

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KITUI



MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING & REVENUE
MANAGEMENT

FY 2023/24

QUARTER FOUR

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

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FOREWORD

The Budget Implementation Reports, crafted in strict adherence to the Public Finance Act of 2012, serve as a critical tool for fiscal oversight within the County. These reports are meticulously compiled on a quarterly and annual basis, providing a comprehensive analysis of the County's financial activities, including both revenues and expenditures, for the respective periods under scrutiny.

In a detailed manner, the reports dissect the expenditures by allocating them to the relevant Ministries, juxtaposed against their allocated budgets. This granular approach facilitates the calculation of the absorption rates for each Ministry, offering a clear view of budget utilization.

The reports delve into the revenue streams flowing into the County's coffers, meticulously itemizing the amounts accrued from each source during the review period. Internal revenue sources undergo a rigorous comparison against predefined targets, thereby evaluating the County's efficacy in revenue collection. Concurrently, the reports scrutinize external revenue channels, such as grants, loans, and funds from the National government, to ascertain the extent of their contribution in augmenting local revenues and supporting the County's expenditures.

Each Ministry's financial outlay is juxtaposed with the quarterly budgetary estimates to ascertain the absorption rates for the quarters. The Budget Implementation Report categorizes expenditures into two main types: recurrent and development. Recurrent expenditures are further segmented into personal emoluments and operations & maintenance costs, ensuring a transparent and accountable budgetary process.

At the culmination of the Financial Year, an annual Budget Implementation Report is prepared. This report is pivotal in analyzing the cumulative fiscal performance of the County, encompassing the totality of expenditures against the annual budget and the revenues amassed during the year.

Moreover, the Budget Implementation Report does not shy away from addressing the challenges encountered during budget execution. It provides a candid assessment of the hurdles faced and proposes potential remedies, thereby fostering a culture of continuous improvement in fiscal management. This proactive stance ensures that the County remains on a path of prudent financial stewardship, aligned with the overarching goals of economic development and sustainability.

Peter Mwikya Kilonzo
County Executive Committee Member
Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Revenue Management

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the Fourth Quarter Budget Implementation Report for the fiscal year 2023/24 was, without a doubt, a collective endeavor. It drew upon an impressive array of data, insights, and perspectives from all corners of the County Government of Kitui, including its various sectors, departments, and spending entities. This comprehensive document is the culmination of the tireless efforts and steadfast commitment of countless individuals, to whom I owe my heartfelt thanks.

At the helm of this journey, I must first express my deepest gratitude to His Excellency Governor Julius Malombe. His visionary leadership and unwavering support have been nothing short of essential in guiding this process. His commitment to fiscal prudence, transparency, and accountability has set the standard for the meticulous preparation of this report.

A special note of thanks is due to Mr. Peter Mwikya Kilonzo, the esteemed County Executive Committee Member for Finance, Economic Planning, and Revenue Management. His technical acumen and thoughtful insights have been crucial in shaping the analytical depth of this report.

Equally, I am indebted to the Chief Officers of the County. Their leadership in mobilizing their respective teams to provide the critical data necessary for this report has been invaluable. Their contributions cannot be overstated, and for that, I am profoundly grateful.

And, of course, I must commend my dedicated team of economic planners, whose tireless efforts behind the scenes often went above and beyond the call of duty. Their professionalism and commitment to excellence have been, without a doubt, key drivers of this accomplishment.

Finally, I wish to recognize the often-unseen contributors—those whose indirect support may not be readily visible but is nonetheless vital. Their efforts form the very threads that bind the success of this report, and for them, I am deeply appreciative.

Patrick Masila Munuve
Chief Officer
Economic Planning and Budgeting

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents a thorough analysis of the county's financial performance during the fourth quarter (Q4) of FY 2023/24, as required by the **Constitution of Kenya (2010)**. The mandate for quarterly progress reporting, anchored in constitutional principles, underscores the necessity of transparency and sound governance in managing public finances. Complementing these legal provisions, the **Budget Implementation Review Report** is prepared in strict accordance with **Section 166 of the Public Finance Management Act (2012)** and **Regulation 54 of the PFM County Government Regulations (2015)**, covering all 16 county spending entities.

The county received **Ksh. 2.76 billion** in exchequer releases during June 2024, which formed the financial foundation for its operations. In addition, grants totaling **Ksh. 155.6 million** were allocated to critical sectors, including climate change mitigation (FLOCCA), locust response, and agricultural development (NAVCDP).

In Q4, **personal emoluments** absorption was notably high at **96.94%**, reflecting commendable efficiency, particularly in the **Finance** and **County Public Service Board**, which achieved full absorption of allocated funds. However, the **Office of the Deputy Governor** absorbed only **81.20%**, revealing gaps in fiscal management.

The **Operations and Maintenance (O&M)** expenditures achieved an overall absorption rate of **72.27%**, with notable overspending in the **Governor's Office** and underperformance in the **County Assembly**.

Of significant concern is the **development expenditure**, where only **50.32%** of allocated funds were absorbed. Ministries such as **Agriculture** and **Energy** fell significantly short, delaying critical development projects.

In conclusion, while recurrent expenditures were largely efficient, the underperformance in development spending highlights an urgent need for improved project execution and fiscal prudence. For a more detailed breakdown of expenditures and variances across ministries, refer to the comprehensive data provided in the previous sections.

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE PREPARATION OF QUARTERLY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW REPORT

The Budget Implementation Review Report is prepared in accordance with Section 166 and 54 of the Public Financial Management Act, 2012 and Regulations 2015 Respectively. The law states that:

166. (1) An accounting officer for a county government entity shall prepare a report for each quarter of the financial year in respect of the entity.

(2) In preparing a quarterly report for a county government entity, the accounting officer shall ensure that the report contains information on the financial and nonfinancial performance of the entity;

(3) Not later than fifteen days after the end of each quarter, the accounting officer shall submit the quarterly report to the County Treasury.

(4) Not later than one month after the end of each quarter, the County Treasury shall consolidate the quarterly reports and submit them to the county assembly; and publish and publicize them.

54 (1) An Accounting Officer of a county government entity shall not later than the 10th day of each month submit a monthly financial and non-financial budgetary report in the format to be issued by the Cabinet Secretary relating to the activities of his or her county government entity for the preceding month to the County Treasury with copies to the Controller of Budget and the Auditor-General.

(2) The contents of the report under paragraph

(1) shall include—

(a) Actual revenues, including appropriations in aid;

(b) Expenditures classified in economic classification as follows—

i. compensation to employees;

ii. use of goods and services;

iii. transfer to other levels of government; and

iv. capital expenditure;

(c) Pending payments with an age of over ninety days;

(d) A projection of expected expenditure and revenue collection for the remainder of the financial year;

(e) When necessary, an explanation of any material variances; and

(f) A summary of the steps that are to be taken to ensure that the projected expenditure and revenue remain within budget.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The financial overview for the fiscal year 2023/2024 reveals a balanced yet strategic distribution of resources. The total budget stands at Ksh. 14,257,138,714, with the majority of funds sourced from the National Equitable Share, which contributes a significant 76% of the total—amounting to Ksh. 10,824,785,855. The balance carried forward from the previous financial year (2022/2023) forms 14% of the budget, representing Ksh. 2,012,204,897. Local revenue sources supplement this with Ksh. 585,000,000, constituting 4%, while grants add Ksh. 830,446,881, equating to 6% of the overall figure. A minor contribution of 0%, amounting to Ksh. 4,701,081, comes from the transfer of library services. This allocation underscores the financial planning's reliance on national funding, with internal revenue and grants playing modest yet essential roles in the budget's composition.

