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**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**BARINGO COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

**COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER 2018/2019**

**Theme: “Kick Starting the County Transformative Agenda”**



## Foreword

Budgeting in the County Government follows a series of sequential steps which includes Integrated Development Planning (CIDP); planning and establishing financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term; making an overall estimation of the county's revenues and expenditures; adoption of the County Fiscal Strategy Paper; preparing the budget estimates for the county government and submitting to county assembly; among other activities. It is also a requirement of legislation and best practice in budgeting process that budget estimates should be policy based.

The County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) which is a requirement of section 117 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 is an integral part of the budget process which specifies 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.

The CFSP for 2018/19 financial year is special because it forms the first part of the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) under a new county government administration. This is the reason for choice of the theme '*Kick starting the County's transformative agenda*'. The Paper has, therefore, been formulated by adopting 4 Thematic Pillars which shall form the transcending approach to the CIDP for 2018-2022 periods.

We have identified 10 Thematic Thrusts under the 4 Pillars which shall help in consolidating the county government's strategic direction and creating a focused view of the county leaders' vision.

The following represents the arrangement of the Thematic Pillars.

**Pillar 1: Employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity**

**Pillar 2: Universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living**

**Pillar 3: Social protection and equity through empowerment and safety nets.**

**Pillar 4: Legal and Institutional Development, Service Delivery and Public Engagement**

This CFSP has also provided projections of revenues and expenditures for the coming financial year as well as over the medium term. The indicative resource allocations have been made in consideration of the development plan for 2018/19 financial year as well as sector programme priorities.

In formulating the CFSP, we have sought and taken into consideration the views and recommendations of the National Treasury through Budget Policy Statement, Commission on Revenue Allocation and the members of the general public. I believe the contents of the Paper represent the aspirations of the county government and other stakeholders.

**Hon. Dr. David C. Sergon**

County Executive Committee Member

**Finance and Economic Planning**

## **Acknowledgment**

The development of the CFSP is a consultative process as outlined in the PFM Act, 2012 and as a requirement of principles of public finance under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

We are indebted in gratitude to all those who participated directly and indirectly in the formulation of this CFSP.

Lots of appreciation to the County Executive Committee under the able leadership of His Excellency the Governor, Hon. Stanley Kiptis for invaluable guidance and advice throughout the CFSP preparation process. This overall leadership has been important in establishing the vision and broad strategic priorities as well as Thematic Pillars which form the cornerstones of this Paper. The County Executive Committee members provided the much-needed leadership at the sector and department level by aligning all the programmes and projects to the broader thrust of this planning document.

The members of the public and other interest groups have always and tirelessly presented their views and development proposals for inclusion in this other planning documents. We say thank you very much to all of them.

We thank the County Assembly for support and cooperation at both sectoral committee level as well as the whole House in considering for approval all budget making instruments submitted by the County Executive.

We appreciate the efforts of National Treasury to issue the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) which has been useful in the formulation of the CFSP.

Last and most importantly, I say a big thank you to the Team from Directorate of Planning and Budgeting under the County Treasury for making this document a reality by collecting, analyzing and collating all data and information required for the CFSP. The efforts of this team has not only aligned all other planning documents to this CFSP but has also established an important basis for all future development processes.

Kindly accept this as my sincere appreciation to you all.

**CPA Richard K. Koech**

County Chief Officer

**Finance and Economic Planning**

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The document is also available on the website [www.baringocounty.go.ke](http://www.baringocounty.go.ke)

## Abbreviation and Acronyms

ADP	Annual Development Plan
BPS	Budget Policy Statement
CBR	Central Bank Rate
CBROP	County Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development plan
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLMC	County Livestock Marketing Council
COP	Conference of Parties
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
ECDE	Early Childhood Education Development
GDP	Gross domestic product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial management Information System
JICA	Japanese
KBRR	Kenya Banks Reference Rate
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
LMA	Livestock Markets Association
LMA	Local Market Association
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCD	Non Communicable Diseases

NGCDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
NSE	Nairobi Stock Exchange
NYS	National Youth Service
PFM	Public Finance Management Act
RVWSB	Rift Valley Water Services Board
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals

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## **SECTION I OVERVIEW OF THE CFSP**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) which is a requirement of section 117 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012 is an integral part of the budget process which specifies 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.

The CFSP for 2018/19 financial year is special because it forms the first part of the implementation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) under a new county government administration. The Paper has, therefore, been formulated by adopting 4 Thematic Pillars which shall form the transcending approach to the CIDP for 2018-2022 period.

### **1.2 Legal Frameworks**

The CFSP is a provision of both the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other national legislation.

#### **1.2.1 Constitution of Kenya 2010**

Article 220 (2) provides that national legislation shall prescribe –

- (a) the structure of the development plans and budgets of counties;
- (b) when the plans and budgets of the counties shall be tabled in the county assemblies; and;
- (c) The form and manner of consultation between the national government and county governments in the process of preparing plans and budgets.

#### **1.2.2 Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012**

The PFM Act, 2012 is more explicit on development plans and other plans as well as budgeting by counties.

Section 117 of the PFM Act, 2012 provides for the preparation including contents of the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, thus –

- (1) The County Treasury shall prepare and submit to the County Executive Committee a County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) for approval and the County Treasury shall submit the approved Fiscal Strategy Paper to the county assembly, by the 28th February of each year.
- (2) The County Treasury shall align its County Fiscal Strategy Paper with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement;

- (3) In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall 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;
- (4) The County Treasury shall include in its County Fiscal Strategy Paper the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues, expenditures and borrowing from and within for the subsequent financial year and over the medium term; and
- (5) In preparing the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, the County Treasury shall seek and take into account the views of:
  - (a) The Commission on Revenue Allocation;
  - (b) The public;
  - (c) Any interested persons or groups; and
  - (d) Any other forum that is established by legislation.
- (6) Not later than fourteen days after submitting the County Fiscal Strategy Paper to the county assembly, the county assembly shall consider and may adopt it with or without amendments.
- (7) The County Treasury shall consider any recommendations made by the county assembly when finalizing the budget proposal for the financial year concerned.
- (8) The County Treasury shall publish and publicize the County Fiscal Strategy Paper within seven days after it has been submitted to the county assembly.

### **1.2.3 PFM County Regulations, 2015**

The provisions of section 117 of PFM Act, 2012 have been made clearer by the PFM County Regulations. Regulation 26 provides the required clarity as follows: -

26.(1) For the avoidance of doubt, the County Fiscal Strategy Paper submitted under section 117 of the Act, shall contain an assessment of the current state of the county economic environment which may include—

- (a) the medium term macroeconomic framework and its outlook as contained in the Budget Policy Statement and how it impacts on the county economic environment;
- (b) a medium-term fiscal framework defining a top-down aggregate resource envelope and broad expenditure levels;

- (c) indicative allocation of available resources among county government entities;
- (d) the economic assumptions underlying the county budgetary and fiscal policy over the medium term; and
- (e) a statement of fiscal responsibility principles, as specified in the Act and these Regulations indicating whether the fiscal strategy adheres to these principles.

#### **1.2.4 County Governments Act, 2012**

Part XI of the County Governments Act, 2012 makes wide ranging provisions on County Planning. Section 107 (2) of the Act provides that the County plans shall be the basis for all budgeting and spending in a county.

### **1.3 Principles of Public Finance and Fiscal Responsibility Principles**

This CFSP is prepared against restrictive environment with regard to principles of public finance as well as fiscal responsibility principles which are set out in the Constitution of Kenya and PFM Act, 2012.

Article 201 of the CoK 2010 sets out the following as the Principles which shall guide all aspects of public finance in the Republic –

- (a) there shall be openness and accountability, including public participation in financial matters;
- (b) the public finance system shall promote an equitable society, in particular-
  - (i) the burden of taxation shall be shared fairly;
  - (ii) revenue raised nationally shall be shared equitably among national and county governments; and
  - (iii) expenditure shall promote the equitable development of the country, including by making special provision for marginalized groups and areas;
- (c) the burdens and benefits of the use of resources and public borrowing shall be shared equitably between present and future generations;
- (d) public money shall be used in a prudent and responsible way; and
- (e) Financial management shall be responsible, and fiscal reporting shall be clear.

Section 107 of the PFM Act, and Regulations 26 of the PFM County Regulations provides that the County Treasury shall manage its public finances in accordance with the principles of fiscal responsibility set out and shall not exceed the limits stated in the regulations.

The following are the fiscal responsibility principles set out in the PFM Act, 2012.

- (a) the county government's recurrent expenditure shall not exceed the county government's total revenue;

- (b) over the medium term a minimum of thirty percent of the county government's budget shall be allocated to the development expenditure;
- (c) the county government's expenditure on wages and benefits for its public officers shall not exceed a percentage of the county government's total revenue as prescribed by the County Executive member for finance in regulations and approved by the County Assembly;
- (d) over the medium term, the government's borrowings shall be used only for the purpose of financing development expenditure and not for recurrent expenditure;
- (e) the county debt shall be maintained at a sustainable level as approved by the county assembly;
- (f) the fiscal risks shall be managed prudently; and
- (g) a reasonable degree of predictability with respect to the level of tax rates and tax bases shall be maintained, taking into account any tax reforms that may be made in the future.

#### 1.4 Sector Approach to Planning and Budgeting

The formulation of the CFSP takes into consideration the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) as a basis of setting up Sectors for purposes of economic planning. The following are the Sectors established under COFOG.

S/No	Sector Name	Departments, Entities
1.	Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Land, Housing and Urban Development Irrigation
2.	Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	Transport and Infrastructure Information and Communication Technology Public Works Energy
3.	General Economic and Commercial Affairs	Industrialization, Commerce and Enterprise Trade Cooperatives
4.	Health	Health Services
5.	Education	Education Vocational Training
6.	Public Administration, Governance and Intergovernmental Relations	The Governorship Public Service, Administration & Devolution County Secretary County Treasury County Assembly
7.	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Sports, Culture and Arts Labour and Social Security Youth Affairs Gender Affairs

S/No	Sector Name	Departments, Entities
		Children Affairs
		Social Development
8.	Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources
		Water & Sewerage
		Mining
		Wildlife
		Tourism

## 1.5 Organization of the County Government

The County Government under the new Administration of His Excellency Governor Stanley Kiptis has been restructured to comprise the following 10 (ten) Departments.

1. Public Service, Administration, Devolution, Youth Affairs and ICT.
2. Finance and Economic Planning.
3. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Management.
4. Roads, Transport, Energy and Public Works.
5. Trade, Cooperatives and Industrialization.
6. Health Services.
7. Lands, Housing and Urban Development.
8. Education, Sports, Culture, Gender and Social Services.
9. Water and Irrigation.
10. Tourism, Wildlife Management, Natural Resources and Mining.

The County Assembly and the County Public Service Board are other county government entities created by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and County Governments Act, 2012 respectively.

## 1.6 CFSP Pillars and Thrusts

The 2018 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) is the fifth to be prepared by the County Treasury in accordance with section 117 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. The 2018 CFSP, which is the first under the second generation CIDP, seeks to kick start the transformative agenda under the vision of the new County administration by adopting an integrated sectoral approach. It has also in build the transformative agenda for the Governor through focused investment in all sectors of the Economy. It is in this view that the four (4) development pillars are envisioned. These are; employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity; Universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living; Social protection and equity through empowerment and safety nets; and Legal and

Institutional Development, Service Delivery and Public Engagement under the MTEF Period 2018-2021/22.

The four Thematic Pillars are supported by 10 (ten) Thematic Thrusts which are expected to consolidate the efforts of the various sectors into a focused approach to socio-economic development. The following are the Thematic Pillars and Thrusts.

**Pillar 1: Employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity.**

*Thrust 1:* To build competitive business enterprises, industries and cooperatives which generate income and wealth for the people of Baringo County.

*Thrust 2:* To attain food security and modern rural and urban infrastructure for the people of Baringo County

*Thrust 3:* To promote value addition and manufacturing through attracting investments and partnerships.

**Pillar 2: Universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living**

*Thrust 4:* To ensure ease of access to clean water and sewerage services while protecting and conserving the environment including sustainable utilization of natural resources.

*Thrust 5:* To provide accessible, affordable and quality healthcare services in a prompt, professional and equitable manner.

*Thrust 6:* To ensure universal access to quality, affordable and relevant education and training.

*Thrust 7:* To develop a functional Integrated, Physical, Logical infrastructural facilities and renewable energy access for economic prosperity.

**Pillar 3: Social protection and equity through empowerment and safety nets.**

*Thrust 8:* To empower Baringo People by reducing dependence through nurturing and promoting talent while mainstreaming gender.

**Pillar 4: Legal and Institutional Development, Service Delivery and Public Engagement**

*Thrust 9:* To deliver public services and manage all public affairs in a professional and equitable manner using efficient, effective and reliable governance systems.

*Thrust 10:* To develop sound policy and legislative frameworks as precursor for strong and effective county institutions.

## **1.7 Methodology**

Article 118 (1) (b) and 196(b) of the constitution provides that the public should be involved in the budget making process through public participation. In this respect, the county treasury organized public hearings. The 2018 CFSP was prepared under the backdrop of intensified public participation through the adoption and implementation of a robust Participatory Budgeting (PB) Process model. Under this model, the opinion of citizens during budget public hearings as well technical input from sector working groups and proposals by development partners and Civil Society was taken into consideration.

During public participation forums, the county residents gave out their sector strategic priority areas which needed urgent resource allocation. It came out clearly that majority of

the county citizens want the challenge of accessibility of clean and safe water be given first priority, followed by the sector of energy, infrastructure and ICT then health services in that order. The least prioritized sectors include social protection, culture and recreation and public administration.

Specific issues that were raised by the public during the forums include: water scarcity, poor and inaccessible road network, need for early preparation of public participation, the need for implementation of projects prioritized by the public, slow implementation of projects, alteration of sector priorities by local leaders, equipping and completion of completed and ongoing projects, supervision of personnel in education and health sectors, low quality workmanship by contractors and the need for feasibility studies to be conducted for projects viability.

## SECTION II

### RECENT ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

#### 2.0 Introduction

Kenya's economy remained resilient in 2017 despite adverse weather conditions, a prolonged electioneering period as well as subdued credit growth to the private sector due to capping of interest rates for Commercial banks which combined to weaken growth in the first half of the year. Economic growth for 2017 is estimated at 4.8 percent from 5.8 percent in 2016 and is projected to bounce back to 5.8 percent in 2018. The resilience in growth in 2017 was supported by the ongoing public sector infrastructure investments, recovery in the tourism sector and continued stable macroeconomic environment.

The overall month on month inflation declined to 4.8 percent in January 2018 from 7.0 percent in January 2017. The decline in inflation was a result of the fall in the prices of potatoes, cabbages, and mangoes mainly attributed to favourable weather conditions towards end of 2017. The inflation of 4.8 percent in January 2018 was within Government's target range.

The foreign exchange market has remained relatively stable supported by increased tea and horticultural exports, strong diaspora remittances, and a continued recovery in tourism. The 12-month current account deficit stabilized at 7.0 percent of GDP in December 2017 and is expected to narrow to below 6.0 percent of GDP in 2018 due to lower imports of food and lower imports in the second phase of SGR project.

Over the medium term, growth is projected to average around 7.0 percent due to investments in strategic areas under "The Big Four" Plan, namely: increasing the share of manufacturing sector to GDP; ensuring all citizens enjoy food security and improved nutrition by 2022; expanding universal health coverage; and constructing at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable housing units. These efforts will support the business environment, create jobs and ultimately promote broad based inclusive growth.

Kenya is ranked favorably in the ease of doing business and as a top investment destination. In 2017, the World Bank's Doing Business Report, ranked Kenya third in Africa in the ease of doing business after Rwanda and Mauritius, as the country moved up 12 places to position 80. Further, in September 2017, Standard and Poor Global Ratings affirmed Kenya's short and long term foreign and local currency sovereign credit rating at B+/B citing Kenya's strong growth prospects which will facilitate fiscal consolidation.

#### 2.1 Recent National and International Economic Development and Macroeconomic Outlook

The pickup in global activity that started in 2016 gathered steam in 2017 and is expected to continue in 2018 supported by notable improvements in investment, trade, and industrial production, coupled with strengthening business and consumer confidence. As such global growth is projected to increase to 3.9 percent in 2018 from 3.7 percent in 2017 and 3.2 percent in 2016 (**Table 1.1**) primarily driven by improving domestic demand in advanced economies and China and improved performance in other emerging market economies.



**Table 1.1: Global Economic Growth, Percent**

	Actual	Estimated	Projected
	2016	2017	2018
World output	3.2	3.7	3.9
Advanced Economies	1.7	2.3	2.3
Of which: USA	1.5	2.3	2.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	4.4	4.7	4.9
Of which: China	6.7	6.8	6.6
India	7.1	6.7	7.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.4	2.7	3.3
Of which: South Africa	0.3	0.9	0.9
Nigeria	-1.6	0.8	2.1
Kenya	5.8	4.8*	5.6*

*Source: January 2018 WEO; \* Projections by the National Treasury*

In the advanced economies, growth is expected to pick up to 2.3 percent in 2018 and 2017, up from 1.7 percent in 2016. This forecast reflects the expectation that favorable global financial conditions and strong sentiment will help maintain the recent acceleration in demand, especially in investment with a noticeable impact on growth in economies with large exports. In addition, the U.S. tax reform and associated fiscal stimulus are expected to temporarily raise U.S. growth, with favorable demand spillovers for U.S. and Trading partners especially Canada and Mexico.

Among emerging market and developing economies, higher domestic demand in China and continued recovery in key emerging market economies supported growth in 2017. Growth in emerging and developing economies is projected to increase from 4.4 percent in 2016 to 4.7 percent in 2017 and 4.9 percent in 2018. The projected growth is driven primarily by the strengthening of growth in commodity exporters; a gradual increase in India's growth rate and a lower but still high trend growth rate in China.

The broad-based slowdown in sub-Saharan Africa is easing and growth is expected to improve from 1.4 percent in 2016 to 2.7 percent in 2017 and further to 3.3 percent in 2018, partly supported by a recovery in growth of larger commodity exporters such as Nigeria and South Africa. In addition, the easing of drought conditions in the Eastern and Southern Africa has contributed to the positive outlook. However, downside risks have increased following policy uncertainties and delays in the implementation of policy adjustments in Nigeria and South Africa. Many of the faster growing economies in sub Saharan African economies continue to be driven by public spending, with debt levels and debt service costs rising.

