County Government is taking all measures to ensure there is balance between the resources available and the priorities and programmes identified for implementation. The county expenditures are limited to county estimates that balance off with the sum total of internal

revenue collection, share of the national revenue and conditional grants. In the FY 2020/21 and over the medium term, the County Government has no plans of borrowing from domestic or external sources.

### **3.5 Adherence to Fiscal Responsibility Principles**

The county government recognizes that the fiscal stance it takes today will have implications into the future. Therefore, the county government will ensure adherence to fiscal responsibility principles provided under section 107(2) of the PFM Act. The respect and observance of these fiscal rules set out in the PFM law and its regulations is important and necessary to entrench fiscal discipline. Observance of the Fiscal responsibility principles has been as follows;

- a) The County Government's development allocation as a percentage of total budget was 31.42 per cent in FY 2018/19 and 30.04 per cent in FY 2019/20. This allocation is projected at 28.41 percent in the FY 2020/21.
- b) The allocation for compensation for employees (wage bill) for the FY 2018/2019 was at 40 percent and 45.78 percent of the total revenue in the FY 2019/20. County wage bill is projected at 42.14 percent of the total revenue in the FY 2020/21. This is expected to stabilize over the medium term after staff rationalization and clean-up of payroll.  
  
Further, the county government recurrent expenditure was 68.25 percent in 2017/18, 68.58 in FY 2018/19 and 69.96 in FY 2019/20. This is projected at 71.59 percent in FY 2020/21 and the medium term. This is within fiscal responsibility principle of ensuring that the county government's recurrent expenditure shall not exceed the county government's total revenue.
- c) There has not been any borrowings or public debt incurred by the County Government so far. Over the medium term, borrowings/ public debt shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure. Further, Public debt and obligations shall be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by the county assembly.
- d) Fiscal risks have been managed prudently; and

- e) The FY 2020/21 local revenue target is projected at Kshs. 145,552,202.00. This projection is modest in maintaining a reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases.

### 3.6 Stakeholders Input

Public participation is both a key promise and provision of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It is enshrined in the national values and principles of governance stipulated in article 10. Further, article 201 of the constitution provides that there shall be openness and accountability, including public participation in financial matters. The county government conducted public participation on 13<sup>th</sup> February 2020 where all the County Development Partners, Civil Society Members, County Assembly Members, staff of both national and county governments, County Professionals, interest groups and Members of the Public were invited to give input for the strategy paper. A summary of the key issues raised have been taken into account in the provision of the final ceilings and are as follows;

Department	Summary Issues
Agriculture and Irrigation	<p>The public raised the need for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subsidized fertilizers to be availed on time and through system</li> <li>• Procurement of enough vaccines for livestock</li> <li>• Fencing of livestock sale yards and markets</li> <li>• Fast track Completion of Nasukuta abattoir</li> </ul>
Education and Technical Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bursaries should be allocated 12% of all allocation</li> <li>• More ECDE schools to be constructed</li> <li>• Offering loans to graduands at low interest rate</li> <li>• To offer ECDE centers with Cooking utensils</li> </ul>
Youths, Sports, Tourism, Gender and Social Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate funds to social gender issues including FGM and early marriages</li> <li>• Operationalization of county community service program</li> <li>• Have PLWDs representatives in each county board or committees</li> <li>• Continuous campaigns on drug abuse and harmful cultural practices</li> <li>• More emphasize should be given to projects that arise revenue collection</li> <li>• Naturing of talents programmes should cascade down to grassroots level</li> </ul>
Health , Sanitation and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate funds for family planning and sexual and reproductive healthcare and rights</li> <li>• Establish 3 youth friendly centers for youths and adolescents</li> <li>• Increase Budget allocation For Medical Drugs</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all dispensaries meet health standard regulations</li> <li>• Hospital administration should work with NHIF office to ensure patients receive timely services.</li> </ul>
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notice should be given to the public before opening /grading of (new )roads</li> <li>• Employ more planners and surveyors</li> <li>• Need to install big LED screen at Chelanga gardens</li> </ul>
Water , Environment and Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kapkoris-Kapenguria gravity water supply</li> <li>• Drilling and equipping of Kongelai borehole(Kacheliba Town)</li> <li>• Establish Ward tree nurseries</li> <li>• Allocate funds to mineral resources prospecting and development</li> <li>• Ensure all boreholes and hand pumps are maintained</li> <li>• Construction of water supply intake and pipelines that was washed by floods.</li> </ul>
Trade, Industrialization and Cooperative Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of stalls at Chepareria Sale Yard</li> <li>• Construction of Marich Highway Market and Parking Lot</li> <li>• Purchase of land at Chepareria market</li> <li>• Fast track opening of Makutano stage stalls</li> <li>• Operationalization of Cooperative development fund</li> </ul>
Roads and public works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure continuous maintenance of feeder roads</li> </ul>

### 3.7 Economic and Fiscal Risks

The economic and fiscal outlook is faced with risks from both external and domestic sources. Domestically, the economy will continue to be exposed to risks arising from public expenditure pressures, particularly wage related recurrent expenditures and the inevitable climate change and variability which has led to an increase in frequency of disasters such as landslides, droughts and destruction of physical infrastructure. In addition, the desert locust invasion witnessed in the country in February 2020 poses a risk to agricultural production and food security.