Table 1: FY 2023/2024 Approved budget Components

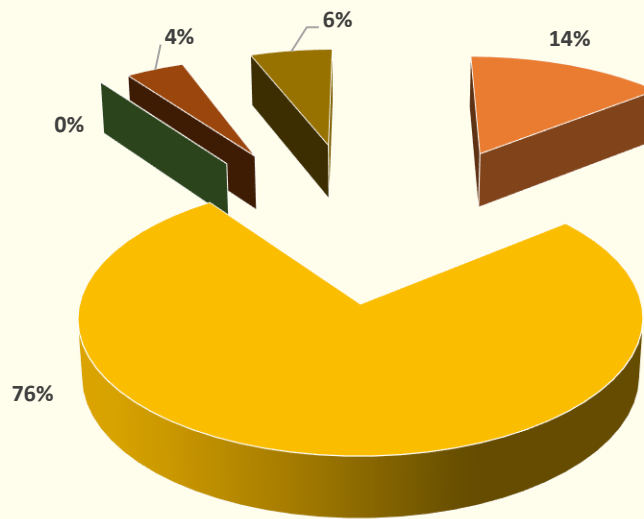
S/No	Source	Projected Revenue Estimates 2023/24
		Kshs
1	Equitable share	
	Equitable share	10,824,785,855
	Transfer of Library Services	4,701,081
	Sub Total Equitable Share	10,829,486,936
2	Grants	
	World Bank (Agriculture - Rural Growth)	5,000,000
	World Bank (Emergency Locust Response Project (ELRP))	133,683,244
	IDA (World Bank) credit (National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP))	200,000,000
	HSSP/HSPS - (DANIDA/IDA)	16,112,250
	World Bank loan to Supplement financing of County Health Facilities	
	World Bank Credit to Finance Locally - Led Climate Action Program (FLLoCA)	216,807,064
	ASDSP	1,292,965
	Court fines	50,000
	Mineral royalties	336,118
	Livestock Value Chain Support Projects	14,323,680
	De-Risking and Value Enhancement (DRIVE)	63,341,980
	Fertilizer Subsidy	179,499,580
	Subtotal	830,446,881
		11,659,933,817
3	Own Revenue	
	County Ministry/ Entity	
	Office of the Governor	14,468,391
	Office of the Deputy Governor	107,173
	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	2,163,121
	Ministry of Education, Training & Skills Development	107,173
	Ministry of Roads, Public Works & Transport	3,457,410
	Ministry of Health and Sanitation	350,500,826
	Ministry of Trade, Industry, MSMEs, Innovation & Cooperatives	3,268,785
	Ministry of Energy, Environment, Forestry, Natural & Mineral Resources	6,182,327

S/No	Source	Projected Revenue Estimates 2023/24
		Kshs
	Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports & Social Services	214,347
	Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning & Revenue Management	87,798,589
	Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock	10,484,458
	Ministry of Lands, Housing & Urban Development	26,070,796
	Kitui Municipality	53,160,532
	Mwingi Town Administration	27,016,074
	Subtotal	585,000,000
	TOTAL	12,244,933,817
	% of Equitable Share	88
	% of Own Resources	5
	% of Grants	7
		100
	Revote from previous budget	2,012,204,897
	Total Resource Envelope	14,257,138,713

Table 2: FY 2023/2024 Approved budget Components

SOURCE	AMOUNT	% OF TOTAL BUDGET
Balance b/f from FY 2022/2023	2,012,204,897	14%
National Equitable Share	10,824,785,855	76%
Transfer of Library Services	4,701,081	0%
Local Revenue Sources	585,000,000	4%
Grants	830,446,881	6%
TOTAL	14,257,138,714	100%

FY 2023/2024 APPROVED BUDGET



- Balance b/f from FY 2022/2023
- National Equitable Share
- Transfer of Library Services
- Local Revenue Sources
- Grants

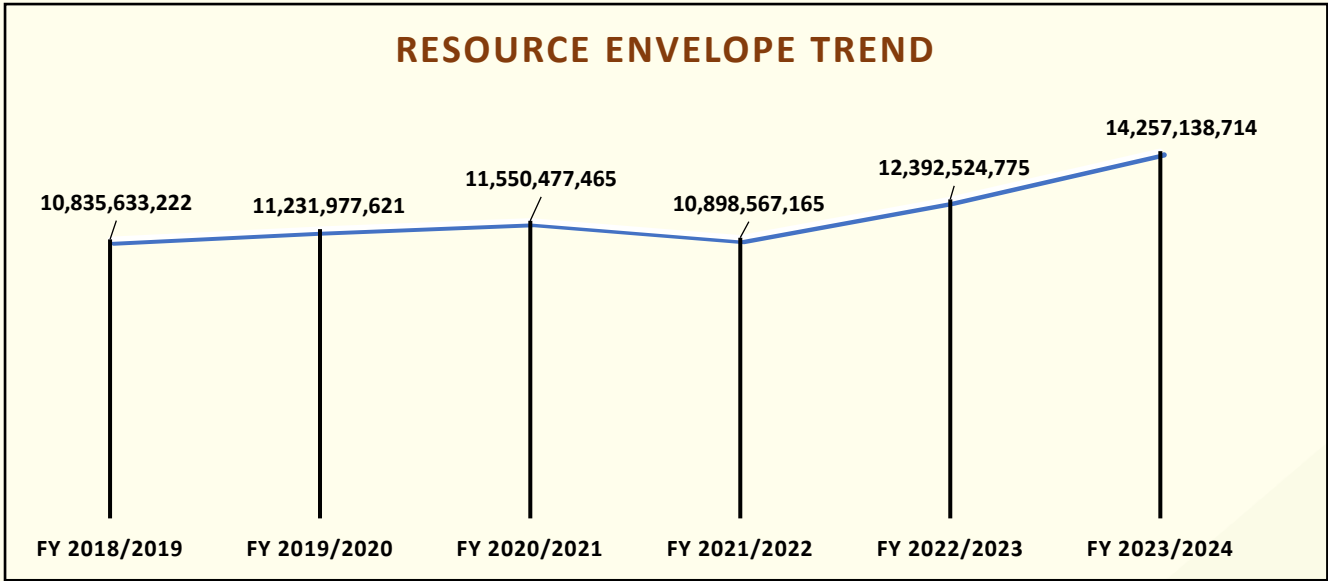
Budget Trend from FY 2018/2019 to 2023/2024

Over the past six financial years, the county's total resource envelope has shown a steady and incremental rise, reflecting both economic growth and enhanced fiscal planning. In FY 2018/2019, the total resource envelope was Ksh. 10,835,633,222, which increased to Ksh. 11,231,977,621 in FY 2019/2020. This upward trajectory continued in FY 2020/2021 with a marginal increase to Ksh. 11,550,477,465. However, FY 2021/2022 saw a slight dip to Ksh. 10,898,567,165, indicating some economic challenges during that period. In subsequent years, the fiscal health improved, with FY 2022/2023 reaching Ksh. 12,392,524,775. Notably, FY 2023/2024 represents the highest resource allocation in the six-year period, with the total resource envelope standing at Ksh. 14,257,138,714, signifying the county's resilience and growing capacity for resource mobilization..

Table 3: Budget trend from F2018/2019 to FY 2023/2024

Financial Year	FY 2018/2019	FY 2019/2020	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024
Total Resource Envelope	10,835,633,222	11,231,977,621	11,550,477,465	10,898,567,165	12,392,524,775	14,257,138,714

RESOURCE ENVELOPE TREND



1.0 INRODUCTION

In the fourth quarter of the fiscal year 2023/2024, the County Government of Kitui steadfastly upholds its dedication to transparent and accountable fiscal governance, building upon the solid groundwork established in the preceding quarters. The county's administration, in its unwavering commitment to the principles of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act of 2012 and the PFM (County Government) Regulations of 2015, continues to demonstrate its adherence to these statutory guidelines.