In the East African Community (EAC) region, economic growth is estimated to stabilize at 5.4 percent in 2016 and 2017, a slowdown from a 6.1 percent growth in 2015. The prolonged effect of drought experienced in 2016 and continued in 2017, dampened agricultural output and GDP growth in Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda. In addition, there was a slowdown in credit growth across countries in the region, which further dampened the growth. Further, insecurity and political tensions continued to constrain economic activities in countries such as Burundi, Somalia, and South Sudan. In 2018, economic growth is projected to increase to 5.9 percent supported by a stable macroeconomic environment, ongoing infrastructure investments, and strong private consumption.

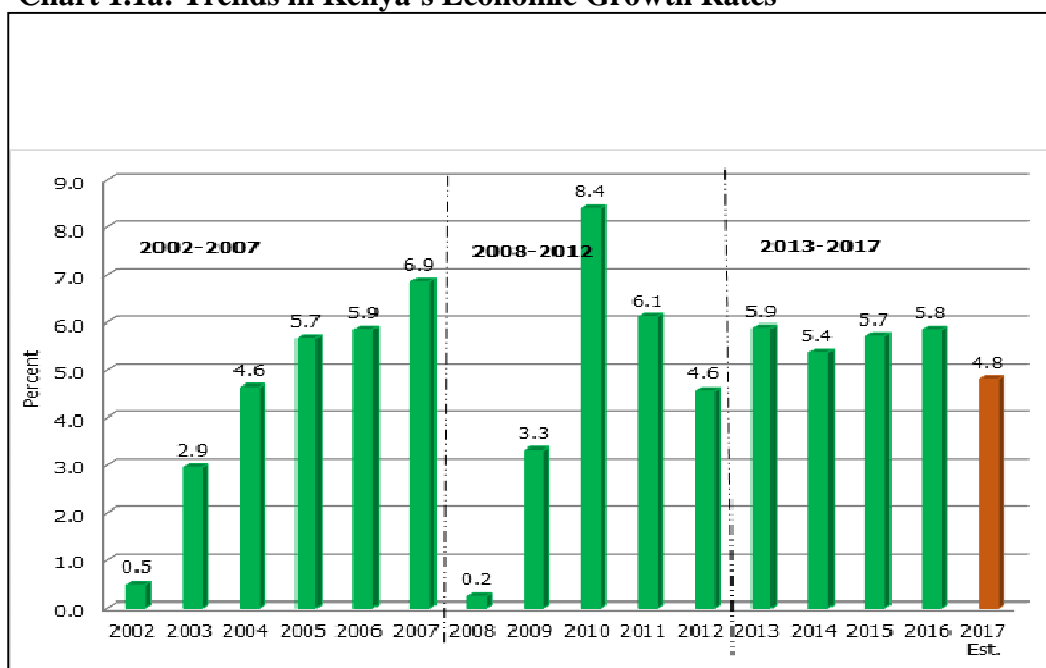
## Domestic Economic Developments

Growth of the Kenyan economy remained resilient; broad based and registered strong performance in the past 5 years supported by strong public and private sector investment and appropriate economic and financial policies (**Chart 1.1a**). The economy, specifically, grew at an average of 5.5 percent per year in the five years (2013 - 2017) outperforming the average growth rate of 4.7 percent in the period 2008 to 2012.

However, uncertainty associated with elections coupled with the effects of adverse weather conditions slowed down the performance of the economy in 2017. As a result, the economy is estimated to grow by 4.8 percent in 2017, which is a slowdown from the estimated growth of 5.1 percent in the 2017 Budget Review and Outlook Paper (BROP).

In 2017, the economy grew by 4.4 percent in Quarter 3, 5.0 percent in Quarter 2, and 4.7 percent in Quarter 1, largely supported by robust activities in the service sectors particularly; accommodation and restaurant; real estate; and information and communication. The growth was somewhat constrained by subdued performances in agriculture, forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity; and financial intermediation sectors.

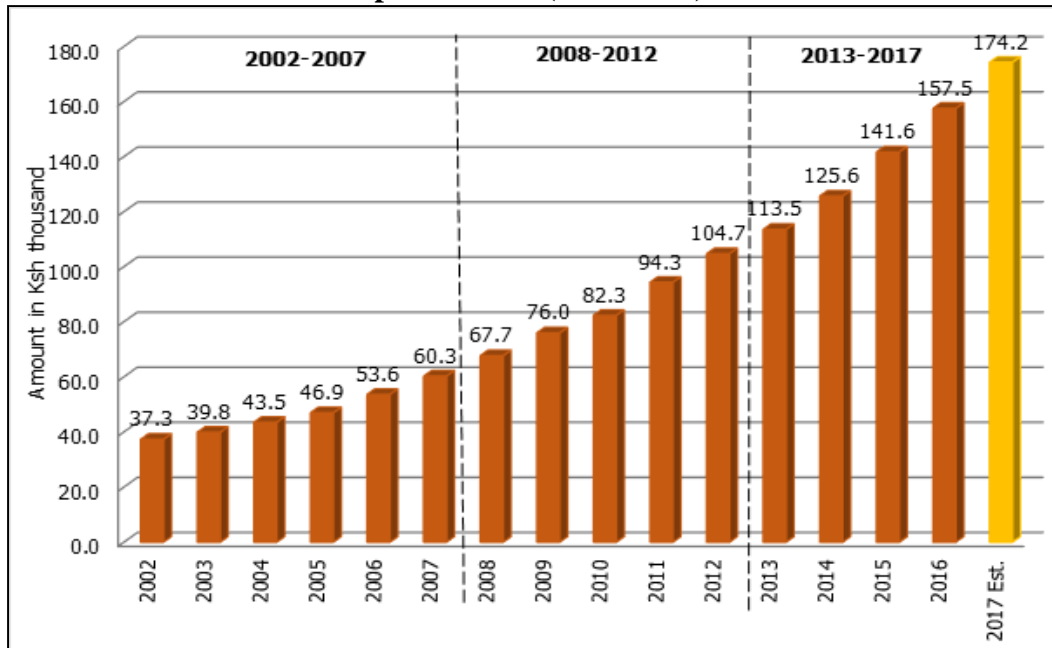
**Chart 1.1a: Trends in Kenya's Economic Growth Rates**



*Source of data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

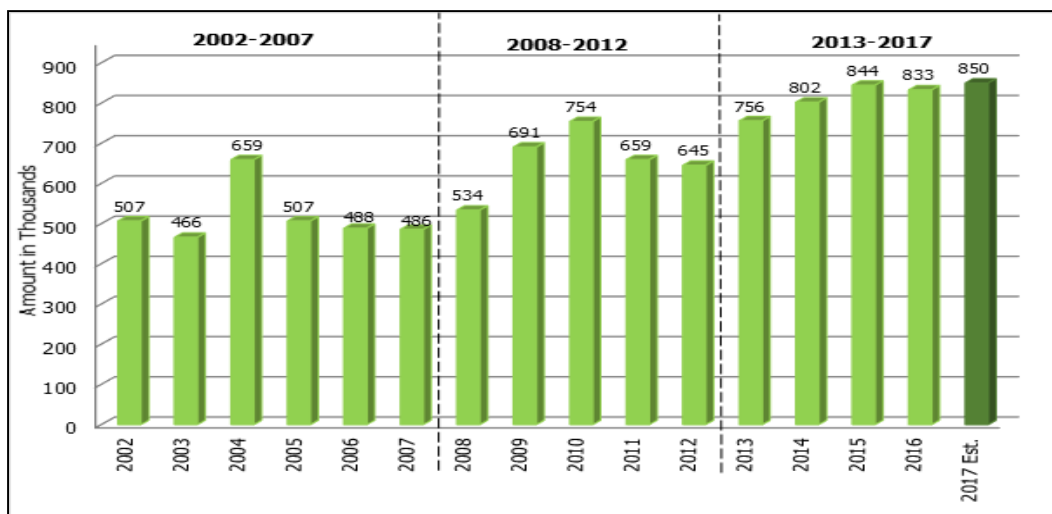
The value of goods and services produced therefore raised the per capita income from Kes 104,700 in 2013 to an estimated Kes 174,200 in 2017, a 66 percent increase. The economy generated an average of 817.0 thousand new jobs per year in the period 2013 - 2017 up from 656.5 thousand jobs per year in the period 2008-2012 (**Chart 1.1b and Chart 1.1c**).

**Chart 1.1b: Trends in Per Capita Income (2002-2017)**



*Source of data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

**Chart 1.1c: Number of Jobs Created (2002-2017)**



*Source of data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

The resilient strong growth of the economy over the past five years reflects the broad based nature of our economy that has been largely driven by growth in the non-agriculture sectors (**Table 1.2**). The non- agricultural sector has remained vibrant growing at 6.7 percent in 2016 from 5.4 percent in 2013 and continues to be the main source of growth.

**Table 1.2: Sectoral Real GDP Growth rates, percent**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 Q1	2017 Q2	2017 Q3	Est.2017 Q4
<b>Primary sectors</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Of which: Agriculture	5.4	4.3	5.5	4.0	-1.3	1.3	3.1	3.3
Mining	-4.2	14.9	12.4	9.5	9.7	5.7	5.8	6.5
<b>Industry Sectors</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Of which: Manufacturing	5.6	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.4
Electricity and Water supply	6.6	6.1	8.5	7.1	5.1	6.1	4.8	4.6
Construction	6.1	13.1	13.9	9.2	8.4	7.5	4.9	7.0
<b>Services Sectors</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>GDP Growth</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Of which: Non-agricultural GDP	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.9	6.1	5.0	5.5

*Source of data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

Growth of the services sector accelerated from 5.0 percent in 2012 to 6.8 percent in 2016 supported by favourable performance of ICT, real estate, wholesale and Retail Trade, Transport and Storage and Accommodation and Restaurants. Accommodation and restaurants has been the fastest growing sector. It grew from 3.1 percent in 2012 to 13.3 percent in 2016 supported by the improved security situation that led to removal of travel alerts from major tourist originating countries.

The growth of the financial and insurance sector accelerated from 6.0 percent in 2012 to 9.4 percent in 2015 supported by reforms aimed at creating a conducive business environment. However, the growth of the sector slowed down to 6.9 percent in 2016 and is estimated at 3.2 percent in 2017 partly due low banking sector credit to the private sector and a decline in the growth of interest income.

The industry sector grew from 3.5 percent in 2012 to 7.0 percent in 2015 supported by the construction sector as a result of public infrastructural development. The sector slowed down in 2016 and 2017 following subdued performance of the manufacturing and electricity and water supply sectors.

Meanwhile, growth of the agricultural sector rose from 2.8 percent in 2012 to 5.5 percent in 2015 but contracted to (-1.3) percent in first quarter of 2017 due to the prolonged drought that started in the fourth quarter of 2016. Growth in the sector recovered to 3.1 percent in the third quarter of 2017 as weather conditions improved.

Inflation rate has been low, stable and within the Government target range of 5+/-2.5 percent in the period 2013 to 2017 as a result of prudent monetary and fiscal policies. Inflation averaged 6.7 percent during the period 2013-2017 compared with 7.4 percent during 2002-2007 and 10.6 percent during 2008-2012.

However, inflation increased to above target in the first half of 2017 due to drought that affected food prices. Inflationary pressures started to ease in the second half of 2017 as the weather situation improved and earlier measures taken by the Government to address the food shortages took effect.

These measures included: allowing duty free imports of major food items (maize, wheat, sugar, and milk) and introducing a temporary subsidy on maize meal prices. As a result, overall month on month inflation was 4.8 percent in January 2018 from 7.0 percent in January 2017, and was within the Government's target range.

Kenya's rate of inflation compares favorably with the rest of sub-Saharan African

countries and especially its peers such as Nigeria and South Africa whose inflation rates were 15.4 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively (National Central Banks, 2017)

### **Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate**

The Kenya Shilling exchange rate remained broadly stable against major international currencies. As at January 2018, the shilling exchange rate against the Dollar was at Kes 102.9 compared with Kes 103.7 in January 2017. Against the Euro and the Sterling pound, the Shilling weakened to Kes 125.4 and Kes 141.9 in January 2018 from Kes 110.2 and Kes 128.0 in January 2017, respectively. The Kenya Shilling exchange rate as compared to most Sub-Saharan African currencies, has continued to display relatively less volatility. This stability reflected resilient export receipts from tea and horticulture despite lower export volumes due to adverse weather conditions in the first quarter of 2017. Additionally, receipts from tourism, coffee exports and Diaspora remittances remained strong.

### **Interest Rates**

Interest rates remained stable and low in the period 2013-2017 except June – December 2015 when world currencies were under pressure. During the period, the policy rate (Central Bank Rate) was adjusted appropriately to anchor inflation expectations. The rate is currently (January 2018) at 10.0 percent since August 2016. The inter-bank rate has remained low at 6.1 percent in January 2018 from 7.7 percent in January 2017 due to ample liquidity in the money market, while the 91-day Treasury bill rate declined to 8.0 percent from 8.6 percent over the same period. The 182 day and the 364 day Treasury bills averaged 10.6 percent and 11.2 percent in January 2018 from 10.5 percent and 11.0 percent in January 2017, respectively.

The interest rate spread narrowed to 5.7 percent in October 2017 from 5.9 percent in October 2016 with the Commercial banks' average lending interest stabilizing at 13.7 percent over the same period. Meanwhile, the average commercial banks' deposit rate increased to 8.0 percent in October 2017 from 7.8 percent in October 2016.

### **Economic Outlook**

Kenya's economic growth prospects for the FY 2018/19 and over the medium term takes into account the global and sub-Saharan Africa growth recoveries. The growth projection takes into account the strategic objectives of the Government as outlined in the third MTP of Vision 2030. Real GDP is projected to expand by 5.3 percent in FY 2017/2018, 5.9 percent in FY 2018/2019, 6.3 percent in FY 2019/2020 and 6.9 percent by FY 2021/22. This growth will be supported mainly by the implementation of "the Big Four" Plan, sustained investment in infrastructure, strong agricultural production due to improved weather conditions, buoyant services sector, continued recovery in tourism, increased investor and consumer confidence, and macroeconomic stability.

The outlook, therefore points to a continued coordination of monetary and fiscal policies for overall macroeconomic stability which will support robust growth, lower fiscal deficits, contain inflation within the target range and a gradual improvement in the current account balance.

In addition, the measures being undertaken by the Government under "the Big Four" Plan to boost the manufacturing sector; enhance food security and nutrition; build affordable housing; and achieve Universal Health Coverage are expected to boost growth, create

jobs and promote inclusive growth.

Inflation is currently within the Government's target range and is expected to remain so in the medium term underpinned by prudent monetary and fiscal policies, favorable weather outlook, relatively lower international oil prices, and a stable exchange rate which is expected to dampen any risks of imported inflation. The interest rates are expected to remain low and stable over the medium term supported by improved liquidity conditions, and the proposed fiscal consolidation.

Kenya's external position is projected to strengthen over the medium term supported by a narrower current account deficit. The improvement in the overall balance of payments reflects improved performance of tea and horticulture exports; strong diaspora remittances; recovery in tourism, and increased foreign direct investment in infrastructure.

### **Risks to the Economic Outlook**

This macroeconomic outlook is not without risks. Risks from the global economies relates to uncertainties in the global financial markets particularly with regard to the U.S. economic and trade policies, normalization of monetary policy in the advanced economies and the Brexit outcome. The recent geopolitical tensions building around production and use of nuclear weapons if not addressed could weigh down global growth with negative impact on trade and financial flows.

Domestically, the economy will continue to be exposed to risks arising from adverse weather conditions until the mitigating measures of food security under "The Big Four" Plan are put in place. Additional risks could emanate from public expenditure pressures especially recurrent expenditures. The Government will monitor the above risks and take appropriate measures to safeguard macroeconomic stability.

### **Unemployment**

East Africa's largest economy, Kenya, holds the dubious distinction of having the region's highest unemployment rate, the United Nations says in its latest assessment of human development that throws a huge policy-making challenge at Nairobi.

The 2017 Human Development Index (HDI) shows that Kenya's rate of unemployment is now equal to those of neighboring Ethiopia and Rwanda combined, highlighting the paradox of economic policies that have sustained growth without generating jobs — culminating to poor distribution of the benefits of growth. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report says that nearly four in every 10 Kenyans of working age have no jobs — the worst level of unemployment in the region. The report indicates 39.1 per cent of the Kenyan populations of working age are unemployed compared to Tanzania's 24 per cent, Ethiopia's 21.6 per cent, Uganda's 18.1 per cent and Rwanda's 17.1 per cent. Youth Development Index in the county currently stands at 0.5952 against a national development index of 0.5817.

## SECTION III

### DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND INTERVENTIONS

#### 3.0 Introduction

The medium term expenditure framework for 2018/19 – 2020/21 ensures resource allocation based on prioritized programmes are aligned. It also focuses on strategic theme of “*kick starting the County transformative agenda*” towards an accelerated economic growth, poverty reduction and employment creation. The four pillars adopted over the medium term in the County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) are expected to form an integral part in transforming the local development by creating employment and improving standards of living, building on our competitive base and reduce poverty.

In the next fiscal year, county programmes, projects and policies will be guided by the strategic pillars namely: 1) Employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity; 2) Universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living; 3) Social protection and equity through empowerment and safety nets; and 4) Legal and institutional development, service delivery and public engagement.

The programmes will build on the achievements realized in implementation of the 1<sup>st</sup> generation CIDP while keeping focus on the national government aspirations presaged under the famous “BIG FOUR” agenda; the Vision 2030 MTPIII (2018-20220, the 2030 global Sustainable Development Goals and the Aspirations for the Africa Agenda 2063.

Therefore in allocating resources emphasis is laid on the following specific sectors under each thematic pillar over the medium-term:

#### 3.1 Pillar 1: Employment and Wealth Creation for Sustainable Economic Prosperity

##### 3.1.2: Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development Sector

The Agricultural Rural and Urban Development Sector comprises of the following five sub-Sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Fisheries Development; Irrigation; Lands, Housing and Urban development, National Land Commission (NLC) and Irrigation. Other agencies in the sector include; Agriculture Machinery Services (AMS) and Agriculture Farmers Training (ATC). The sector plays an important role in promoting food and nutritional security; employment and income generation; sustainable land use and management; building resilient, secure and sustainable urban areas.

The first generation CIDP outlined a number of programs and sub-programs to be implemented during the 5 year period by the sector. Delays in completion is largely attributed to high capital projects which required a huge capital outlay such as the milk processing plant in Eldama-Ravine sub-county which require Kes 200 Million. The Introduction of e-procurement led to delays in procurement processes while some targets were over ambitious making it difficult to be achieved within the period.