The probable risks facing West Pokot County include;

	<b>Risk</b>	<b>Risk factors</b>	<b>Likelihood of Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
1	Shortfall in internal revenue	a)Implementation of FIF Act b)Famine and prolong drought c)Livestock diseases d) resistance in collection of Land rates/rents	High High Medium High	a)Publicize and streamline the use of electronic payment system to ensure effectiveness in revenue collection b)Vaccination of livestock d) Revenue automation and community civic education
2	Rising wage bill	a)Duplication of functions b) absence of departmental	High	Rationalization of staff

		need assessment and staffing plans c)Uncontrolled number of casual staff	High High	
3	Low absorption capacity	a)Delayed disbursement from National Treasury b) Delay in preparation of BQs c) inadequate staffing in the department of water & public works	High	a)Early preparation of procurement plans and BQs b)Rolling out performance contracts c) Strengthen supervision and Monitoring & Evaluation.
4	Climate change	a)Locust menace b)Landslides and Flashfloods c)Deforestation and encroachment into forest	High High High	a)Preparation county climate change policy and legal framework b)Mainstreaming climate issues into plans, budgets, M&E and oversight processes c) Establishment of County Emergency Fund

The county government continually monitors these risks to inform appropriate mitigating measures to preserve economic stability and strengthen resilience of the county economy. In particular, the Government has put in place an emergency fund. Additionally, the Government is expanding irrigation schemes to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture, diversifying livelihoods and promoting value addition in agriculture.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: SECTOR PRIORITIES FOR MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK**

### **4.1 Introduction**

The fiscal framework for the FY 2020/2021 and the medium term is based on the county government's policy priorities and economic policy set out in Chapter I, II and III.

### **4.2 Ministerial Expenditure Sector Priorities and their Justification**

#### **4.1.1 Public Administration Sector**

##### **4.1.1.1 County Executive**

The county Executive has been allocated Ksh. 426.24 million and Ksh. 42 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively. The allocation will help the County Executive to provide overall County leadership in the implementation of county economic and social policies by ensuring that government works in harmony through improved policy direction, coordination, and information sharing among the county government departments and agencies. All this is aimed at accelerating growth and reducing poverty to fast-track the attainment of Vision 2030 goals at the county level.

##### **4.1.1.2 Special Programmes and Directorates**

This is the governor's strategic delivery unit in the implementation of his manifesto. This delivery unit is composed of directorates of cash crops development, dairy development, emergency and disaster response, investment and cooperative development, peace building and reconciliation, and resource mobilisation & donor coordination. This strategic delivery unit has been allocated Ksh. 36.14 million for recurrent expenditure to support strategic implementation of administration manifesto. Some of these strategic interventions include the cooperative development fund which has been allocated Ksh. 25 million, provision of Ksh. 6 million for purchase of seedlings for cash crops development and Ksh. 5 Million for purchase of improved animals and breeding stocks for dairy development. Ksh. 6 million has been allocated for disaster response and livelihood recovery.

##### **4.1.1.3 Public Service Management**

This department is strategic in providing sound leadership through coordination of county public service. In FY 2020/2021, a total of Kshs 188.4 million has been allocated to the department.

The major services / outputs during the MTEF period will include; promotion, upholding constitutionalism and enforcing national values and principles of governance in public service, supporting establishment of policies, systems and structures for the promotion of national values and principles of governance as underpinned under Article 10 and Article 232 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and maintaining focus on efficiency, effectiveness and equity in service delivery.

#### **4.1.1.4 Finance & Economic Planning**

The County department of Finance and Economic Planning is charged with the responsibility of formulating sound economic and fiscal policies that facilitate socio - economic development.

In FY 2020/21, the department has been allocated Ksh. 205.94 million and Ksh. 3.94 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively. The allocation for development will be utilized for payment of outstanding pending bill for construction of county treasury building.