The Budget Implementation Review Report (BIRR) for this quarter emerges as a pivotal instrument in the evaluation of the county's fiscal health, scrutinizing both the revenue generation mechanisms and the expenditure trends. The BIRR's adherence to its own stringent guidelines is a testament to the county's resolve to optimize the allocation of resources, thereby ensuring the effective and efficient execution of the budgetary provisions for the fiscal year 2023/2024.

These quarterly assessments are not merely procedural; they are instrumental in bolstering accountability and transparency within the county's financial management practices. Furthermore, the insights gleaned from these evaluations are integral to the development of the County Budget Review and Outlook Paper (CBROP). As the fiscal year draws to a close, the CBROP will serve as a strategic blueprint, guiding the county's resource management and planning initiatives, and setting the stage for sustained fiscal prudence and economic growth.

2.0 REVIEW OF FISCAL PERFORMANCE QUARTER FOUR FY2023/2024 FISCAL PERFORMANCE

The review of fiscal performance in Quarter Four of the fiscal year 2023/24 reveals several key insights across various ministries and entities of the County Government of Kitui.

Expenditure analysis highlights significant variations in operational and maintenance spending across ministries. Ministries like Education, Training & Skills Development and Health & Sanitation demonstrated high absorption rates, reflecting efficient budget utilization. In contrast, the Office of the Governor and Ministry of Energy, Environment, Forestry, Natural & Mineral Resources displayed lower absorption rates, indicating areas for potential improvement in expenditure management.

Development expenditure showcased diverse performance levels. Ministries such as Lands, Housing, and Urban Development exceeded their targets substantially, achieving commendable realization rates. Conversely, ministries like Education, Training & Skills Development and Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports & Social Services faced challenges in meeting development targets, reflected in lower realization rates.

The review also encompasses revenue realization and target achievements across entities. While some, like the Office of the Governor, exceeded revenue targets significantly, others encountered difficulties in meeting their goals. The overall gross own-source revenue realization rate for the quarter reached 92.51%, representing a mixed outcome of successful revenue generation and areas requiring improvement. Additionally, actual exchequer releases from the National Government amounted to **Ksh. 2.70 billion** against an available budget of Ksh. 7.70 billion, with an additional 195.6 million received as grant funding.

2.1 REVENUE PERFORMANCE QUARTER FOUR FY2023/2024

2.1.1 Exchequer Releases

The actual exchequer releases from the National Government amounted to **Ksh. 2.762 billion** against the available budget amount of **Ksh. 5.80 billion** and 155.58 million as grant.

Table 4: Transfers from the National Government Q4-FY 2023/24

DATE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT RECEIVED
Jun-24	FT24172HHV2K	Exchequer issue	974,653,825.00
Jun-24	FT24178CLQ80	Exchequer issue	920,506,390.00
Jun-24		Exchequer issue	866,358,951.00
TOTAL			2,761,519,166.00

Table 5: Grants Performance within the Quarter

DATE	REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT RECEIVED
25-Jun-24	PV002322	FLOCCA-CLIMATE CHANGE	102,903,532.00
05-Jul-24	TRFS	FLOCCA-CLIMATE CHANGE	11,000,000.00
25-Jun-24	PV002324	LOCUST RESPONSE	36,984,674.10
25-Jun-24	TRFS	NAVCDP	4,693,610.00
TOTAL			155,581,816.10

2.1.2 Own Source Revenue Performance

The revenue streams for the fiscal year under review present a diverse range of outcomes against the annual targeted revenues. Receipts from the sale of agricultural goods exceeded expectations with a realization of 151.30%, while ploughing and alcoholic drinks licensing also surpassed targets at 341.66% and 155.35%, respectively. However, some areas, such as borehole drilling and sand approval fees, fell significantly short, realizing only 46.88% and 9.16% of their targets. Notably, the Ministry of Health achieved 77.69% of its substantial target, contributing to the overall revenue.

Key areas like Single Business Permits realized 104.33% of the expected revenue, whereas cess collections exceeded projections by 157.13%. Parking fees and slaughter fees also performed well, realizing 104.80% and 133.50%, respectively. In contrast, sand pollution fees and penalties, which were projected at Ksh. 6,182,327, realized only Ksh. 566,500, representing a sharp underperformance at just 9.16%. The total revenue collection amounted to Ksh. 517,049,815.95, which is 88.38% of the targeted Ksh. 585,000,000.01, leaving a variance of Ksh. 67,950,184.06.

This data underscores both successes and challenges in revenue collection across the county's various streams. Although certain sectors have exceeded their targets, others highlight the need for enhanced strategies to meet fiscal goals effectively.

Table 6: FY 2023/24 Cumulative Revenue Performance by Revenue Streams

No	Revenue Stream	Annual Targeted Revenue (Kshs)	Actual Revenue	VARIANCE	ANNUAL REALIZATION (%)
1	Receipts from Sale of Agricultural Goods	671,222	1,015,530.00	(344,308.00)	151.30
2	Borehole Drilling	2,156,369	1,011,000.00	1,145,369.00	46.88
3	Engineering and Works Levy	6,752	6,000.00	752.00	88.86
4	Ploughing	46,142	157,650.00	(111,508.00)	341.66
5	Training/Learning Centre Fee	5,627,014	7,622,608.00	(1,995,594.00)	135.46
6	Agricultural show	2,813,506	3,982,200.00	(1,168,694.00)	141.54
7	Slaughter Houses Inspection Fee	45,270	19,400.00	25,870.00	42.85
8	Meat Inspection/Vetinary Services	873,211	1,030,312.00	(157,101.00)	117.99
9	Certificate to Transport/Movement permits	401,000	601,340.00	(200,340.00)	149.96
10	Dispatch note& Flayer License	7,091	12,300.00	(5,209.00)	173.46
11	Sand approval fee,pollution &penalties	6,182,327.00	566,500.00	5,615,827.00	9.16

No	Revenue Stream	Annual Targeted Revenue (Kshs)	Actual Revenue	VARIANCE	ANNUAL REALIZATION (%)
12	Ministry of Health and public health	350,500,826.00	272,308,708.95	78,192,117.05	77.69
13	Ministry of Tourism, Sports and culture	214,347.00	251,480.00	(37,133.00)	117.32
14	Land rates	15,912,597.00	12,776,097.00	3,136,500.00	80.29
15	Penalties & penalties	126,068.00	192,240.00	(66,172.00)	152.49
16	Land Administration Fees	12,862,327.00	13,215,053.00	(352,726.00)	102.74
17	Alcoholic Drinks License	14,468,391.00	22,476,805.00	(8,008,414.00)	155.35
18	Inspection of Schools and ECD centres	107,173.00	-	107,173.00	-
19	Weights and measures	750,213.00	485,330.00	264,883.00	64.69
20	Other county investments- Crusher	1,607,598.00	-	1,607,598.00	-
21	Cooperative Audit	375,107.00	375,794.00	(687.00)	100.18
22	Hire of Machines in Trade Department	535,867.00	1,226,368.00	(690,501.00)	228.86
23	Game reserves and park fees	107,171.00		107,171.00	-
24	Single Business Permits	83,056,943.45	86,654,680.00	(3,597,736.55)	104.33
25	House and Stalls Rents	3,010,359.17	2,917,240.00	93,119.17	96.91
26	Market Fees	16,060,908.11	15,129,916.00	930,992.11	94.20
27	Cess	9,913,071.24	15,576,016.00	(5,662,944.76)	157.13
28	Sign Board & Advertising	25,430,931.45	21,979,450.00	3,451,481.45	86.43
29	Transportation Fees	12,768,771.95	15,671,600.00	(2,902,828.05)	122.73
30	Slaughter Fees	1,946,406.34	2,598,455.00	(652,048.66)	133.50
31	Burial Fees	16,290.33	17,900.00	(1,609.67)	109.88
32	Parking fees	16,380,732.97	17,166,243.00	(785,510.03)	104.80
33	Sale & search of assets	17,996.00	5,600.00	12,396.00	31.12
	TOTAL	585,000,000.01	517,049,815.95	67,950,184.06	88.38

