NAROK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

MEDIUM TERM

COUNTY FISCAL STRATEGY PAPER

FEBRUARY 2019

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FOREWORD

The 2019 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) is prepared based on the Second Generation CIDP covering the 2018-2022 phase of planning in the county. The Narok CIDP for 2013-2017 was the baseline for the development of CIDP 2018-2022 which is currently in its first year of implementation. The 2019 CFSP is set to execute the development strategies for year two in the implementation of Narok CIDP.

The 2019 CFSP is coming at a time when the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) of the Kenya Vision 2030 for the period 2018-2022 is also in its implementation stage. It's also coinciding with the release of the Gross County Product (GCP) by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). This makes it possible to set macroeconomic related targets in terms of increasing GCP growth rate and county contribution to national economy.

The policy paper is to guide the preparation of budget estimates for implementing policy goals, priority programs and fiscal framework for FY 2019/20 and the medium term period. As a result, the policy goals, priority programs and fiscal framework in this CFSP are revised to reflect emerging realities and priorities for promotion of growth and development in the county

The 2019 CFSP also analyses the global, regional, national and county finance and economic trends. The trends are applied to inform policy direction, actions and strategies which will be used to inform the budget preparation for F/Y 2019/20. The policy paper re-emphasizes the county's' administration commitment on achieving the county's vision; "the premier county of choice in diversity and opportunities for prosperity." This will be actualized by focussing on six thematic areas namely: (i) Economic Empowerment; (ii) Tourism Development and Promotion; (iii) Social Development; (iv) Water Resources Management; (v) Industrial Development and Physical Planning and (vi) Economic Enablers.

To achieve the policy intents in this 2019 CFSP, the county will continue adhering to the fiscal responsibilities of ensuring recurrent expenditure doesn't exceed the county government's total revenue and that a minimum of thirty percent of the county

governments' budget is allocated to the development. This will ensure that sustainable inclusive growth is attained in FY 2019/20 and in the medium term period. Recurrent expenditure has been structured to continue decreasing over time as capital expenditure increases in the relative terms. To finance expenditures set out in this paper, the county will continue to maximize revenue collection by strengthening and reforming the revenue collection system already in place and through structural reforms.

It's also worth noting that 2019 CFSP is prepared at a time when the economy continues to register macroeconomic stability and growth at the domestic level. The Kenyan economy remained resilient and grew by 5.8 percent, 6.2 percent and 6.0 percent in the first second and third quarter of 2018 respectively. The growth is projected to improve further to 6.2 percent in 2019. The performance of the economy is reflected in improved rains, better business sentiments and easing political uncertainties both at the national and county levels. The good performance in the tourism sector in the county and continued public sector infrastructure investment is expected to promote investment for transformative growth at the county level.

This paper is prepared in accordance with the provisions set out in section 117 of PFM Act 2012 and is aligned with the national objectives contained in the Budget Policy Statement (2018 BPS). The sectoral ceilings are set on the basis of reviewed expenditures in FY 2017/18, the first quarter of F/Y 2018/19, priorities in sector reports, ADP for FY 2019/20 and priorities in CIDP 2018-2022.The proposals contained in this paper have benefited from wide consultations in accordance with the principle of openness and inclusivity.

HON. MORGAN SILOMA
CEC MEMBER FOR FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this policy paper was a collaborative effort among various departments of the County Government of Narok. We are grateful for their inputs. We thank all the sector working groups for participation in various forums and for providing timely information necessary in the finalization of this policy document in addition to comments from several other stakeholders. The 2019 Budget Policy Statement (BPS) from the national treasury was a useful reference document on key issues and policy direction.

We also acknowledge that the successful completion of this 2019 CFSP was made possible due to the leadership provided by the county executive member for Finance and Economic planning Hon. Morgan Siloma. His advice, direction and facilitation in carrying out the exercise is much appreciated.

A core team in Finance and Economic Planning spent substantial amount of time putting this document together. The technical team members worked tirelessly to ensure that this document was produced in time and is of high quality.

Our many thanks also goes to the entire staff of the County Finance and Economic Planning department for their dedication, sacrifice, commitment and assistance during this process. We sincerely appreciate them.

DENNIS PARSOI LETIET
FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
NAROK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
ASDSP	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme
BPS	Budget Policy Statement
BROP	Budget Review and Outlook Paper
CFSP	County Fiscal Strategy Paper
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
GCP	Gross County Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
FY	Financial Year
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information Systems
IGFR	Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations
KDSP	Kenya Devolution Support Program
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research Analysis
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, New-borne Child and Adolescent Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NARIGP	National Agriculture and Rural Inclusive Growth Project
OSR	Own-Source Revenue
PFM	Public Financial Management
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RMLF	Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund
SMEs	Small and Micro Enterprises
SWG	Sector Working Groups
UHC	Universal Health Coverage

Legal Basis for the Publication of Narok County Fiscal Strategy Paper

Narok County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP2019) is prepared in accordance with Section 117 (1) of the Public Financial Management Act, 2012. The law states that:

(1) The County Treasury shall prepare and submit to the County Executive Committee the 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 CFSP with the national objectives in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS).

(3) In preparing the CFSP, 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 CFSP the financial outlook with respect to county government revenues, expenditures and borrowing for the coming financial year and over the medium term.

(5) In preparing the CFSP, the County Treasury shall seek and take into account the views of the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA);the public; any interested persons or groups; and 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 CFSP within seven days after it has been submitted to the County Assembly.

Fiscal Responsibility Principles

Section 107 of PFM Act of 2012 requires the County Treasury to manage its public finances in accordance with the principles of fiscal responsibility. In managing the County government's public finances, the County Treasury has adhered to the fiscal responsibility principles set out in the statutes as follows:-

(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 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.

Further, the County Government shall ensure that its level of debt at any particular time does not exceed a percentage of its annual revenue specified in respect of each financial year by a resolution of the county assembly.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

1. The 2019 County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) is the six to be prepared since the commencement of County Government of Narok in 2013. The period of preparation of 2019 CFSP coincides with the implementing the Second County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022) for Narok and the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP-111) of the Vision 2030. The policy paper seeks to continue implementing far reaching socio- economic policies and structural reforms for economic prosperity. Specifically, the strategic priorities for 2019 CFSP are underpinned in six thematic areas that includes;

a) Economic Empowerment aimed at empowering the citizen of Narok County to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from growth processes;

b) Social Development to achieve healthy lives and an empowered human capital;

c) Tourism Development and promotion with a view of positioning Narok County as the global premier tourist destination of choice;

d) Water Resource Management to protect, conserve, manage and increase access to clean and safe water for socio-economic development;

e) Urban Development and physical planning for sustainable development in the urban areas;

f) Strengthening of enablers that support economic and social development

2. In line with the devolved functions of the County Governments, the CFSP has identified priority programs to be implemented in 2019/20 F/Y and in the medium term period. The policy paper has been firmed up with an updated National economic outlook to reflect changes in Global, National economic and financial conditions.

3. The CFSP is aligned to 2019Budget Policy Statement (BPS) for national government. The 2019 BPS submitted to National Assembly on 25th February 2019 is set against a

promising macroeconomic environment which anchors the National economic growth on the Big Four" Agenda which targets to:

i. Support value addition and raise the manufacturing sector's share to GDP to 15 percent by 2022. The aim is to accelerate economic growth, create jobs and reduce poverty;

ii. Focus on initiatives that guarantee food security and nutrition to all Kenyans by 2022 through expansion of food production and supply, reduction of food prices to ensure affordability and support value addition in the food processing value chain;

iii. Provide Universal Health Coverage thereby guaranteeing quality and affordable healthcare to all Kenyans; and,

iv. Provide at least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses to Kenyans by 2022, and thereby improve the living conditions for Kenyans.

4. Further, guiding the FY 2019/20 policy focus is challenges and lessons learnt during the First Quarter implementation of the Second generation CIDP 2018-2022, which forms an integral base upon which the FY2019/20 and medium term policies and programmes are designed and implemented.

5. The 2019 CFSP is framed against the backdrop of a promising global economic growth as described in 2019 BPS. Economic growth is expected to rise gradually to 7.0 percent per annum. The forecast for 2018 and 2019 is 3.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. However, downside risks to the outlook have risen due to depreciation of emerging market currencies, and increasing financial market volatility. This is particularly so for emerging markets and developing economies.

6. Nationally Economic activities picked up in 2018, after the slowdown in 2017, reflecting improved rains, better business sentiment and easing of political uncertainty. The economy grew by 5.8 percent, 6.2 percent and 6.0 percent in the first, second and third quarters of 2018 respectively, up from 4.7 percent in similar quarters in 2017. Growth for the first three quarters of 2018 averaged 6.0 percent and is projected to grow by 6.0 percent in 2019 up from 4.9 percent in 2018. This growth is supported by a strong rebound in agricultural output, steadily recovering industrial activity, and robust performance in the services sector.

7. Inflation remained low, stable and within the government targets range of 5+/- 2.5 percent in the period 2013 to 2018. This is an average of 6.4 percent which was realized as a result of prudent monetary and fiscal policies at the national level. Interest rates has also low and stable for the period 2033 to 2018 except for June to December 2015. The low interest are favourable for investment including at the county as it increases access to credit facilities.

1.2 CFSP Process Overview

8. The County Government Act mandates that county funds be spent according to approved planning framework as stipulated in various sections of the acts as below;

i) Section 104, (1)**,** (4); public funds cannot be *"…appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county…."*

ii) Section 107 (2),*"The county plans shall be the basis for all budgeting and spending in a county"*

iii) Section 115 (1) *"Public participation in county planning process shall be mandatory and….."*

9. In addition, the PFM Act section 117 stipulates the process to be followed in the preparation of the CFSP. With regard to section 115 (1) of the County Government Act Narok County has ensured public involvement in planning, budget preparation and budget execution.

10. The rationale of public participation is to enhance value in decision-making, policy formulation and resource allocation in order to ensure that the budget addresses needs identified and prioritized by the affected public. Specifically, public participation enables citizens to:

- Follow up on accountability issues.
- Identify and communicate priority needs and preferences in the community
- Help in building ownership and draw support in the implementation of projects, programmes.
- Enhance transparency in the use of public resources

Notable concerns from members of the public which calls for immediate prioritization in the budgets were;

i. Scaling up efforts in creating awareness on budget and planning process.
ii. Enhancing capacity in public finance management
iii. Construction and maintenance of roads
iv. Constant supply of drugs in hospital
v. Improve access to health care
vi. Addressing livestock disease and outbreak
vii. Supply of certified seeds, farm chemicals and fertilizer
viii. Improve support in extension services
ix. Support to the elderly, orphans, vulnerable children and persons living with disability
x. Improve farming practices and the management of harvest to ensure consistent supply of food in the county
xi. Environmental conservation including the protection of Mau Complex, and the rivers in the county
xii. Increase the supply of safe and affordable water for domestic use
xiii. Scale-up development of spatial plan and land use plans.
xiv. Improve on the access to education for early school going children, the youths and adults
xv. Lands and development of urban areas, street lighting and lands

1.3 Outline of the 2019 County Fiscal Strategy Paper

11. The rest of the paper is organised as follow; Section II outlines the economic context in which the 2019/2020 county budget is prepared. It provides an overview of the recent global and national economic developments and the macroeconomic outlook relevant to county budget process.

12. Section III outlines the fiscal policy and budget framework for the F/Y 2018/2019 that is supportive of strategic growth over the medium and long term sustainable development.

13. Section IV deals with intergovernmental fiscal relations that outlines the relationship between the national and county governments, transfer of functions and challenges encountered by the county governments in public finance management.

14. Section V outlines Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) for FY 2019/20 with county resources envelope, spending priorities and proposed MTEF ceilings over the same period.

II. RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

15. This section provides an update of the economic performance and emerging issues likely to affect the outcome of national and county development goals. The section begins by focusing on the economic outlook at the global and regional level. The paper basically captures the outlook as signified in the BPS 2019 and other national policy documents like the budget policy review and outlook paper 2017, the Economic Survey 2017 by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), and Kenya Economic Report 2017 by Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research Analysis (KIPPRA). Thereafter an analysis of the national outlook and impact on county economy and linkages is provided.

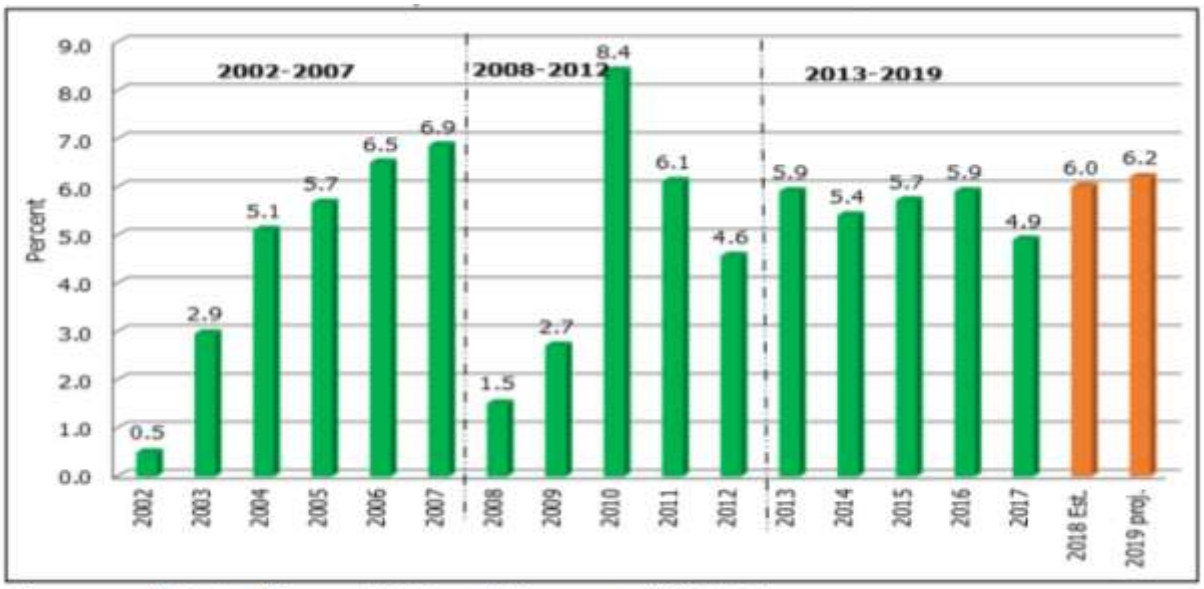
16. The County's performance is largely dependent on the formulation and implementation of prudent policies to guide service delivery. The performance will also depend highly on the country's economic performance as the County's largest share of revenue is obtained through transfers from the National Government.