Over the medium term the subsector priorities include: improving development planning & coordination, ensuring preparation and timely implementation of the county budget, improving internal revenue collection, developing and implementing effective and efficient county procurement systems for improved service delivery and value for money, undertaking effective financial management and strengthening internal control systems in the county to safeguard public resources.

#### **4.1.1.5 County Assembly**

The County Assembly is mandated with oversight, representation and legislative role. The assembly therefore plays a crucial role in strengthening democratic space and good governance in the county. The county assembly has been allocated Ksh.584.3M and Ksh.70M for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

The county assembly's priorities over the medium term includes strengthening its legislative, representation and oversight role, completion of modern county assembly office block, construction of speaker's official residence, and putting into use the county assembly restaurant.

#### **4.1.2 Agriculture and Urban Development Sector**

The goal of this sector is to attain food security, sustainable land management, affordable housing and sustainable urban infrastructure development. In terms of contribution to GDP, the agricultural sector directly contributes 25.3 percent of the GDP valued at Ksh.961 billion. The

sector also contributes approximately 27 percent to GDP through linkages with manufacturing, distribution and other service related sectors.

#### **4.1.2.1 Agriculture and Irrigation**

Agriculture in West Pokot County significantly contributes towards enhancement of food security & employment in the county and to other parts of Kenya. The subsector has been allocated Ksh.109.5 million and Ksh.26.2 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

Over the MTEF period, the sub-sector will focus its efforts on provision of subsidies, putting more land under irrigation through development of micro irrigation schemes, strengthening agricultural extension services and environmental conservation, distribution of certified crop seeds to farmers to increase productivity and value addition to agricultural outputs.

#### **4.1.2.2 Pastoral Economy**

Livestock production is the major economic activity of West Pokot County. It is the main contributor in enhancement of food security and promotion of the local economy. The mandate of this department is to disseminate technologies and information through extension services in collaboration with other service providers and research institutions. Further, it is mandated to ensure control of diseases in livestock through provision of veterinary services.

The subsector has been allocated Ksh.101.86 million and Ksh.33.5 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively. The sub-sector's medium term priorities include promotion of livestock breeds, improvement of market infrastructure and value addition, control of livestock diseases, provision of extension and training services, and establishment of strategic livestock feed reserve, re-seeding programme, promotion of fish farming and completion of Nasukuta slaughter house.

#### **4.1.2.3 Lands, Physical Planning, Urban Development and Housing**

The main goal of the department is to ensure that there is sustainable management of the land resource and securing of land tenure, maintaining high standards of county development by developing appropriate planning tools and systems and providing support and accurate information on the county land ownership. The department has been allocated Ksh.66.87 million and Ksh.27 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

The medium term priorities for the sub-sector over the MTEF period comprises of; improvement of county urban roads, completion of county spatial plan, GIS mapping of county projects, land adjudication programmes, cadastral surveys of public land, resolution of boundary disputes, preparation of part development plans, policy formulation (County spatial planning bill, Development control bill), town beautification, construction urban public toilets and street lighting programmes.

### **4.1.3 General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs Sector**

#### **4.1.3.1 Trade, Industry, Cooperatives and Energy**

Trade sub-sector programmes are geared towards creating an enabling business environment and implementing core poverty alleviation programmes that provides affordable business credit and entrepreneurial business development services to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) with the aim of reducing poverty and unemployment. The department has been allocated Ksh.130.14 million and Ksh.180 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

The sector priorities over the medium term include completion of market infrastructure (market construction), value chain development for milk and mangoes, trade regulation, purchase of standard equipments for weights and measures and building the capacity on MSMEs and Cooperatives through training.

### **4.1.4 Energy and Infrastructure Sector**

#### **4.1.4.1 Roads, Public Works and Transport**

An efficient and effective infrastructural system is an engine for socio-economic transformation. This sub-sector aims at providing efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable growth and development. The subsector has been allocated Ksh.71.93 million and Ksh.154.05 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

The strategic direction for the ministry during the MTEF period will include development of a safe and efficient road transport system that facilitates easy mobility of goods, services and people through routine maintenance of existing infrastructure and construction of new roads.

### **4.1.5 Health Sector**

#### **4.1.5.1 Health and Sanitation Services**

The Kenya Vision 2030 envisages provision of equitable and affordable healthcare at the highest affordable standards. The department has been allocated Ksh.1.462 billion and Ksh.50 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively. In the FY 2020/21 and over the MTEF period, health sector will strive to address health related challenges through; provision of improved preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health care services, investment in infrastructural development both for health facilities and sanitation, timely procurement of medical supplies and equipment and continued training of health professionals to improve human resource manpower as well as enhance efficient service delivery to county residents. In addition, priority will be given to development of sectoral plan, upgrading of the ICT system in KCRH, upgrading of sub county hospital and strengthening of emergency services and referral system.