## Sector Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To promote excellence in service delivery	Inadequate specialized skills Lack of result based management tool in the county public service Inadequate resources for service delivery	Recruitment/Training and capacity building Institutionalization of Results Based Management in the public Service Performance contracting and Public Service Appraisal system
To develop institutional and legal framework for the sector.	Inadequate regulations/ policies in the sector i.e. boards/committees Inadequate policies, laws and regulations in the sector	Develop bills, regulations and policies in the sector
To Increase crop production and productivity for food security	Dependency on rain fed agriculture Inadequate affordable credit to the industry Reduced investment in cash crops High costs of inputs Poor governance and management of farmer institutions Low adoption of appropriate and improved agricultural technologies Inadequate farm mechanization and machinery services General Low agricultural productivity and production. Post-harvest losses Low extension staff numbers – on average staff farmer ratio of 1:1,331 (400 ideal). Delayed payment for farm produce especially pyrethrum, cotton. Inappropriate legal and regulatory framework Soil Conservation measures	Expansion of irrigation schemes Fertilizer cost reduction strategy Technology expansion strategy Diseases Control strategy Fisheries Development and Management Soil and water conservation
To Increase market access through promotion of value addition and development of standards along the value chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre- and post-harvest losses.</li> <li>• Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate storage and processing facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate market information</li> </ul>	Skills development for technical human resource Community Based value addition in crops, Livestock and fisheries, Development of Marketing organization Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Development of commodity standards Development of Market infrastructure Promote Contract farming
To promote adoption of new technologies that enhances efficiency in production	Lack of adequate skills in emerging technologies	Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Skills development strategy Capacity building of extension officers and farmers
To Increase production and productivity in livestock for food security	Prevalence of animal diseases Low and declining range productivity Pre- and post-harvest losses Limited capital and access to affordable credit Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure Inadequate water development Inadequate storage and processing facilities	Infrastructure improvement-water development, road network, livestock markets, dips, slaughter houses, pasture establishment and conservation, milk cooling facilities and processing plant. Livestock upgrading for poultry, small stock and large ruminants through provision of A.I services, establishment of bull schemes to upgrade local breeds and provision of high quality breeding stock for poultry. Input subsidy programs through provision of pasture seeds. Provision of extension services-promotes adequate technologies in animal husbandry for increased productivity and production



Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To prevent and control crop, livestock and human diseases	Pest and disease incidences Livestock, crops and fish leading to high cost of production and reducing the quality of farm produce. Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, water-borne and zoonotic diseases.	Disease and pest control for crops, Livestock and fish through establishment of laboratories and clinics for disease diagnosis and surveillance to make the county a disease free zone Inoculation programme
To promote fish production for food security	Low production of fish Destruction of fish breeding grounds	Expanding fish farming from current potential areas of Lakes Baringo and Bogoria to fish ponds in the farms Training of farmers on fish farming Demarcation and conservation of fish breeding areas Enforcement of regulations guarding fish demarcated areas
To Improve Rural ,urban planning, housing and sanitation	Poor implementation of approved plans resulting to haphazard developments Outdated physical development plans Lack of GIS software/lab to manage land information and digitize plans Lack of land information and management system Lack of field operation vehicle especially for physical planning Low budgetary allocation Land of county land use policies and regulations Land injustices /conflicts Inadequate technical staff-physical planners, surveyors, housing officers Inequality of infrastructure services in the town for citizens that still need water, sewer systems. Lack modern sewerage system Rampant grabbing of public utilities Inadequate storage and processing facilities Inadequate Markets and Marketing infrastructure Increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, water-borne and zoonotic diseases.	Policy formulation and legislation Preparation of integrated development plans for designated urban areas i.e. Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine and Marigat, Chemolingot, Kabartonjo and Mogotio. Revision of Development Plans Approval of development plans Enhance service delivery in urban areas Planning of trading centres Promote a safe and healthy environment; Facilitate and regulate public transport
To promote Administration and sustainable management of land.	Lack of coherent land policy and laws. Inadequate Development Plans Lack of GIS Software/Lab To Manage Land	Range rehabilitation, fodder production and management Rain water harvesting expansion and construction of sand dams Marketing, value addition and agro processing Dry land production through drought resistant crops Development of land use/ land cover assessments and County spatial plan
To Enhance drought resilience and climate change adaptation	Environmental degradation especially in the agro pastoral livelihood zones this has an adverse effect on crop productivity Landslides Flooding	Establish Integrated Drought Early Warning and Response System Establish Knowledge Management for Drought Construct and rehabilitate water supply systems Range rehabilitation, fodder production and management Rain water harvesting expansion and construction of sand dams Marketing, value addition and agro processing Dry land production through drought resistant crops Development of land use/ land cover assessments and County spatial plan

Strategic Objectives	Development Gaps	Interventions
To promote natural resources conservation and management	High incidences of soil erosion Invasive species Environmental pollution Deforestation Siltation of water sources	Promotion of soil and water conservation Management of invasive species Control of pollution Agro forestry

### 3.1.1: General Economics and Commercial Affairs Sector

The General Economic and Commercial Affairs Sector is the commercial engine of the County contributing to economic growth, employment, wealth and most important harnessing the county competitiveness as well actualizing the 2030 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The sector comprises of three sub-sectors namely; Industrialization, Trade & Enterprise Development and Co-operative Development.

During the implementation of the 1st generation CIDP covering the period 2013-2017, notable achievements were realized by the sector that include: development of 660 enterprises providing both direct and indirect employment and livelihoods to over 4500 residents through the Construction 9 fresh produce markets, 2 curio shops, 18 honey stalls and 2 Jua-Kali Industrial Parks at Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine. In promoting business growth, the sector has disbursed Kes 29.66 million as SME loans to 358 individuals with business and financial management training package.

During the year 2015, the sector organized a major investment conference dubbed “Baringo Entrepreneurship & Expo summit (BEES) 2015”. The conference brought together local and international investors and provided a platform to showcase her diversity and branded itself as tourism hub.

Notable achievements was increased number of tourist in 2016 as well as the increase in investments witnessed mainly in major towns such as Kabarnet, Eldama Ravine, Marigat and Mogotio. The sector participated in strategic exhibitions and trade fairs to show case the County investment opportunities at local, regional and international forums such as the ASK shows, NOREB investment forums, TICAD and ensured Fair Trade Practices. All these efforts has significantly boosted the county’s economy.

In supporting value addition and job creation, the county will strategically allocate resources towards development of the manufacturing sector particularly Agro-processing in order to move towards increasing the sector contribution from 9.2 percent in 2016 to 15 percent of GDP by 2022 while increasing formal manufacturing sector jobs as envisaged under the National Government Big Four Agenda. In order to realize these objectives, the county will promote growth in the agro-processing sub-sector to support value addition across the value chain through implementation of various initiatives including; meat, coffee, skins and hides, Aloe Vera, honey, cotton and Milk processing.

Other key areas of investment includes; promoting innovations through ICT; improving ease of doing business; creating industrial parks; promoting market access through construction of market shades.

The county will put in place radical measures to promote an enabling environment to facilitate growth in trade, commerce and enterprise development while developing good governance and effective management to cooperatives.

### **3.1.3: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resource Sector**

#### **Promoting Environmental Conservation and Water Supply**

Environmental conservation and access to clean and safe water is essential for the achievement of the county development needs. To achieve on this course, there is need to invest on environmental conservation and Solid waste management through massive tree planting, soil erosion control measures, building sewerage structures in urban areas; protection of ecosystems and investing on climate change adaptation mechanisms. Furthermore, access to clean and safe water will be achieved through investment on clean water infrastructure and management.

In reality, a clean environment and adequate safe drinking water and reasonable standard of sanitation complements efforts towards improved primary health care and productivity of labour market force. In addition, adequate supply of water is essential for increased agricultural production, manufacturing activities.

The Governors' manifesto pillar on the sector tagged "*Water- Maji-Bei*" emphasizes on the critical need for enhanced access to water for development prosperity. Therefore, investment in clean water supply, construction, rehabilitation and expansion of water supply system, drilling and equipping of boreholes and construction of water pans/small dams. In order to tap on the on-going large scale dams by the national government, the county will invest in pipe work distribution lines and prioritize supply of water in the urban. Wetlands and water towers will be protected towards sustainable water supply. In addition, the county will mobilize resources for sanitation infrastructure in the two major towns and establish proper water management system.

Over the past five years, the sector implemented a number of projects and programmes which include; the construction and rehabilitation of 319 Water Supplies, constructed 145 Pan/Small dams; drilled and equipped 144 Boreholes, 19 small and large irrigation schemes were expanded and protected 42 springs and catchment areas. The county also established 12 community wildlife conservancies as well as supplied over 70,000 assorted tree and fruit trees seedlings to schools and institutions.

The tourism sub sector has remained vibrant and is expected to be on an upward trend in the coming years through extensive marketing strategies. Improved security situation has led to removal of travel alerts from major tourist originating countries and this has boosted tourism growth. The tourism section has been transformed through integration with sports and the rich cultural diversities in the county. All these are key and critical for revenue generation, inclusive growth and employment creation. The county will strategically place itself so as to ride on national government incentives to boost the sector, among them; giving visa on arrival for all Africans visiting Kenya and the introduction of Charter Incentive Program and Air Passengers subsidy (USD 30 rebates per passengers).

The sector has considered a number of priorities in the plan period which include: Completion of ongoing water projects in urban and rural areas to increase the number of people connected to safe piped water. This will be achieved through drilling of new - boreholes and construction of water pans and small dams including large dams from national government and extension of water supplies from existing infrastructure of Kirandich and Chemususu Dams; partnering with development partners in construction of sewerage and solid waste dumpsites in major towns; Promotion of local and international tourism and continuous investment in infrastructure; focusing on domestic tourism, partnership with regional development blocks like NOREB and Amaya Triangle Initiatives; development and diversification of tourism products like sport, cultural, and health tourism to facilitate growth in the sub sector.

It is expected that once this projects are complete, water shortage in major towns and accessibility in rural areas will be addressed and youth and women will be engaged in other productive areas of the economy.

### **Summary of Sector Priorities**

The sector has considered a number of priorities in the plan period which include:

- a) Completion of ongoing water projects in urban and rural areas to increase the number of people connected to safe piped water. This will be achieved by leveraging on new - boreholes (plan to acquire drilling machine) and small dams including large dams from national government and existing infrastructures such as Kirandich and Chemususu Dams. It is expected that once this projects are complete, water shortage in major towns and accessibility in rural areas will be addressed and youth and women will be engaged in other productive areas of the economy.
- b) Resource mobilize funds to facilitate construction of sewerage and solid waste dumpsites in two major urban areas of the county as well as acquisition of land banks
- c) Completion of pans/small dams and multipurpose large-scale dams currently under various stages of implementation
- d) Promotion of local and international tourism and continuous investment in infrastructure to facilitate tourism growth. More emphasize will be put on infrastructure development and marketing strategies.
- e) We will be leveraging on new - boreholes and small dams including large dams from national government and existing infrastructures such as Kirandich and Chemususu Dams that have not been exploited fully. We also plan to increase access of sewerage services in Kabarnet Town'
- f) The Governor intends to enhance access to quality health and a clean environment for living in Baringo County. *We will invest in modern equipment and personnel.*

## **3.2 Pillar 2: Universal Access to Social Amenities for Improved Standard of Living**

### **3.2.1: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Sector**

This sector is a key enabler for growth in other commercial, social and productive sectors. The sector vision over the medium term is “*to make communication, Infrastructure and Energy access memorable and sustainable*”

The sector comprises of four sub-sectors namely; Energy Access; Transport, Public Works; Information and Communications Technology. The constitutional mandate for the sector include: County roads, Street lighting, Traffic and parking, Public road transport, county public works, Mechanization and services, electricity access, gas reticulation and energy regulation.

### **Energy sub-sector**

The energy sub sector is geared towards providing energy required by the flagship and other projects that is expected to accelerate economic growth and development by 2030.

The Sub-sector strategic objective is to develop and improve access to quality, reliable and affordable energy. The main sources of energy in Baringo County are electricity, solar, LPG, biogas paraffin, charcoal and firewood. Lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development.

The county is endowed with significant amounts of renewable energy resources such as wind, solar, geothermal, small hydro and biomass. If harnessed, these resources can play a significant role in the country’s energy supply mix. The county has a great significant potential in solar, geothermal and wind the department will take steps in promotion, development and utilization of renewable energy resulting in an increase in the contribution to national grid.

The Sub-Sector is responsible for Renewable Energy Promotion and Development; Thermal Power Development; Oil and Gas Exploration; Oil/Gas and Minerals sector capacity development; Rural Electrification Programme; Energy Regulation, Security and Conservation; and Fossil Fuels Exploration and Development. Mobilize resources for research and development of alternative energy sources.

### **Transport and Infrastructure Sub-Sector**

The sub-sector is responsible for: County roads development, County infrastructure management and supervision, County roads development policy management; Transport policy management; Marine transport management; Development, standardization and maintenance of roads; Mechanical and transport services; Materials testing and advice on usage; Standardization of vehicles, plant and equipment; Protection of road reserves; maintenance of air strips; County transport and safety policy;

The operational objectives of the Sub-sector are: To promote effective public transport and traffic management, to develop climate proofed rural and urban roads infrastructure for improved social and economic integration, to ensure compliance to standards in public works.

### **Information Communications and Technology Sub-sector:**

The sub-sector is responsible for: Provide Information Communications and Technology infrastructure (ICT); Development of County Communications Capacity and Infrastructure;

Promotion of Software and hardware Development Industry, Provide ERP solutions to county government departments; County ICT Infrastructure development and management, Provision of ICT Consulting to other Government departments; Provision of ICT training, Provision of advisory services on acquisition of ICT and telecommunication services and equipment to departments; Telecommunication services, Development of ICT centers and innovation hubs, Data storage, usage and recover.

The mandate of the sub-sector is to develop ICT infrastructure, capacity compliance and software applications for sustainable development

The 1<sup>st</sup> generation CIDP identified the sector as key foundation towards economic prosperity. The overall strategy was to provide adequate physical infrastructural facilities through opening up of new access roads particularly in the rural areas; rehabilitation, improvement and effective management and expansion of the existing infrastructure facilities. The county managed to open up a total of 1,486 kilometers of new rural roads; maintained and upgraded 199 Kilometers of existing roads; while upgrading 13 kilometers of urban roads to bitumen standard.

In addition, electricity and telephone services were expanded to cover all the Sub-Counties with emphasis on public institutions and social amenities including market centres, schools, health centres and other community projects. The County government recognized ICT as key catalyst for economic growth. Thus the County's vision of knowledge based economy aimed at shifting the current industrial development path towards innovation, creativity, adoption, adaptation and use of knowledge as a major source of economic growth. During the last medium term period, the county made great strides towards ICT integration and development. The success include; construction, equipping and operationalization of two ICT innovation Centre's at Mwachon and Kabarnet which has offered training to over 3,460 persons including county staff, teachers and the general public; Supported 121 learning institutions by equipping computer labs with computers and organized 5 ICT contests and exhibitions which has nurtured innovations among students and youth. In an effort to leverage ICT in service delivery and management, the county designed, developed and installed 4 Management systems: - Revenue Collection and Management System, GIS, Afya EHMS and County website. Thirty two (32) new Local Area Networks (LAN) were established in the County Offices to improve efficiency in resource sharing and systems implementation for decision-making and reporting.

Though these efforts are commendable, there exist gaps in fully developing the sector to meet the growing needs of the populace. The table below summarizes the sector development gaps and need and strategic priority areas over the medium term period.

## Sector Development Needs/gaps and Priorities

Sector Specific Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
To enhance accessibility in Rural areas	Majority of the communities cannot access basic social amenities. There is need to open up the rural areas to enable them access such facilities.	Identify crucial areas isolated from the existing road network and ensure that roads opened are geared towards linking to key socio-economic hubs.
To maintain good and climate proof rural road Network	Currently once roads are constructed, they are not regularly maintained. There is need to regularly maintain to increase the lifespan of these roads	- Carry out intensive programmes to improve earth roads to gravel roads. -Plan for periodic maintenance of roads as soon as they are opened.
To Provide safe and reliable passage across water bodies and irregular land surface	Currently there are challenges in accessing parts of the county due to undulating terrain and water run-off. There is need to invest in safe and reliable passage to serve communities using them.	-Integrating crossing structures into all road construction projects
To decongest and expand the County Urban Centers and spur economic development.	There is need to upgrade urban roads to bitumen standard to accelerate development in urban areas	Inclusion of upgrading and maintenance of bitumen roads in each financial year
To Improve sanitation and urban roads sustainability	Most towns in Baringo county have no proper drainage systems. There is need to develop drainages to eliminate cases of flooding and improve sanitation	-Integrate provision of drainage systems into all road construction projects
To Reduce traffic congestion and ensure order in urban centres	Currently there are few well designed and developed parking in the county. There is need to come up with more parking to ensure smooth flow of traffic and ease congestion.	-construct modern parking lots -Set up parking system and guidelines to maximise utility of parking areas
To increase the County Machineries fleet and its management	The existing machineries are not enough to meet the needs of the entire county. There is need to acquire more and manage the existing machineries to meet the growing needs in the county.	-Acquire additional number of plant machineries and vehicles --Establish an automated fleet management system
To have a centralized cost effective and efficient maintenance system for county machineries and vehicles	Currently maintenance of county vehicles and machineries are outsourced to third parties who are expensive and unsustainable. There is need to develop a county workshop to cater for quick repairs and maintenance.	- Establish a county vehicle and machinery maintenance workshop
To have an organized and effective public transport system in the county by 2022	Currently there is very little control of movement and organization of public transport vehicles. There is need to develop a framework that controls how they are operated.	-Formulate policies and bills that will put in place a framework for the organisation and streamlining of operation of public service vehicles