2.1National Economic Outlook Overview

17. It was envisaged in the Kenya Vision 2030 that high economic growth would come from six key sectors: tourism, agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, business process offshoring, and financial services. The sectors were expected to add to GDP by 2012 as follows: tourism by Ksh 200 billion; agriculture by Ksh 90 billion; wholesale and retail trade by Ksh 50 billion; manufacturing by Ksh 30 billion; business process offshoring by Ksh 10 billion; and financial services was to increase savings to 30 per cent of GDP. However, this is yet to be achieved.

18. The MTP II objective in the economic pillar specified a target of economic growth rate of 10.1 per cent by the year 2017. The trend in GDP growth over the last five years is reflected in Figure 1. Notable is that the expected high growth rate has not been achieved due to a number of factors. Real GDP is projected to expand by 6.2 percent in FY 2018/2019, 6.2 percent in FY 2019/2020, 6.4 percent in FY 2020/21 and 7.0 percent by FY 2022/23.

Figure 1: Trends in Kenya's Economic Growth rates, Percent



Source of Data: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

2.1.1 Growth Update

19. In the third quarter of 2018, the economy grew by 6.0 percent compared to a growth of 4.9 percent in a similar quarter in 2017, mainly supported by improved weather conditions which led to increased agricultural production and agro processing activity in the manufacturing sector. In addition, this growth was supported by pickup in activities of accommodation and food services, electricity and water supply and construction sectors.

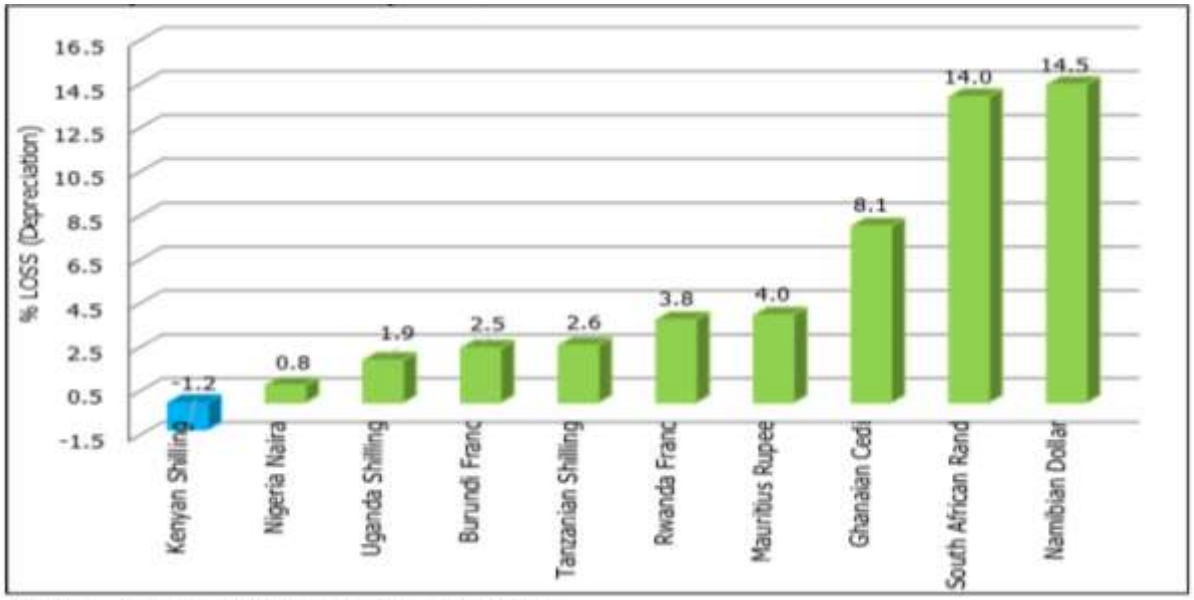
20. The resilient strong growth of the economy over the past five years reflects the broad based nature of our economy that has been largely driven by growth in the non-agriculture sectors. The non-agricultural sector has remained vibrant growing at an average of 6.5 percent in 2016 from 5.4 percent in 2013 and continues to be the main source of growth. Meanwhile,

growth of the agricultural sector rose from 2.9 percent in 2012 to 5.9 percent in 2016 but contracted to (-1.3) percent in first quarter of 2017 due to the prolonged drought that started in the fourth quarter of 2016.

2.1.2 Kenya Shilling Exchange Rate

21. The Kenya Shilling exchange rate remained broadly stable and competitive against major international currencies. Against the dollar, the exchange rate has been relatively less volatile exchanging at Ksh 102.3 in December 2018 from Ksh 103.1 in December 2017. Against the Euro and the Sterling pound, the Shilling also strengthened to Ksh 116.4 and Ksh 129.7 in December 2018 from Ksh 122.0 and Ksh 138.2 in December 2017, respectively.

Figure 2: Performance of Selected Currencies against The USD (Jan 2018 - Jan 2019)

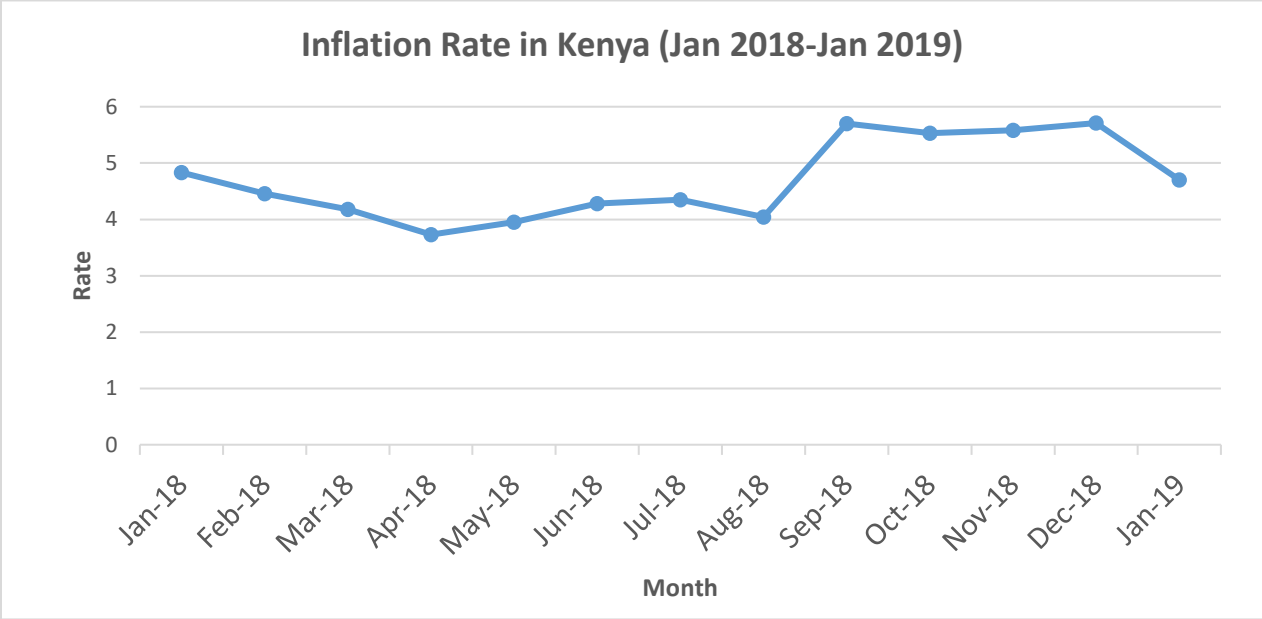


Source of Data: National Central Banks

2.1.3 Inflation within target

22. Inflation remained low, stable and within the government targets range of 5+/- 2.5 percent in the period 2013 to 2018. Figure 3 shows the inflationary trends between January 2018 and January 2019.

Figure 3: Inflation rate in Kenya



2.1.4 Interest rates

23. Interest rates remained stable and low in the period 2013-2018 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 Central Bank Rate was reduced to 9.0 percent on 30th July 2018 from 9.5 percent in March 2018 as there was room for easing monetary policy stance to support economic activity.

2.2 Global Growth Outlook

26 The rise in global economy that started in 2016 gathered pace in the first half of 2017 supported by notable improvements in investment, trade, and industrial production, coupled with strengthening business and consumer confidence. Global growth is projected to remain steady and grow by 3.7 percent in 2018 and 2019. The levelling-off is driven by the recently announced trade measures, including the tariffs imposed on $200 billion of US imports from China, closure of output gaps in advanced economies, moderation in trade and investment, and a gradual tightening of financing conditions due to ongoing withdrawal of accommodative monetary policy in advanced economies.

Global growth optimism is constrained by rising trade tensions likely to have a negative impact on confidence, asset prices, global trade and investments.

27 In Overall, growth is expected to pick up to 2.4 percent in 2018 up from 2.3 percent in 2017 mainly supported by strong fiscal stimulus in the USA. This growth is however constrained by a slowdown in economic growth in the Euro area and the United Kingdom due to declining global trade and industrial production. Growth is projected to ease to 2.1 percent in 2019 reflecting consequence of the trade war.

28 A comparison of growth across Sub-Saharan Africa countries reveals that, Growth is expected to improve from 2.7 percent in 2017 to 3.1 percent in 2018 and further to 3.8 percent in 2019, supported by a stronger global growth, higher commodity prices, improved capital market access and contained fiscal imbalances in many countries. However, downside risks may arise from uncertainties in the run up to the 2019 general elections in South Africa.

29 In the East African region, Tanzania and Kenya recorded the highest growth rates of 7.2 per cent and 6.0 per cent, respectively in 2016 while Burundi's economy contracted further. Ethiopia recorded a slower growth rate in 2016 which was a significant drop from 10.2 per cent in 2015 to 6.5 per cent in 2016. Growth in the East African Community (EAC) region is estimated to rise to 5.9 percent in 2018 from 5.3 percent in 2017. This growth is driven by a rebound in agricultural activity on the backdrop of favourable weather conditions and a pickup in private sector credit growth. In 2019, economic growth is projected to increase to 6.2 percent supported by a stable macroeconomic environment, ongoing infrastructure investments, and strong private consumption.

2.3Domestic Growth Outlook

30 Kenya's economic growth has remained strong and resilient even under emerging global challenges, supported by strong public and private sector investment and appropriate economic and financial policies. The broad-based economic growth has averaged 5.6 percent

for the last five years outperforming the average growth rate of 4.7 percent in the period 2008 to 2012 and 4.6 percent in the period 2002 to 2007.

31 According to Kenya Economic Report, 2017, (KIPPRA 2017), the achievement of MTP II targets was constrained mainly by delays in implementation of the prioritized flagship projects and financial constraints in implementation of the projects. In addition, the tourism sector suffered from travel advisories due to insecurity in key tourism circuits in Kenya. The other challenge has been the teething problem of implementing the devolution process. Moreover, the demand on fiscal space has been high due to effects of poor weather and the significant capital spending.

32 The value of goods and services produced raised Per Capita Income from Ksh 113,539 in 2013 to an estimated Ksh 190,521 in 2018, a 67.8 percent increase. This enabled generation of around 840,000 new jobs per year in the period 2013-2018 up from 656,500 new jobs per year in the period 2008-2012. However, the rebound in economic activity in 2018 is a reflection of improved rains, better business sentiment and easing of political uncertainty. The economy grew by 6.0 percent in the third quarter of 2018 and 6.2 percent in the second quarter of 2018 up from 5.8 percent in the first quarter of 2018, averaging 6.0 percent in the first three quarters of 2018. Growth is projected at 6.0 percent in 2018 up from 4.9 percent in 2017, which is in line with the 2018 Budget Review and Outlook Paper (BROP) projection.

2.4 Linkages between National and County Economic Outlook

33 The performance of the economy at the national level directly and indirectly affects the economic behaviour at the county level. Variations in economic indicators in the national economy have a direct effect on the performance of the economy at the county. Therefore, this paper is prepared in consideration that the policies at the national level inform the outcome at the county level.

34 For instance, a rise or decline in inflation raises or lowers the cost of living at both levels of government. At the county government, the rise in cost of goods directly impacts on the cost at which the county units obtain services from suppliers. Subsequently, this reduces the overall outlay available for expenditure.

35 On the other hand, depreciation in local currency stimulates exports and discourages importation. This depreciation encourages more visits by foreign tourists into the country. As the home for the famous Maasai Mara Game reserves the increase in tourist arrivals as a result of the depreciation would lead to gain in terms of increased revenues. The contrary happens when the currency appreciates.

36 Regulatory monetary policy to reduce money supply in the economy at the national level has a counterproductive effect – raises interests rates- which discourages borrowings. This is likely to reduce business activities leading to unemployment. This impacts on revenue collection thereby affecting the shareable revenues and timely transfers to the county governments, thus affecting service delivery.

37 Similarly, increase in interest rates crowds out private investment. This increases unemployment, decreased productivity in all sectors and ultimately the realized revenues. The capped interest rates is therefore expected to generate results that are favourable to the county economy if the access to credit from financial institutions remains available.

38 These macro-economic variables are measured by institutions at the national government with a trickle down effects in the counties. In view of the above, this paper proposes policies that are strategic in mitigating adverse effects likely to depress economic performance in the county.

2.5 Fiscal Performance of County Governments

39 The FY 2017/18 aggregate budget for the County Governments amounted to Ksh 410.5 billion, reflecting an increase of 3 percent from FY 2016/17. In the three prior years, County Governments' collective budget increased at a decreasing rate by 25 percent in FY 2014/15; 13 percent in FY 2015/16; and, 9 percent in FY 2016/17. This is indicative of more realistic budgeting by the Counties. Meanwhile, County Governments' actual spending continues to grow as well at a decreasing rate. In FY 2014/15, actual spending grew by 52 percent, followed by 14 percent in FY 2015/16, and 8 percent in FY 2016/17. In FY 2017/18, Counties' actual

spending was Ksh. 303.8 billion, which was Ksh. 15.2 billion below the previous year's spending, representing a 5 percent contraction, (BPS 2019).

40 These trends notwithstanding, aggregate budgetary resources available to County Governments have grown by almost 60 percent during the last five years, while actual spending has grown faster, by nearly 80 percent, (BPS 2019).

41 In FY 2017/18, County Governments targeted to raise Ksh 49.2 billion in own-source revenue (OSR), but collected Ksh 32.5 billion, similar to collections in FY 2016/17. This means there was nil improvement. Nevertheless OSR outturn in FY 2017/18 was better (66 percent) than in FY 2016/17 (56.4 percent), which had a higher target (Ksh 57.7 billion). Counties' OSR performance has deteriorated in the last three years both not only as a proportion of targeted collections, but also in absolute terms. Furthermore, OSR is financing an increasingly smaller proportion of County Governments' spending: 15.5 percent in FY 2013/14; 13.1 percent in FY 2014/15; 11.9 percent in FY 2015/16; 10.2 percent in FY 2016/17; and, 10.7 percent in FY 2017/18. This trend reveals growing reliance by the Counties on transfers from the National Government. Globally, locally-generated revenue is a key indicator of subnational governments' fiscal autonomy, hence the need to strengthen contribution of OSR to budgets of Kenya's Counties, (BPS 2019).