#### **4.1.6 Social Protection, Youth, Culture & Recreation Sector**

##### **4.1.6.1 Tourism, Culture, Sports and Social Development**

The tourism sub-sector remains one of the leading foreign exchange earners and a major contributor of employment in Kenya, contributing about 10% of the GDP and also providing a market for goods produced in other sectors and is thus key to attainment of the economic pillar goals of Vision 2030. The department has been allocated Ksh.39.32 million and Ksh.87 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

Over the MTEF period, the sub-sector priorities include: tourism and culture promotion, youth talent development, development of social amenities i.e social halls, conservancies and cottages, supporting and marketing women cottage products such as Pokot traditional ornaments, bracelets and clothing and implementation of the community service programme which has allocated Ksh.50 million.

#### **4.1.7 Environmental Protection and Water Sector**

The overall goal of Environment and Water Sector is to attain a “clean, secure and sustainable environment” by 2030.

##### **4.1.7.1 Water, Environment and Natural Resources.**

The main mandate of this sub-sector is to provide clean, secure and sustainable environment by promoting the quality and preservation of the county’s environment and natural resources.

Approximately 25% of households use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources in West Pokot County.

The department has been allocated Ksh. 67.83 million for recurrent and Ksh.57 million for development expenditure. The sector priority over the MTEF period includes; development of gravity water supplies, upgrading boreholes to solar power, intake protection works, and construction of water pans/sand dams and rain water harvesting and development of county forests.

#### **4.1.8 Education Sector**

##### **4.1.8.1 Education, Communication and Information Technology**

Through Kenya Vision 2030, the government recognizes that Kenya's main potential is in its people; their creativity, education, and entrepreneurial skills. The success of turning Kenya into a globally competitive and a prosperous nation is hinged on the performance of the Education Sector. Therefore, this sector has a responsibility of facilitating the process of inculcating knowledge and skills necessary for uplifting the country to a globally competitive country.

The department has been allocated Ksh.639.37 million and Ksh. 62.50 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively. The sub-sector medium term priorities include provision of school bursary to needy students (Ksh.350million), provision of ECD learning materials, support to primary and secondary school infrastructure improvement, completion of border peace schools, provision of VTC grants, completion of ongoing construction of Vocational Training Colleges and the school feeding program.

### 4.3 Budget Ceilings for FY 2020/2021-2022/2023 MTEF Period

**Table 3: Budget Ceilings for FY 2020/21**

VOTE	RECURRENT ESTIMATES	DEVELOPMENT ESTIMATES	TOTAL FY2019/2020 ESTIMATES	%	RECURRENT CEILINGS	DEVELOPMENT CEILINGS	TOTAL FY2020/2021 CEILINGS	%
COUNTY EXECUTIVE	522,044,727.61	25,000,000.00	547,044,727.61	9.83	426,239,306.23	42,000,000.00	468,239,306.23	<b>8.03%</b>
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	225,858,628.11	25,000,000.00	250,858,628.11	4.51	205,938,162.67	3,937,485.00	209,875,647.67	<b>3.60%</b>
PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	58,756,582.84	237,798,180.00	296,554,762.84	5.33	71,934,848.00	154,045,597.00	225,980,445.00	<b>3.88%</b>
HEALTH, SANITATION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES	1,251,903,130.24	155,500,000.00	1,407,403,130.24	25.29	1,462,569,816.35	50,000,000.00	1,512,569,816.35	<b>25.95%</b>
EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING	579,757,523.98	170,863,298.00	750,620,821.98	13.49	639,370,715.24	62,499,788.00	701,870,503.24	<b>12.04%</b>
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	106,554,367.20	182,465,607.00	289,019,974.20	5.19	109,502,965.60	26,200,000.00	135,702,965.60	<b>2.33%</b>
PASTORAL ECONOMY	98,760,251.28	127,531,404.00	226,291,655.28	4.07	101,875,176.00	33,500,000.00	135,375,176.00	<b>2.32%</b>
TRADE, INDUSTRIALISATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	89,525,346.16	116,500,000.00	206,025,346.16	3.70	130,138,478.40	180,000,000.00	310,138,478.40	<b>5.32%</b>
LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	71,907,635.40	105,290,000.00	177,197,635.40	3.18	97,018,639.00	20,000,000.00	117,018,639.00	<b>2.01%</b>