Sector Specific Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
To build ICT and Incubation centers for nurturing innovation and Promote business process outsourcing (BPO's) in the County.	Currently we have 2operational and 1 incomplete ICT centres. There is need for at least 30 more centres.	-Build ICT centres -Build Innovation and incubation centres
To equip ICT and Incubation centres with modern equipment to foster innovation and ICT promotion	2 ICT and Innovation Centres have been partially equipped. There is need to allocate enough funding for equipping existing and newly established ICT centres	-Acquisitions and installation of modern ICT equipment
To Facilitate Internet Connectivity, system utilization and ICT resource sharing in 85 County Offices by 2022	32 County offices with LAN while 53 other offices' LAN are yet to be established	-Establish structured cabling in the offices -Put up metal trunking in the offices - Install Internet connectivity in county offices and departments
To Interlink all county entities(Wards, Sub Counties, Hospitals and Departments to county HQ) for information sharing and Systems Integration	Currently there is no central communication platform due to lack of WAN to facilitate a unified communication and information sharing	-Laying and splicing of fibre optic cables -Erecting masts and installing receivers , repeaters and microwave dishes -Installing of switches, routers, amplifiers and patch panels -Laying and termination of data cables -Network Configuration
To construct and equip a reliable data management centre.	Currently there is no Data center in the county thus there is urgent need for a well-equipped data center and a recovery site for business continuity ant to manage the huge data management needs of the county	-Establishing and equipping a data center -Constructing a recovery site -purchase and installation of servers -Installation and integration of systems
To ease communication and reduce movement from one office to another as well as facilitate tele & Video - conferencing	There is no telephone network in county offices and premises. There is need to install intercom in the 85 county government offices and departments.	-Establish Intercom n video conferencing facilities -Acquire install and manage a Customer relations management system-call center -Establish a switch board for call management
To improve management of information for decision making	There are four disintegrated systems in various departments. There is need to have an integrated Enterprise Resource Planner(ERP) encompassing sectoral systems	-Establish an ERP system -Develop and Integrate sectoral systems
To ensure security of systems and information during storage, transmission and back-ups.	ICT infrastructure and systems need to be secured using firewalls, network monitoring tools and surveillance systems which are currently not in place.	-Install firewalls -Install surveillance systems -corporate anti-virus
To digitize Vital County Records such as Maps, minutes and personnel records among others	BCG has no digital repository for its vital records and documents. There is need to digitize all manual records for ease of use and integration with other county systems.	-Digitize all manual vital records by scanning and creating digital databases -Acquire and adopt a good records and document tracking system
To redesign the existing County website to incorporate new features with enhanced online security.	Online presence gives the general outlook of the county. There is need to do Website redesigns to ensure it reflects the true picture of the county	-install SSL -Integrate online portals -upgrade CMS -Change design and layout
To promote digital literacy and hence enhance uptake of online government services.	Currently we have trained 3460 persons on ICT literacy. There is need to train more people on ICT to enable uptake of online opportunities and access government services	-Community training -ICT contests -Exhibitions -ICT clinics -Consumer forums



Sector Specific Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
To Promote and support locally developed ICT solutions and talent	Currently we have Identified, supported and recommended 3 ICT innovators who are being mentored by centum and county Government of west Pokot. There is need to support, mentor and incubate more youths with ideas to actualize their talent	-Fund innovations -Incubate viable ideas -Link innovators with industry players
To register ICT centers and Innovation centers to be ICT professional examination centers	Currently there is no ICT professional examination center in the County. There is need to register county ICT centers as VUE centers to reduce number of people seeking exam centers in the neighbouring counties.	-Register ICT centers for VUE (CCNA, MCSE, A+, Prince 2, Ressleria and forensic Investigation...) -
To improve on accuracy of designs and bills of quantities.	There is need to expedite facilitation of Site visit for data collection, Designs and Bills of quantities to ensure accuracy and timely submission of bid documents	-Schedule site visits to carry out conditional surveys with consideration to the actual needs of the project to allow for proper prioritisation of activities.
To ensure Adherence to specifications.	Currently works officers depend on client departments to facilitate valuation of works which takes a longer time to approve. There is need to have a budget to facilitate the process independently to fasten the process.	-Provide funding specifically for facilitation of regular site visits to ensure timely monitoring at every stage of implementation.
To sensitize all stakeholders on their roles and quality compliance in project implementation	There is need to carry our stakeholders engagement for smooth implementation of projects	-Carry out workshops and trainings involving stakeholders that will expose and sensitise them on standards and guidelines required as well as their roles in ensuring value for money in projects

### 3.2.2: Health Sector

Health care is one of the major devolved functions of County Governments. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 guarantees the people of Kenya the right to healthcare and gives the County Government specific responsibilities to deliver on this right. The sector vision to be “a preferred choice in healthcare service provision” will be delivered through three sub sectors, namely; Public health and Sanitation, Medical Services; and Administration and Planning. The health sector endeavors to provide good health and wellbeing and sanitation in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) No. 3 & 6. It also takes into consideration the views of the members of the public and other stakeholders as envisaged in the Constitution. The health sector is an indirect contributor of economic growth by contributing to a healthy population. A healthy population is able to work productively and thus contribute to economic growth.

The sector achieved the following during the previous CIDP; Construction of 36 new dispensaries across the county which help to reduce the distance to health facilities, Renovation of 55 health facilities and construction of 32 staff houses which helped to improve of service delivery, equipping of two mortuaries in Eldama ravine and county referral hospital which has improve death body capacity and preservation, Construction of

three theaters, equipping of 18 maternities which is intended to improve surgical and maternity services.

The sector will prioritize the programme and sub programme that aim at achieving universal health care which is one of the Jubilee Big Four agenda. It will also lay emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 3, the achievement of AU Agenda 2063 with a view of achieving Kenya Vision 2030 social pillar on health. A healthy nation is critical for economic development and poverty reduction. In this regard, sector has strategies which focus to address health challenges and achieve the above commitments through the following three main programmes:

- i. Preventive and promotive health: this includes nutrition, immunization, environmental health, reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health, TB, HIV, malaria, disease surveillance, health promotion and community strategy.
- ii. Curative and rehabilitative services: this includes surgery, radiology, obstetrics, physiotherapy, occupational therapy, laboratory and pharmacy services, pathology and palliative care
- iii. Administrative and planning services: these are support services like compensation to employees, use of goods and services, transport and infrastructure, procurement and monitoring and evaluation

The table below highlighted the development needs and strategies will be undertaken by the sector to achieve universal health care for the citizen.

### Sector Development Needs and Strategies

Sector Objectives	Development Need/Gap	Priorities	Strategies
To upgrade health facilities through new construction, renovation and equipping	Inadequate infrastructure to offer quality health care	Upgrading 7 health center to sub county hospital	Construct theatre, maternity, lab and mortuary. Equip, gazette and staff
		Upgrading two level four hospital to level five	Construct more wards, laboratory, theater, ICU, equip and staff
	Equipping health facilities	Equipping new facilities 30 and reequipping existing 80 no	
	Long distances covered to access health services	Construction of 10 new dispensaries	Identification of community need through public participation, procure integrated dispensary unit and equip and staff
To increase the variety of services being offered at health facilities	Limited number of health services being offered at facility	Upgrading of 30 dispensary to health centres	Construct maternity, observation ward, lab, equip and staffing
To establish and sustain functional community units through capacity building, advocacy and policy intervention	Inability to establish new ones and sustain existing community units	Community health service	Establishment of new units, operationalization and sustainability of existing units, monitoring, coordination, capacity building, policy development
To increase immunization coverage	Limited access to immunization services	Immunization	Integrated outreaches, procurement of cold chain equipment, capacity building and M&E
To increase skilled deliveries and family	Inadequate equipment and staff	Reproductive and maternal health	Outreaches, procuring of RH commodities, capacity building and M&E

Sector Objectives	Development Need/Gap	Priorities	Strategies
planning uptake			
To improve nutrition status	High underweight, malnutrition and stunting levels	Nutrition	Outreaches, procuring of nutritional commodities, capacity building and M&E
To avert possible outbreaks	Inadequate support to carry out case searches	Disease surveillance	Active and passive case search, response, capacity building and M&E
To improve HIV detection, treatment and follow up	Low HIV testing, linkage to care and treatment and hence low viral suppression	AIDS/HIV	Identification and testing, care and treatment and follow up, more ART sites, more HTS counselors
To improve malaria prevention, diagnosis and treatment	Inadequate IRS, poor capacity to diagnose, inadequate LLITNs	Malaria	Treatment, IRS, LLTN, capacity building, improved capacity to diagnose and M&E
To improve surgical services	Inadequate infrastructure, equipment and staff	Surgical services	Complete and equip theatres, recruitment of specialists, Identification of surgical cases, baseline investigations, consent, operation, post operation care and follow up
To improve in patient services	Inadequate infrastructure, equipment and staff	In patient services	Construct and equip wards, recruitment of staff
To establish/improve casualty services	Inadequate casualties, equipment and skilled staff	Accident and emergency services	Construct and equip casualties and capacity build staff
To establish/improve diagnostic services	Inadequate laboratories, equipment and skilled staff	Diagnostic services	Construct, renovate and equip laboratories and capacity build staff
To recruit, promote and train human resources for health	Inadequate Human resources for health	Attraction, Retention , absorption	Hire new staff Facilitation academic development Policy on retention Supportive supervision, feedback and mentorship
To improve monitoring and evaluation of health projects and programs	Lack of M&E framework, inadequate support supervision, mentorship and feedback	Monitoring and evaluation	Policy formulation Adequate and consistent supportive supervision
To improve transport services	Inadequate funds to support an effective transport system	Effective transport system	Timely maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles, better controls and increased budgetary allocation

### 3.2.3: Education Sector

Under Early childhood development, the county has greatly improved environment for young learners. The number of standard permanent classroom has increased from 30 in 2013, to a total 444 classroom in 2017 with 350 being complete and in use. This is a result of the massive investment made by the county department for education in the construction of new ECDE classrooms across the county.

The county also embarked on massive recruitment of contract ECDE teachers by end of 2017 the number of ECDE teachers in the county stood at 1,772 this reduced the teacher pupils ratio to 1:27 as compared to 1:60 pupils in 2013 against the global standard of 1:25. These has seen ECDE transition rate from 50% in 2013 to 62% in 2017 (LRA 2017). In order to ensure quality of education to the learners, the county established an ECDE training college (Baringo County Training College –Lelian).

The county over the devolution period has improved on enrollment of vocational training centers enrolled over 1,520 learners. The increase in enrollment was attributed by new infrastructural facilities, refurbishment and equipping of the existing VTCs, subsidized youth polytechnic tuition programme (SYPT) and hire of instructors from 46 to 100.

### **Sector contributions to the pillars**

The education sector goals and strategic objectives is geared towards the realization of pillar 1, 2 and 3 of the second generation CIDP

#### **Pillar 1: employment and wealth creation for sustainable economic prosperity**

The sector will contribute towards realization of this pillars through massive investment and revitalization of vocational training centers though provision of skilled training that are responsive to the current market needs, increased access to skilled training to the youth through tuition subsidy programmes as well as improving the learning infrastructures at the vocational colleges this will ensure production of skilled youth hence improving their self-employability.

#### **Pillar 2: Universal access to social amenities for improved standard of living.**

The sector will contribute towards realization of this pillars through massive investment in ECDE centers infrastructures to reduce distance and congestion in public ECDE centers, recruitment of more teachers to attain the requisite teacher pupil ration in ECDEs, as well as supporting the needy students to transition and acquire higher education through bursary provision in secondary, vocational, technical and university education levels.

#### **Pillar 3: social protection and equity through empowerment and safety nets.**

The sector will contribute towards realization of this pillars through provision of ECDE meals and nutrition programme for ECDEs in vulnerable ASAL areas and pockets of poverty in urban areas e.g. urban slum areas and informal settlements and supporting the needy students to transition and acquire higher education through bursary provision in secondary, vocational, technical and university education levels.

### **Early Childhood Development Education**

ECDE Sub Sector will focus on completion and equipping of ongoing ECDE classrooms, construct 6 model centres, construct more ECDE centers, and carry out curriculum support, strengthening staff establishment and capacity development. The sector will further put additional resources towards infrastructural activities at Lelian ECDE teacher training college. In order to increase enrolment and retention, the sector will implement ECDE meals programme in selected areas.

### **Vocational Training**

The sector strategy will include drastic measures to increase enrolment, retention and transition. Strategies that will be put in place include: Expansion of existing centers through infrastructural development; Provision of necessary curriculum support materials and equipping workshops with instructional materials and tools; and Provision of fee subsidy as

well as carrying out massive publicity and branding campaign to boost enrolment. As a model, Kabimoi Vocational Training Center will be upgraded as a flagship.

### **3.3 Pillar 3: Social Protection and Equity through Empowerment and Safety-Nets**

#### **3.3.1: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation**

The sector is mandated include; sports and culture the sector also supports and other programs which are cross-cutting but still coordinated by national government like Youth affairs, Gender affairs, Social protection, Labor and children affairs to compliment national government in addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups. During the 2<sup>nd</sup> MTEF period the sector realized the following achievements;

1. Disbursement of youth and women loans to 300 groups each at 100,000/ resulting in improved livelihood for men and women.
2. Constructed of dormitory, dining hall, pit latrine for Kabarnet school for the deaf ,Esageri school for the deaf, Kampi ya samaki child care center respectively resulting in increased enrolment and retention of children with special needs in school
3. Provision of cash transfer and issuance of NHIF cover to 230 PWDS and the elderly
4. Constructed 6 youth empowerment in all the 6 sub-counties.
5. Rehabilitation of sports play grounds at Mogotio, Marigat and Kabartonjo.
6. Distribution of sports assorted equipment (balls, nets and uniforms) to 30 wards resulting in increased talents in sports.
7. Constructed and fenced Kimalel cultural Centre resulting in promotion of harmonious living amongst communities and preservation of cultural heritage,
8. Collected 1000 cultural artifacts thus promoting cultural education and heritage for posterity
9. Constructed county players theatre/social hall.
10. Supported the community, and artists through trainings and event organizing thus empowering artists to exploit their talents to generate income
11. Organized music and cultural festivals thus promoting cultural exchange and national cohesion

The social protection, culture and recreation sector goals and strategic objectives is geared towards the realization of pillar 3 of the second generation CIDP. The sector will contribute to the realization of this pillar by focusing attention on Social Assistance to Vulnerable Groups through provision of Provision of grants, cash transfers and loans. Awareness creation on old persons cash transfer program (OP-CT) and the persons with severe disabilities cash transfer program (PWSD-CT) the sector will also support realization of universal health care through enrolment of these vulnerable groups into the national hospital insurance fund (NHIF).Sector

#### **Development Gaps/Needs and Strategic Priorities**

Sector Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
<b>Completion and equipping of youth empowerment centres.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of the County Youth Policy</li> <li>Ensure representation of youths in top decision making organs in the county</li> <li>Nurture and grow youth leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of a structured youth leadership in the county decision making organs.</li> <li>Inadequate resourceful information to the youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train youths on effective leadership skills</li> <li>Organize workshops' in support of youth issues</li> <li>Formation of Baringo County Youth Council.</li> <li>Organize joint fairs for all youth groups</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Education and Training.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce youths with right skills and knowledge relevant for the job market</li> <li>Enhance capacity of the youths</li> <li>Provide quality, affordable and accessible formal and informal education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low transition rate from primary to secondary and tertiary institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a model youth/vocational centre</li> <li>Conduct enrolment drives for the youth vocational centre.</li> <li>Introduce new courses at the youth vocational centre</li> </ul>
<b>Youth and Information</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve youth access to information for them to advance their participation in society</li> <li>Establish information and communication channels for the youth</li> <li>Create a vibrant information culture among the youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of bandwidth reach from leading media houses in the country</li> <li>Low penetration rate of internet support services</li> <li>Lack of ICT equipment for local youths</li> <li>Low capacity of youths to utilize ICT tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building of youths to effectively use ICT tools and equipment</li> <li>Equip youth centre with ICT tools and equipment</li> <li>Partner with stakeholders to develop youth information centre</li> <li>Create in formation reliant networks among the youths</li> </ul>
<b>Youth and Employment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop resource centre to assist youth on employment information</li> <li>Reduce the level of unemployment among the youth</li> <li>Avail information on existing employment opportunities and skills required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High levels of unemployment among the youths</li> <li>Lack of data on existing skills and competencies among the youth</li> <li>High population of the youths</li> <li>Few employment opportunities</li> <li>Lack of relevant skills and qualification</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide information on the labour market</li> <li>Provide career guidance and counselling</li> <li>Train and encourage youths to develop entrepreneurial skills for self-employment</li> <li>Establish youth internship programs in the county</li> <li>Provide seed capital to youth enterprises</li> <li>Establish youth development marshal plan.</li> </ul>
<b>Youth and Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase participation of the youth in the protection, preservation, conservation and improvement of the environment</li> <li>Increase youth awareness on environmental issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor handling of garbage and waste disposal especially plastic bags</li> <li>Negative attitudes towards garbage collection</li> <li>High rate of destruction of forest cover</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct workshops on the use of alternative sources of energy</li> <li>Carry out awareness campaigns on environmental issues</li> <li>Organize mass clean-ups</li> <li>Establishment of tree nurseries</li> </ul>
<b>Youth crime and Drugs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce crime rate among the youths</li> <li>Reduce rate of drug and substance abuse</li> <li>Develop responsible youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High unemployment rates</li> <li>Availability of drugs in the black market</li> <li>Negative peer pressure</li> <li>Lack of committed role models</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance guidance and counselling</li> <li>Develop support services for youths involved in crimes and drugs</li> <li>Sensitization campaigns against drug abuse</li> <li>Support youths in detention centres</li> </ul>
<b>Youth and Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of awareness on</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshops on HIV/AIDS and</li> </ul>

Sector Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to comprehensive health information and services to the youth</li> <li>• Contribute to the reduction of the rate of HIV/AIDS and STD infections among the youths</li> <li>• Advocate for development of youth friendly health services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reproductive health issues</li> <li>• Lack of openness on sexual matters</li> <li>• Lack of youth friendly health services</li> <li>• Lack of good nutrition due to poverty and reliance on relief supplies</li> <li>• Belief in traditional forms of therapy</li> <li>• Early marriages and teenage pregnancies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reproductive health</li> <li>• Support establishment of youth friendly health services</li> <li>• Lobby for involvement of youth in health programs</li> <li>• Campaign for abstinence and/or protected sex among youth</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports, Leisure and Community Service</li> <li>• Enhance youth participation in sporting activities</li> <li>• Enable youths to spend their leisure time effectively</li> <li>• Develop youth talents and potentials in various sports</li> <li>• Promote peace, unity and understanding</li> <li>• Promote youth participation in community service/volunteerism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of adequate sports ground and equipment</li> <li>• Lack of a structured management of sports in the county</li> <li>• Negative attitude towards volunteerism</li> <li>• Cultural practices that hinder girls participation in certain sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize sports tournaments</li> <li>• Register and nurture young talents through sporting organizations</li> <li>• Organize peace campaigns</li> <li>• Organize workshops on need for community service and volunteerism</li> <li>• Use sporting platform to promote behaviour change and campaign against drug abuse</li> <li>• Network with stakeholders to provide sports equipment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To support enterprises owned by youths with disability</li> <li>• Advocate for support equipment's</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data on disabled youths</li> <li>• Lack of support equipment's such as clutches wheelchairs etc.</li> <li>• Few youth groups composed of youths with disability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and maintain a data bank on disabled youth disabled.</li> <li>• Initiate deliberate efforts to include them in all youth activities including quota system</li> <li>• Network with development partners to supply support equipment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming of gender issues</li> <li>• Ensure that all youth activities are gender sensitive</li> <li>• Nurture and grow female and male youth leaders</li> <li>• Support female owned enterprises</li> <li>• Reduce the incidences of GBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural practices that relegate females to the background</li> <li>• Low literacy levels of girls</li> <li>• Early marriages/teen pregnancies</li> <li>• Dominance of males in all activities</li> <li>• Cultural practices that limits girls from participation in some sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiate deliberate efforts to include girls and boys in youth activities</li> <li>• Organize workshops on gender issues</li> <li>• Provide seed capital to female owned enterprises</li> <li>• Sensitize the public on gender based violence</li> <li>• Campaign against FGM and early marriages</li> <li>• Establish county rescue centre</li> <li>• Awareness creation and sensitization on gender based violence</li> <li>• Regular meetings of the County Gender technical working groups</li> <li>• Establishment of a gender based violence recovery centres.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completion and operationalization of cultural centre, open amphitheater and cottage facilities.</li> <li>• Completion and operationalization of county players' theatre.</li> <li>• Documentation of the various Intangible cultural heritages (ICH)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of funds and land to construct a cultural centres</li> <li>• No access to a recording studio with the right equipment for documentation and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with the relevant national and county government ministries and other partners</li> <li>• Construct and equip a modern recording and production studio in the county</li> <li>• To conduct indigenous community</li> </ul>