42 In FY 2017/18, the National Treasury finalized preparation of the National Policy to Support Enhancement of County Governments' OSR, which was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet. Implementation of the Policy will include: i) assisting County Governments to determine their revenue potential and improve revenue forecasting; ii) supporting the Counties to develop principal laws to anchor their revenue measures in line with Article 210(1) of the Constitution; and, iii) ensuring that all Counties have established appropriate institutional arrangement for collecting OSR, and that they have adopted more effective and revenue management systems with common standards, (BPS 2019).

43 To support implementation of the above Policy, the National Government is initiating legislative reforms at the national level intended to improve performance of County Governments' revenue sources including property and entertainment taxes; business and liquor licences; tourism levies; outdoor advertising fees; and, several decentralized user charges. In

addition, draft legislation has been forwarded to Parliament which is intended to ensure that County Governments' taxation and other revenue-raising powers are not prejudicial to national economic policies, economic activities across County boundaries or the national mobility of goods, services, capital or labour. The draft legislation -- the County Governments (Revenue Raising Process) Bill, 2018 which fulfils Article 209(5) of the Constitution, was approved by Cabinet alongside the Policy mentioned above, and has been submitted to Parliament, (BPS 2019).

2.6 Fiscal Performance of the Narok County Budget

2.6.1 Overview

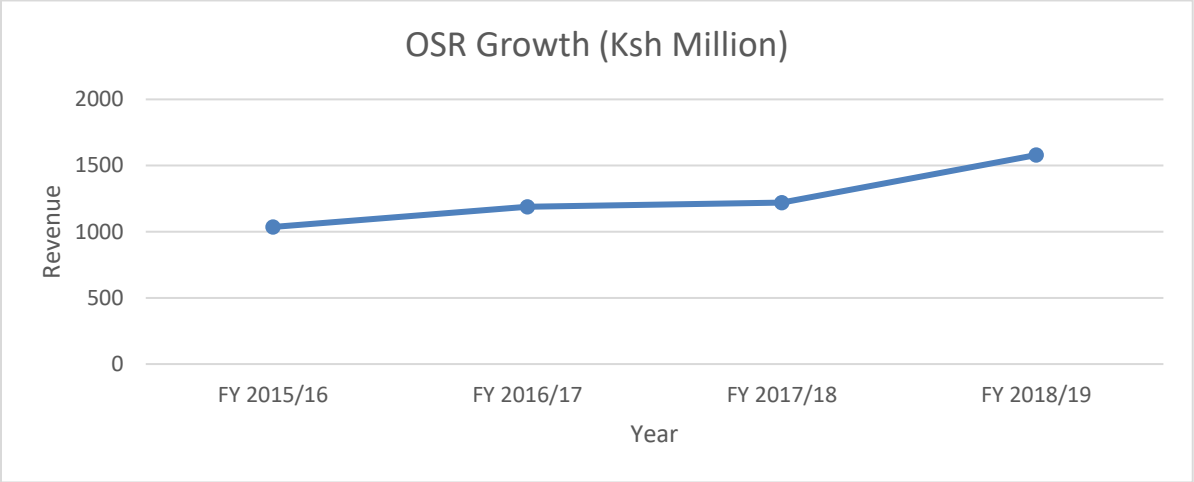
44 The review of fiscal performance in the current and previous years is a critical basis for determining future allocations and forecasts. A broad analysis of fiscal performance is particularly important given that the life of this strategy paper is coinciding with the Implementation of the second generation CIDP for the period 2018-2022.

45 Thus to put the implication of the fiscal performance into proper perspective this section begins with the review of the fiscal performance focusing on FY 2018/19 which is currently under implementation. Then the focus shift to a backward reflection to highlight the findings of the review of fiscal performance of CIDPI implementation.

2.6.2 Fiscal Performance of the Narok County Budget

46 Own sources of revenue has been on an increasing trend over the years. Fig 4 Collection of Own sources of revenue by December 2018 (1st Half of FY 2018/2019) stood at KES 1,579,239,248.90 Same period last financial year (2017/18) own source of revenue was KES 1,218,850,576.70 representing an increase by 30%. This sharp rise is indicative of the likelihood for more collection this year and a basis for setting a higher target for FY 2019/20

Figure 4: Trend in Own Source Revenue



47 Recurrent expenditure amounted to KES. 6,321,544,171 against a target of KES. 6,515,502,504 representing a 97% absorption on recurrent. Development expenditure amounted to KES. 1,928,019,349 compared to a target of Ksh. 3,290,130,044 representing a 58% absorption on development. The annexes have additional details on performance in revenue and expenditure.

48 The implementation of the budget for FY 2018/19 is progressing well. By the end of December 2018, total cumulative revenue (Transfers from the national government and local own revenue sources) amounted to Ksh 4.8 billion equivalent to the amount on the expenditure side of the budget.

3 FISCAL POLICY AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK FOR THE F/Y 2019/2020

49 This section presents the fiscal policy upon which the F/Y 2019/20 budget and the medium term programmes are to be based. The County Government's fiscal policy seeks to support structural reforms while improving service delivery. It aims to promote and support a higher level of investment and export expansion in tourism and agriculture while enabling Government to finance public services, redistribution and development in an affordable and sustainable budget framework.

50 The county government shall continue with prudent public finance management and ensuring it adheres to the fiscal responsibilities in accordance to the PFM law. This is expected

to enhance prudent and transparent management of public resources. This will help in maintaining county development expenditure above the 30% threshold provided in the PFM law. Prudent financial management and creating of a conducive business environment is also expected to boost both investors and creditors confidence culminating to much needed investment in the county.

51 Towards ensuring that more resources are devoted for development, the County government of Narok remains committed in ensuring that discretionary expenses are reduced. Reforms in the expenditure management and revenue administration will continue to be implemented so as to increase efficiency, reduce wastages and increase revenues collected. This is expected to create fiscal space for spending on development programmes within the budget.

3.1 The 2019/20 Budget Framework

52 In 2019/20 FY prioritization of resource allocation will be based on the preliminary considerations in Narok County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022), recommendations gathered during the public consultative forums on 13thFebruary 2019, Sectoral reports, departmental strategies, programmes and broad development policies of the national government including the "BIG FOUR AGENDA".

3.1.1 Fiscal Responsibility Principles

53 The County Government of Narok recognizes that policy decisions made today on usage of public resources will affect future generations. This fiscal standpoint is taken to safeguard the lives of future generations with regard to sustainable use of available resources.

54 Therefore, in line with the Constitution, the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012, and in keeping with the prudence and transparent management of public resources, the County government will adhere to fiscal responsibility principles.

55 In FY 2019/20, approximately 38 percent has been allocated for development. In FY 2016/17 and FY 2017/18the County treasury allocated an average of 29 percent on development. This is indicative of constancy with respect to allocation for development.

56 Although the County Government envisages maintaining a balanced budget where total revenue equal total expenditure, it will seek to adhere to borrowing guidelines if need arises. The amounts realised from the borrowing will be applied in financing development projects only.

57 On fiscal risks the County Government will continue to put measures in place to enhance revenue collection, majorly through automation and widening of revenue base.

3.1.2 Fiscal and Public Financial Management Reform

58 The County Government will continue pursuing its policy objectives within the financial context established by fiscal responsibility principles. The progress made in the context of strategic priorities will continue to be regularly reviewed to establish the parameters for the Budget, with a continued focus on the level of expenditure on County development.

59 The fiscal policy will be geared towards enhancing revenue administration and efficiency in collection, by formulating revenue administration regulations and reviewing legislations for charges and fees in order to simplify and modernize them. This is expected to increase revenue collection in the medium term.

60 The County Government will continue its prudent approach to budgeting through expenditure rationalization and optimal resource allocation as a measure of realizing quicker socio-economic growth.

61 It is therefore imperative to reform and modernize the revenue systems to ensure stability of revenue, while at the same time continuing to restructure expenditure systems to ensure efficiency and create fiscal space required to meet the county budgetary needs.

3.1.3 Revenue Projections

62 According to the 2019 Budget Policy Statement (BPS), Narok County is to receive an allocation of Kshs 8.8 billion as equitable share. The County government of Narok will also receive an approximately Ksh. 0.9 billion as conditional allocations. These will include allocations for compensation of user fee, free maternal care, road maintenance levy, leasing of medical equipment and loans. In addition to the equitable share and conditional funds, Narok County is to receive an estimated Kshs 0.444 billion from equalization fund.

63 Further, the County generates its own revenues from property rates, entertainment taxes and other taxes that the county is authorized to impose by an Act of Parliament as well as user fees and charges to be authorized in the Finance bill for FY 2019/20. The County projects to collect revenue amounting to Ksh. 2.7 billion from local own revenue sources.

64 The total revenue for FY 2019/20 is therefore projected at Kshs11.55 billion as shown in table 1

Table 1: Revenue Projections, (In million Kshs)

	Baseline	Estimates	Projections	
Financial Year	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**
Equitable share	6,374.20	7,874.00	8,188.96	8,503.92
Additional Conditional Allocations	805.49	939.01	976.57	1,014.13
Local Collections	2,485.21	2,737.10	2,846.59	2,956.07
TOTAL	**9,664.90**	**11,550.11**	**12,012.12**	**12,474.12**

Source: Narok County Treasury

65 The county will endeavour to implement structural reforms supportive of revenue raising measures to be contained in the Finance Bill 2019. This shall be in accordance with the provision in PFM Act 2012 section (132) (1&2) which require the County Executive member for finance to make pronouncement of the revenue raising measures for the county government with the approval of the County Executive Committee.

3.1.4 Expenditure Projections

66 Considering the limited resources against competing needs for programme funds, priorities for funding in FY 2019/20 has been given to projects/programmes that focus on

county strategic interventions. These programmes are geared towards promotion of service delivery that supports social development, economic growth and transformation of the County. They are also in line with preliminary considerations in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP2018-2022), Third Medium Term Plan of the vision 2030, and other policy provisions for transitioning from CIDP 2013-17 to CIDP 2018-2022 and from MTP II to MTP III. Recurrent expenditure has been structured to decrease over time as capital expenditure increases in relative terms.

67 Further, the county government shall ensure that recurrent expenditure does not exceed 70 percent of county government's total revenue. The county government shall also observe a reasonable degree of revenue predictability.

3.1.5 Recurrent Expenditure Projections

68 In expenditure projections for FY 2019/20 and in the medium term, it is expected that allocation of resources will be on programmes and projects that are prioritized in the MTP III and second generation CIDP for Narok County. Thus, departments will be required to follow this criterion in identification and allocation of resources during the preparation of budget estimates.

69 Total recurrent expenditures in FY 2019/20 is estimated at Kshs.7.29 billion representing 63 percent of the total budget.

3.1.6 Development Expenditure Projections

70 The overall development expenditure for FY 2019/20 is projected at Ksh.4.26 billion as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Allocation for development and recurrent (In Million Kshs)

	Baseline	**Estimates**	**Projections**	
Financial Year	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**
Expenditure				
Recurrent	6,264.42	7,286.50	7,445.81	7,567.65
Development	3,400.48	4,263.61	4,566.31	4,906.47
TOTAL	**9,664.9**	**11,550.11**	**12,012.12**	**12,474.12**
% Allocation				
Recurrent	65%	63%	62%	61%

	Baseline	Estimates	Projections	
Financial Year	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**
Development	35%	37%	38%	39%
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Source: Narok County Treasury

71 The projections in Table 2 indicate that in FY 2019/20 percentage allocation to development is 37 percent. The PFM Act section 107(2b) requires that over the medium term a minimum of thirty percent of the county government's budget shall be allocated to the development expenditure. The projected allocation for FY 2020/21 is 38 percent and is 40 percent in FY 2021/22.

72 In order to contain non-essential spending in recurrent and non-priority expenditure in development, Narok County Government will focus on the following areas of intervention.

a) Ensuring full compliance with commitment control system, paying up and closing the identified genuine stocks, terminating or completing stalled projects that are likely to lead to pending bills.

b) Restructuring and strengthening of monitoring and evaluation system.

c) Containing both foreign and domestic travel at a level not likely to jeopardize other operational cost.

d) Consultancy services will only be of last resort with a full credible proof that the county doesn't have capacity to under activity which consultancy is sought for.

3.1.7 Overall deficit and financing

73 To ensure fiscal discipline, Narok county Government will run a balanced budget whereby the revenue is equal to expenditures. In effect, the FY 2019/20 county budget shall be financed through transfer from the National Government and own revenue collected from local sources such as fees and charges, rates, among others allowed by the governing Acts only.

3.2 Key Risks to the 2019/20 Budget framework

74 The local revenue is largely from Maasai Mara Game Reserve which is reliant on tourism. A reduction in tourist arrivals would also impact on revenue generation.

75 Delay in the release of equitable share from national government poses a major challenge particularly in projects implementation. It often leads to postponement of critical processes such as tendering which in return delays the entire project implementation.

76 Public expenditure pressures, especially recurrent expenditures, continue to pose fiscal risk to the County Governments.

77 Uncertainties occasioned by travel advisories and erratic weather condition. The advisories affect predictability of collection of park fee; erratic weather patterns and travel advisories which adversely affect agriculture and tourism sectors respectively.

78 Inadequate capacity in terms of human capacity and infrastructural support hinders effective public finance management. Hence the need for capacity of county staffs to be built on emerging trends such as internet banking and e-procurement. Unreliable internet provision has also hindered smooth operation of IFMIS which has in return led to administration difficulties.

79 Complying with the fiscal rule set under section 107 of the PFM Act 2012 that limit development spending to a minimum of 30 percent of the County Government's budget is a challenge.

80 Ongoing implementation of the Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP), a capacity building initiative, is expected to address challenges faced by Counties in planning, procurement and budget execution,

4 INTERGOVERNMENTAL FISCAL RELATIONSHIP

4.0 Overview

81 The fiscal strategy paper will be applied in guiding the budget policies for FY 2019/20 and the medium term period. It's worthy to note that 2015/16 was the final transition year as defined in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and in the Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012. From an intergovernmental fiscal relations standpoint, substantial progress has been made in terms of laying the legal, institutional and administrative foundations for successful fiscal decentralization.