2.2 EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE QUARTER FOUR FY2023/2024

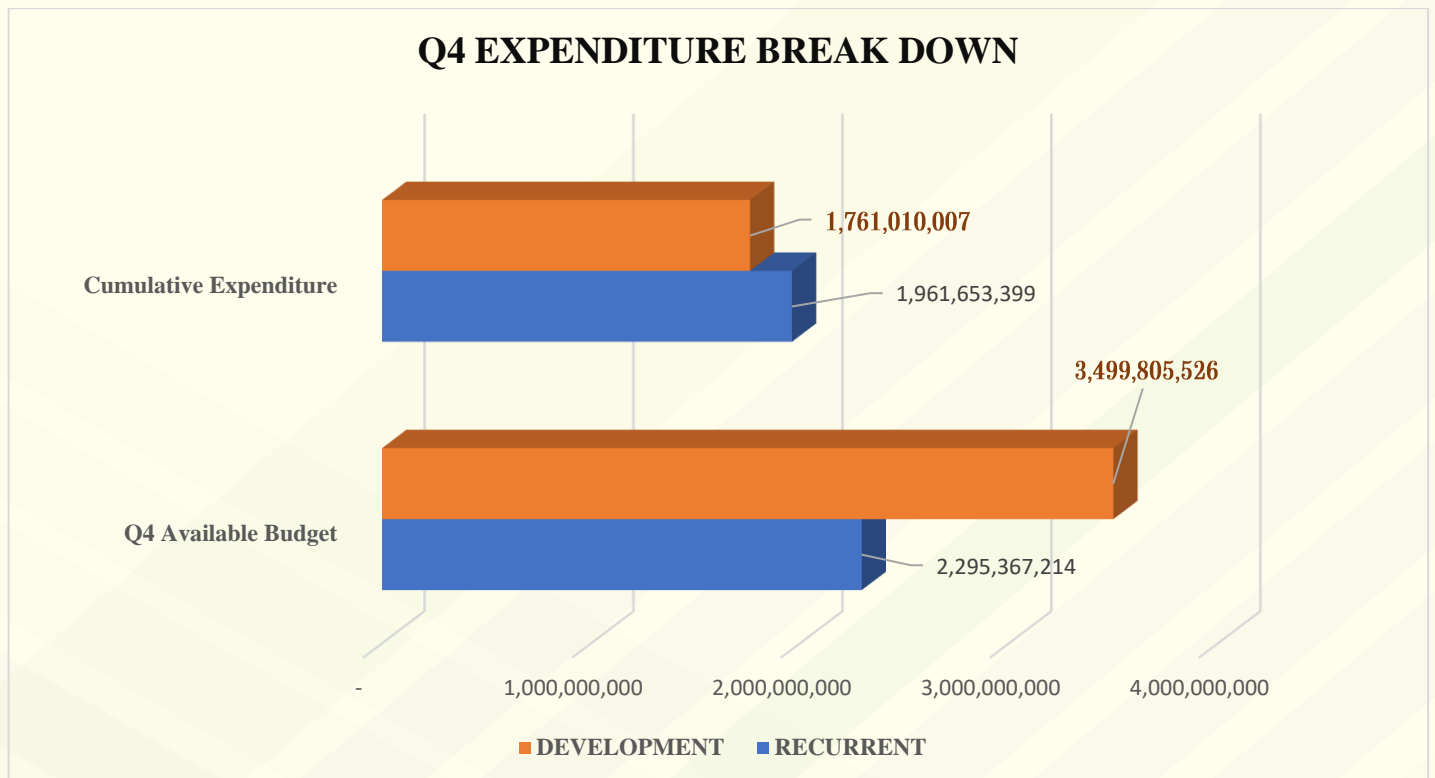
The analysis of expenditure for the Fourth Quarter reveals notable differences between recurrent and development budget absorption. Out of a total available budget of Ksh. 5,795,172,740, recurrent expenditures accounted for Ksh. 2,295,367,214, with a cumulative expenditure of Ksh. 1,961,653,399. This translates to an 85.46% absorption rate, leaving a variance of Ksh. 333,713,815. The high absorption of recurrent expenditures indicates effective utilization of funds for ongoing operations, salaries, and administrative functions.

In contrast, development expenditures, with an available budget of Ksh. 3,499,805,526, recorded a lower absorption rate of 50.32%, with Ksh. 1,761,010,007 spent, leaving a substantial variance of Ksh. 1,738,795,519. The underutilization of development funds highlights a need for enhanced focus on capital projects and long-term initiatives that drive infrastructural growth and economic development.

Overall, the cumulative expenditure amounted to Ksh. 3,722,663,406, representing a 64.24% absorption rate of the total budget, with a variance of Ksh. 2,072,509,334, reflecting a balanced but still suboptimal financial performance, particularly in development-oriented spending.

Table 7: Expenditure performance quarter Four FY2022/2023

Expenditure type	Q4 available budget	Cumulative expenditure	Variance	% absorption
RECURRENT	2,295,367,214	1,961,653,399	333,713,815	85.46
DEVELOPMENT	3,499,805,526	1,761,010,007	1,738,795,519	50.32
Grand Total	5,795,172,740	3,722,663,406	2,072,509,334	64.24



2.2.1 Departmental Expenditure Analysis Quarter Four FY2023/2024

The Fourth Quarter Budget performance across various ministries and spending entities reveals a mixed picture of absorption rates and financial management. The County Assembly, with an available budget estimate of Ksh. 685,760,702, recorded an absorption rate of 43.58%, leaving a significant variance of Ksh. 386,911,547. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with Ksh. 780,991,392 allocated, expended only 46.20% of its budget, resulting in a variance of Ksh. 420,158,021. In contrast, the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Revenue Management demonstrated a commendable absorption rate of 90.84%, utilizing Ksh. 195,168,360 out of its Ksh. 214,848,533 budgets.

Health and Sanitation absorbed 85.75% of its Ksh. 535,749,170 allocations, while Education, Training, and Skills Development utilized 87.59%, showcasing efficient budget execution. On the other hand, the Ministry of Energy, Environment, Forestry, and Natural Resources underperformed with only 38.20% absorption, leaving a variance of Ksh. 218,168,677.

The Office of the Governor and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation performed moderately well with absorption rates of 66.03% and 66.45%, respectively. Mwingi Town Administration and the Office of the Deputy Governor showed strong financial management, with absorption rates of 89.38% and 90.20%.