WATER , ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	63,807,324.12	236,350,000.00	300,157,324.12	5.39	67,826,371.20	57,000,000.00	124,826,371.20	<b>2.14%</b>
YOUTHS, SPORTS, TOURISM, GENDER AND SOCIAL SERVICES.	39,003,422.10	124,000,000.00	163,003,422.10	2.93	44,726,492.26	60,000,000.00	104,726,492.26	<b>1.80%</b>
WEST POKOT COUNTY ASSEMBLY	582,300,000.00	100,000,000.00	682,300,000.00	12.26	584,300,000.00	70,000,000.00	654,300,000.00	<b>11.23%</b>
PUBLIC SERVICE, ICT AND DECENTRALIZED UNITS	171,426,667.86	49,600,000.00	221,026,667.86	3.97	184,404,888.04	4,000,000.00	188,404,888.04	<b>3.23%</b>
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES	31,489,922.10	15,000,000.00	46,489,922.10	0.84	36,147,448.00	-	36,147,448.00	<b>0.62%</b>
WARD SPECIFIC PROJECTS					10,000,000.00	390,000,000.00	400,000,000.00	<b>6.86%</b>
CONDITIONAL LOANS						502,634,431.00	502,634,431.00	<b>8.62%</b>
TOTAL	<b>3,893,095,529.00</b>	<b>1,670,898,489.00</b>	<b>5,563,994,018.00</b>	100	<b>4,171,993,307.00</b>	<b>1,655,817,301.00</b>	<b>5,827,810,608.00</b>	<b>100</b>
PERCENTAGE	<b>69.97</b>	<b>30.03</b>	100.00%		<b>71.59%</b>	<b>28.41%</b>		

*Source: West Pokot County Treasury, 2020*

#### **4.4 Ward Specific Projects**

This fund has been allocated a total of Kshs 400M to finance projects emanating from the grassroots. Ward meetings shall be conducted to come up with specific programmes and projects using participatory budgeting. The sectors that will be given priority during project identification and resource allocation are Water, Health, Roads, Food Security and completion of education facilities.

#### **4.5 Summary**

After public participation and identification of the ward specific projects, the projects will be aligned into their respective line departments for implementation. The FY 2020/21-2022/23 MTEF budget will be anchored on the medium term plan III, county administration economic and transformation agenda as enshrined in the County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) and the Governor's Manifesto that is premised on the 3E's pillar framework of Education, Equity and Economy for sustainable, inclusive development and shared prosperity.

## ANNEXES

### 1. Summary of Sectorial Ceilings by Economic Classification

VOTE	NO OF STAFF	OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	PERSONNEL EMOLUMENTS	DEVELOPMENT	GRAND TOTAL
COUNTY EXECUTIVE	188	165,061,877.23	261,177,429.00	42,000,000.00	468,239,306.23
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	193	74,789,916.27	131,148,246.40	3,937,485.00	209,875,647.67
ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT	58	7,739,144.00	64,195,704.00	154,045,597.00	225,980,445.00
HEALTH AND SANITATION	859	244,198,570.61	1,218,371,245.74	50,000,000.00	1,512,569,816.35
EDUCATION AND ICT	889	385,528,920.04	253,841,795.20	62,499,788.00	701,870,503.24
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	92	16,322,125.60	93,180,840.00	26,200,000.00	135,702,965.60
LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND VETERINARY SERVICES	89	21,258,000.00	80,617,176.00	33,500,000.00	135,375,176.00
TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	38	54,927,600.00	75,210,878.40	180,000,000.00	310,138,478.40
LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	33	26,897,200.00	70,121,439.00	20,000,000.00	117,018,639.00
WATER DEV., ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	49	22,545,024.00	45,281,347.20	57,000,000.00	124,826,371.20
TOURISM, CULTURE, SPORTS, YOUTH AND GENDER DEV.	20	14,453,305.26	30,273,187.00	60,000,000.00	104,726,492.26
WEST POKOT COUNTY ASSEMBLY	253	584,300,000.00		70,000,000.00	654,300,000.00
COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT	74	71,087,531.04	113,317,357.00	4,000,000.00	188,404,888.04
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES	10	17,325,900.00	18,821,548.00	-	36,147,448.00
WARD SPECIFIC PROJECTS				400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
CONDITIONAL GRANTS/LOANS				502,634,431.00	502,634,431.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2845</b>	<b>1,706,435,114.06</b>	<b>2,455,558,192.94</b>	<b>1,665,817,301.00</b>	<b>5,827,810,608.00</b>
AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BUDGET		29.2%	42.14%	28.58%	100%