82 The National government has made intent in the Budget policy statement including the intent to; i) strengthen revenue policies and legislation in the counties; ii) build the capacity of human resource; iii) improve on institutional arrangements for revenue collection and administration; and, iv) promote effective internal controls and audit mechanisms in counties.

83 In FY 2017/18, the National Treasury finalized preparation of the National Policy to Support Enhancement of County Governments' OSR, which was submitted to and approved by the Cabinet. Implementation of the Policy will include: i) assisting County Governments to determine their revenue potential and improve revenue forecasting; ii) supporting the Counties to develop principal laws to anchor their revenue measures in line with Article 210(1) of the Constitution; and, iii) ensuring that all Counties have established appropriate institutional arrangement for collecting OSR, and that they have adopted more effective and revenue management systems with common standards. As part of strategies to implement the above policy, County Governments are to receive capacity building from the National Treasury on various PFM aspects including revenue forecasting and tax analysis. This capacity building will be provided under the ongoing Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP).

84 The National Treasury, through the Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations (IGFR) Department continues to implement reforms to enhance performance of County Governments. The reforms, which are being implemented under the Revised Public Finance Management Reform Strategy (2016-2018) are expected to lead among other things, to:

- Improved collection and efficiency of County Governments' own-source revenue (OSR) systems, including accounting and reporting;
- Improved capacity of Counties to formulate realistic and credible budgets, and hence better harmony between County Executive and County Assemblies in the budget process;
- Strengthened capacity of County Assembly oversight committees specifically, County Assembly Budget and Appropriation Committees to produce quality reports in a timely manner;
- Proper documentation and management of County Governments' assets and liabilities; and
- A clearer and stronger system of intergovernmental fiscal relations, particularly on management of intergovernmental conditional grants between the two levels of Government.
- Undertake a study to determine each County's OSR potential.

4.1 Division of Revenue between the National and the County Governments

85 In order to arrive at County Governments' equitable share of revenue for FY 2019/20, The National Treasury proposes that County Governments be allocated an equitable share of revenue raised nationally of Ksh 310 billion in the FY 2019/20, and that the National Government be allocated Ksh 1,567.2 billion. For County Governments, this will translate into a Ksh 5.3 billion growth vis-à-vis the FY 2018/19 allocation of Ksh 305.96 billion as per the BROP 2018 (BPS 2019).

86 In addition to the above equitable share allocations, County Governments will in FY 2019/20, receive additional funds as conditional grants. These include the following:

- From the National Governments' equitable revenue share, Ksh 14.16 billion for: i) level-5 hospitals; ii) rehabilitation of village polytechnics; iii) leasing of medical equipment; iv) compensation for foregone user fees; and, v) construction of County headquarters (Table 3). Each additional conditional allocation is distributed based on its objectives, criteria for selecting beneficiary Counties and distribution formula.

Table 3: Total allocations to County Governments

Allocation			Amount in million Ksh			
	Type/Level of Allocation		**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**
	County Equitable Share (to 47 counties)		280,300.0	299,136.2	311,060.0	310,000.00
	Additional conditional allocations, of which:					
	i	Free maternal Healthcare	4,121.0	3,369.2	-	-
	ii	leasing of Medical equipment	4,500.0	4,500.0	6,100.00	6,2000.00
	iii	Compensation for User fees forgone	900.0	900.0	900.0	900.00
	iv	Level 5 hospitals	4,000.00	4,200.0	4,200.0	4,326.00
	v	Special Purpose Grant (Emergency medical services)	200.00	-		-
	vi	Supplement for construction of county headquarters	-	605.0	605.0	485.2
	vii	Rehabilitation of Village Youth Polytechnics	-	-	2,000.0	2,000.00
	viii	Allocation from Fuel Levy Fund(15% of collections)	4,306.80	7,875.0	8,269.0	8,984.10
	ix	Conditional allocations (Loans and Grants)	3,870.70	12,541.4	25,421.9	38,704.90
	Total		**302,198.5**	**333,126.8**	**358,555.9**	**371,600.10**

Source: BPS 2019

- A total of Ksh 5.76 billion has been set aside in the 2019 BPS as Equalization Fund. The allocation is to be managed by a Fund's Administrator appointed by National Treasury.

- Counties will also benefit from an allocation of Ksh 8.98 billion from the Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund (RMLF). As in previous years, this is calculated at 15 percent of projected FY 2018/19 collections by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB)

- Ksh 38.5 billion from proceeds of external loans and grants, which will finance devolved functions in accordance with the signed financing agreement for each loan/grant.

87 Accordingly, in FY 2019/20, the Counties will share an estimated Ksh 371.6 billion,

MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

5.1 Resource Envelope

88 The law provides for several sources wherefrom counties can generate revenues namely, transfers from national government (Article 202 & 204), local collection and borrowing (Article 212). The sources of revenue for Narok County Government in the past three years have been from all of the above sources except borrowing. The transfers from national government comprise the equitable share (Article 202 (1) and additional conditional resources including grants (Article 202 (2) and Equalization fund (Article 204).

5.1.1 Equitable Share

89 This is the county allocation from the national government which is equitably shared between national government and the county governments (vertically) and horizontally among the forty-seven counties. The sharing criterion is in accordance to Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) formula with an approval of the senate. In the FY 2019/20, Narok County is allocated a total of Ksh 8.8 billion equivalent to 76 percent of the total county budget.

5.1.2 Additional Transfers from National Government

90 To supplement the equitable share, the County Government will also receive a total of Ksh 0.9 Billion in conditional grants as shown in table 4. Conditional allocations will be transferred for leasing medical equipment amounting to Ksh. 131,914,894, Ksh. 20,595,297 as compensation for user fees forgone; Ksh, 19,488,298 for rehabilitation of village youth polytechnics and grant for maintenance of roads amounting to Ksh 228,195,188. In addition the county expects to receive a total of Kshs. 538,812,751 in form of loans and grants.

91 These additional conditional resources are normally predetermined in amount and purpose within the 2019 BPS and cannot be reallocated by the county treasury.

5.1.3 Local collection

~~92~~ Other than the equitable share and additional conditional funds, the County Government will generate a total of Ksh.2.7million in domestic revenues through specific county revenue raising measures. Table 4 shows a breakdown of various sources of revenue projections in the Narok Count.

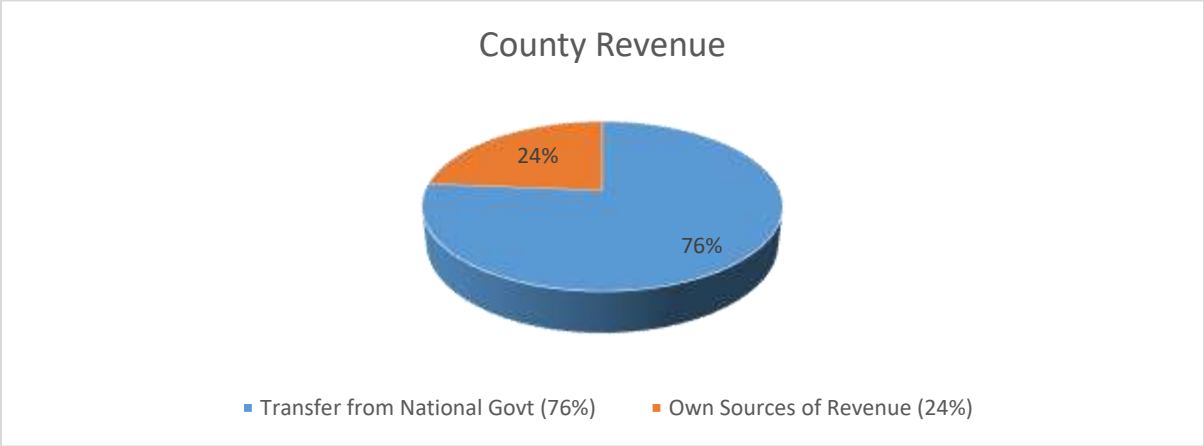
Table 4: Narok County Resource Envelop (In Million Kshs)

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAROK REVENUE ESTIMATES						
CFSP FY 2018/2018	**2017/18**		**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**
	Targets	**Actual**	**Targets**	**Estimates**	**Projections**	
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS						
Equitable Share	6,521.17	6,001.34	6,374.20	7,874.00	8,188.96	8,503.92
Village Polytechnic	-	23.60	30.82	19.49	20.27	21.05
Road Maintenance Levy Fund	171.68	225.30	167.83	228.20	237.32	246.45
H. Centre and Dispensaries user fees	20.60	20.11	20.60	20.60	21.42	22.24
leasing medical equipment	58.35	-	200.00	131.91	137.19	142.47
Loans & Grants	74.09	238.75	386.25	538.81	560.37	581.92
Sub-Totals	**6,941.62**	**6,509.10**	**7,179.69**	**8,813.01**	**9,165.53**	**9,518.05**
REVENUE FROM LOCAL SOURCE						
Property Rates & Rents	194.70	19.07	120.53	132.75	138.06	143.37
Housing/ Stall Rent	62.00	7.84	38.38	42.27	43.96	45.65
Markets & Slaughter Houses	123.40	5.26	76.39	84.13	87.50	90.86
Parking Fees - Street Parking & Bus Parks	82.00	2.01	50.76	55.90	58.14	60.38
Conservancy & Solid Waste Disposal	32.00	3.13	19.81	21.82	22.69	23.56
Single Business Permit	94.32	31.41	58.39	64.31	66.88	69.45
Maasai Mara Game Reserve Fees	2,809.53	2,105.47	1,739.32	1,915.61	1,992.24	2,068.86
CESS Revenue	316.01	34.46	195.64	215.47	224.09	232.71
Miscellaneous/Others	300.41	3.39	185.98	204.83	213.02	221.22
Sub-Totals	**4,014.37**	**2,219.33**	2,485.21	**2,737.10**	**2,846.59**	**2,956.07**
TOTAL REVENUE	**10,955.99**	**8,728.43**	**9,664.91**	**11,550.11**	**12,012.12**	**12,474.12**

Source: Narok County Treasury

93 Figure 5 compares the revenue targets for FY 2019/20 from the central government transfer and the collection from local sources. The targets for local revenue will be realised on the basis of Finance Bill 2019.

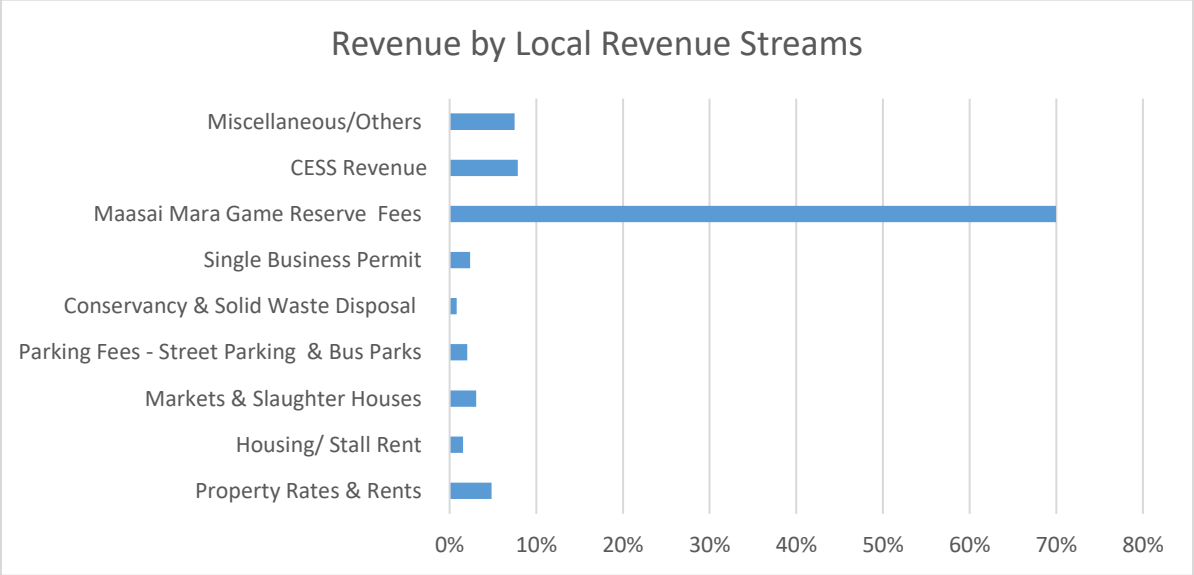
Figure 5: Share of revenue between National transfer and local collections



Source: Narok County Treasury

94 At the local level, collection from Maasai Mara Game reserve accounts for 70 percent of total revenue collected from various sources at the county level, (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Local revenue collection



Source: County Treasury

95 The county can also engage Public Private Partnership in accordance to PPP Act 2013 as provided in the PFM Act section 146 and or resort to borrowing provided the national government guarantees with an approval from the county assembly to finance development projects.

96 Grants and donations from development partners that is contemplated in section 138 and 139 of the PFM Act, 2012 is another likely source of revenue.

97 In additional to the equitable share and conditional grants, Narok County is to benefit from approximately Kshs 444 million as equalization fund. This is the fund established in accordance with article 204 of the constitution of Kenya 2010, into which one half per cent of all the revenue collected by the national government each year is paid. The amount is calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly.

98 This approximate figure is 7.7 per cent of Ksh5.76 billion shared horizontally among 14 counties considered to be marginalized in the country. The money is aimed at improving infrastructure development in these areas with an objective of bringing the counties at par with the rest of the counties. In Narok County the funds will go towards supporting access to basic services including health, roads and water through infrastructural development. The implementation of the fund which is managed through a national steering group, started through the first disbursement in FY 2017/18.

5.1.4 Resource Allocation Framework

99 With the overall resource envelope derived largely from national government transfer, the key features of resource allocation by spending units for the FY 2019/2020 involve:

- Identifying sectoral priorities from the County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022.
- Ranking priorities in terms of their contribution to achieving objectives set out in the CIDP and budget preparation guidelines.
- Establish an enabling environment targeting women, youth and vulnerable groups to improve their livelihood through income generating activities.
- Creating an enabling environment for investors from local and abroad to invest in diverse areas of interest in line with Kenya Vision 2030 and the CIDP 2018-2022.

100 In view of the constitutional requirement and in accordance to provisions in part XI of the County Government Act the county government has ensured that the main priorities in MTEF budget framework have been considered in the second generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP2018-2022). The priorities were firmed-up during the 2019 public hearings forums on the budget for FY 2019/2020

5.3 Apportionment of the Baseline Ceilings

101 The baseline estimates reflect the current departmental spending levels and proposed programmes in the sectors. In the recurrent expenditure category, non-discretionary expenditures take first charge. These include payment of statutory obligations such as salaries for permanent county staffs, rents and utilities.