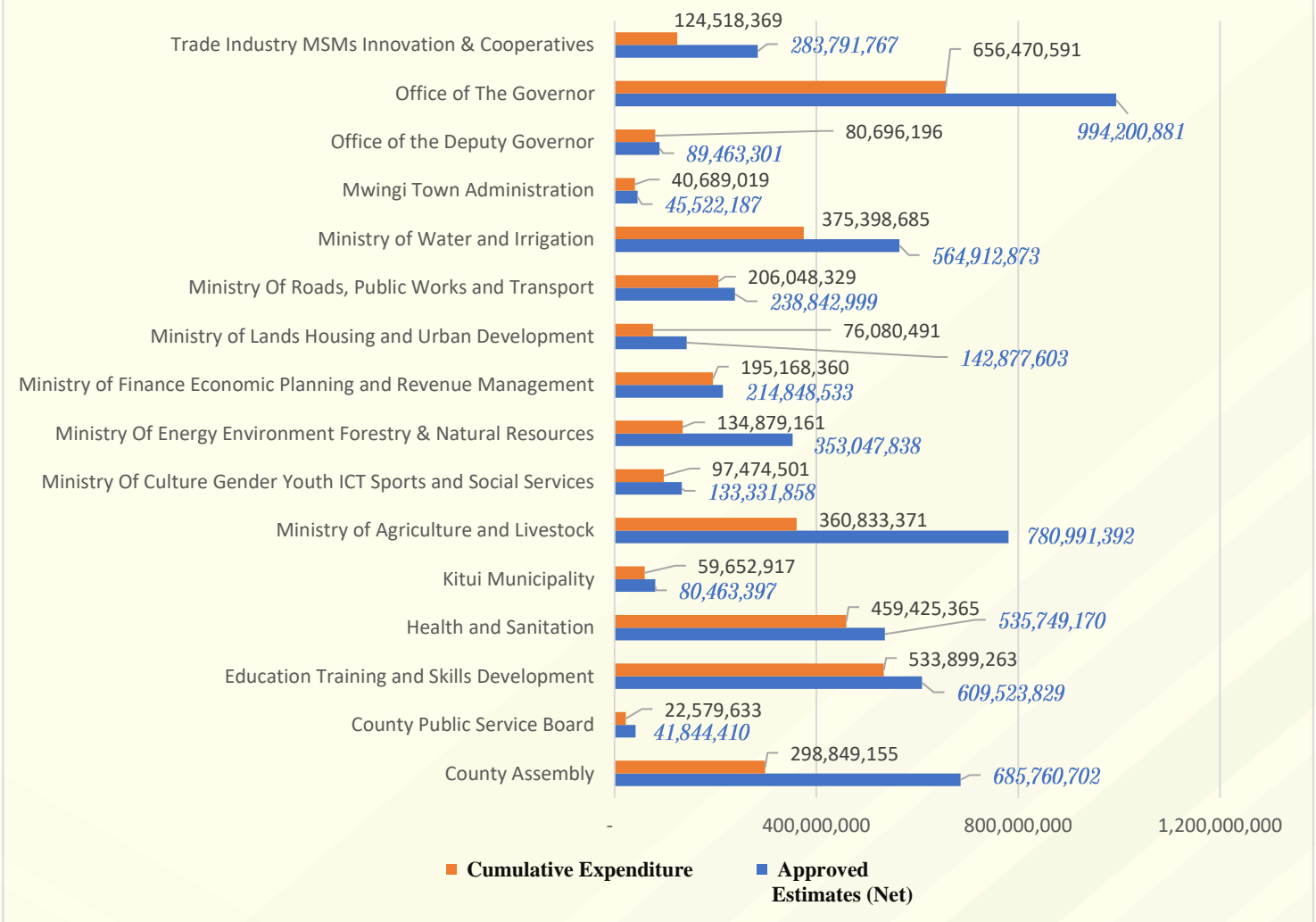
Overall, the cumulative expenditure across all entities stood at Ksh. 3,722,663,406 against an available budget of Ksh. 5,795,172,740, leading to an overall absorption rate of 64.24%. The total variance amounts to Ksh. 2,072,509,334, signaling room for improved budget execution and absorption in several ministries.

Table 8: Expenditure performance for quarter Four FY2023/2024

Ministry/ Spending Entity	Available Q4 Budget Estimate	Cumulative Expenditure	Variance	Absorption (%)
County Assembly	685,760,702	298,849,155	386,911,547	43.58
County Public Service Board	41,844,410	22,579,633	19,264,777	53.96
Education Training and Skills Development	609,523,829	533,899,263	75,624,566	87.59
Health and Sanitation	535,749,170	459,425,365	76,323,805	85.75
Kitui Municipality	80,463,397	59,652,917	20,810,480	74.14
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	780,991,392	360,833,371	420,158,021	46.20
Ministry Of Culture Gender Youth ICT Sports and Social Services	133,331,858	97,474,501	35,857,357	73.11
Ministry Of Energy Environment Forestry & Natural Resources	353,047,838	134,879,161	218,168,677	38.20
Ministry of Finance Economic Planning and Revenue Management	214,848,533	195,168,360	19,680,173	90.84
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	142,877,603	76,080,491	66,797,112	53.25
Ministry Of Roads, Public Works and Transport	238,842,999	206,048,329	32,794,670	86.27
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	564,912,873	375,398,685	189,514,188	66.45
Mwingi Town Administration	45,522,187	40,689,019	4,833,168	89.38
Office of the Deputy Governor	89,463,301	80,696,196	8,767,105	90.20
Office of The Governor	994,200,881	656,470,591	337,730,290	66.03

Ministry/ Spending Entity	Available Q4 Budget Estimate	Cumulative Expenditure	Variance	Absorption (%)
Trade Industry MSMs Innovation & Cooperatives	283,791,767	124,518,369	159,273,398	43.88
Grand Total	5,795,172,740	3,722,663,406	2,072,509,334	64.24

EXPENDITURE PERFORMANCE FOR QUARTER FOUR FY2023/2024



2.2.2 Financial Overview: Analysis of Expenditure Types and Variance in Q4 FY 23/24

The expenditure classification for the Fourth Quarter paints a clear picture of resource allocation and utilization within both recurrent and development categories. Recurrent expenditures, with an available budget of Ksh. 2,295,367,214, achieved a commendable overall absorption rate of 85.46%. Key components such as compensation to employees were particularly well-utilized, with Ksh. 1,189,816,846 expended out of Ksh. 1,227,379,301, reflecting a 96.94% absorption rate. The use of goods and services also saw a strong absorption rate of 91.80%, while current grants and transfers exceeded expectations slightly at 101.86%. However, social benefits and the

acquisition of non-financial assets lagged behind, with absorption rates of 65.20% and 65.78%, respectively.

In contrast, development expenditures underperformed, with an overall absorption rate of 50.32%. Capital transfers to government agencies (grants) were notably underutilized, with only 27.25% of the Ksh. 812,299,433 budget absorbed, leaving a variance of Ksh. 590,917,028. Similarly, non-financial asset acquisition, despite a higher absorption of 57.27%, left a significant variance of Ksh. 1,116,719,177. Other development projects absorbed 57.77%, leaving Ksh. 31,159,313 unspent.

Overall, out of a total available budget of Ksh. 5,795,172,740, cumulative expenditure amounted to Ksh. 3,722,663,406, leaving a variance of Ksh. 2,072,509,334. This reflects an overall absorption rate of 64.24%, underscoring the need for a more focused and timely execution of development projects, while recurrent expenditures remained more efficiently managed.