Sector Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>and artefacts within the county</li> <li>Promotion and development of all aspects of visual performing arts</li> <li>Revitalize and develop indigenous language and oral tradition.</li> <li>Promotion of indigenous foods and nutrition</li> <li>Promotion of community cultural festivals within the county</li> <li>Promotion and preservation of Traditional Medical practice and herbal medicines</li> <li>Identification, Promotion, and training of upcoming talented artist.</li> <li>Betting, Casinos, Gambling &amp; Racing</li> <li>To control and prevent drug substance abuse in the County</li> <li>Identification, Promotion, and training of upcoming talented artist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>production</li> <li>Negative attitude towards traditional foods and scarcity</li> <li>No registered performing art groups</li> <li>Registration process has not been devolved</li> <li>Lack of art gallery at the cultural centres.</li> <li>No regulation of sale and production of cinema, gambling and racing</li> <li>Poor enforcement of the law.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>food festivals and exhibitions</li> <li>To register and form cultural groups and establish community multi-purpose halls in each sub-county</li> <li>Establishment of arboretum and botanical garden along all major rivers in the county and the lake.</li> <li>Establishment of public recreation parks in each sub-county on at least five acres of land.</li> <li>Establish a library in the county</li> <li>Establishment of a museum and art gallery with in the county</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of E/Ravine stadium and Completion of Kabarnet Stadia's</li> <li>Documentation and creation of new County Sports facilities (Eldama Ravine stadium, Mogotio stadium, Emining stadium, Kabarnet stadium, Marigat stadium, Mochongoi stadium and Tiaty stadium).</li> <li>Development of County Sports Academies.</li> <li>Establishment of sub-county Under 14 years sports academies in 6 sub-counties.</li> <li>Support to sports programmes</li> <li>Establishment of Torongo /mochongoi high altitude Athletics camp and Completion of Ossen athletics camp.</li> <li>Implementation of Sports Policy.</li> <li>Establish talent / sports</li> <li>Development revolving fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only two undeveloped stadiums in the entire county.</li> <li>Lack of adequate funds to develop stadiums</li> <li>Lack of funds to facilitate documentation of earmarked public utility grounds.</li> <li>No established County sports academy in the county</li> <li>Inadequate trained sports officers employed or posted to sub counties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a state of the art stadium at Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet.</li> <li>Establish county sports facilities data bank.</li> <li>Construct and equip County Sports Academy</li> <li>Promote sport activities to all population categories.</li> <li>Recruit technical staff.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower community/groups</li> <li>Economically through capacity building and funding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Shortage of technical staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilization of Community members to form groups.</li> <li>Group's registration.</li> <li>Capacity building of the groups and community committees.</li> <li>Issue grants and loans to registered and active groups.</li> <li>Link groups to relevant sectors for support.</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate performance of groups.</li> <li>Build sectoral and departmental synergies to empower groups.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce poverty in the households living with the vulnerable persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Shortage of technical staff</li> <li>Unpredictable payments schedules</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of grants, cash transfers and loans.</li> <li>Awareness creation on the old persons cash transfer program(OP-CT) and the persons with severe</li> </ul>



Sector Objectives	Development Gap/Need	Strategic Priorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Untrustworthy caregivers</li> </ul>	disabilities cash transfer program (PWSD-CT) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up scaling of OPCT&amp; PWSD-CT programs</li> <li>Monitoring and evaluation on the cash transfer programs.</li> <li>Provide psychosocial counselling to Pwds and elderly</li> <li>Provision of shelters to the elderly and persons with disability.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase inclusion and participation of PWDs in development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds</li> <li>Shortage of technical staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake county census for Pwds</li> <li>Advocacy on the PWDs rights</li> <li>Capacity building of the PWDs groups</li> <li>Provision of assistive devices and trade tools to PWDs</li> <li>Funding the PWDs groups</li> <li>Conduct accessibility audit in institutions</li> <li>Sensitize the community on the needs of Pwds</li> <li>Enforce compliance of affirmative action to Pwds</li> </ul>

The sector will put emphasis on the following broad priorities to address the existing gaps within the county. The specific strategies for each broad priority areas are enumerated below each broad priority Cultural development and conservation:

1. Completion and operationalization of cultural center and building of cottages and open Amphitheatre facilities
2. Completion and equipping of players theatre
3. Completion and equipping of players theatre
4. Promotion and development of all aspects of visual and performing arts
5. Revitalize and develop indigenous language and oral tradition.
6. Promotion of community cultural festivals within the county
7. Establishment of Children Recreational Park in Kabarnet Museum

### **Social Development and Children Services**

1. Community Mobilization and Development
2. Empowerment of women and other disadvantaged groups
3. Child care support and protection

### **Social protection**

1. Social Assistance to Vulnerable Groups
2. Coordination of social protection programmes and strengthening linkages between key players for social protection
3. Establish county social protection technical working group

## **Gender mainstreaming, prevention and response to gender-based violence**

1. Training of officer on gender issues.
2. Gender M&E Framework prepared and implemented.
3. Response to Gender based violence

## **Sports development**

1. Upgrading of Eldama Ravine and Kabarnet stadia to a state of the art stadiums.
2. Documentation of County Sports facilities (Eldama Ravine stadium, Mogotio stadium, Emining stadium, Kabarnet stadium, Marigat stadium, Mochongoi stadium, Tiaty stadium).
3. Establishment of 3 Under 14 years Sports Academies in each Sub –County.
4. Rehabilitation and Levelling of Sports fields per Ward

## **Youth Development and Employment**

1. Equipping of Youth empowerment centers centers to assist youth on employment issues
2. Avail financial services to youth entrepreneurs through the County Youth Enterprise Development Fund (CYEDF)
3. Build the capacity of youth with special needs to resist risk factors and enhance protective factors
4. Promote and establish home and community-based welfare programmes to address the needs of youth addicted to drugs
5. To increase participation of youth in leisure, recreation, art, culture and community service

## **3.4 Pillar 4: Legal and Institutional Development, Service Delivery and Public Engagement**

### **3.4.1: Public Administration Governance and Inter-governmental Relations Sector**

The sectors role is to ensure effective coordination, management of the county development agenda, effective service delivery and to provide governance & leadership to the entire county. In addition, the sector ensures the development of institutional, policy and legal frameworks by promoting public policy formulation and implementation. The sector envisaged to implement a number of programmes and projects during the last 5 years. Despite various challenges, a number of them were achieved including renovations and refurbishments of the official governor’s residence, refurbishment and repairs county headquarters, external works and landscaping of Governor’s office and Residence, Construction of 12 ward administrative offices. The Sub sector also spearheaded and technically supported the formulation of various county policies.

### **Deepening Public Financial Management Reforms**

Achievement of themes necessitates prudent management of the available public resources. As such, the county will continue to strengthen expenditure control and improve the efficiency of public spending through public financial management reforms aimed at

enhancing transparency and accountability in order to provide fiscal space for financing priority projects.

The focus will be to fast track consideration of reports on budget implementation on quarterly basis. To further strengthen this, the county will acquire monitoring and evaluation software to enhance timely reporting. These activities will go a long way in entrenching accountability of public resources.

### Sector Development Needs and Strategic Priorities

Sector Objectives	Development Gaps/Needs	Strategic Priorities
To provide effective administrative and coordination services for efficient service deliver	Speakers' official residence	Purchase of land and construction of speakers' official residence
	Office space	Construction of office complex block II
	Parking bay	Construction of parking bay
	CCTV	Installation of CCTV in the assembly premise
To represent, legislative and oversight the executive	Capacity to legislate, represent and oversight	Training and operations

## SECTION IV

### FISCAL PERFORMANCE AND MTEF OUTLOOK

#### Fiscal Performance

During 2016/17 financial year, county's approved budget estimates was KS 6.521 billion which was revised downwards to KS 6.511 billion. The revised estimates consisted of KS 3.901 billion for recurrent and KS 2.609 billion for development. The larger share of the revenue was from equitable share of KS 4.791 billion which constituted 73.5 percent. Other revenues funds included: Maternal Health Care of KS 83.230 million (1.28 percent); Medical Equipment of KS 95.744 million (1.47 percent); HSSF DANIDA of KS 12.985 million (0.2 percent), Compensation for user fees forgone of KS 13.370 million (0.21 percent); Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy of KS 73.620 million (1.13 percent); World Bank Support to Health of KS 77.761 million (1.19 percent); Universal health Care Project of KS 24.656 million (0.38 percent); Health workers Salary Remittance (Doctors) of KS 65.124 million ( 1 percent); Local Revenue Source of KS 330 million (5.07 percent) and Project Roll Over of KS 943.507 million (14.49 percent).

#### Performance of Revenue

Revised revenue projection for the county for 2016/17 financial year was KS 6.511 billion comprising of KS 4.791 billion equitable share, KS 381.368 million from grants, KS 65.124 for health workers salary remittance, KS 943.507 million rollover and own revenue of KS 330 million. However, the actual revenue received was KS 6.380 billion which was below the target by KS 130.449 million. This shortfall of revenue target is explained by KS 95.744 million from medical equipment, KS 21.506 million from Maternal Health Care and KS 43.453 million from own revenue collection. Additional revenue was received from HSSF DANIDA of KS 12.805 million and KS 42.105 million for health workers salary remittance for nurses as shown in Table 1 below.

Locally collected revenue was KS 286.546 million against a target of KS 330 million, an increase of 7.229 million from the previous fiscal year.

Compared to the previous years, there has been gradual increase in own revenue from KS 201.519 million, KS 249.723 million and KS 279.317 in FY 2013/14, FY 2014/15 FY and FY 2015/16 respectively as in Table 2. This improvement is attributed to adoption of policies geared towards revenue enhancement measures including automation of revenue system, strong internal control systems as well as setting up of good business working environment for trade through construction and upgrading of markets and sale yards, street lighting and cabro works in major towns among others.

The shortage in local revenue collection during the 2016/17 fiscal year was due to drought situation which prevailed in the entire county from the month of September 2016 to June 2017 which affected livestock markets. Insecurity also affected both livestock trading and tourism sector particularly in the three sub counties of Baringo North, Baringo South and Tiaty. Further, geopolitical situation in the period under review affected revenue collection enforcement.

The implementation of the FY 2017/18 budget is on course although performance is lagging behind targets. The revenue performance in the half year have consistently lagged behind targets due to extended political period of repeat presidential election, Doctor and Nurses strike, spillover of prolong drought and insecurity in some parts of the county. The actual revenue collected for half year was Kes.146.68 million which was lower than the same period in financial year 2016/17 of Kes.150.71 million.

By the end of December the total revenue Kes.2.368 billion which include a roll over cash equivalent for projects of Kes.950 million, equitable share of Kes.1.234 billion, local revenue Kes.146.68 million, world bank support to health facilities Kes.24.65 million and Danida Kes.12.92 million.

### County Revenues

Revenue	2014/15	2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	budget	Approved Budget	Actual	Approved Budget	Actual	Approved Budget	Actual Half Year
Conditional Allocation Free Maternity	-	65,759,400	51,262,500	83,230,118	61,724,000	-	
Leasing Of Medical Equipment	-	95,744,681	-	95,744,681	-	95,744,681	-
HSSF DANIDA - Health facilities	23,790,000	25,970,000	-	12,985,000	25,790,000	12,820,885	12,920,888
Loans And Grants(WHO)	73,673,500	-	-	-	-	-	
World Bank Support To Health Facilities	-	17,224,300	17,224,300	77,761,278	77,761,278	94,210,000	24,656,046
Compensation For Use Fees Forgone	-	12,950,107	12,950,107	13,370,516	13,370,516	13,191,000	
Salary Remittance (Doctors)	-	-	-	65,124,000	65,124,000	-	
Salary Remittance (Nurses)	-	-	-	-	42,105,000	-	
Universal Health Care	-	-	-	24,656,046	-	54,243,300	
Roll Over Funding	784,166,119	886,341,385	886,341,385	943,507,490	943,507,490	943,308,125	943,308,125
Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund	-	56,410,082	56,410,082	73,620,416	73,620,416	189,199,286	-
C & P Grant	-	-	-	-	-	40,839,509	-
Development of Youth Polytechnics	-	-	-	-	-	35,239,276	-
EU Grant Devolution Advice and Support	-	-	-	-	-	66,000,000	-
Equitable Share	3,874,911,817	4,440,576,026	4,440,576,026	4,791,438,190	4,791,438,190	4,983,000,000	1,234,328,059
Local Revenue	255,800,000	300,000,000	279,317,203	330,000,000	286,546,866	350,000,000	146,681,418
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>5,012,341,436</b>	<b>5,900,975,981</b>	<b>5,744,081,603</b>	<b>6,511,437,735</b>	<b>6,380,987,756</b>	<b>6,877,796,062</b>	<b>2,361,894,536</b>

**Table 3: Actual Local revenues per stream from 2013-half year of 2017/18 financial year**

	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
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Sources	Actual (Kes)	Actual (Kes)	Actual(Kes)	Actual (Kes)	Approved Budget (Kes)	Approved Budget (Kes)	Actual Half Year
Game Park Fees	69,456,838	54,429,063	44,298,390	62,320,050	67,820,432	72,089,658	57,126,090
Animal Stock Sale Fees	7,497,705	9,928,000	15,258,665	11,812,060	20,110,246	21,316,861	6,793,890
Produce & Other Cess	18,374,372	32,385,244	48,506,214	36,985,511	48,016,320	50,897,299	15,089,721
Single Business Permit	31,737,095	35,722,947	38,098,248	32,366,030	40,086,128	42,491,296	4,873,559
Plot Rent/Rates	15,127,880	17,317,051	16,744,873	12,916,819	21,780,288	23,087,105	3,916,907
Market Fees & Others	29,184,504	30,303,827	37,215,442	35,942,724	40,225,197	42,638,709	16,330,689
Koibatek ATC	-	7,404,056	2,893,400	2,282,212	3,996,043	4,235,806	1,372,710
Marigat AMS	-	4,159,189	3,930,042	934,745	7,197,410	7,629,255	9,984,450
Public Health	570,900	1,136,942	2,157,105	4,080,680	3,388,924	3,592,259	489,548
Veterinary	266,320	1,200,000	1,158,190	11,601,340	1,285,835	1,362,985	119,520
Hospital Revenue	29,303,991	55,737,110	69,475,982	75,304,695	76,093,177	80,658,768	30,584,334
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201,519,605</b>	<b>249,723,429</b>	<b>279,736,551</b>	<b>286,546,866</b>	<b>330,000,000</b>	<b>350,000,000</b>	<b>146,681,418</b>

### Overall Expenditure Performance

During the period under review, the county's revised budget was Kes 6.511 billion from initial approved budget of Kes 6.521 billion, inclusive of balance brought forward from development as rollover fund of Kes 943.507 million from FY 2015/2016. However, from the overall budget, Kes 3.901 billion was allocated to finance recurrent and Kes 2.609 billion for development operations.

The cumulative expenditure for the period under review was Kes 5.282 billion which was below target of Kes 6.511 billion by Kes 1.228 billion representing 81 percent overall absorption rate, this is illustrated in table 2 below.

The recurrent and development expenditures for the review period was Kes 3.787 billion and Kes 1.494 billion respectively implying that utilization of recurrent was 97.3 percent and 57 percent on development allocation.

The recurrent expenditure of Kes 2.552 billion representing 48 percent of the total budget was used to finance employee compensation while Kes 1.235 billion representing 22 percent of the total budget was spent on operations and maintenance.

As at the end of period ending 30th June 2017, total actual recurrent expenditure was Kes3.787. The sectors of health services, General Economics & Commercial Affairs and Agriculture, Rural & Urban development which accounted for the highest absorption of 99 percent, 99 percent and 98 percent respectively.

Analysis of development outlay indicates that the sector of Education accounted for the largest absorption share of 73 percent, followed by the sector of General Economics & Commercial Affairs at 68 percent and water & Natural Resources at 67 percent. Details of various sector expenditures for the FY 2016/17 are provided in Table 3 below.

During half year of 2017/2018 the total expenditure decreased by Kes 154,286,090 from Kes 1,957,989,224 in 2016/17 financial year to Kes 1,803,703,133 in 2017/18 financial year. Overall absorption rate was 27% of the total budget.

Personnel emolument expenditure for the half year was Kes 1.317 billion as compared to Kes.1.130 billion in 2016/2017, whereas Kes 333.51 million was spent on operations and maintenance. The overall development expenditure during the period was Kes 152.41 million.

The Personnel emoluments are skyrocketing and measures are needed to tame to sustainable levels in compliance with Regulations 25(1) (b) of the Public Finance Management (County Governments) Regulations, 2015. Half year absorption shows that recurrent has hit 41% mark while development is at 6% indication a total of 27% absorption rate.