102 Development expenditures have been shared out on the basis of the CIDP priorities and strategic interventions. The following criteria were used in apportioning capital budget:

- *Compliance with Regulation:* Priority for financing projects has be given to those projects that are in full compliance with the Government regulations and priorities as outlined in the CIDP and which are fully justified for financing.
- *On-going projects:* emphasis has been given to completion of on-going capital projects and in particular infrastructure projects with high impact on poverty reduction, equity and employment creation.
- *Economic impact:* priority was also given to programmes and projects with higher socio-economic impact in terms of job creation and improvement of citizen's welfare.
- *Strategic policy interventions:* priority was also given to policy interventions covering the entire county integration, social equity and environmental conservation.
- Interventions identified in the county integrated development plan (CIDP 2018-2022) and 2019/20 budget;

- *Counterpart funds:* priority was also given to adequate allocations for projects with counterpart funding. Donor counterpart funds are the portion that the Government must finance in support of the projects financed by development partners.

5.2 Medium-Term Expenditure Estimates Ceilings

Table 5: Proposed ceilings for FY 2019/20 (Amount in millions Kshs)

	SECTOR BUDGET CEILINGS						%SHARE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
			Baseline	Estimates	Projections		Baseline	Estimates	Projections	
Sectors	**Sub-sectors**		**F/Y 2018/19**	**F/Y 2019/20**	**F/Y 2020/21**	**F/Y 2021/22**	**F/Y 2018/19**	**F/Y 2019/20**	**F/Y 2020/21**	**F/Y 2021/22**
Public Administration And International Relations (PAIR)		**Total**	**3,138.31**	**3,911.17**	**4,043.76**	**4,130.51**	**32.47%**	**33.86%**	**33.66%**	**33.11%**
	County Assembly	**Sub-Total**	**874.49**	**941.15**	**964.55**	**998.43**	**9.05%**	**8.15%**	**8.03%**	**8.00%**
		Rec	674.49	840.91	874.55	908.18	6.98%	7.28%	7.28%	7.28%
		Dev	200.00	100.24	90.00	90.24	2.07%	0.87%	0.75%	0.72%
	County Executive	**Sub-Total**	**278.88**	**350.98**	**357.98**	**361.99**	**2.89%**	**3.04%**	**2.98%**	**2.90%**
		Rec	278.88	350.98	357.98	361.99	2.89%	3.04%	2.98%	2.90%
		Dev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	County Administration and Public Service Management	**Sub-Total**	**962.70**	**1,161.77**	**1,221.59**	**1,255.74**	**9.96%**	**10.06%**	**10.17%**	**10.07%**
		Rec	924.15	1,010.84	1,020.85	1,024.84	9.56%	8.75%	8.50%	8.22%
		Dev	38.55	150.93	200.74	230.90	0.40%	1.31%	1.67%	1.85%
	Public Service Board	**Sub-Total**	**71.37**	**85.95**	**88.94**	**92.90**	**0.74%**	**0.74%**	**0.74%**	**0.74%**
		Rec	71.37	85.95	88.94	92.90	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%	0.74%
		Dev	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Finance, Economic Planning, ICT & E-Government	**Sub-Total**	**950.88**	**1,371.32**	**1,410.70**	**1,421.45**	**9.84%**	**11.87%**	**11.74%**	**11.40%**
		Rec	564.33	820.76	840.35	845.13	5.84%	7.11%	7.00%	6.78%
		Dev	386.56	550.55	570.35	576.33	4.00%	4.77%	4.75%	4.62%
Environmental Protection And Water		**Total**	**315.03**	**333.44**	**360.46**	**373.70**	**3.26%**	**2.89%**	**3.00%**	**3.00%**
	Env. Protection Water & Natural Resources	**Sub-Total**	**315.03**	**333.44**	**360.46**	**373.70**	**3.26%**	**2.89%**	**3.00%**	**3.00%**
		Rec	89.53	92.78	95.13	103.28	0.93%	0.80%	0.79%	0.83%
		Dev	225.50	240.67	265.33	270.41	2.33%	2.08%	2.21%	2.17%
Education, Social Protection, Culture & Recreation		**Total**	**1,360.44**	**1,451.71**	**1,478.66**	**1,530.02**	**14.08%**	**12.57%**	**12.31%**	**12.27%**

	SECTOR BUDGET CEILINGS						%SHARE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE			
			Baseline	Estimates	Projections		Baseline	Estimates	Projections	
Sectors	**Sub-sectors**		**F/Y 2018/19**	**F/Y 2019/20**	**F/Y 2020/21**	**F/Y 2021/22**	**F/Y 2018/19**	**F/Y 2019/20**	**F/Y 2020/21**	**F/Y 2021/22**
	Education Youth Affairs Development	**Sub-Total**	**1,360.44**	**1,451.71**	**1,478.66**	**1,530.02**	**14.08%**	**12.57%**	**12.31%**	**12.27%**
		Rec	915.51	890.66	900.12	910.01	9.47%	7.71%	7.49%	7.30%
		Dev	444.93	561.04	578.53	620.01	4.60%	4.86%	4.82%	4.97%
Roads, Transport & Infrastructure		**Total**	**1,167.49**	**1,250.76**	**1,275.76**	**1,394.15**	**12.08%**	**10.83%**	**10.62%**	**11.18%**
	Ministry of Roads, Public Works and Transport	**Sub-Total**	**1,167.49**	**1,250.76**	**1,275.76**	**1,394.15**	**12.08%**	**10.83%**	**10.62%**	**11.18%**
		Rec	191.34	300.27	295.27	305.27	1.98%	2.60%	2.46%	2.45%
		Dev	976.15	950.50	980.50	1,088.89	10.10%	8.23%	8.16%	8.73%
Health	Health And Sanitation	**Total**	**2,261.92**	**2,733.83**	**2,807.46**	**2,895.46**	**23.40%**	**23.67%**	**23.37%**	**23.21%**
		Sub-Total	**2,261.92**	**2,733.83**	**2,807.46**	**2,895.46**	**23.40%**	**23.67%**	**23.37%**	**23.21%**
		Rec	2,010.51	2,153.32	2,214.29	2,241.27	20.80%	18.64%	18.43%	17.97%
		Dev	251.41	580.51	593.16	654.19	2.60%	5.03%	4.94%	5.24%
Agriculture Rural & Urban Development		**Total**	**1,091.09**	**1,411.61**	**1,536.22**	**1,639.36**	**11.29%**	**12.22%**	**12.79%**	**13.14%**
	Agriculture, Livestock And Fisheries	**Sub-Total**	**817.70**	**1,077.31**	**1,160.62**	**1,256.70**	**8.46%**	**9.33%**	**9.66%**	**10.07%**
		Rec	313.33	500.68	510.58	516.68	3.24%	4.33%	4.25%	4.14%
		Dev	504.37	576.64	650.04	740.02	5.22%	4.99%	5.41%	5.93%
	Land, Housing, Physical Planning And Urban Development	**Sub-Total**	**273.39**	**334.29**	**375.61**	**382.66**	**2.83%**	**2.89%**	**3.13%**	**3.07%**
		Rec	80.50	83.41	85.31	87.39	0.83%	0.72%	0.71%	0.70%
		Dev	192.90	250.88	290.30	295.27	2.00%	2.17%	2.42%	2.37%
General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA)		**Total**	**330.61**	**457.58**	**509.79**	**510.92**	**3.42%**	**3.96%**	**4.24%**	**4.10%**
	Tourism And Wildlife	**Sub-Total**	**192.85**	**264.83**	**299.39**	**310.30**	**2.00%**	**2.29%**	**2.49%**	**2.49%**
		Rec	61.99	64.23	67.19	70.19	0.64%	0.56%	0.56%	0.56%
		Dev	130.86	200.60	232.20	240.11	1.35%	1.74%	1.93%	1.92%
	Trade & Industrialization	**Sub-Total**	**137.77**	**192.75**	**210.40**	**200.62**	**1.43%**	**1.67%**	**1.75%**	**1.61%**
		Rec	88.51	91.71	95.24	100.52	0.92%	0.79%	0.79%	0.81%
		Dev	49.26	101.04	115.16	100.10	0.51%	0.87%	0.96%	0.80%
	GRAND TOTAL	**TOTAL**	**9,664.90**	**11,550.11**	**12,012.12**	**12,474.12**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
		Rec	**6,264.42**	**7,286.50**	**7,445.81**	**7,567.65**	**64.82%**	**63.09%**	**61.99%**	**60.67%**
		Dev	**3,400.48**	**4,263.61**	**4,566.31**	**4,906.47**	**35.18%**	**36.91%**	**38.01%**	**39.33%**

Source: Narok County Treasury

Table 5 is explained in detail in the succeeding sections.

5.4 Details of Sector Priorities

103 Budgetary allocation of financial resources for the FY 2019/20 and over the medium term period is based on sector's priorities identified in the Sector Working Groups (SWGs) meetings which contains priorities in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018). The proposals also takes cognizance of the input gathered during the public consultative meetings held on 13th of February 2019 at all sub-counties within the county.

104 The priority areas have also been aligned with flagship projects in the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) of Kenya Vision 2030 and the strategic policy initiatives of the national government. In addition to the Vision 2030, the county government of Narok will be endeavouring to contribute to the realization of the aspirations captured in the "big four Agenda";- Provision of Universal Health Coverage; Provision of least five hundred thousand (500,000) affordable new houses; achieve food security and support value addition in manufacturing industry by 2022. The succeeding section therefore describes the details of seven MTEF sectors goals, priorities and resource allocation.

Public Administration and External Relations (PAER)

105 The Sector comprises five sub-sectors in executive arm of the government, County administration, public service management, public service board, Finance, economic planning, ICT and e-Government. On legislative arm there is County Assembly. The sector is instrumental in providing overall policy, leadership and oversight in economic development, management of devolution process at the county level, oversees county legislation, resource mobilization and implementation of County policies and programmes and oversight on use of public resources and service delivery

106 County assembly plays a crucial role in representation, legislation and oversight with respect to public expenditures. It approves overall county policies and appointment of senior county staffs as per provision of the law. The county assembly has had a number of projects at

their headquarters including the construction of the extension to the administration block, erection of a perimeter wall and construction of car park.

107 The executive is continuing with the operationalization of decentralized units at the Sub County and ward levels, recruitment & deployment of county staff. The executive also recorded success in drafting the disaster management bill and policy which has been approved by the cabinet ready for presentation to county assembly. Other drafts includes county manual for administration and management of training and development, pre-retirement manual and the induction handbook for new staffs employed in the county government.

108 Training on disaster preparedness, incident command, early warning systems and respond systems. Training of personnel has been ongoing with 78 employees sent to Kenya School of government for leadership and skills improvement courses. Induction of staff has been done in Narok North, Narok East, and Sekenani in Narok west and recently in Transmara West with plans to carry out induction in the entire county in the near future.

109 The Economic planning department has been instrumental in guiding socio-economic development in the county through the tracking of the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan for the period 2013-2017. This tracking formed a critical foundation for the preparation of the second generation CIDP for the period 2018-2022. The department has also been apt in the preparation and timely submission of the annual development plans, county budget review and outlook paper, the county fiscal strategy paper and the annual budget. Through its effort the rise in the collection of own sources of revenue has been remarkable. This has necessitated the revision of OSR from Kshs 2.4 billion to KShs 2.7 billion in FY 2018/19.

110 In the 2019-20 – 2021/22 MTEF period, and based on the recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders, the sector will be implementing programmes which are aimed at transforming public service delivery and enhancing County's image. Special emphasis will be placed on improving infrastructure, enhancing effective coordination of county programmes, enhancing policy advisory functions of the executive, effective monitoring and evaluation of the projects and supporting other county departments in executing their mandates.

111 The county assembly will be introducing a number of bills, motions and statements. The assembly with also prioritize the construction of ward offices, speakers residence and mortgage. It is also expected to continue providing oversight on public resources and preparing reports on public hearings on varied county policies and bills.

112 Public administration will continue to streamline operations and meet objects of devolution and decentralization, ensure smooth administrative operations of the county government, capacity enhancement of all staff for optimal performance, ensure that county administrative concerns are attended to, ensure compliance with ethics, and train communities beginning with disaster prone areas on disaster preparedness. The department intends to use the technology to keep track of the workforce and asses their productivity and in the process eliminate ghost workers. The department intends to retrain some of our personnel already on payroll, and young at age on emerging technologies so that they can be redeployed to departments in need. This will assist in curbing the ballooning wage bill. The executive further has plans to train personnel on customer service and communication skills to improve and enhance service delivery.

113 Finance and economic planning will endeavour to improve work environment, implement the public finance management act 2012, ensure efficient and effective budget formulation and control, ensure financial standards, principles and guidelines are adherence appropriately. reporting decentralize financial and planning services, strategize on debt management, enhance statistical development capacity, engage an integrated revenue management system in revenue collection, and improve project monitoring and evaluation in Narok county

114 In the ICT sub- sector, the County Government, will endeavour to build relationships with ICT firms aimed at establishing outreach programmes. Further, the county will partner with the private sector to ensure adequate ICT infrastructure exists which include the strengthening of mobile telephony networks in areas that are not yet/well covered. The County will also continue to adopt ICT to keep up with modern, efficient ways of public service delivery.

115 To implement these programmes, the executive sub-sector has been allocated a total of Ksh 3.9 billion in 2019/20 financial year. The County Assembly has been allocated Ksh. 941.15 million, County Executive Ksh.350.98 million, Public Service Board Ksh. 85.95 million, Finance and Economic Planning Ksh. 1.4 billion while the Public Service Management has been allocated Ksh. 1.2 billion. From the total allocation development expenditure allocation is Ksh 801.73 million while recurrent expenditure is Ksh. 3.1 billion.

116 The allocation to the county assembly is informed by the guidelines from the National Treasury and the Commission for Revenue allocation giving ceiling for recurrent expenditure for both county executive and assembly. The total allocation is expected to gradually increase in F/Y 2020/21 and F/Y 2021/22 to Ksh.964.55 million and 998.43 million respectively.

Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector

117 The Environment Protection, Energy, Water and Natural Resources sector comprises four sub-sectors namely: Environment, Natural Resources; Water and Irrigation. The county government recognizes the crucial role played by this sector in ensuring sustained economic growth and development through conservation of environment and promoting use of green and renewable energy. In this regard, the county has laid focus on key priorities programmes for the sector aimed at ensuring sustainability of economic growth.

118 Performance in the sector has been affected by weak monitoring and evaluation, inadequate resource allocation, competing interest among stakeholder and development partners, low levels of awareness on environmental conservation, lack of coordination among implementing partners, and climate change.