*Source: West Pokot County Treasury, 2020*

## 2. Ceilings Comparative Analysis Table: CBROP 2019 and CFSP for FY 2020/21-2022/23 MTEF PERIOD

VOTE	2019/2020 PRINTED ESTIMATES	2019/2020 PRINTED ESTIMATES (%)	2019 CBROP CEILING	2019 CBROP CEILING (%)	CFSP CEILING 2020/2021	CFSP CEILING (%)	2021/2022 PROJECTIONS	2022/2023 PROJECTIONS
COUNTY EXECUTIVE	547,044,727.61	9.83	639,543,009.15	10.78	468,239,306.23	8.03	477,604,092.35	491,651,271.54
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES	46,489,922.10	0.84	62,906,324.31	1.06	36,147,448.00	0.62	36,870,396.96	37,954,820.40
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	250,858,628.11	4.51	275,001,726.78	4.64	209,875,647.67	3.60	214,073,160.62	220,369,430.05
PUBLIC WORKS,TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	296,554,762.84	5.33	308,728,710.53	5.21	225,980,445.00	3.88	230,500,053.90	237,279,467.25
HEALTH , SANITATION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES	1,407,403,130.24	25.29	1,588,901,711.20	26.79	1,512,569,816.35	25.95	1,542,821,212.68	1,588,198,307.17
EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING	750,620,821.98	13.49	859,609,904.38	14.50	701,870,503.24	12.04	715,907,913.30	736,964,028.40
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION	289,019,974.20	5.19	316,992,886.32	5.35	135,702,965.60	2.33	138,417,024.91	142,488,113.88
PASTORAL ECONOMY	226,291,655.28	4.07	247,123,624.41	4.17	135,375,176.00	2.32	138,082,679.52	142,143,934.80
TRADE, INDUSTRIALISATION AND COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	206,025,346.16	3.70	177,849,066.90	3.00	310,138,478.40	5.32	316,341,247.97	325,645,402.32
LANDS, HOUSING,PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	177,197,635.40	3.18	173,705,998.00	2.93	117,018,639.00	2.01	119,359,011.78	122,869,570.95

WATER , ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	300,157,324.12	5.39	287,366,581.73	4.85	124,826,371.20	2.14	259,737,868.47	201,067,689.76
YOUTHS, SPORTS, TOURISM, GENDER AND SOCIAL SERVICES.	163,003,422.10	2.93	180,917,298.11	3.05	104,726,492.26	1.80	106,821,022.11	109,962,816.87
WEST POKOT COUNTY ASSEMBLY	682,300,000.00	12.26	602,300,000.00	10.16	654,300,000.00	11.23	667,386,000.00	687,015,000.00
PUBLIC SERVICE, ICT AND DECENTRALIZED UNITS	221,026,667.86	3.97	209,279,194.19	3.53	188,404,888.04	3.23	192,172,985.80	197,825,132.44
WARD SPECIFIC PROJECTS		0.00	0	0.00	400,000,000.00	6.86	400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
CONDITIONAL LOANS & GRANTS		0.00	0	0.00	502,634,431.00	8.62	512,687,119.62	527,766,152.55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,563,994,018.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,930,226,036.01</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>5,827,810,607.99</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>6,068,781,790.00</b>	<b>6,169,201,138.39</b>

*Source: West Pokot County Treasury, 2020*

### 3. Ceilings by Programmes

#### OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

VOTE 4161 - COUNTY EXECUTIVE	APPROVED FY2019/2020	PROPOSED FY 2020/2021	PROJECTED FY 2021/2022	PROJECTED 2022/2023
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	522,044,727.61	426,239,306.23	468,783,275.28	515,361,602.81
TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	463,146,277.64	367,340,891.20	404,074,980.32	444,482,478.35
TOTAL COUNTY EXECUTIVE RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	32,157,399.49	32,157,399.49	35,373,139.44	38,910,453.38
TOTAL COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	5,291,520.00	5,291,520.00	5,820,672.00	6,402,739.20
TOTAL FIELD ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	10,515,680.00	10,715,680.00	11,787,248.00	12,965,972.80
TOTAL COUNTY LIASONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES	10,933,850.48	10,733,815.54	11,727,235.53	12,599,959.08

#### FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

VOTE 4162 - FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING	APPROVED FY2019/2020	PROPOSED FY 2020/2021	PROJECTED FY 2021/2022	PROJECTED 2022/2023
RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	225,858,628.11	205,938,162.67	256,479,898.94	279,127,888.83
TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	172,835,459.52	183,030,194.08	201,333,213.49	221,466,534.84
TOTAL TREASURY ACCOUNTING SERVICES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	1,373,440.00	1,373,440.00	1,510,784.00	1,661,862.40
TOTAL SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	2,142,816.00	2,142,816.00	2,357,097.60	2,592,807.36
TOTAL RESOURCE MOBILIZATION (REVENUE) RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	5,292,000.00	5,292,000.00	5,821,200.00	6,403,320.00
TOTAL INTERNAL AUDIT SERVICES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	3,133,600.00	3,133,600.00	3,446,960.00	3,791,656.00
TOTAL BUDGET FORMULATION, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	6,707,479.54	6,707,479.54	7,378,227.49	8,116,050.24