**Table 3; Expenditure analysis for 2016/17 and half year of 2017/2018**

SECTOR		2016/2017		Absorption Rate	2017/2018		Absorption Rate
		Approved Budget	Actual		Approved Budget	Half Year Actual	
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>691,536,822</b>	<b>455,991,070</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>629,343,680</b>	<b>63,552,220</b>	<b>10%</b>
	Rec.	54,932,373	46,307,617	84%	63,372,632	16,126,363	25%
	Dev	636,604,449	409,683,453	64%	565,971,048	47,425,857	8%
Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>617,299,148</b>	<b>450,541,981</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>774,369,939</b>	<b>53,986,682</b>	<b>7%</b>
	Rec.	129,272,765	124,734,135	96%	145,777,960	31,592,963	22%
	Dev	488,026,383	325,807,847	67%	628,591,979	22,393,719	4%
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>610,902,532</b>	<b>484,951,831</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>660,610,241</b>	<b>187,472,790</b>	<b>28%</b>
	Rec.	294,257,796	287,465,609	98%	310,522,080	146,528,525	47%
	Dev	316,644,736	197,486,222	62%	350,088,161	40,944,265	12%
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>172,865,495</b>	<b>142,561,369</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>165,536,742</b>	<b>27,860,392</b>	<b>17%</b>
	Rec.	81,488,182	80,833,111	99%	73,890,386	25,768,628	35%
	Dev	91,377,313	61,728,258	68%	91,646,356	2,091,764	2%
Education	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>525,821,618</b>	<b>438,776,051</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>597,757,865</b>	<b>161,267,512</b>	<b>27%</b>
	Rec.	274,774,281	255,213,109	93%	293,214,784	145,867,174	50%
	Dev	251,047,337	183,562,941	73%	304,543,081	15,400,338	5%
Health	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>2,354,602,004</b>	<b>2,008,893,326</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>2,203,855,827</b>	<b>865,298,101</b>	<b>39%</b>
	Rec.	1,830,092,281	1,818,885,587	99%	1,852,339,609	856,439,317	46%
	Dev	524,509,723	190,007,739	36%	351,516,218	8,858,784	3%
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>166,056,261</b>	<b>91,443,874</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>153,263,910</b>	<b>22,515,483</b>	<b>15%</b>
	Rec.	32,185,856	29,333,682	91%	36,165,660	8,742,444	24%
	Dev	133,870,405	62,110,192	46%	117,098,250	13,773,039	12%
Public Administration, Governance & Intergovernmental Relation	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1,372,353,854</b>	<b>1,209,541,630</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>1,457,517,547</b>	<b>421,632,131</b>	<b>29%</b>
	Rec.	1,204,718,882	1,145,198,548	95%	1,207,694,483	420,101,855	35%
	Dev	167,634,972	64,343,082	38%	249,823,064	1,530,276	1%

SECTOR		2016/2017		Absorption Rate	2017/2018		Absorption Rate
		Approved Budget	Actual		Approved Budget	Half Year Actual	
TOTAL	REC	3,901,722,416	3,787,971,397	97%	3,982,977,594	1,651,167,267	41%
	DEV	2,609,715,319	1,494,729,734	57%	2,659,278,157	152,418,042	6%
GRAND TOTAL		6,511,437,735	5,282,701,131	81%	6,642,255,751	1,803,585,309	27%

### MTEF Outlook

The fiscal framework for the FY 2018/19 Budget is based on the county government development priorities as set out in section III.

### Resource Envelop

Baringo County Government has experienced a steady revenue growth over the last four years. This was largely influenced by the considerable equitable share which has had a positive trend throughout the years.

The county total revenue grew by 57.2% between 2013/14 and 2016/17 financial years, from Kes.3, 459,162,534 to KS 5,437,687,266. Local revenue constituted 5.8% of the revenue in the first year of the plan implementation. The equitable share has been on upward trend for the last four year from Kes.3.247 billion in 2013/14 FY to Kes.4.791 billion in 2016/17 FY. During 2017/18 FY the approved budget for equitable share is Kes.4.983 billion and the estimated revenue for 2018/2019 financial year is Kes.5.086 billion which is an increase of Kes.103.8 million this was as a result of reduce in revenue allocation ratio from 1.65% to 1.62% as per the 2018 Budget Policy Statement.

Other revenue sources amount to Kes.601.48 million for 2018/2019 FY from Conditional allocations to County Governments from National Government Revenue and Conditional allocations from Loans and Grants from Development Partners.

The Government remains committed to a sustainable fiscal policy path that will aim to grow revenues progressively.

### Local Revenue: Performance of major streams

#### Key Revenue Streams

The major five local revenue streams include Game park fees, produce and other cess, single business permit, market fees and hospital revenues which contribute the highest proportion of the local revenue.

In an effort to boost local revenue collection, the County Government is going to undertake a combination of policy and administrative reforms to bolster revenue yields going forward. These efforts will reverse the revenue losses experienced in the recent past where local revenues have declined. Some of the reforms to be undertaken include:



## **Game Park Fees**

A game park fee is the major County source of local revenue with an actual collection of 62Million in 2016/2017 financial year and an actual of Kes. 57 Million as at 31st December 2017 and we are targeting to raise 72million in the financial year 2017/2018. Through the department of Tourism there are plans underway to operationalize Lake Baringo and Lake Kapnarok. The advertisement by Kenya Tourism Board of feasibility study of cable Car between Baringo County and Elgeyo Marakwet County will boost Tourism in our County.

Marketing strategies will be put in place targeting both local tourist and non-local tourist. The marketing strategies will include and not limited to attending Secondary and Primary schools Principals and head teachers forums, direct school visitations and regular updating of Lake Bogoria and county websites.

Other innovative avenues shall be pursued in a bid to collect more local revenue including the nature trails and conservancies, Rhino Charge events, diversifying tourism products to attract more visitors among other strategies

In the short term we have experienced stable growth in tourism inflows which we expect to continue in the near future which see the realization of the proposed projections of Kes.76M, Kes81M and 86M in the years 2018/2019,2019/2020 and 2020/2021 respectively.

## **Hospital Revenue**

Hospital revenues is another major source of The County Revenue, we had an actual collection of Kes. 75.1 Million and an actual collection of 30.6Million as at 31st December 2017 half year of the financial year 2017/2018.

Revenue from hospital fees is expected to increase as the County's population grows Investment in hospital infrastructure in our major hospitals which has been ongoing is expected are expected to be completed and put in use; Mogotio Sub County hospital, Kabartonjo theatre and X-ray unit and other infrastructural development coming up.

The operationalization of the ICU, HDU and Amenity/Private wing in our two major hospitals will see them tapping new clients in the markets and hence an increase in revenue generation from these facilities.

With the above activities going on in the two Referral Kabarnet and Eldama Ravine hospitals and the four sub county hospitals; Kabartonjo, Marigat Chemolingot and Mogotio(new) we will realize our revenue of Kes80.7Million, Kes 85.5Million, Kes. 90.6Million in the financial year 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 financial years respectively.

## **Produce Cess and Market Fees**

Produce cess and Market fees we had an actual collection of Kes72.8Million in 2016/2017 financial year and in the half year of the financial year 2017/2018 as at 31st December 2017 the collection realized 31.4Million.

The above revenue cover the following revenue sources produce cess, forest, stone, sand, fish, motorbikes, matatus and market revenues. The number of motor bike shades and Toilets

which have been constructed in various markets will lead to improved compliance and reduce closure of markets due in adherence to public health regulations.

The Matatus and motorbikes have recently started complying in an increasing number and this will lead to improvement of revenue in this source of revenue.

There will be continuous engagement of players in these sectors and capture new one and this will lead to realization of Kes.92Million, Kes98Million, Kes104 Million in the financial years 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 respectively.

### **Single Business Permit**

The numbers of businesses are expected to increase over time. An increase trend in income from this source is therefore expected. The County intends to realize this through the introduction of graduating business licenses which will be linked to the volume of trade. Further the automation of revenue collection and tightening of monitoring and evaluation controls will contribute to the increased revenue collected from this source through enhancing collection efficiency and effectiveness.

Establishment of Inspection and compliance team and strong enforcement team within the county will enhance revenue generation from this source.

### **Plot Rent/ Rates**

Rates are a major source of revenue for the County and also a major contributor to the County's debts resultant from the high default rate. At the time of preparing this plan, the County had in place a rating and valuation Act and a Valuation ready for validation Partnering with Kenya Revenue authority will improve compliance in this source of revenue.

### **Veterinary fees, Koibatek Agricultural Training Centre, Marigat Agricultural**

#### **Mechanization Centre**

Veterinary fees is another source of local revenue which has gone up since the coming up of Goldox international in Mogotio.

There is a possibility that there will be an incremental upward trend in this revenue source. Koibatek agricultural training centre and Marigat AMS have had a slow revenue growth in the past and there is need to pump in capital to improve on its operations which will see increase in revenue generated from these sources.

### **Expenditure Projections**

In the Financial Year 2018/2019 overall expenditure are projected at Kshs 6.034 billion with personnel emoluments taking the highest share of Kshs 3.173 Billion, operations and maintenance taking aKshs 1.061 Billion and development expenditure is projected to consume Kshs 1.799 Billion.

In the financial year 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 the expenditure are projected to rise to Kshs 6.104 and Kshs 6.270 respectively.

*Note: Projected Programme expenditure for each sector and sub sector is in annex 3, below.*

## SECTION V FISCAL RISKS AND POLICIES

The main risks to the fiscal outlook are economic performance, increasing public-sector wage bill, insecurity, and recurrent drought situation is likely to reverse the gains made and re-allocation of resources on response.

The overall county wage is of significant concern in the implementation of the budget or indeed in the realization of Baringo fiscal goals. The recruitment of any additional staff must therefore be based on the outcome of the on-going job evaluation exercise aimed at staff rationalization to achieve a lean and efficient workforce and a sustainable wage bill. Another specific concern is the revenue effort and specific and targeted interventions will be designed to ensure that the budget of the county remains fully financed and no project or programme is jeopardized by inadequate resources.

### **Other risks include –**

- I. Global shocks. Uncertainties in future economic performance associated with global and national influences such as price of crude oil that affect cost of production, and exchange rate fluctuations will eventually have an impact on the performance of the county's economy.
- II. National Insecurity threats- Ethnic conflicts and terrorism in the country poses a threat to development and tourism industry.
- III. Country's financial shocks- Domestic borrowing and its effect on interest rates will influence the performance of the county economy.
- IV. Unreliability of local revenue flows- erratic weather conditions pose a major risk to the county economy and the county's projected revenue since agricultural produce cess continues to be among the highest local revenue source.
- V. Insecurity in the county due to cattle rustling can negatively impact the county's economic growth and fiscal positions as it will require urgent mitigations.
- VI. The execution of development expenditure might slow due to lower execution rates by the Departments and Agencies as is revealed by the previous expenditures that show roll over funds ever increasing.
- VII. The slow disbursement of equitable share by the National Treasury shall impact negatively in the execution of the programmed projects and thus slows county economic growth and development.

- VIII. The slower-than-programmed spending on development budget poses a risk to the fiscal program, going forward. In order to prevent this risk from materializing, the County Treasury is preparing guidelines on how capital projects should be planned, appraised and evaluated before funds are finally committed in the budget.
- IX. Going forward, there are risks associated with expenditure proposals that cannot be accommodated within the baseline ceilings.
- X. Natural disasters often lead to lower than projected economic growth and have huge budgetary implications. They also impact negatively on social welfare. The severe drought that started in mid-2016 heavily impacted on agricultural activities resulting in the contraction of the agricultural sector thereby lowering economic growth with huge budgetary implications. The county through drought risk management and ending drought emergencies programme will set up response measures.
- XI. Climate change is a threat to the achievements of the Sustainable development goals and the Kenya Vision 2030. It is projected that, the global mean temperature will continue to increase over the next century by 2.80C, with a 3 percent chance of rising 60C or more. The physical consequences of such a rise include: changed precipitation patterns, sea level rise, more intense and perhaps frequent extreme weather events, and increased prevalence of vector-borne diseases as well as catastrophic events, such as prolonged droughts and flooding in many counties. County's economy is highly dependent on the climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, tourism and water. Climate change therefore, poses potential economic consequences which include: - lower productivity in agriculture and other climate sensitive sectors, biodiversity, fragile ecosystems, and water supply systems.

## **SECTION VI RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION**

The fiscal framework presented herein is prepared pursuant to the PFM Act and lays ground for the next financial year in terms of preparing the final spending estimates as well as prioritization of resource allocation. Fiscal discipline will be important in ensuring proper management of funds and delivery of expected output. Effective and efficient utilization of funds especially on capacity building on different sectors of the County will be crucial in ensuring that the County gets to deliver on its functions. In pursuit of this, effective budget implementation at the county level will be facilitated through capacity building and development of systems for close monitoring and evaluation of spending entities to ensure that resource application bears the most fruit to the taxpayer. Involvement of all stakeholders in budget execution is also key in enhancing overall budget implementation and the public will be key in shaping the final budget policies and allocations for the 2018/19 Financial year. The county will also revamp its revenue collecting and management systems with the goal of increasing the revenue base, full implementation of electronic Revenue system. This will in effect lead to self-reliance as well as ensuring stability of county fiscal framework.

## Annexes

### Annex 1: Summary of Projected Budget Revenues for CFSP 2018-2019 period

Summary of Projected Budget Revenues for CFSP 2018-2019 period						
	Actual Revenues	Actual Revenues (Half Year)	Approved Revenues	Estimated Revenues	Projected Revenues	
SOURCES OF REVENUES	2016/2017	2017/2018	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021
<b>Equitable Share of Revenue Raised Nationally</b>	<b>4,791,438,190</b>	<b>1,234,328,059</b>	<b>4,983,000,000</b>	<b>5,086,800,000</b>	<b>5,261,760,000</b>	<b>5,420,520,000</b>
Equitable Share of Revenue	4,791,438,190	1,234,328,059	4,983,000,000	5,086,800,000	5,261,760,000	5,420,520,000
Roll over Project Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Conditional allocations to County Governments from National Government Revenue</b>	<b>244,459,613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>333,374,243</b>	<b>432,888,614</b>	<b>343,767,853</b>	<b>360,468,531</b>
Conditional Allocation for Development of Youth Polytechnics	-	-	35,239,276	35,605,000	-	-
Conditional Grant-Compensation for User Fee Foregone	13,370,516	-	13,191,000	13,191,000	14,267,386	14,838,081
Conditional Allocation Free Maternity	61,724,000	-	-	-	-	-
LINDA MAMA Programme	-	-	-	50,161,600	56,524,416	65,568,323
Conditional Grant-Leasing of Medical Equipment	95,744,681	-	95,744,681	200,000,000	129,787,234	129,787,234
Conditional Grant- Road Maintenance Fuel Levy	73,620,416	-	189,199,286	133,931,014	<b>143,188,817</b>	<b>150,274,893</b>
<b>Conditional allocations to County Governments from Loans and Grants from Development Partners</b>	<b>103,551,278</b>	<b>37,576,934</b>	<b>268,113,694</b>	<b>143,540,985</b>	<b>105,507,748</b>	<b>72,197,832</b>
World Bank Loan to Supplement financing of County Health facilities	77,761,278	24,656,046	94,210,000	-	-	-
KDSP (Level 1 Grant + FY 2016/17 allocation)	-	-	40,839,509	27,052,470	27,052,470	-
DANIDA Grant to supplement financing of county health facilities	25,790,000	12,920,888	12,820,885	12,820,885	12,820,885	-
World Bank Loan for transforming health system for universal care project	-	-	54,243,300	59,667,630	65,634,393	72,197,832
EU Grant for instrument for Devolution Advice and Support	-	-	66,000,000	44,000,000	-	-
<b>Local Revenue</b>	<b>286,546,866.00</b>	<b>146,681,418.00</b>	<b>350,000,000.00</b>	<b>371,147,448.00</b>	<b>393,416,295.00</b>	<b>417,021,273.00</b>
Local Revenue	286,546,866.00	146,681,418.00	350,000,000.00	371,147,448.00	393,416,295.00	417,021,273.00
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>5,425,995,947</b>	<b>1,418,586,411</b>	<b>5,934,487,937</b>	<b>6,034,377,112</b>	<b>6,104,451,961</b>	<b>6,270,207,701</b>

## Annex 2: Expenditure for the MTEF period

MTEF Sector	Departments and Entities	Budget Lines	Actual 2016/2017 (Kes)	Actual 2017/2018 (Half Year) -(Kes)	Approved Budget 2017/2018 (Kes)	Estimated budget 2018/2019 (Kes)	Projected Expenses		
							2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)	
Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>224,861,191.00</b>	<b>137,210,886.00</b>	<b>230,802,204.00</b>	<b>248,886,894</b>	<b>258,123,482</b>	<b>269,955,223</b>	
		Personnel Emoluments	199,637,251.00	130,746,006.00	209,313,540.00	227,398,230	236,634,818	248,466,559	
		Operations & Maintenance	25,223,940.00	6,464,880.00	21,488,664.00	21,488,664.00	21,488,664	21,488,664	
		<b>Development</b>	<b>115,331,213.62</b>	<b>33,408,205.00</b>	<b>167,232,986.00</b>	<b>134,232,986</b>	<b>100,232,986</b>	<b>101,232,986</b>	
		Dev	115,331,213.62	33,408,205.00	101,232,986.00	90,232,986.00	100,232,986	101,232,986	
		IDEAS	-	-	66,000,000.00	44,000,000	-	-	
	Land, Housing	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>31,459,723.00</b>	<b>8,372,887.00</b>	<b>31,831,294.00</b>	<b>33,825,518</b>	<b>34,844,049</b>	<b>36,148,752</b>	
		Personnel Emoluments	21,546,741.00	5,176,696.00	23,081,294.00	25,075,518	26,094,049	27,398,752	
		Operations & Maintenance	9,912,982.00	3,196,191.00	8,750,000.00	8,750,000.00	8,750,000	8,750,000	
		<b>Development</b>	<b>29,399,118.58</b>	<b>7,536,060.00</b>	<b>60,350,000.00</b>	<b>55,350,000.00</b>	<b>50,350,000</b>	<b>60,350,000</b>	
	Kabarnet Town	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>17,478,796.00</b>	<b>952,575.00</b>	<b>23,943,900.00</b>	<b>25,554,733</b>	<b>26,377,451</b>	<b>27,431,324</b>	
		Personnel Emoluments	11,428,796.00	100,000.00	18,643,900.00	20,254,733	21,077,451	22,131,324	
		Operations & Maintenance	6,050,000.00	852,575.00	5,300,000.00	5,300,000.00	5,300,000	5,300,000	
		<b>Development</b>	<b>6,725,058.99</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,936,397.00</b>	<b>15,936,397.00</b>	<b>20,936,397</b>	<b>20,936,397</b>	
	Eldama Ravine Town	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>20,458,086.00</b>	<b>110,100.00</b>	<b>22,502,132.00</b>	<b>22,323,687</b>	<b>23,000,229</b>	<b>23,866,856</b>	
		Personnel Emoluments	15,043,086.00	-	16,834,432.00	16,655,987	17,332,529	18,199,156	
		Operations & Maintenance	5,415,000.00	110,100.00	5,667,700.00	5,667,700.00	5,667,700	5,667,700	
		<b>Development</b>	<b>29,420,564.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13,000,000.00</b>	<b>13,000,000.00</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	
		<b>Sector Totals</b>		<b>834,844,110.81</b>		<b>570,598,913.00</b>	<b>549,110,214.64</b>	<b>526,864,594</b>	<b>552,921,536</b>
	Energy, Infrastructure and	Transport and Infrastructure	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>54,932,373.00</b>	<b>16,126,363.00</b>	<b>61,222,632.13</b>	<b>65,073,707.55</b>	<b>67,040,609</b>	<b>69,560,139</b>
Personnel Emoluments			41,165,683.00	13,818,897.00	44,572,632.13	48,423,707.55	50,390,609	52,910,139	