119 Achievement in this sector includes Increasing pipeline extensions to serve more consumers improvement of Narok Water supply facility, rehabilitation of central Narok and Ololunga water supply; rural water access increased by 30% achieved through construction of water pans, drilling and equipping of Eor Ekule, Kishermoruak, Mosiro, Nalepo, and Olaimutiai boreholes; rehabilitation and expansion of Lemek, Lekanka, Olkiriaine and Sabbath

boreholes and water schemes; construction of Oletukat and Rotian water supplies; there has been increased levels of draught mitigation; distribution of 102 plastic tanks each of capacity 10,000 Lts, to public institutions; and increased water trucking activities. Further, the sector managed to prepare the draft Narok County Environment Act 2017 for enactment; planted 167,000 seedlings in Enoosupukia forest; Implemented street lighting program in 10 urban centres; and domesticated the Charcoal regulations.

120 For the 2019/20 – 2020/21 MTEF period the sector will endeavour to complete key sector projects and programmes initiated in the F/Y 2018/19 as well as new development priorities for FY 2019/20 as recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders. The prioritized programmes intended to promote sustainable utilization and management of the environment and natural resources for socio-economic development. Review and harmonization of sector's Acts, statutes, policies, rules and regulations in the sector, increase tree cover, recovery of illegally acquired forest land, increased access to clean water, reduce poaching incidences and human-wildlife conflict, flood control in Narok town, waste management and pollution control. In energy sector the intention is to increase clean energy access by at least 30% and establishing waste collection and treatment systems. In water sub-sector, priority will be to increase access and availability of safe water by investing in water supply infrastructure development and rehabilitation. It will also seek to continue collaborate with the national government, commissions and authorities on implementation of a wide range of high impact programmes in the sector.

121 To implement these programmes the sector has been allocated a total of Kshs 333.44 million in FY 2019/20 out of which recurrent is Kshs 92.78 million and development is Ksh 240.67 million. The sector allocation will increase in medium term period to reach Ksh. 360.36 and 373.70 million in the F/Y 2020/21and 2021/22 respectively

Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector

122 The sector comprises the following sub sectors; education, youth affairs, sports and talent development and also cultural and social services. The sector is mandated to address the

issues on promotion and exploitation of Kenya's diverse culture for a peaceful co-existence; promotion of pre-primary education and development of youth polytechnics; enhancing reading culture in the county; development and promotion of sports; promotion of cultural and sports tourism; regulation, development and promotion of the film industry; research and preservation of music in the county. The sector is also tasked with ensuring there is adequate social development.

123 During the 2017/18 and 2018/19, under the pre-primary education the county embarked on recruitment of ECDE teachers to increase enrolment and reduce drop-out rates. It also directed much of the sector resources towards construction of more classrooms both for pre- education and primary schools. In sports the county government has embarked on youth talent promotion by sponsoring various competitions, it has also been set aside in the budget for construction and renovation of stadiums in the county. In social protection and empowerment of women, the county has in the last two financial years allocated over 190 million to go in empowering women by supporting women related programmes in the county. In Art and cultural service sub-sector there was much effort in promotion of cultural activities and museum development.

124 Other achievement in this sector includes the procurement and delivery of instructional materials; integration of ICT in provision/ monitoring of ECDE programmes; organized youth mentorship and linkages programme, The county government set aside funds for the top students to enable them sit for the December Scholarship programme Examinations to qualify them to join Universities outside the Country (under sponsorship); The County has also hired 82 instructors on contract. Total instructors 106, and also in the process of recruiting a qualified principle and deputy to lead the institutions. Over 1300 school infrastructures have been built by the county government.

125 Some of the challenges in the sector included poor attitudes towards vocational training; inadequate sporting facilities and the existing facilities do not march with the modern requirements as per modern technologies in the world; poor and negative attitudes towards the development and preservation of cultural values and practices which are perceived as outdated and of no value.

126 In the F/Y 2019/20 and over the medium term period the county will endeavour to complete key sector projects and programmes initiated in the F/Y 2018/19 as well as new development priorities for FY 2019/20 as recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders. The county will continue prioritizing expansion of learning institution at pre-primary school level, creating an enabling environment for development and promotion of rich Maasai cultural heritage. The county will also continue allocating funds to sports related programmes and empowerment of the vulnerable groups. The government will also seeks to expand allocation of bursary schemes to caution pupils and students from dropping out school.

127 The sector intends to construction of 90 ECDE classrooms equipped with furniture (10 tables, 40 chairs for children), a desk and a chair for the teachers per ward; Increase transition rate from ECDE to primary to secondary through collaboration with the national government. Secure scholarships and provided mentorship programme for the best performed KSCE students; improve vocational training centres and village polytechnics (TVETs). This programme will involve general renovations and face – lifting of VTCs including, construction of classrooms, workshops, male and female hostels, and procurement of tools and equipment. The sector intends to enhance the provision for routine maintenance of Narok Stadium, develop a culture and youth empowerment centres, provide financial support for the USHANGA initiative, for the economic empowerment of women, as well as exploring cultural ornaments for economic gain.

128 Additionally, the County in conjunction with National Government's Youth and Gender Departments are working on a programme to empower skilled youths in their areas of specialization.(from certificate, diploma, degree and masters) and liking to investors in our county to secure opportunities for them by providing them with internship programmes.

129 In order to implement these programmes, the Sector has been allocated Ksh 1.45 billion, Ksh 1.48 billion and Ksh 1.53 billion for the financial years 2019/20, 2020/2021 and 2021/2022 respectively. Breaking down the allocations for recurrent and development expenditures in the financial year 2019/20 is Ksh 890.66 million and Kshs 561.04 million for recurrent and development expenditure respectively.

Infrastructure and Information, Communication and Technology Sector

130 This sector is key as it aims to provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development. The county continues to invest on road construction works; maintaining existing roads and open access roads in rural areas. Due to cost of time in construction, repair and maintenance of county roads, the county Government of Narok opted to purchase own plant and machines comprising of 6 graders, 6 excavators, 12 truck tippers, 6 wheel loaders, 6 rollers and 2 bulldozers. The rationale is this decision is that the equipment will ensure value for money, makes it easy to supervise and monitor progress (through tracking system), provide employment to locals, make it easy to centrally maintain and manage the machines and enhance the ability to monitor the use of fuel for achieve efficiency.

131 The various factors that affects performance in this sector includes huge maintenance backlog of the roads networks implying that the scarce resources allocated to the county cannot meet the target for new roads. Other challenge are; high cost/delays in the relocation of utilities and services along road transport corridors and numerous reported cases of encroachments of roads reserves.

132 Achievement in the roads and transport sector in the year under review includes the construction and completion of the following projects; Siyapei-Olchoro (50Kms) road, Kilgoris –Oronkai (25kms) road, Empura –Olkinyei road, Narok town roads, Olposimoru roads, Eor-Ekule Lopikidongoi road, Fanaka –Olopito road, Ololulunga –Melelo road, Empopongi – Ilmashariani road, Maasai mara road, Limanet –Oletukat road, Olpito road, and Topoti road. In addition, the sector has supported the rehabilitation of Keekorok airstrips, trucks parking area at total Narok town, Oletipis Secondary School, Masikonde Primary school, opening the drainage in Narok town, Munyas Box Culvert, Siteti Box Culvert, Saparingo Box Culvert and Ole Nkanae Bridge have been done with Mulot Bridge currently on-going.

133 Through collaboration with the National government the following roads infrastrature are at different stage of construction; Mau-Narok Road (40km), Ololulung'a-Olmekenyu (22km), Narok-Sekenani (84km), Mulot-Saptet- Sogoo- Ololulung'a (68km), Kilgoris-Shartuka-Murkan Junction (40km), Kabolecho- Olchabosei (20km), and Chebunyo-Dikirr- Murkan Junction (18km).

134 Over the 2019/20– 20212/22 MTEF period, ongoing, and pending projects from FY 2018/19 that are yet to be completed or undertaken due to either inadequate funds or lack of provision will be prioritized. Also to be implemented are new development priorities for FY 2019/20 as recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders. The sector will focus on expansion of road networks in the county to minimise the cost of doing business while also enhancing mobility. The sector will require the establishment of laboratory for materials' testing to improve and achieve quality roads, enactment of Narok County Roads Authority Bill 2018, acquisition of more equipment to enable sub-counties have full sets of machines, develop infrastructures linking to the standard Gauge Railway, designing, developing and maintaining roads/ bridges and box culverts within the county, facilitating the completion of ongoing road projects within the county, managing and maintenance of equipment, Assessment and quality control of road works, liaising with KeNHA, KURA and KeRRA in planning and designing of roads and bridges. The sector will also be involved in Mapping out road networks in the county, opening up new road networks within the county, routine maintenance of existing roads.

135 In F/Y 2019/20 the sector has been allocated more funds as compared to the previous FY, a total Ksh. 1.25 billion to achieve the above outputs. Out of this amount Ksh 950.5 million is for infrastructure development. A total of Ksh. 300.27 million has been allocated for recurrent expenditure including operation and maintenance of the own road construction equipment.

Health Sector

136 The sector vision is to have an efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for everyone. It comprises of county departments of medical services, public health and sanitation, research and development. In response to sector vision, the sector aims at providing essential health care that are affordable, equitable, accessible and responsive to client needs; minimizing exposure to health risk by strengthening health promoting interventions that address risk factors to health.

137 In the budget year 2017/ 2018 and in the on-going 2018/19F/Y the sector focussed on increasing immunization coverage, reducing both child and maternal mortality rate by equipping health facilities with both drugs and personnel. The county government is also in the process of upgrading existing health facilities and dispensaries within the county by providing and establishing key infrastructures.

138 Key achievements in the sectors includes; the launch of Narok Health Insurance Scheme that targets the elderly, 65 – 69 years of age, People living with disabilities, Widows & widowers, and the very poor. There has also been increase in hospital bed capacity from 361 in FY 2017/187 to 429 in FY 2018/19 at the public facilities; established 3 new public health facilities; a total of 119 facilities stocked with essential commodities and medical supplies per quarter; a total of 7 specialized units fully stocked with specialized commodities; Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility increased from 5 percent to 10 percent for a travel distance of 0 to 5 km, while the distribution for community travelling for more than 5 km to access a health facility dropped from 70% to 65%; achieved a 58.7% full immunization of children; about 25% of children <5 years provided with nutrition supplements; 3 multi-sectoral meetings conducted on disease outbreaks; epidemic preparedness and response (EPR) plan developed; a total of 934 health personnel capacitated and remunerated; HIV prevalence rate reduced from 3.1% to 2.7% over the period under consideration.

139 Two mass net distribution campaigns, achieved over 90% of the target. Malaria cases reduced, especially along the Lolgorian & Ang'ata malaria belt. Three polio vaccination campaigns – target of 80% coverage achieved. Two measles vaccination campaigns conducted successfully.

140 To improve emergence referral systems, the 11 ambulances have been maintained to operable conditions. As a result, an average of 350 emergency referrals are done per month since inception, with over 95% of them being life-saving. There has also been a number of achievements at Narok County Referral Hospital including the renovations and repairs, painting, and signage for general face-lifting; construction, equipping, staffing and operationalization of Renal and Intensive Care Units; Installation and launch of theatre, radiology and sterilization equipment; procurement of a modern stand by generator; and construction of CT scan block.

141 At the devolved level, construction of new modern wards, maternity wing, new born unit and equipping is ongoing at Ololulung'a Sub County Hospital; Construction of new maternity wing modern wards, twin theatre& equipping Lolgorian Sub County Hospital is ongoing; construction of new modern wards, twin theatre & radiology unit is ongoing at Nairregie Enkare with a view of upgrading of Nairregie Enkare Health Centre to a level 4 hospital. At Emurua Dikirr Health Centre Upgrade to a Level 4 Hospital with a new OPD, female and Male wards, Maternity wing, Theatre, Mortuary and Equipping is ongoing.

142 In the FY 2019/ 2020 and over the medium term the county government will endeavour to complete key sector projects and programmes initiated in the F/Y 2018/19 as well as new development priorities for FY 2019/20 as recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders on the basis of Narok CIDPII and other strategic plans. The sector intends to invest in six thematic programmes; Reproductive, maternal child and adolescent health; disease prevention and control; environmental health; health promotion and nutrition; community health services; and human resource development and management. Among the key programmes includes the upgrading of Narok County Referral Hospital to a modern health facility, completion of the construction of ongoing health facilities; procurement and distribution of essential commodities to reduce stock-outs; Improving women health & reduced morbidity due to cervical cancer; Enhancing RMNCAH services; increasing number of fully immunized children; procurement of specialized equipment and supplies; employment and deployment of health staff, full operationalization of the Narok Health Insurance Scheme and strengthening monitoring and evaluation and Health Information System

143 Among the challenges the sector has continued to face are; Limited resources and Delay in disbursement; Shortage of Technical staff; Regular stock out for essential commodities; Industrial actions; lack of organized and coordinated healthcare waste management system; and lack of office space, specialized equipment's and incinerators.

144 In order to implement prioritized programmes and over the highlighted challenges, this sector a total of Kshs 2.7 billion has been allocated in the F/Y 2019/20. The share of recurrent vote is Kshs 2.2 billion representing 79% while the allocation for development is Kshs 580.5 million representing 21%) of the total allocation for the sector.

Agriculture, Urban Development Sector

145 Article 43 on the Bills of Rights under the Constitution of Kenya, provides for accessibility of adequate food of acceptable quality and accessible and adequate housing which is consistent with the aspirations of third MTP (2018- 2022) of Vision 2030. This sector aims to attain food security, sustainable land management, affordable housing and sustainable urban infrastructure development.

146 This sector lays emphasis on: increasing market access and adoption of technologies, production and productivity through value addition, commercialization of the sector activities; creating an enabling policy and legal framework, improving efficiency and effectiveness of sector institutions; effective administration and management of land and land based resources and enhancing urban development.

147 In the years under review the sector had remarkable achievements including; Procurement of 150 breeding bulls (5 per ward), Livestock show held – farmers learning and networking platform (compliment extension services), Facilitated 27 dairy co-operatives with a milk cooler each and constructed 6 housing units for coolers, Expedited the issuance of 450,000*50Kg of assorted subsidized fertilizers, 11,000 heads of cattle were artificially inseminated. 35 animal health were trained on artificial insemination; opened up 1000 acres of land for irrigation of high value crops; 6M doses of assorted vaccines were acquired and

administered to livestock in the county against common Trans-boundary diseases; 1.5M heads of livestock were sprayed/dipped.