<b>TOTAL ECONOMIC PLANNING COORDINATION SERVICES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	32,585,833.06	2,585,833.06	32,844,416.36	33,128,858.00
<b>TOTAL Monitoring and Evaluation Services</b>	1,788,000.00	1,672,800.00	1,788,000.00	1,966,800.00

#### **PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

<b>VOTE 4163- MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS,TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	58,756,582.84	71,934,848.00	79,128,332.80	87,041,166.08
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	54,486,182.84	69,009,408.00	75,910,348.80	83,501,383.68
<b>TOTAL ROAD TRANSPORT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	3,146,400.00	1,887,840.00	2,076,624.00	2,284,286.40
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS(DESIGNS OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDING) RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,124,000.00	1,037,600.00	1,141,360.00	1,255,496.00

#### **HEALTH, SANITATION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

<b>VOTE 4164 - MINISTRY OF HEALTH , SANITATION AND EMERGENCY SERVICES</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,251,903,130.24	1,462,569,816.35	1,607,613,949.59	1,781,881,246.14
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,096,569,559.63	1,307,236,245.74	1,437,959,870.31	1,596,474,607.35
<b>TOTAL PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	71,394,286.61	71,394,286.61	78,533,715.27	86,387,086.80
<b>TOTAL KAPENGURIA REFERRAL HOSPITAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	45,329,284.00	45,329,284.00	48,649,364.00	52,301,452.00
<b>TOTAL KACHELIBA SUB COUNTY HOSPITAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	12,890,000.00	12,890,000.00	14,179,000.00	15,596,900.00
<b>TOTAL SIGOR SUB COUNTY HOSPITAL RECURRENT</b>	12,860,000.00	12,860,000.00	14,146,000.00	15,560,600.00

<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
<b>TOTAL CHEPARERIA SUB COUNTY HOSPITAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	12,860,000.00	12,860,000.00	14,146,000.00	15,560,600.00

#### **EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING**

<b>VOTE 4165 - MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	579,757,523.98	639,370,715.24	716,907,786.77	747,198,565.45
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	249,900,291.84	260,068,055.90	286,074,861.49	314,682,347.64
<b>TOTAL ECDE DEPARTMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	14,481,552.14	13,997,251.34	15,396,976.47	16,936,674.12
<b>TOTAL YOUTH VOCATIONAL TRAINING RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	13,375,680.00	13,305,408.00	13,435,948.80	13,579,543.68
<b>GROSS BURSARY FUND EXPENDITURE</b>	302,000,000.00	352,000,000.00	402,000,000.00	402,000,000.00

#### **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION**

<b>VOTE 4166 - MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	106,554,367.20	109,502,965.60	120,440,062.16	132,484,068.38
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	98,102,367.20	101,014,965.60	111,116,462.16	122,228,108.38
<b>TOTAL CROP DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	7,410,000.00	7,446,000.00	8,190,600.00	9,009,660.00
<b>TOTAL CASH CROP PRODUCTION</b>	1,042,000.00	1,042,000.00	1,133,000.00	1,246,300.00

#### **PASTORAL ECONOMY**

<b>VOTE 4167 - MINISTRY OF PASTORAL ECONOMY</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	98,760,251.28	101,875,176.00	109,862,693.60	120,848,962.96
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	84,547,851.28	87,662,776.00	94,229,053.60	103,651,958.96

<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	2,889,600.00	2,889,600.00	3,178,560.00	3,496,416.00
<b>TOTAL LIVESTOCK DISEASE MANAGEMENT (VETERINARY) RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	5,718,400.00	5,718,400.00	6,290,240.00	6,919,264.00
<b>TOTAL FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT &amp; MANAGEMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	434,400.00	434,400.00	477,840.00	525,624.00
<b>TOTAL NASUKUTA LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT CENTER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	2,128,000.00	2,128,000.00	2,340,800.00	2,574,880.00
<b>TOTAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT</b>	3,042,000.00	3,042,000.00	3,346,200.00	3,680,820.00