Table 9: County Expenditure Performance Q4 FY2023/2024 by Economic Classification

Expenditure Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Sum of Cumulative Expenditure	Variance	% Absorption
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	1,227,379,301	1,189,816,846	37,562,455	96.94
2200000 Use of goods and services	642,529,991	589,815,922	52,714,069	91.80
2600000 Current grants and other Transfers	49,594,777	50,519,067	(924,290)	101.86
2700000 Social Benefits	39,477,033	25,739,428	13,737,605	65.20
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	160,791,449	105,762,136	55,029,313	65.78
4100000 Acquisition of Financial Assets	175,594,663	-	175,594,663	-
Sub-Total	2,295,367,214	1,961,653,399	333,713,815	85.46
DEVELOPMENT				
Capital Transfers Govt. Agencies (Grants)	812,299,433	221,382,405	590,917,028	27.25
Non-Financial Asset	2,613,720,979	1,497,001,802	1,116,719,177	57.27
Other Development	73,785,113	42,625,800	31,159,313	57.77
Transfers to other Government Entities (subsidy)	1	-	1	-
Sub-Total	3,499,805,526	1,761,010,007	1,738,795,519	50.32
Grand Total	5,795,172,740	3,722,663,406	2,072,509,334	64.24

2.2.3 Personal Emolument Overview

The analysis of personal emoluments across ministries and spending entities for the Fourth Quarter presents an overall absorption rate of 96.94%, with a total available budget of Ksh. 1,227,379,301 and cumulative expenditure reaching Ksh. 1,189,816,846. This reflects a variance of Ksh. 37,562,455, indicating strong budget utilization for employee compensation.

Most ministries exhibited impressive absorption rates, with several achieving near-full utilization. The County Public Service Board, Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports and Social Services, and the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Revenue Management achieved a 100% absorption rate, reflecting precise budget management. Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and the Ministry of Roads, Public Works,

and Transport absorbed 99.90% and 99.79% of their respective budgets, showcasing effective resource allocation towards employee compensation.

Health and Sanitation, while a key sector, had an absorption rate of 87.12%, leaving a significant variance of Ksh. 23,847,396, suggesting potential challenges in fully disbursing funds for personnel costs. The Office of the Deputy Governor exhibited a lower absorption rate at 81.20%, with Ksh. 5,907,630 unutilized, indicating room for improvement in managing personal emoluments.

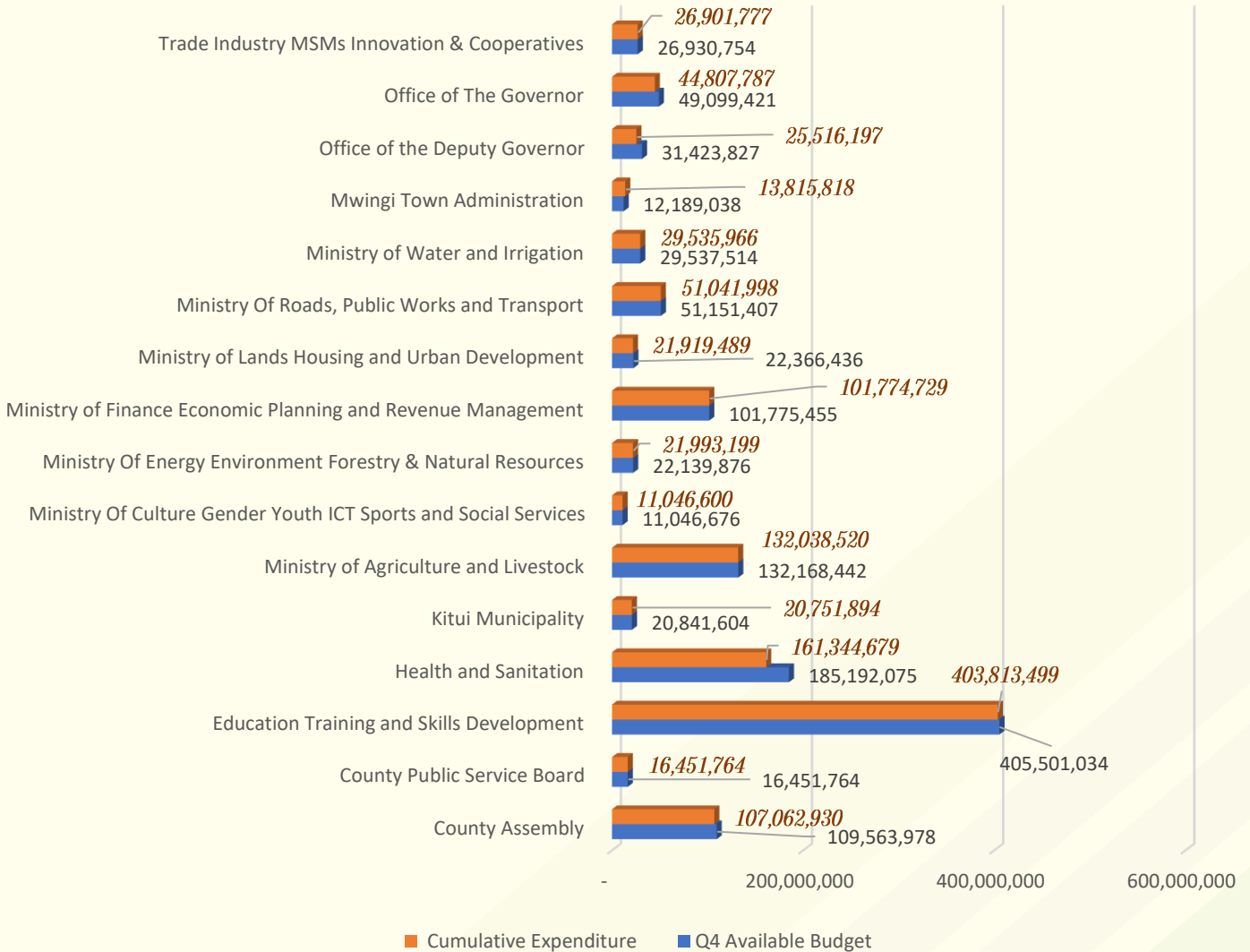
Notably, Mwingi Town Administration exceeded its allocated budget with a negative variance of Ksh. 1,626,780, reflecting an over-expenditure of 113.35%, which raises questions about financial discipline in this sector.

Overall, the results highlight effective financial management in personal emoluments across most departments, with only minor variances in expenditure. However, attention is needed in sectors such as Health and the Office of the Deputy Governor to ensure full and effective utilization of allocated funds.

Table 10: Personal Emolument Expenditure

Ministry/ Spending Entity	Q4 Available Budget	Sum of Cumulative Expenditure	Variance	% Absorption
County Assembly	109,563,978	107,062,930	2,501,048	97.72
County Public Service Board	16,451,764	16,451,764	-	100.00
Education Training and Skills Development	405,501,034	403,813,499	1,687,535	99.58
Health and Sanitation	185,192,075	161,344,679	23,847,396	87.12
Kitui Municipality	20,841,604	20,751,894	89,710	99.57
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	132,168,442	132,038,520	129,922	99.90
Ministry Of Culture Gender Youth ICT Sports and Social Services	11,046,676	11,046,600	76	100.00
Ministry Of Energy Environment Forestry & Natural Resources	22,139,876	21,993,199	146,677	99.34
Ministry of Finance Economic Planning and Revenue Management	101,775,455	101,774,729	726	100.00
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	22,366,436	21,919,489	446,947	98.00
Ministry Of Roads, Public Works and Transport	51,151,407	51,041,998	109,409	99.79
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	29,537,514	29,535,966	1,548	99.99
Mwingi Town Administration	12,189,038	13,815,818	(1,626,780)	113.35
Office of the Deputy Governor	31,423,827	25,516,197	5,907,630	81.20
Office of The Governor	49,099,421	44,807,787	4,291,634	91.26
Trade Industry MSMs Innovation & Cooperatives	26,930,754	26,901,777	28,977	99.89
Grand Total	1,227,379,301	1,189,816,846	37,562,455	96.94

Q4 Personal Emolument Expenditure



2.2.4 Operational and Maintenance Expenditure Overview

The analysis of Operational and Maintenance (O&M) expenditure across ministries and spending entities for the Fourth Quarter reveals a moderate absorption rate of 72.27%. The total available budget for O&M was Ksh. 1,067,987,913, with cumulative expenditure reaching Ksh. 771,836,553, leaving a variance of Ksh. 296,151,360.