148 Facilitated certification of 1.5M livestock for trade within and outside the county; distributed 22,625 bags of range cubes, 21,680 UMMB and 28,000 bales as relief feed for livestock during the drought; a total of 50,000kgs of pasture seeds and 1.5M MT of assorted seeds/planting materials, were acquired and distributed to farmers; an approximate of 180,000 farmers were reached with various technical extension packages through open field days, individual targeting and benchmarking tours; rehabilitated/constructed 15 livestock markets sale yards and cattle 10 dips; promoted construction of 5 demo fish ponds and organized 3 eat more fish campaigns; over 2M seedlings of fruit, fodder trees and agroforestry were distributed and planted; sunk 2 boreholes and constructed 8 water pans for domestic, livestock, crops and fish production; distributed 1570 shoats to vulnerable households under Emergency Response Action Plan programme

149 Organized two (2) fish farmers tour to central Kenya; the county launched subsidized A.I services and procured 35 A.I kits to be distributed to the Dairy Co-operatives in the County; identification of four value chains namely cow milk, local poultry, Irish potato and Tomatoes under NARIG Project. Formation of Community Driven Development Committees that will take charge of community projects for the 20 wards implementing the projects; capacity building of farmers under ASDSP I on maize, dairy, beef value chains; registration and renewal of 35 Farmers Cooperatives and formation of one Farmers Cooperative union. This has led to improved pasture production from 500 – 3,000 acres, improved dairy and beef breeds within the County thus increased incomes.

150 Downscaling and dissemination of weather information to the farmers under ASDSP thus timely farm operations; one dam constructed at Nturumeti, one borehole sunk at Endonyo Ringa; one livestock market constructed at Kapsinedet; distributed 5MT of assorted pasture seeds under resilience program; one livestock sale yard rehabilitated at Mulot; control of Quelea quelea birds which had invaded a farm under 1000 acres of sorghum; surveillance and control of fall army worms; provision of soil testing services to 300 farmers free of charge

151 Under National Agriculture Rural Inclusive growth Project, the sector manged to identify beneficiaries' wards, identify the required value chains, and its currently developing a micro-project proposals expected to be ready by end of March 2019.

152 Among the key challenges affecting the sector are; Severe land degradation and decrease in productive land sizes due to poor land systems and subdivisions, climate change, prolonged dry spells, and inadequate extension staff.

153 During the 2019/20-2020/21 MTEF period, focus will be directed towards completing ongoing projects prioritized in 2018/19 budgets together with increasing agricultural production and productivity, improved animal genetics and vaccine administration; enhancing County food security through increasing and expanding strategic food reserves, establishing agriculture and livestock drought mitigation measures, livestock and crop farming research priorities for FY 2019/20 as recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders.

154 Additionally, there will be continued improvement to market access with extension services being made available and improvement of marketing infrastructure; entrenching institutional reforms, Land reforms, completion of establishment of County spatial data and development of social and physical urban infrastructural facilities in all urban areas in the County.

155 To achieve the above, the sector has been allocated a total of Kshs 1.4 billion in the FY 2019/20. Agriculture sub-sector is allocated Kshs 1.1 billion out of which Kshs 500.7 million is recurrent and Kshs 576.6 million is for development. Lands, Housing Physical Planning and Urban development sub-sector has been allocated Kshs 334.3 million, Kshs 83.4 million recurrent and Kshs 250.9 million is for development.

General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA) Sector

156 The sector consists of four main sub- sectors namely; trade and industrialization, cooperative development, Tourism and wildlife. The sector vision is to have a globally

competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development. The sector is very important to the county not only in revenue collection but also in sustainability of many livelihoods. It contributes more than 80% of local revenue and more than 30% of the county annual budget.

157 In the F/Y 2018/19 the sector was allocated a total of Ksh. 130.9 million. Tourism related infrastructure development and improvement of the sector including tourism promotion. With regard to trade, efforts was directed at creating a conducive environment for investment, promoting industrial development, consolidating and strengthening cooperative societies and supporting development of micro, small and medium enterprises, investment promotion and value addition for locally produced goods.

158 Key achievements includes enhanced security within Mara Ecosystem due to employment of over 300 security rangers; worn world travel award for the sixth time in a row; collaring and ear notching of Rhinos and elephants; infrastructural improvement in the park in tourism sub- sector. The department recently engaged the services of Reuters International, with a deal that will see the Mara marketed with the stories and products highlighted from Narok's perspective, growing support towards the Ushanga Initiative,

159 In trade, industrialization and co-operative sub- sectors achievements included; successful organising an inaugural Narok investment summit where more than Sh.53billion investment worth ventures were agreed upon, increment of number of co-operatives to 213 and automation of licensing process, marketing and positioning Narok as a lead trading and investment destination, Acquisition of weighbridge in Transmara Sugar Factory, improved ease of doing business through consolidation of the Single Business processes in one building and rehabilitation and expansion of Kilgoris, Olmelil, Uhuru Market, Esoit, Shartuka, Endonyo Enkopit, Ewaso Ngiro, Kapsinindet markets and sale yards.

160 Notable challenges included; Human-Wildlife Conflicts, and rampant land subdivision and fencing of wildlife corridors restricting the movement of wildlife freely. In trade and industrialization there has been weak policy framework for investment.

161 During the 2019/20 – 2020/21 MTEF period the sector will endeavour to complete key sector projects and programmes initiated in the F/Y 2018/19 as well as new development priorities for FY 2019/20 as recommended by the sector, members of the public and key stakeholders. Among them is promotion of Narok as a tourist attraction destination, strengthening cooperative societies and investment in value addition for locally produced goods. The sector will also endeavour to create a conducive investment environment for new investors who have already signed deals with county government during the investors' summit held in December 2015 by drafting laws and policies related to investment.

162 Further, improving transport and communication network; Renovation and Improvement of staff houses in MMNR; Introduction of new tourist destination and circuit, wildlife monitoring programme and Promotion of the Maasai culture and tradition, Renovation of entry points Capacity Building, among others in tourism and wildlife sub-sector.

163 In trade, cooperatives and industrializations are promotion of County based Value Chain Co-operatives; establishment of agro-processing and rejuvenating housing co-operative Societies; modernization , upgrading and expansion of markets and enhance access to financial support through revolving funds, train SMEs and technical staffs.

164 To implement the prioritized programmes, the Sector has been allocated a total of Kshs 457.6 million in the F/Y 2019/20. Out of this total tourism sub-sector has been allocated a Kshs 264.8 million, Kshs 64.2 million recurrent and Kshs 200.6 million development. Trade, Industrialization and co-operative sub-sector is to get Kshs 192.8 million Kshs 91.7 million for recurrent and Kshs 101 million for development. Over the medium term the sector is expected to continue receiving funding so as to continue implementing its medium and long strategic priorities.

6.0 CONCLUSION

165 The overall expenditure in this 2019 CFSP as outlined MTEF has grown moderately taking into account the envisioned moderate economic growth. However, the critical social areas will continue to receive a significant share of resources as well as capital investments as contributions to the growth objectives. County entities have shared resources on basis of agree criterion where by socio- economic sectors have been allocated a relatively higher amount.

166 Projects with higher socio- economic impact as well as on-going projects have been prioritized in projects financing. Recurrent expenditure have been structured in such a way that it will continue to proportional decrease in medium term as the development expenditure increases in relative terms.

167 The policies outlined in this CFSP largely re-emphasize the economic growth for sustained development agenda outlined in the considerations contained in Narok CIDP II. They are also consistent with the overall national strategic objectives pursued by Jubilee Government including the four pillars for development. These strategic objectives are also adequately informed by the policies in the draft MTP III of the vision 2030, SDGs, DRR, EDE and climate change

ANNEXES

Annex I: Performance in County Revenue Collection

Summary of Revenue Performance by Stream

	STREAM	SUPLEMENTARY-1- 2017/18	Annual Cumulative Totals	% Achieved
1	Central Government Transfers	7,322,176,310.00	6,509,100,859.40	88.90
2	Single Business Permits	58,350,311.60	31,410,023.00	53.83
3	CESS Revenue	77,955,075.96	34,459,934.00	44.20
4	Markets & Slaughter Fees	76,340,420.39	5,263,950.00	6.90
5	House Rents	38,355,802.79	7,841,436.55	20.44
6	Conservancy & Solid Waste Disposal	19,796,543.38	3,128,400.00	15.80
7	Vehicle Parking	50,728,642.40	2,014,800.00	3.97
8	Other CESSES	117,541,976.30	3,387,640.00	2.88
9	Plot Rent	120,449,593.60	19,066,637.00	15.83
10	Miscellaneous Income	185,846,237.36	7,294,446.00	3.92
11	Mara Game Reserve	1,738,091,634.21	2,105,465,038.80	121.14
	TOTALS	**9,805,632,548.00**	**8,728,433,164.75**	**377.82**

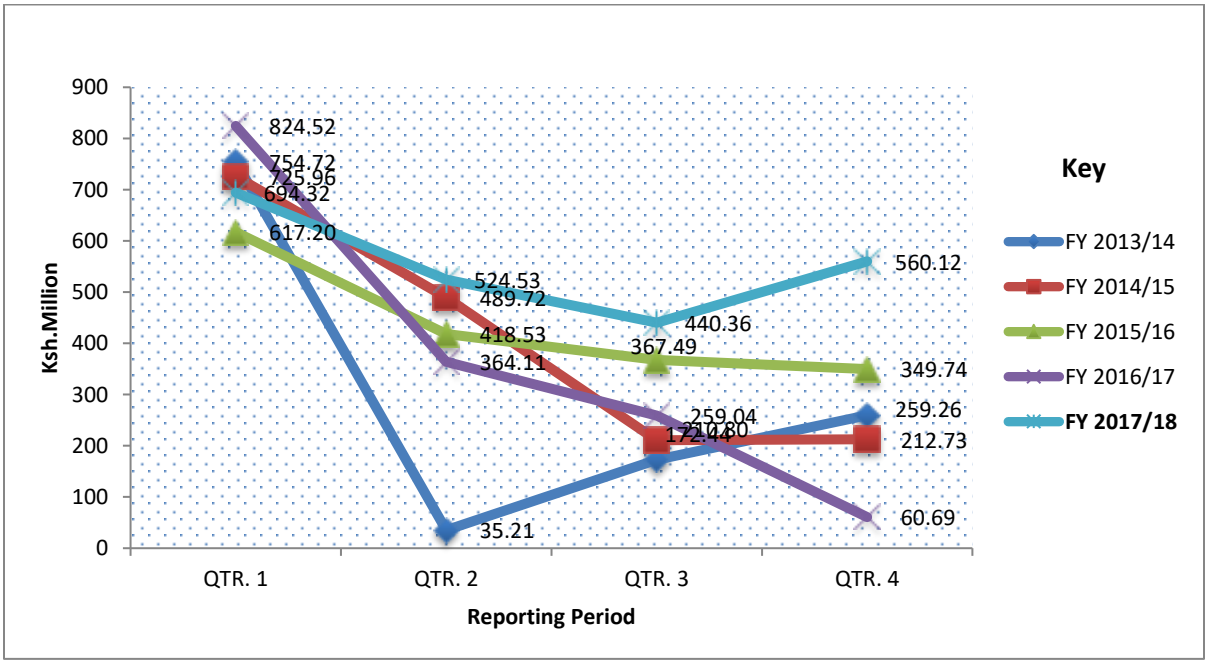
Performance in Conditional Loans and Grants

S/No	Grants Contained in the CARA, 2017	Annual CARA, 2017 Allocation (in Kshs)	Annual Budget Allocation (in Kshs)	Actual receipts in the FY 2017/18 (in Kshs.)	Actual Receipts as Percentage of Annual Allocation (%)
1	Road Maintenance Levy Fund	225,301,202	225,301,202	225,301,201	100%
2	Conditional grant -Leasing of Medical Equipment	95,744,681	95,744,681	-	-
3	World bank loan THS	83,620,453	83,620,453	81,201,403	97%
4	World bank Loan- National Agric & Rural Growth	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,609,855	101%
5	Conditional allocation-other loans, grants	46,406,308	46,406,308	7,866,189	17%
6	Loans & Grants-KDSP	45,796,323	45,796,323	45,796,323	100%
7	World bank loan-CHF	41,780,000	41,780,000	38,009,297	91%
8	Conditional allocation for development of village polytechnics	31,464,754	31,464,754	23,598,565	75%
9	H. Centre and Dispensaries user fees	20,595,297	20,595,297	20,106,734.00	98%
10	Kenya Urban Support Programme	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	-
11	DANIDA Grant -UHDS	15,267,292	15,267,292	15267292	100%
Sub Total		675,976,310	675,976,310	507,756,859	75%

Trend in Local Revenue Collection by Quarter from FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18 (Kshs.)

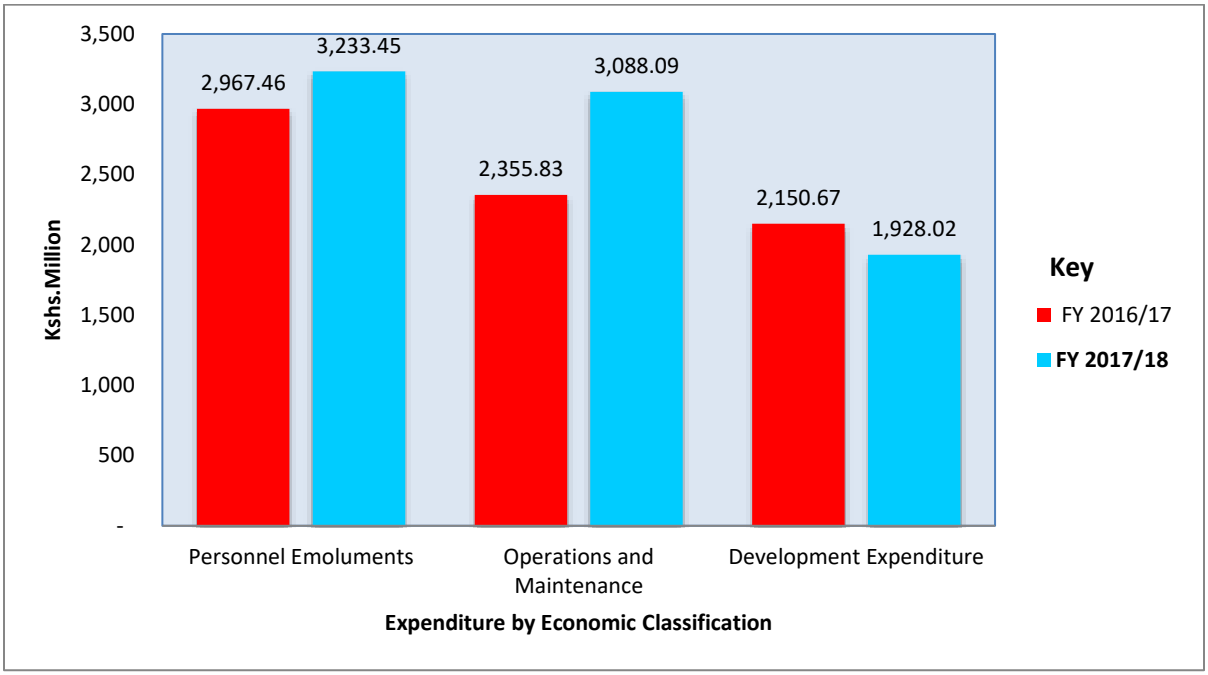
	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
QTR. 1	754,720,000.00	725,960,000.00	617,198,284.00	824,524,359.00	694,319,126
QTR. 2	35,210,000.00	489,720,000.00	418,534,393.00	364,113,461.00	524,531,451
QTR. 3	172,440,000.00	210,800,000.00	367,489,625.00	259,040,000.00	440,357,489
QTR. 4	259,260,000.00	212,730,000.00	349,739,450.00	60,690,000.00	560,124,240
	1,221,630,000.00	**1,639,210,000.00**	**1,752,961,752.00**	**1,508,367,820.00**	**2,219,332,305.35**

Graphical Representation of Trend in Local Revenue Collection by Quarter from FY 2013/14 to FY 2017/18 (Million Kshs.)