#### **TRADE, INDUSTRIALISATION, INVESTMENT & COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT**

<b>VOTE 4168- MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRIALISATION, INVESTMENT COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	89,525,346.16	130,138,478.40	92,310,326.24	101,541,358.86
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	40,406,946.16	80,898,878.40	88,108,766.24	96,919,642.86
<b>TOTAL CO - OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	46,929,600.00	46,929,600.00	2,122,560.00	2,334,816.00
<b>TOTAL TRADE LICENSING AND MARKETS RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	2,188,800.00	2,310,000.00	2,079,000.00	2,286,900.00

#### **LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

<b>VOTE 4169- MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	71,907,635.40	97,018,639.00	106,720,502.90	117,392,553.19
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	51,328,435.40	76,439,439.00	84,083,382.90	92,491,721.19
<b>TOTAL LAND POLICY AND PHYSICAL PLANNING RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,348,800.00	1,348,800.00	1,483,680.00	1,632,048.00
<b>TOTAL HOUSING DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	912,000.00	912,000.00	1,003,200.00	1,103,520.00
<b>TOTAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,334,400.00	1,334,400.00	1,467,840.00	1,614,624.00

<b>TOTAL KAPENGURIA MUNICIPALITY ADMINISTRATION</b>	16,984,000.00	16,984,000.00	18,682,400.00	20,550,640.00
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#### **WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

<b>VOTE 4170 - MINISTRY OF WATER , ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	63,807,324.12	67,826,371.20	74,609,008.32	82,069,909.15
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	48,130,524.12	52,549,891.20	57,804,880.32	63,585,368.35
<b>TOTAL WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT &amp; WATER SUPPLY SERVICES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	11,332,000.00	11,159,200.00	12,275,120.00	13,502,632.00
<b>TOTAL ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	4,344,800.00	4,117,280.00	4,529,008.00	4,981,908.80

#### **COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE, ICT AND DICENTRALISED UNITS**

<b>VOTE 4173 - COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE , ICT AND DECENTRALISED UNITS</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	171,426,667.86	184,404,888.04	196,845,376.85	210,529,914.53
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	166,066,245.46	179,044,465.64	190,948,912.21	204,043,803.43
<b>TOTAL HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,304,000.00	1,304,000.00	1,434,400.00	1,577,840.00
<b>TOTAL LEGAL SERVICES EXPENDITURE</b>	1,336,000.00	1,336,000.00	1,469,600.00	1,616,560.00
<b>TOTAL RECORDS MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	384,000.00	384,000.00	422,400.00	464,640.00
<b>TOTAL COMMUNICATIONS MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE</b>	720,000.00	720,000.00	792,000.00	871,200.00
<b>TOTAL ICT INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,616,422.40	1,616,422.40	1,778,064.64	1,955,871.10

#### **YOUTHS, SPORTS, TOURISM, GENDER AND SOCIAL SERVICES.**

<b>VOTE 4171- MINISTRY OF YOUTHS, SPORTS, TOURISM, GENDER AND SOCIAL SERVICES.</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	39,003,422.10	44,726,492.26	49,199,141.49	54,119,055.64
<b>TOTAL GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE</b>	29,243,716.84	34,966,787.00	38,463,465.70	42,309,812.27

<b>TOTAL TOURISM PROMOTION AND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	3,451,213.10	3,451,213.10	3,796,334.41	4,175,967.86
<b>TOTAL GENDER, YOUTH &amp; SPORTS DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	4,368,773.76	4,368,773.76	4,805,651.14	5,286,216.25
<b>TOTAL CULTURAL PRESENTATION &amp; SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	1,939,718.40	1,939,718.40	2,133,690.24	2,347,059.26

#### **SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES**

<b>VOTE 4174: SPECIAL PROGRAMMES AND DIRECTORATES</b>	<b>APPROVED FY2019/2020</b>	<b>PROPOSED FY 2020/2021</b>	<b>PROJECTED FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>PROJECTED 2022/2023</b>
<b>RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	31,489,922.10	36,147,448.00	89,762,192.80	93,738,412.08
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION RECURRENT EXPENDITURE</b>	14,164,022.10	18,821,548.00	20,703,702.80	22,774,073.08
<b>TOTAL INVESTMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT</b>	575,900.00	575,900.00	633,490.00	696,839.00
<b>TOTAL EMERGENCY AND DISASTER RESPONSE</b>	942,000.00	942,000.00	51,036,200.00	51,139,820.00
<b>TOTAL PEACE BUILDING AND RECONCILLATION</b>	5,818,000.00	5,818,000.00	6,399,800.00	7,039,780.00
<b>TOTAL RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND DONOR CORDINATION</b>	1,350,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,485,000.00	1,633,500.00
<b>TOTAL GENDER AND SPECIAL NEEDS DEVELOPMENT</b>	8,640,000.00	8,640,000.00	9,504,000.00	10,454,400.00