Key observations include:

1. High Absorption Ministries:

- The **Office of the Governor** exceeded its budget, with a 107.36% absorption rate and a negative variance of Ksh. 10,806,236, indicating over-expenditure.
- **Health and Sanitation** absorbed 97.52% of its budget, utilizing Ksh. 159,652,449 out of the allocated Ksh. 163,704,148. This near-full utilization highlights efficient management of operational expenses.
- The **Office of the Deputy Governor** also showed strong financial management with a 98.71% absorption rate, leaving a minimal variance of Ksh. 257,698.

2. Moderate Absorption Ministries:

- Ministries such as **Agriculture and Livestock** (85.43%), **Roads, Public Works and Transport** (83.52%), and **Finance, Economic Planning and Revenue Management** (76.11%) demonstrated reasonable budget utilization, albeit with notable variances. These ministries still retained significant unspent amounts, indicating potential for better resource allocation or timing in expenditure.
- **Kitui Municipality** and **Mwingi Town Administration** had absorption rates of 69.33% and 64.67%, respectively, reflecting a need for improvement in managing their O&M budgets.

3. Low Absorption Ministries:

- **Trade, Industry, MSMS, Innovation & Cooperatives** showed the lowest absorption rate of 31.38%, with a variance of Ksh. 20,474,236, suggesting considerable under-utilization of the allocated funds. This points to inefficiencies or delays in expenditure within the ministry.
- The **County Assembly** also had a low absorption rate of 47.70%, leaving Ksh. 181,551,946 unspent, which is a significant portion of its budget.
- Similarly, **Education, Training, and Skills Development** absorbed only 51.75% of its budget, highlighting unutilized funds that may affect operational effectiveness.

4. Areas of Concern:

- **Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development** absorbed just 52.11% of its O&M budget, with Ksh. 20,725,918 unspent. This under-

utilization can slow down key operations in land and urban development projects.

- The **Ministry of Water and Irrigation** absorbed only 64.34%, leaving Ksh. 11,850,104 unspent, which may impact critical water and irrigation services in the county.

Overall, while some ministries have efficiently utilized their O&M budgets, there is a noticeable gap in several areas, suggesting a need for better budget management and operational efficiency across these entities. Effective monitoring and resource allocation could help address the under-expenditure seen in key departments, ensuring that essential services are adequately supported.

Table 11: Q4 Operational and Maintenance Expenditure

MINISTRY/ SPENDING ENTITY	Q4 Available Budget	Cumulative Expenditure	Variance	% Absorption
County Assembly	347,138,171	165,586,225	181,551,946	47.70
County Public Service Board	10,392,646	6,127,869	4,264,777	58.96
Education Training and Skills Development	37,659,800	19,487,066	18,172,734	51.75
Health and Sanitation	163,704,148	159,652,449	4,051,699	97.52
Kitui Municipality	18,202,908	12,619,381	5,583,527	69.33
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	41,707,226	35,631,716	6,075,510	85.43
Ministry Of Culture Gender Youth ICT Sports and Social Services	29,884,423	27,327,928	2,556,495	91.45
Ministry Of Energy Environment Forestry & Natural Resources	13,932,017	13,034,418	897,599	93.56
Ministry of Finance Economic Planning and Revenue Management	71,215,397	54,200,831	17,014,566	76.11
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	43,276,156	22,550,238	20,725,918	52.11
Ministry Of Roads, Public Works and Transport	42,714,724	35,673,253	7,041,471	83.52
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	33,234,717	21,384,613	11,850,104	64.34
Mwingi Town Administration	18,225,998	11,786,682	6,439,316	64.67
Office of the Deputy Governor	20,033,814	19,776,116	257,698	98.71
Office of The Governor	146,826,594	157,632,830	(10,806,236)	107.36
Trade Industry MSMs Innovation & Cooperatives	29,839,174	9,364,938	20,474,236	31.38
Grand Total	1,067,987,913	771,836,553	296,151,360	72.27

2.2.5 Development Expenditure Overview

The development expenditure analysis for the Fourth Quarter reveals a significant underutilization of funds across most ministries and spending entities, with an overall absorption rate of 50.32%. The total development budget for the quarter was Ksh. 3,499,805,526, out of which only Ksh. 1,761,010,007 was spent, leaving a variance of Ksh. 1,738,795,519.

Key findings include:

High Absorption Ministries

1. **Mwingi Town Administration** exhibited an exemplary budget management with a **99.86% absorption rate**, nearly utilizing its entire allocation, leaving a negligible variance of Ksh. 20,632.
2. The **Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, and Revenue Management** had an impressive absorption rate of **93.63%**, with a small variance of Ksh. 2,664,881, indicating effective use of its development funds.
3. **Office of the Deputy Governor** also performed well with a **93.15% absorption rate**, efficiently spending its budget with only a Ksh. 2,601,777 variances.
4. The **Ministry of Roads, Public Works, and Transport** had a strong absorption rate of **82.31%**, leaving a manageable variance of Ksh. 25,643,790, suggesting effective project implementation.

Moderate Absorption Ministries

1. **Health and Sanitation** utilized **74.08%** of its development budget, with a variance of Ksh. 48,424,710, indicating good but not optimal budget utilization.
2. **Ministry of Water and Irrigation** absorbed **64.62%** of its budget, with a notable variance of Ksh. 177,662,536, reflecting areas for improvement in fund utilization for development projects.
3. **Kitui Municipality** (63.45%) and **Ministry of Culture, Gender, Youth, ICT, Sports, and Social Services** (63.96%) displayed moderate absorption rates, suggesting balanced spending, but with significant room for improvement in fund utilization.

Low Absorption Ministries

1. The **Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock** and the **Ministry of Energy, Environment, Forestry & Natural Resources** reported low absorption rates of **31.82%** and **31.50%**, respectively, leaving large variances of Ksh. 413,952,589 and Ksh. 217,124,401. These figures indicate substantial underperformance in utilizing funds for critical development initiatives.
2. **County Public Service Board** failed to utilize any of its allocated development funds, resulting in a **0.00% absorption rate** and a variance of Ksh. 15,000,000. This could be due to delays in project execution or planning.
3. The **Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development** had a low absorption rate of **40.93%**, leaving a significant variance of Ksh. 45,624,247, reflecting underutilization of development funds.

4. **Trade, Industry, MSMs, Innovation & Cooperatives** had an absorption rate of only **38.87%**, with a large variance of Ksh. 138,770,185, signaling underperformance in this sector.

Areas of Concern

1. The **County Assembly** absorbed just **11.44%** of its development budget, leaving Ksh. 202,858,553 unspent, suggesting either a lack of prioritization or delays in development project execution.
2. **Office of the Governor** had a low absorption rate of **56.88%**, leaving a significant variance of Ksh. 344,244,892, indicating underperformance in critical development areas.

Conclusion

The overall underutilization of the development budget highlights a pressing need for better project planning, execution, and monitoring across ministries. While some departments have demonstrated good performance in terms of budget absorption, others have significantly underperformed, potentially delaying critical development initiatives in the county. Improving capacity for timely fund utilization, reducing project delays, and increasing accountability in spending can help enhance development outcomes in the future.