Annex II: Performance in County Expenditure (Recurrent + Development)

Expenditure Trends on Personnel Emolument, Operation and maintenance and Development expenditure for FY 2016/17 and 2017/18 (Million Kshs)



Budget Performance by Department in the FY 2017/18 (Ksh. Million)

Department	Budget Allocation (Kshs. Million)		Exchequer Issues in the FY 2017/18 (Kshs. Million)		Expenditure in The FY 2017/18 (Kshs. Million)		FY 2017/18 Expenditure to Exchequer Issues (%)	
	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev
Office of the Governor	341,861,512.43		341,763,450.00	-	341,722,554.00		66.8%	-
Finance and Economic Planning	700,335,460.45	440,871,352.20	700,174,350.00	-	700,174,350.00	-	100.0%	-
Roads, Public Works and Transport	226,664,556.00	1,050,195,245.41	226,480,800.00	877,250,710.00	226,480,800.00	876,566,248.00	100.0%	99.9%
Education, Youth, Sports,Culture and social Services	859,566,572.00	603,711,036.67	854,665,961.00	511,900,000.00	831,665,961.00	511,538,474.00	97.3%	99.9%
Environment protection, Energy, Water & Natural Resources	101,534,039.00	69,095,884.38	96,483,900.00	-	96,483,900.00	-	100.0%	-
Public Service Board	90,616,184.00		90,609,100.00	-	90,609,100.00		100.0%	-
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services	452,562,810.57	248,409,479.78	445,397,500.00	115,109,855.00	389,287,645.00	115,109,855.00	87.4%	100.0%
Health and Sanitation	1,739,486,734.00	418,012,084.81	1,739,428,945.00	340,000,000.00	1,739,357,182.00	340,000,000.00	100.0%	100.0%
Land, Physical Planning and Urban Development	94,675,000.00	116,762,169.25	94,675,000.00	40,000,000.00	94,675,000.00	40,000,000.00	100.0%	100.0%

Department	Budget Allocation (Kshs. Million)		Exchequer Issues in the FY 2017/18 (Kshs. Million)		Expenditure in The FY 2017/18 (Kshs. Million)		FY 2017/18 Expenditure to Exchequer Issues (%)	
	Rec	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**
Tourism, wildlife Trade, Industry and Cooperative Devt	236,267,411.00	75,704,193.79	230,239,000.00	15,000,000.00	230,239,000.00	15,000,000.00	100.0%	100.0%
County Administration and Public Service Management	1,070,771,308.00	5,690,753.27	1,069,601,950.00	-	1,069,601,950.00	-	100.0%	-
County Assembly	601,160,917.00	261,677,844.00	511,250,000.00	30,000,000.00	511,246,728.70	29,804,772.00	100.0%	99.3%
TOTAL	**6,515,502,504**	**3,290,130,044**	**6,400,769,956**	**1,929,260,565**	**6,321,544,171**	**1,928,019,349**	98.8%	99.9%

Annex III: Revenue Allocation for Each County Government (FY 2019/20)

County	FY 2018/19		FY 2019/20											
	Equitable Share	Total Allocations	Allocation Ratio	Equitable Share	Level-5 Hospitals	Compensation for user fees foregone	Rehabilitation of Village Polytechnics	Road Maintenance Levy Fund	Leasing of Medical Equipment	Supplement for construction of county headquarters	Loans & Grants	Total Allocations	Per capita allocation (Ksh.)
Baringo	4,940,384,400	5,778,725,715	1.81	4,991,000,000	-	13,191,000	24,873,298	144,643,406	131,914,894	-	325,325,892	**5,630,948,489**	10,136
Bomet	5,763,781,800	6,880,534,474	1.74	5,394,000,000	-	16,713,336	47,388,298	156,322,688	131,914,894	-	457,270,099	**6,203,609,334**	8,566
Bungoma	8,691,417,000	9,998,082,441	2.81	8,711,000,000	-	32,837,307	53,928,298	252,452,156	131,914,894	-	925,352,734	**10,105,485,388**	6,196
Busia	5,794,278,000	6,744,720,378	1.9	5,890,000,000	-	16,934,085	63,333,298	170,697,188	131,914,894	-	419,041,031	**6,691,920,495**	13,711
Elgeyo Marakwet	3,659,544,000	4,457,455,034	1.22	3,782,000,000	-	8,788,919	30,228,298	109,605,563	131,914,894	-	354,907,368	**4,417,445,040**	11,959
Embu	4,330,460,400	5,421,155,761	1.36	4,216,000,000	301,040,462	10,724,225	33,603,298	122,183,250	131,914,894	-	581,992,895	**5,397,459,024**	10,456
Garissa	6,739,680,200	9,134,942,947	2.22	6,882,000,000	344,739,884	12,964,636	20,628,298	199,446,188	131,914,894	-	918,389,383	**8,510,083,282**	13,659
Homa Bay	6,495,690,600	7,419,934,616	2.13	6,603,000,000	-	22,185,348	35,163,298	191,360,531	131,914,894	-	599,801,101	**7,583,425,171**	7,868
Isiolo	3,812,035,000	4,685,826,269	1.34	4,154,000,000	-	3,472,461	10,833,298	120,386,438	131,914,894	121,000,000	403,048,854	**4,944,655,945**	34,307
Kajiado	5,824,774,200	6,812,115,049	2.03	6,293,000,000	-	16,955,365	35,493,298	182,376,469	131,914,894	-	626,033,282	**7,285,773,307**	10,600
Kakamega	10,033,249,800	11,888,141,665	2.29	10,199,000,000	427,283,237	37,789,290	76,923,298	295,575,656	131,914,894	-	702,568,864	**11,870,855,238**	7,148
Kericho	5,550,308,400	6,317,000,071	1.7	5,270,000,000	-	18,048,789	29,433,298	152,728,063	131,914,894	-	590,580,638	**6,201,706,681**	8,178
Kiambu	9,087,987,600	12,406,684,614	2.88	9,239,000,000	538,716,763	34,671,542	55,113,298	267,725,063	131,914,894	-	2,381,409,369	**12,647,550,928**	7,391
Kilifi	10,521,189,000	12,215,750,837	3.3	10,230,000,000	-	25,969,884	38,863,298	296,474,063	131,914,894	-	1,500,516,666	**12,243,738,784**	11,033
Kirinyaga	3,995,002,200	4,742,094,252	1.34	4,154,000,000	-	11,282,570	34,303,298	120,386,438	131,914,894	-	521,886,956	**4,973,984,155**	9,419
Kisii	7,471,569,000	8,979,452,357	2.46	7,606,000,000	417,372,254	26,138,997	74,553,298	221,007,938	131,914,894	-	684,744,342	**9,161,931,923**	7,968
Kisumu	6,709,164,000	8,783,717,505	2.16	6,696,000,000	369,017,341	21,299,489	41,673,298	194,053,750	131,914,894	-	1,084,577,868	**8,538,538,639**	8,813
Kitui	8,477,943,600	9,613,793,830	2.79	8,649,000,000	-	22,499,906	72,588,298	250,655,344	131,914,894	-	797,515,756	**9,924,174,197**	9,800
Kwale	7,319,088,000	8,647,370,910	2.48	7,626,000,000	-	15,209,598	59,793,298	221,007,938	131,914,894	-	982,716,075	**9,036,641,797**	13,904
Laikipia	3,995,002,200	4,783,508,025	1.32	4,092,000,000	-	9,968,208	31,908,298	118,389,625	131,914,894	-	305,078,964	**4,689,459,988**	11,746
Lamu	3,446,070,600	4,343,607,344	0.82	2,542,000,000	-	2,431,034	41,298,298	73,669,313	131,914,894	121,000,000	306,166,757	**3,218,500,295**	31,697
Machakos	8,081,493,000	10,333,845,617	2.43	7,595,000,000	383,383,815	24,128,039	51,083,298	220,109,531	131,914,894	-	1,379,849,081	**9,785,679,657**	8,908
Makueni	6,922,637,400	7,920,572,018	2.24	7,254,000,000	-	18,435,760	80,333,298	210,227,063	131,914,894	-	704,754,514	**8,380,665,528**	9,475
Mandera	9,850,272,600	10,960,277,905	3.23	10,013,000,000	-	25,474,920	22,113,298	290,185,219	131,914,894	-	595,513,860	**11,076,202,190**	10,798
Marsabit	6,900,652,600	7,787,611,745	2.14	6,634,000,000	-	6,643,714	15,558,298	192,258,938	131,914,894	-	527,605,108	**7,507,980,951**	25,786
Meru	7,776,531,000	9,107,881,832	2.54	7,874,000,000	373,872,832	31,648,428	56,568,298	228,195,188	131,914,894	-	532,143,439	**9,228,343,079**	6,804
Migori	6,526,186,800	7,908,813,470	2.14	6,634,000,000	-	21,655,884	30,033,298	192,258,938	131,914,894	-	1,065,515,013	**8,075,378,026**	8,805
Mombasa	7,990,004,400	9,608,055,293	2.53	6,913,000,000	388,439,306	20,385,934	25,473,298	200,344,594	131,914,894	-	1,638,859,269	**9,341,417,295**	9,944
Murang'a	6,068,742,800	6,968,233,125	1.99	6,189,000,000	-	20,138,691	83,268,298	178,782,844	131,914,894	-	520,780,582	**7,103,885,408**	7,537
Nairobi	15,339,788,600	16,284,579,349	5.03	15,593,000,000	-	79,423,251	22,998,298	451,898,344	131,914,894	-	194,609,600	**16,473,854,386**	5,249
Nakuru	9,179,356,200	11,563,484,586	3.31	10,261,000,000	373,872,832	38,723,265	63,063,298	297,372,469	131,914,894	-	1,591,604,871	**12,757,551,629**	7,957
Nandi	5,214,850,200	6,228,558,378	1.69	5,239,000,000	-	18,086,369	32,793,298	151,830,656	131,914,894	-	683,841,621	**6,257,466,832**	8,310
Narok	6,190,728,600	7,098,421,235	2.54	7,874,000,000	-	20,595,297	19,488,298	228,195,188	131,914,894	-	538,812,751	**8,813,006,427**	10,357
Nyamira	4,635,422,400	5,431,219,340	1.52	4,712,000,000	-	13,175,221	67,068,298	136,557,750	131,914,894	-	569,692,854	**5,650,409,017**	9,411
Nyandarua	4,787,903,400	5,757,489,519	1.54	4,774,000,000	-	12,735,932	37,983,298	138,354,563	131,914,894	121,000,000	377,341,424	**5,093,530,100**	9,381
Nyeri	4,879,392,000	6,184,636,952	1.71	5,301,000,000	407,861,272	13,701,379	55,143,298	153,627,469	131,914,894	-	541,842,102	**6,605,090,413**	9,523
Samburu	4,299,984,200	5,116,193,687	1.46	4,526,000,000	-	5,235,578	15,483,298	131,367,313	131,914,894	-	538,172,418	**5,347,973,499**	23,881
Siaya	5,835,270,400	6,699,573,187	1.83	5,673,000,000	-	18,184,808	40,278,298	164,408,344	131,914,894	-	360,748,123	**6,388,544,466**	7,585
Taita Taveta	3,934,009,800	5,116,215,328	1.34	4,154,000,000	-	5,298,305	55,638,298	120,386,438	131,914,894	-	734,315,201	**5,201,551,135**	18,273
Tana River	5,397,827,400	6,402,983,240	1.83	5,735,000,000	-	5,882,537	21,328,298	166,205,156	131,914,894	121,000,000	392,033,833	**6,573,064,719**	27,379
Tharaka Nithi	3,537,559,200	4,329,735,296	1.24	3,844,000,000	-	8,218,119	55,638,298	111,402,375	131,914,894	1,152,184	307,617,021	**4,459,942,890**	12,208
Trans Nzoia	5,458,819,800	6,627,548,529	1.82	5,642,000,000	-	21,304,915	61,188,298	163,509,938	131,914,894	-	803,143,691	**6,823,061,736**	8,333
Turkana	10,460,196,600	11,501,934,005	3.33	10,323,000,000	-	25,634,941	13,893,298	299,169,281	131,914,894	-	825,467,592	**11,619,080,006**	13,583
Uasin Gishu	5,763,781,800	7,254,209,346	2	6,200,000,000	-	20,813,065	57,588,298	179,681,250	131,914,894	-	1,046,492,860	**7,636,490,366**	8,540
Vihiga	4,330,460,400	5,376,604,500	1.47	4,557,000,000	-	12,657,201	67,743,298	132,065,719	131,914,894	-	769,853,103	**5,671,234,214**	10,225
Wajir	8,233,974,000	10,305,710,437	2.7	8,370,000,000	-	13,784,997	18,903,298	242,569,688	131,914,894	-	715,958,149	**9,495,131,024**	14,344
West Pokot	4,787,903,400	5,721,212,183	1.58	4,898,000,000	-	12,128,484	17,313,298	141,948,188	131,914,894	-	364,283,364	**5,565,588,728**	10,856
GRAND TOTAL	**304,962,000,000**	**367,443,384,193**	**100.0**	**310,000,000,000**	**4,326,000,000**	**900,000,000**	**2,000,000,000**	**8,984,062,500**	**6,200,000,000**	**485,152,184**	**30,704,877,210**	**371,600,091,894**	**11,885**