MTEF Sector	Departments and Entities	Budget Lines	Actual 2016/2017 (Kes)	Actual 2017/2018 (Half Year) -(Kes)	Approved Budget 2017/2018 (Kes)	Estimated budget 2018/2019 (Kes)	Projected Expenses	
							2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)
ICT		Operations & Maintenance	13,766,690.00	2,307,466.00	16,650,000.00	16,650,000.00	16,650,000	16,650,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>409,583,065.10</b>	<b>47,425,857.00</b>	<b>356,173,010.00</b>	<b>443,575,945.00</b>	<b>420,719,271</b>	<b>433,155,155</b>
		DEV	409,583,065.10	47,425,857.00	166,973,724.00	309,644,931.00	277,530,454	282,880,262
		RLMF	-		189,199,286.00	133,931,014.00	143,188,817	150,274,893
	<b>Sector Total s</b>		<b>54,932,373.00</b>		<b>61,222,632.13</b>	<b>508,649,652.55</b>	<b>487,759,880</b>	<b>502,715,294</b>
General Economic and Commercial Affairs	Industrialization, Commerce and Enterprise	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>81,488,182.00</b>	<b>25,768,628.00</b>	<b>73,990,386.20</b>	<b>79,188,222.83</b>	<b>81,842,970</b>	<b>85,243,606</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	57,848,162.00	21,176,175.00	60,160,146.20	65,357,982.83	68,012,730	71,413,366
		Operations & Maintenance	23,640,020.00	4,592,453.00	13,830,240.00	13,830,240.00	13,830,240	13,830,240
		<b>Development</b>	<b>67,065,071.35</b>	<b>2,091,764.00</b>	<b>40,700,000.00</b>	<b>35,700,000.00</b>	<b>40,700,000</b>	<b>40,700,000</b>
	<b>Sector Totals</b>		<b>81,488,182.00</b>		<b>73,990,386.20</b>	<b>114,888,222.83</b>	<b>122,542,970</b>	<b>125,943,606</b>
Health	Health Services	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>1,830,092,281.00</b>		<b>1,948,705,941.29</b>	<b>2,013,313,351.44</b>	<b>2,031,092,527</b>	<b>2,088,142,296</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	1,343,517,491.00	784,823,740.00	1,521,126,565.29	1,667,972,236.44	1,672,345,447	1,726,038,060
		<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>486,574,790.00</b>	<b>71,615,577.00</b>	<b>427,579,376.00</b>	<b>345,341,115.00</b>	<b>358,747,080</b>	<b>362,104,236</b>
		O & M	486,574,790.00	71,615,577.00	427,579,376.00	209,500,000.00	209,500,000	209,500,000
		Universal Care	-	-	-	59,667,630.00	65,634,393	72,197,832
		DANIDA	-	-	-	12,820,885.00	12,820,885	-
		Linda Mama	-	-	-	50,161,600.00	56,524,416	65,568,323
		User fees Forgone	-	-	-	13,191,000.00	14,267,386	14,838,081
		<b>Development</b>	<b>382,939,424.65</b>	<b>8,858,784.00</b>	<b>265,098,272.00</b>	<b>349,353,591.00</b>	<b>299,140,825</b>	<b>299,140,825</b>
		Dev	382,939,424.65	8,858,784.00	169,353,591.00	149,353,591.00	169,353,591	169,353,591
		Leasing of Equipment's	-	-	95,744,681.00	200,000,000	129,787,234	129,787,234
	<b>Sector Totals</b>		<b>1,830,092,281.00</b>		<b>1,948,705,941.29</b>	<b>2,362,666,942</b>	<b>2,330,233,352</b>	<b>2,387,283,121</b>
Education	Education	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>274,774,281.20</b>	<b>145,867,174.00</b>	<b>292,314,784.00</b>	<b>313,085,239</b>	<b>323,693,556</b>	<b>337,282,434</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	231,807,531.20	142,976,850.00	240,398,784.00	261,169,239	271,777,556	285,366,434



MTEF Sector	Departments and Entities	Budget Lines	Actual 2016/2017 (Kes)	Actual 2017/2018 (Half Year) -(Kes)	Approved Budget 2017/2018 (Kes)	Estimated budget 2018/2019 (Kes)	Projected Expenses	
							2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)
		Operations & Maintenance	42,966,750.00	2,890,324.00	51,916,000.00	51,916,000.00	51,916,000	51,916,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>140,841,755.80</b>	<b>15,400,338.00</b>	<b>181,837,500.00</b>	<b>151,837,500.00</b>	<b>181,837,500</b>	<b>181,837,500</b>
	<b>Sector Totals</b>		<b>274,774,281.20</b>		<b>292,314,784.00</b>	<b>464,922,738.94</b>	<b>505,531,056</b>	<b>519,119,934</b>
Public Administration	The Governorship	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>172,851,543.00</b>	<b>61,891,903.00</b>	<b>151,349,582.18</b>	<b>157,422,988.29</b>	<b>160,524,924</b>	<b>164,498,394</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	62,183,149.00	28,984,168.00	70,294,052.18	76,367,458.29	79,469,394	83,442,864
		Operations & Maintenance	110,668,394.00	32,907,735.00	81,055,530.00	81,055,530.00	81,055,530	81,055,530
		<b>Development</b>	<b>70,294,052.00</b>	-	<b>23,631,008.00</b>	<b>20,631,008.00</b>	<b>23,631,008</b>	<b>23,631,008</b>
	The Deputy Governor	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>8,291,526.00</b>	-	<b>20,475,211.00</b>	<b>21,475,276.00</b>	<b>21,475,278</b>	<b>21,475,281</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	685,328.00		-	65.00	67	70
		Operations & Maintenance	7,606,198.00		20,475,211.00	21,475,211.00	21,475,211	21,475,211
		<b>Development</b>	-		-	-	-	-
	County Secretary	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>84,590,480.00</b>	<b>44,688,818.00</b>	<b>96,397,063.99</b>	<b>98,651,850.32</b>	<b>99,803,462</b>	<b>101,278,635</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	23,055,684.00	1,106,094.00	26,097,063.99	28,351,850.32	29,503,462	30,978,635
		Operations & Maintenance	61,534,796.00	43,582,724.00	70,300,000.00	70,300,000.00	70,300,000	70,300,000
		<b>Development</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
	County Public Service Board	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>44,342,580.00</b>	<b>8,148,850.00</b>	<b>45,034,572.95</b>	<b>47,856,653.81</b>	<b>49,298,005</b>	<b>51,144,326</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	30,438,375.00	4,838,489.00	32,662,972.95	35,485,053.81	36,926,405	38,772,726
		Operations & Maintenance	13,904,205.00	3,310,361.00	12,371,600.00	12,371,600.00	12,371,600	12,371,600
		<b>Development</b>	-	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	Tiatiy Sub-County	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>15,054,313.00</b>	<b>2,149,333.00</b>	<b>17,380,982.00</b>	<b>18,555,934.04</b>	<b>19,156,030</b>	<b>19,924,731</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	12,170,177.00	769,583.00	13,598,982.00	14,773,934.04	15,374,030	16,142,731
		Operations & Maintenance	2,884,136.00	1,379,750.00	3,782,000.00	3,782,000.00	3,782,000	3,782,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>7,131,844.20</b>	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>

MTEF Sector	Departments and Entities	Budget Lines	Actual 2016/2017 (Kes)	Actual 2017/2018 (Half Year) -(Kes)	Approved Budget 2017/2018 (Kes)	Estimated budget 2018/2019 (Kes)	Projected Expenses	
							2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)
	Baringo North Sub-County	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>14,578,691.00</b>	<b>1,739,554.00</b>	<b>16,270,269.05</b>	<b>17,352,884.30</b>	<b>17,905,820</b>	<b>18,614,111</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	11,049,853.00	755,834.00	12,530,269.05	13,612,884.30	14,165,820	14,874,111
		Operations & Maintenance	3,528,838.00	983,720.00	3,740,000.00	3,740,000.00	3,740,000	3,740,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>4,491,822.00</b>	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	Baringo Central Sub-County	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>12,067,668.00</b>	<b>1,461,877.00</b>	<b>14,669,736.08</b>	<b>15,612,302.72</b>	<b>16,093,710</b>	<b>16,710,375</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	9,492,269.00	656,605.00	10,909,336.08	11,851,902.72	12,333,310	12,949,975
		Operations & Maintenance	2,575,399.00	805,272.00	3,760,400.00	3,760,400.00	3,760,400	3,760,400
		<b>Development</b>	<b>4,604,977.80</b>	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	Baringo South Sub-County	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>16,768,891.00</b>	<b>3,549,801.00</b>	<b>17,832,935.02</b>	<b>19,042,947.58</b>	<b>19,660,950</b>	<b>20,452,590</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	13,833,391.00	2,468,846.00	14,004,775.02	15,214,787.58	15,832,790	16,624,430
		Operations & Maintenance	2,935,500.00	1,080,955.00	3,828,160.00	3,828,160.00	3,828,160	3,828,160
		<b>Development</b>	<b>6,130,696.00</b>	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	Mogotio Sub-County	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>12,474,061.00</b>	<b>3,903,151.00</b>	<b>15,537,250.09</b>	<b>16,539,411.47</b>	<b>17,051,256</b>	<b>17,706,911</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	9,498,865.00	2,709,323.00	11,599,090.09	12,601,251.47	13,113,096	13,768,751
		Operations & Maintenance	2,975,196.00	1,193,828.00	3,938,160.00	3,938,160.00	3,938,160	3,938,160
		<b>Development</b>	<b>3,776,178.80</b>	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	Eldama Ravine Sub-County	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>15,419,242.00</b>	<b>1,615,268.00</b>	<b>16,189,671.19</b>	<b>17,267,854.30</b>	<b>17,818,526</b>	<b>18,523,918</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	11,881,733.00	607,091.00	12,478,971.19	13,557,154.30	14,107,826	14,813,218
		Operations & Maintenance	3,537,509.00	1,008,177.00	3,710,700.00	3,710,700.00	3,710,700	3,710,700
		<b>Development</b>	<b>5,295,051.00</b>	-	-	<b>4,300,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
The County Treasury	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>259,185,216.00</b>	<b>104,917,617.00</b>	<b>260,272,179.53</b>	<b>259,432,709.34</b>	<b>266,045,560</b>	<b>247,463,917</b>	
	Personnel Emoluments	143,419,433.00	88,283,130.00	149,856,120.53	162,803,689.34	169,416,540	177,887,367	
	<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>115,765,783.00</b>	<b>16,634,487.00</b>	<b>110,416,059.00</b>	<b>96,629,020.00</b>	<b>96,629,020</b>	<b>69,576,550</b>	

MTEF Sector	Departments and Entities	Budget Lines	Actual 2016/2017 (Kes)	Actual 2017/2018 (Half Year) -(Kes)	Approved Budget 2017/2018 (Kes)	Estimated budget 2018/2019 (Kes)	Projected Expenses	
							2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)
		O& M	115,765,783.00	16,634,487.00	110,416,059.00	69,576,550.00	69,576,550	69,576,550
		KDSP Programme	-	-	-	27,052,470.00	27,052,470	-
		<b>Development</b>	<b>13,324,534.00</b>	<b>1,530,276.00</b>	<b>45,611,484.00</b>	<b>37,601,027.50</b>	<b>40,611,484</b>	<b>45,611,484</b>
	County Assembly	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>549,094,670.80</b>	<b>186,035,583.00</b>	<b>666,216,746.00</b>	<b>549,548,252.25</b>	<b>591,166,472</b>	<b>608,749,796</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	315,170,349.00	61,100,635.00	311,063,921.00	337,939,843.77	351,666,472	369,249,796
		Operations & Maintenance	233,924,321.80	124,934,948.00	355,152,825.00	211,608,408.48	239,500,000	239,500,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>10,000,000.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	<b>Sector Totals</b>		<b>2,091,158,031.60</b>		<b>2,188,694,203.16</b>	<b>1,332,091,099.93</b>	<b>1,400,242,487</b>	<b>1,415,785,477</b>
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	Sports, Culture and Arts	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>32,185,856.00</b>	<b>8,742,444.00</b>	<b>34,695,660.00</b>	<b>36,329,973.02</b>	<b>37,164,683</b>	<b>38,233,917</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	14,832,260.00	4,746,925.00	18,915,660.00	20,549,973.02	21,384,683	22,453,917
		Operations & Maintenance	17,353,596.00	3,995,519.00	15,780,000.00	15,780,000.00	15,780,000	15,780,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>88,238,194.22</b>	<b>13,773,039.00</b>	<b>55,466,036.00</b>	<b>76,071,036.00</b>	<b>50,466,036</b>	<b>55,466,036</b>
		DEV	88,238,194.22	13,773,039.00	55,466,036.00	40,466,036.00	50,466,036	55,466,036
		Develop Village YP	-	-	-	35,605,000.00	-	-
	<b>Sector Totals</b>		<b>32,185,856.00</b>		<b>34,695,660.00</b>	<b>112,401,009.02</b>	<b>87,630,719</b>	<b>93,699,953</b>
Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>71,032,759.80</b>	<b>6,928,081.00</b>	<b>78,161,909.46</b>	<b>34,667,465.35</b>	<b>35,742,942</b>	<b>37,120,589</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	20,041,683.00	3,813,756.00	24,371,746.46	26,477,465.35	27,552,942	28,930,589
		Operations & Maintenance	8,280,542.00	627,795.00	8,190,000.00	8,190,000.00	8,190,000	8,190,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>42,710,534.80</b>	<b>2,486,530.00</b>	<b>45,600,163.00</b>	<b>30,600,163.00</b>	<b>40,600,163</b>	<b>45,600,163</b>
	Water & Sewerage	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>100,950,540.00</b>	<b>27,151,412.00</b>	<b>118,216,214.44</b>	<b>123,941,615.37</b>	<b>126,865,811</b>	<b>130,611,601</b>
		Personnel Emoluments	51,825,450.00	18,109,184.00	66,266,214.44	71,991,615.37	74,915,811	78,661,601
		Operations & Maintenance	49,125,090.00	9,042,228.00	51,950,000.00	51,950,000.00	51,950,000	51,950,000
		<b>Development</b>	<b>325,262,019.20</b>	<b>19,907,189.00</b>	<b>445,437,987.00</b>	<b>400,437,987.00</b>	<b>440,437,987</b>	<b>459,406,425</b>
	<b>Sector Total</b>		<b>243,016,059.60</b>		<b>274,540,033.36</b>	<b>589,647,230.72</b>	<b>643,646,902.66</b>	<b>672,738,778.19</b>

MTEF Sector	Departments and Entities	Budget Lines	Actual 2016/2017 (Kes)	Actual 2017/2018 (Half Year) -(Kes)	Approved Budget 2017/2018 (Kes)	Estimated budget 2018/2019 (Kes)	Projected Expenses	
							2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)
	<b>Grand Total For the Sector</b>					<b>6,034,377,111.07</b>	<b>6,104,451,961.00</b>	<b>6,270,207,701.00</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>3,901,037,088.00</b>	<b>1,651,285,092.00</b>	<b>4,208,413,093.60</b>	<b>4,234,949,405.57</b>	<b>4,341,788,236.65</b>	<b>4,450,139,652.04</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	Personnel Emoluments	2,650,887,412.20	1,317,768,027.00	2,908,780,468.60	3,173,886,497.09	3,239,427,771.65	3,371,474,501.04
	<b>TOTAL</b>	Operations & Maintenance	1,250,149,675.80	333,517,065.00	1,299,632,625.00	1,061,062,908.48	1,102,360,465.00	1,078,665,151.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Development</b>	<b>1,762,565,176.89</b>	<b>152,418,042.00</b>	<b>1,726,074,843.00</b>	<b>1,799,427,640.50</b>	<b>1,762,663,657.40</b>	<b>1,820,067,978.66</b>
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,663,602,264.89</b>	<b>1,803,703,134.00</b>	<b>5,934,487,936.60</b>	<b>6,034,377,046.07</b>	<b>6,104,451,894.05</b>	<b>6,270,207,630.70</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>4,208,413,093.60</b>	<b>4,291,884,039.50</b>	<b>4,407,899,007.50</b>	<b>4,518,945,254.10</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>72%</b>
Personnel Emoluments	2,908,780,468.60	3,173,886,497.09	3,239,427,771.65	3,371,474,501.04	49%	52%	53%	54%
Operations & Maintenance	1,299,632,625.00	1,061,062,908.48	1,102,360,465.00	1,078,665,151.00	22%	17%	18%	17%
<b>Development</b>	<b>1,726,074,843.00</b>	<b>1,799,427,640.50</b>	<b>1,762,663,657.40</b>	<b>1,820,067,978.66</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,934,487,936.60</b>	<b>6,091,311,680.00</b>	<b>6,104,451,896.00</b>	<b>6,270,207,636.00</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Annex 3; Projected Expenditure per programme MTEF Period

County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019				
	Approved budget	Estimated budget	Projected budget	Projected budget
	2017/2018 (Kes)	2018/2019 (Kes)	2019/2020 (Kes)	2020/2021 (Kes)
<b>Energy,Infrastructure and ICT</b>	<b>444,645,642.00</b>	<b>446,233,540.83</b>	<b>487,759,880.40</b>	<b>502,715,293.76</b>
General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
Personnel Emoluments	44,572,632.00	48,423,707.55	50,390,609.00	52,910,139.00
Operations & Maintenance	16,650,000.00	16,650,000.00	16,650,000.00	16,650,000.00
<b>Road Infrastructure Development</b>				
Rural Roads development and maintenance	170,449,059.00	163,337,875.58	183,357,405.34	186,891,888.78
Crossing and Structures Development		14,691,766.59	16,492,465.03	16,810,381.53
Roads Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund	189,199,286.00	133,931,014.00	143,188,817.00	150,274,893.00
Urban roads development and maintenance	15,024,665.00	4,321,107.82	4,850,725.01	4,944,229.86
Lighting systems		51,853,293.83	58,208,700.11	59,330,758.34
Drainages Systems		1,728,443.13	1,940,290.00	1,977,691.94
Bus parks and parking		1,296,332.35	1,455,217.50	1,483,268.96
<b>County Mechanical and Transport Management</b>		-	-	-
Acquisition and Management of Machineries		-	-	-
Acquisition, Repairs and Maintenance of county vehicles		-	-	-
Management of Public Transport systems		-	-	-
<b>ICT Development</b>	-	-	-	-
ICT Promotion and ideas Incubation		-	-	-
ICT Infrastructure and Systems Development and management LAN, WAN, Data Centers, Communication, Telephony Networks and systems)	8,750,000.00	10,000,000.00	11,225,651.41	11,442,042.34
Software development and e-government systems		-	-	-
Automation of County Government processes and services		-	-	-
Development, Implementation and maintenance of Management Information Systems		-	-	-
Surveillance and Information security systems		-	-	-

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
ICT Infrastructure and systems (Redesigning of County Website and Portals)		-	-	-
ICT promotion and Ideas Incubation (Capacity Building and training on ICT		-	-	-
ICT promotion and Ideas Incubation (Professional examination		-	-	-
ICT Promotion and ideas Incubation		-	-	-
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>383,423,010.00</b>	<b>381,159,833.29</b>	<b>420,719,271.40</b>	<b>433,155,154.76</b>
<b>Environmental protection, Water and Natutral Resources</b>	<b>665,516,110.46</b>	<b>573,430,706.50</b>	<b>643,646,903.00</b>	<b>672,738,777.90</b>
<b>Water and Irrigation</b>				
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	66,266,214.00	71,991,615.37	74,915,811.00	78,661,601.00
Operations & Maintenance	51,950,000.00	51,950,000.00	51,950,000.00	51,950,000.00
<b>Water Resource Development and Management</b>				
Water Supply Infrastructure (Surface, underground)	355,777,987.00	298,652,156.86	355,555,966.86	370,868,772.47
Water resources conservation and protection		9,678,353.00	11,522,421.92	12,018,660.55
Water harvesting, storage and flood control	53,900,000.00	25,926,646.92	30,866,591.12	32,195,929.26
Institutional development and management		-	-	-
Irrigation and drainage development	35,760,000.00	34,568,862.56	41,155,454.82	42,927,905.68
<b>Sewerage and Sanitation Services</b>		-	-	-
Design, feasibility and land acquisition for Sewerage		1,123,488.03	1,337,552.28	1,395,156.93
Sewerage infrastructure in Urban areas		-	-	-
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>445,437,987.00</b>	<b>369,949,507.36</b>	<b>440,437,987.00</b>	<b>459,406,424.90</b>
<b>Environmental Protection, Wildlife management and tourism</b>				
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	24,371,746.46	26,477,465.00	27,552,942.00	28,930,589.00
Operations & Maintenance	8,190,000.00	8,190,000.00	8,190,000.00	8,190,000.00
<b>Environment Protection and Management</b>				

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
Solid waste disposal and management	8,635,000.00	6,531,212.68	5,909,422.30	6,637,180.74
Protection of water catchments and wetlands	7,200,000.00	4,969,273.99	4,496,184.70	5,049,899.81
<b>Natural Resource Conservation and Management</b>		-	-	-
Forests conservation and management	8,300,000.00	8,642,215.64	7,819,451.66	8,782,434.45
Soil conservation	21,465,163.00	7,777,994.08	7,037,506.49	7,904,191.01
Wildlife conservation and Security		1,296,332.35	1,172,917.75	1,317,365.17
<b>Tourism development and promotion</b>	<b>23,700,000.00</b>	-	-	-
Tourism promotion and marketing		2,160,553.91	1,954,862.91	2,195,608.61
Niche tourism product development and diversification		3,024,775.47	2,736,808.08	3,073,852.06
Tourism infrastructure development		10,469,760.66	9,473,009.10	10,639,631.15
Tourism training and capacity building		-	-	-
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>69,300,163.00</b>	44,872,118.77	40,600,163.00	45,600,163.00
<b>General Economic And Commercial Affairs</b>	<b>90,990,386.20</b>	<b>127,973,140.78</b>	<b>122,542,970.00</b>	<b>125,943,606.00</b>
General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
Personnel Emoluments	60,160,146.20	65,357,982.83	68,012,730.00	71,413,366.00
Operations & Maintenance	13,830,240.00	13,830,240.00	13,830,240.00	13,830,240.00
<b>Industrial Development &amp; Investment</b>				
Industrial Development & Investment	6,000,000.00	20,481,661.73	17,087,322.63	17,087,322.63
<b>Business Enterprise Development</b>		-	-	-
Business Enterprise Development	11,000,000.00	19,012,874.41	15,861,951.21	15,861,951.21
<b>Co-operative Development &amp; Management</b>		-	-	-
Co-operative Development & Management	-	9,290,381.81	7,750,726.16	7,750,726.16
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>17,000,000.00</b>	48,784,917.95	40,700,000.00	40,700,000.00
<b>Health Services</b>	<b>2,213,804,213.29</b>	<b>2,417,117,940.32</b>	<b>2,330,233,382.00</b>	<b>2,387,283,121.00</b>
General Administration, planning and Support Services				

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
Personnel Emoluments	1,521,126,565.29	1,667,972,236.44	1,672,345,477.00	1,726,038,060.00
Operations & Maintenance	427,579,376.00	209,500,000.00	209,500,000.00	209,500,000.00
<b>Conditional Allocation</b>				
Conditional Allocation		135,841,115.00	149,247,080.00	152,604,236.00
General Administration (records, procurement, M&E, Transport, medical insurance, HIS and Policy)				
<b>Preventative and promotive Health Services</b>		-		
Communicable diseases (		-	-	-
TB,HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Primary Eye care)		-	-	-
Infrastructure development	141,530,914.00	180,470,606.66	149,963,970.27	149,963,970.27
Community strategy and Environmental health		-	-	-
RMNCAH(reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health)		-	-	-
Nutrition		-	-	-
<b>Curative and rehabilitative services</b>	<b>27,822,677.00</b>	-	-	-
Human Resource Development		-	-	-
Infrastructure Development		23,333,982.23	19,389,620.73	19,389,620.73
Outpatient and system support services		-	-	-
Oncology services and Rehabilitative services		-	-	-
Infection prevention and control		-	-	-
Health products (drugs, vaccines, supplies)		-	-	-
<b>Leasing of medical equipment</b>		-	-	-
Leasing of medical equipment	95,744,681.00	200,000,000.00	129,787,234.00	129,787,234.00
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>265,098,272.00</b>	403,804,588.88	299,140,825.00	299,140,825.00
<b>Education</b>	<b>466,402,284.00</b>	<b>463,007,554.40</b>	<b>505,531,056.00</b>	<b>519,119,934.00</b>
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	240,398,784.00	261,169,238.94	271,777,556.00	285,366,434.00



<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
Operations & Maintenance	51,916,000.00	51,916,000.00	51,916,000.00	51,916,000.00
<b>Early Childhood Development Education</b>				
Infrastructure development	146,350,000.00	75,928,593.59	120,774,928.82	120,774,928.82
Curriculum development and equipment		-	-	-
Child health and social welfare		15,702,905.82	24,977,643.37	24,977,643.37
Capacity development		432,110.78	687,331.96	687,331.96
<b>Vocational Training</b>		-	-	-
Staff establishment and development		-	-	-
Infrastructure development	27,737,500.00	22,253,705.27	35,397,595.86	35,397,595.86
Curriculum development		-	-	-
Quality assurance and technical accreditation		-	-	-
conditional grant for development of youth polytechnics		35,605,000.00	-	-
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>174,087,500.00</b>	<b>149,922,315.46</b>	<b>181,837,500.00</b>	<b>181,837,500.00</b>
<b>Social Protection Culture and Recreation</b>	<b>70,661,696.00</b>	<b>52,356,417.09</b>	<b>87,630,719.00</b>	<b>93,699,953.00</b>
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	18,915,660.00	20,549,973.02	21,384,683.00	22,453,917.00
Operations & Maintenance	15,780,000.00	15,780,000.00	15,780,000.00	15,780,000.00
<b>Cultural Development</b>	7,000,000.00	1,728,443.13	5,442,734.07	5,981,981.30
<b>Social Development and Children Services</b>		-	-	-
<b>County Social Safety Net</b>	4,000,000.00	2,841,114.69	8,946,450.98	9,832,834.34
<b>Promotion of best labour practices</b>		-	-	-
<b>Gender and development</b>		2,160,553.91	6,803,417.58	7,477,476.62
<b>Sports Development</b>	20,966,036.00	8,000,000.00	25,191,382.83	27,687,257.76
<b>Youth Development and Employment</b>	4,000,000.00	1,296,332.35	4,082,050.55	4,486,485.97
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>35,966,036.00</b>	<b>16,026,444.07</b>	<b>50,466,036.00</b>	<b>55,466,036.00</b>

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
<b>Agriculture Rural and Urban Development</b>	<b>570,598,913.00</b>	<b>574,449,000.16</b>	<b>526,864,594.15</b>	<b>552,921,537.16</b>
<b>Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Management</b>				
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	209,313,540.00	227,398,229.86	236,634,818.00	248,466,559.00
Operations & Maintenance	21,488,664.00	21,488,664.00	21,488,664.00	21,488,664.00
<b>Crop development and management</b>				
Farm input support-supply of certified seed/fertilizer	2,550,753.00	73,859,464.83	59,264,269.17	59,855,534.29
Food security Initiatives	2,300,000.00	6,913,772.51	5,547,558.14	5,602,904.77
Agricultural Extension Services		1,944,498.52	1,560,250.73	1,575,816.97
Support disaster risk reduction for agricultural emergency management and climate change issues		-	-	-
Agribusiness& market development	9,169,283.00	1,728,443.13	1,386,889.53	1,400,726.19
Agricultural training, capacity building and Information management	5,590,000.00	6,913,772.51	5,547,558.14	5,602,904.77
Agricultural machinery services to improve mechanization of agriculture sector for high yields	3,300,000.00	4,321,107.82	3,467,223.83	3,501,815.48
<b>Fisheries development and management</b>		-	-	-
Fisheries Development &Management	1,103,173.00	1,797,580.85	1,442,365.12	1,456,755.24
Aquaculture development	1,700,000.00	-	-	-
Management and development of Capture fisheries		-	-	-
<b>Livestock development and management</b>		-	-	-
Livestock Production and Management	8,000,000.00	-	-	-
Apiculture development	3,000,000.00	5,401,384.77	4,334,029.79	4,377,269.35
Livestock products value addition and Marketing.	20,640,650.00	14,259,655.80	11,441,838.66	11,555,991.08
Livestock Disease Management	43,879,127.00	-	-	-
Livestock Extension Services development		7,777,994.08	6,241,002.90	6,303,267.86
IDEAS	66,000,000.00	44,000,000.00	-	-

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>167,232,986.00</b>	168,917,674.83	100,232,986.00	101,232,986.00
<b>Lands, Housing and Urban Development</b>				
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	23,081,294.00	25,075,517.80	26,094,049.00	27,398,752.00
Operations & Maintenance	8,750,000.00	8,750,000.00	8,750,000.00	8,750,000.00
<b>Land use planning</b>				
Land Planning and Development	26,200,000.00	7,345,883.29	11,456,457.78	13,731,821.78
<b>Land Survey -GIS Mapping</b>	<b>9,150,000.00</b>	-	-	-
Records management		4,321,107.82	6,739,092.81	8,077,542.23
<b>Land Surveying</b>		-	-	-
Land adjudication and demarcation		3,456,886.26	5,391,274.25	6,462,033.78
<b>Land adjudication and demarcation</b>		2,160,553.91	3,369,546.41	4,038,771.11
Land adjudication and demarcation	25,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	7,797,876.25	9,346,610.36
<b>Housing development</b>		-	-	-
Estate management		10,000,000.00	15,595,752.51	18,693,220.73
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>60,350,000.00</b>	32,284,431.28	50,350,000.00	60,350,000.00
<b>Kabarnet Town</b>				
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	18,643,900.00	20,254,732.00	21,077,450.98	22,131,323.53
Operations & Maintenance	5,300,000.00	5,300,000.00	5,300,000.00	5,300,000.00
<b>Urban infrastructure Development &amp; Management</b>				
Urban Planning and infrastructure development	7,611,789.00	1,296,332.35	1,247,258.77	1,247,258.77
Infrastructure and pedestrian access	3,000,000.00	9,661,040.58	9,295,315.10	9,295,315.10
Waste Disposal and Management	6,300,000.00	6,481,661.73	6,236,293.87	6,236,293.87
Environmental protection and conservation	1,024,608.00	1,080,276.95	1,039,382.31	1,039,382.31

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
Disaster preparedness and Response Management		3,240,830.86	3,118,146.94	3,118,146.94
Disaster preparedness and Response Management		-	-	-
<b>County Mechanical and Transport Management</b>		-	-	-
Acquisition and Management of Machineries	3,000,000.00	-	-	-
Acquisition, Repairs and Maintenance of county vehicles		-	-	-
Management of Public Transport systems		-	-	-
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>20,936,397.00</b>	<b>21,760,142.47</b>	<b>20,936,397.00</b>	<b>20,936,397.00</b>
<b>Eldama Ravine Town</b>				
<b>General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>				
Personnel Emoluments	16,834,432.00	16,655,987.02	17,332,529.17	18,199,155.63
Operations & Maintenance	5,667,700.00	5,667,700.00	5,667,700.00	5,667,700.00
<b>Urban infrastructure Development &amp; Management</b>				
Infrastructure and pedestrian access		9,444,985.19	5,876,018.00	5,876,018.00
Urban Planning and infrastructure development	5,653,829.00	1,296,332.35	806,488.53	806,488.53
<b>Waste Disposal &amp; Management</b>		-	-	-
Waste Disposal and Management	7,346,171.00	6,481,661.73	4,032,442.64	4,032,442.64
<b>Environmental Beautification and conservation Management</b>		-	-	-
Environmental protection and conservation		432,110.78	268,829.51	268,829.51
<b>Disaster Preparedness and Response Management</b>		-	-	-
Disaster preparedness and Response Management		3,240,830.86	2,016,221.32	2,016,221.32
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>13,000,000.00</b>	<b>20,895,920.91</b>	<b>13,000,000.00</b>	<b>13,000,000.00</b>
<b>Public Administration, Governance and Intergovernmental Relations</b>	<b>1,330,813,161.08</b>	<b>1,298,753,214.66</b>	<b>1,319,186,889.56</b>	<b>1,334,729,876.89</b>
<b>County Assembly</b>				
<b>County Assembly -General Administration Planning and Support</b>				

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
Personnel .Emoluments	311,063,921.00	337,939,843.77	351,666,472.48	369,249,796.10
Operations & Maintenance	355,152,825.00	211,608,408.48	239,500,000.00	239,500,000.00
<b>Legislation, Representation and Oversight</b>				
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>		-		
Infrastructure Development	5,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>20,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>	<b>5,000,000.00</b>
<b>Office of The Governor</b>				
<b>General Administration Planning and Support</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	70,294,052.18	76,367,458.29	79,469,394.22	83,442,863.93
Operations & Maintenance	81,055,530.00	81,055,530.00	81,055,530.00	81,055,530.00
<b>Protocol, Public Relations and Communications</b>				
Protocol and Public relations services				
Communication Services				
<b>Liaison office</b>				
Liaison office				
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>				
Infrastructure Development	23,631,008.00	60,249,745.23	28,631,008.00	28,631,008.00
<b>Total Development</b>	<b>23,631,008.00</b>	<b>60,249,745.23</b>	<b>28,631,008.00</b>	<b>28,631,008.00</b>
<b>The Deputy Governor</b>				
<b>General Administration Planning and Support</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	-	-	-	-
Operations & Maintenance	20,475,211.00	21,475,211.00	21,475,211.00	21,475,211.00
<b>Disaster Risk Management</b>				
Early warning system				
<b>County Public Service Board</b>				

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
<b>General Administration Planning and Support</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	32,662,972.95	35,485,053.81	36,926,405.48	38,772,725.76
Operations & Maintenance	12,371,600.00	12,371,600.00	12,371,600.00	12,371,600.00
Human Resource Development and Management		-		
<b>Public Service, Administration, Devolution, Youth Affairs and ICT</b>				
<b>County Secretary</b>				
<b>General Administration Planning and Support</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	26,097,063.99	28,351,850.32	29,503,461.56	30,978,634.64
Operations & Maintenance	70,300,000.00	70,300,000.00	70,300,000.00	70,300,000.00
<b>Civic Education Development</b>				
General Civic education Services				
<b>Sub County Administration</b>				
<b>General Administration Planning and Support</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	75,121,423.43	81,611,914.41	84,926,872.59	89,173,216.22
Operations & Maintenance	22,759,420.00	22,759,420.00	22,759,420.00	22,759,420.00
<b>Infrastructure Development-Sub-County</b>				
Infrastructure Development	-	25,800,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
<b>Total Development</b>	-	25,800,000.00	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
<b>Finance and Economic Planning</b>				
<b>General Administration Planning and Support</b>				
Personnel .Emoluments	149,856,120.53	162,803,689.34	169,416,540.23	177,887,367.24
Operations & Maintenance	110,416,059.00	69,576,550.00	69,576,550.00	69,576,550.00
Kenya Devolution Support Programme( World Bank)		27,052,470.00	27,052,470.00	-
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	35,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	34,809,843.43	39,095,557.71
<b>Revenue Services</b>	4,000,000.00	-	-	-

<b>County Fiscal Strategy Paper Ceiling Programmes For 2018/2019</b>				
	<b>Approved budget</b>	<b>Estimated budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>	<b>Projected budget</b>
	<b>2017/2018 (Kes)</b>	<b>2018/2019 (Kes)</b>	<b>2019/2020 (Kes)</b>	<b>2020/2021 (Kes)</b>
County Revenue System		-	-	-
Cash transfers to Agencies		-	-	-
<b>Budget Monitoring &amp; Evaluation services</b>		-	-	-
Economic Planning Services		-	-	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	6,611,484.00	5,000,000.00	5,801,640.57	6,515,926.29
<b>Supply Chain Services</b>		-	-	-
Supply Chain Services		-	-	-
<b>Internal Audit Services</b>		-	-	-
<b>Total Development</b>	45,611,484.00	35,000,000.00	40,611,484.00	45,611,484.00
<b>Personnel .Emoluments</b>	<b>2,908,780,468.03</b>	<b>3,173,886,495.77</b>	<b>3,239,427,801.72</b>	<b>3,371,474,500.05</b>
<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>1,299,632,625.00</b>	<b>1,061,062,908.48</b>	<b>1,102,360,465.00</b>	<b>1,078,665,151.00</b>
<b>Development</b>	<b>1,726,074,843.00</b>	<b>1,799,427,640.50</b>	<b>1,762,663,657.40</b>	<b>1,820,067,978.66</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,934,487,936.03</b>	<b>6,034,377,044.75</b>	<b>6,104,451,924.12</b>	<b>6,270,207,629.71</b>
<b>Percentage</b>				
<b>Personnel .Emoluments</b>	49%	53%	55%	57%
<b>Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	22%	18%	19%	18%
<b>Development</b>	29%	30%	30%	31%