Table 12:Q4 Development Expenditure

MINISTRY/ SPENDING ENTITY	Q4 Available Budget	Cumulative Expenditure	Variance	% Absorption
County Assembly	229,058,553	26,200,000	202,858,553	11.44
County Public Service Board	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	0.00
Education Training and Skills Development	166,362,995	110,598,698	55,764,297	66.48
Health and Sanitation	186,852,947	138,428,237	48,424,710	74.08
Kitui Municipality	41,418,885	26,281,642	15,137,243	63.45
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	607,115,724	193,163,135	413,952,589	31.82
Ministry Of Culture Gender Youth ICT Sports and Social Services	92,400,759	59,099,973	33,300,786	63.96
Ministry Of Energy Environment Forestry & Natural Resources	316,975,945	99,851,544	217,124,401	31.50
Ministry of Finance Economic Planning and Revenue Management	41,857,681	39,192,800	2,664,881	93.63
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development	77,235,011	31,610,764	45,624,247	40.93
Ministry Of Roads, Public Works and Transport	144,976,868	119,333,078	25,643,790	82.31
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	502,140,642	324,478,106	177,662,536	64.62
Mwingi Town Administration	15,107,151	15,086,519	20,632	99.86
Office of the Deputy Governor	38,005,660	35,403,883	2,601,777	93.15
Office of The Governor	798,274,866	454,029,974	344,244,892	56.88
Trade Industry MSMs Innovation & Cooperatives	227,021,839	88,251,654	138,770,185	38.87
Grand Total	3,499,805,526	1,761,010,007	1,738,795,519	50.32

3.0 STATUS OF COUNTY PENDING BILLS BY THE END OF FY 2023/2024 Q4

By the end of the second quarter, the status of pending bills reveals a mixed picture of progress and outstanding obligations. Among the lots, significant amounts have been disbursed, with Lot 1 leading at Ksh 226,806,528.54, followed by Lot 3 with Ksh 305,858,977.80, and Lot 2 with Ksh 129,844,234.91. Notably, payments related to court degrees and awards amount to Ksh 147,006,469.45, indicating a commitment to fulfilling legal obligations. However, a substantial sum remains unpaid, with Lot 1 accounting for Ksh 80,619,439.06, Lot 2 for Ksh 78,938,426.19, and Lot 3 for Ksh 46,483,265.80, totalling **Ksh 206,041,131.05**. While progress has been made in clearing bills, the outstanding balance underscores the need for continued efforts to address pending obligations effectively.

Table 13: Status of Pending bills

<i>SUMMARY & NOTES</i>	<i>LOT</i>	<i>AMOUNT</i>
PAID	<i>LOT 1</i>	226,806,528.54
	<i>LOT 2</i>	129,844,234.91
	<i>LOT 3</i>	305,858,977.80
<i>COURT DEGREES AND AWARDS PAID</i>		147,006,469.45
<i>PENDING BILLS SUBJECT TO VALUATION PAID</i>		91,530,710.00
TOTAL PAID		901,046,920.70
UNPAID	<i>LOT 1</i>	80,619,439.06
	<i>LOT 2</i>	78,938,426.19
	<i>LOT 3</i>	46,483,265.80
TOTAL UNPDAID		206,041,131.05

4.0 EMERGING ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section highlights the emerging issues, challenges that hampered full implementation of the budget. It further gives recommendations that will be useful in the implementation of the budget in the second quarter.

4.1 EMERGING ISSUES

- i. **Delayed Exchequer Releases:** Delays in the release of funds from the exchequer could disrupt planned expenditure timelines, impacting the implementation of projects and programs outlined in the budget.
- ii. **Prolonged Procurement Processes:** Lengthy procurement processes may hinder the timely acquisition of goods and services necessary for project implementation, resulting in delays and potentially affecting the overall budget execution.
- iii. **Unresponsiveness to Public Tenders:** Lack of responsiveness to public tenders could lead to difficulties in awarding contracts and initiating project activities, further delaying the execution of budgeted projects and programs.

Addressing these emerging issues will be essential to ensure smooth and effective budget implementation, allowing the County Government of Kitui to achieve its financial objectives and deliver services efficiently to its constituents.

4.2 CHALLENGES

1. **Delay in Disbursement of Funds by the National Treasury:** The delay in the release of funds by the National Treasury poses a significant challenge to the timely implementation of programs and projects. This issue affects the overall financial fluidity and execution of the county's initiatives.
2. **Delayed Bills of Quantities (BQs) Development:** The delay or slow development of Bills of Quantities (BQs) hampers project implementation by causing delays in project initiation. Streamlining the BQ development process is vital for project timeline adherence.
3. **Lengthy Procurement Processes:** Lengthy procurement processes act as a bottleneck, causing delays in both project and program implementation. Simplifying and expediting the procurement process is critical for timely execution.
4. **Inadequate Means of Mobility and Office Space:** Inadequate mobility and office space across departments, entities, and sub-counties hinder operational efficiency. Addressing these infrastructure challenges is crucial for enhancing the overall working environment and service delivery.

4.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Timely Disbursement of Funds:** Advocate for the timely disbursement of funds by the National Treasury to ensure a steady and predictable financial flow for effective project implementation.
2. **Increase in Resource Allocation:** Recommend an increase in resource allocation to meet the rising demand for services and projects. This involves a thorough assessment of budgetary needs and adjustments to align with development priorities.
3. **Interdepartmental Synergy for BQ Development:** Encourage interdepartmental collaboration, particularly between the Department of Public Works and the Department of ICT, to facilitate the timely development of Bills of Quantities (BQs). This collaborative effort can expedite project commencement.
4. **Timely Fund Release for Planned Programmes:** Advocate for the timely release of funds to enable departments and entities to execute planned programs without unnecessary delays, ensuring smooth program implementation.
5. **Inter-Sectoral Collaborations and Capacity Building:** Emphasize the need for strengthening inter-sectoral collaborations and partner coordination, along with capacity building for existing staff and recruitment of additional personnel. This multifaceted approach can enhance operational efficiency.

5.0 ANNEXURE 1

Annex I: Quarter Four Departmental Expenditure Performance by Economic Classification and Departments

5.1 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	49,099,421	44,807,787	4,291,634	91.26
2200000 Use of goods and services	114,083,871	122,750,854	(8,666,983)	107.60
2600000 Current grants and other Transfers	-	-	-	0.00
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	32,742,723	34,881,976	(2,139,253)	106.53
Sub-Total	195,926,015	202,440,617	(6,514,602)	103.33
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	798,274,866	454,029,974	344,244,892	56.88
GRAND TOTAL	994,200,881	656,470,591	337,730,290	66.03

5.2 OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	31,423,827	25,516,197	5,907,630	81.20
2200000 Use of goods and services	17,303,780	18,849,376	(1,545,596)	108.93
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	2,730,034	926,740	1,803,294	33.95
Sub-Total	51,457,641	45,292,313	6,165,328	88.02
DEVELOPMENT				
Capital Transfers Govt. Agencies(Grants)	5,390,000	(610,000)	6,000,000	-11.32
Non-Financial Asset	32,615,660	36,013,883	(3,398,223)	110.42
Sub-Total	38,005,660	35,403,883	2,601,777	93.15
GRAND TOTAL	89,463,301	80,696,196	8,767,105	90.20

5.3 MINISTRY OF WATER AND IRRIGATION

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	29,537,514	29,535,966	1,548	99.99
2200000 Use of goods and services	22,992,219	20,334,823	2,657,396	88.44
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	10,242,498	1,049,790	9,192,708	10.25
Sub-Total	62,772,231	50,920,579	11,851,652	81.12
DEVELOPMENT				
Capital Transfers Govt. Agencies(Grants)	3,000,000	2,200,250	799,750	73.34
Non-Financial Asset	499,140,641	322,277,856	176,862,785	64.57
Transfers to other Government Entities (SUBSIDY)	1	-	1	0.00
Sub-Total	502,140,642	324,478,106	177,662,536	64.62
GRAND TOTAL	564,912,873	375,398,685	189,514,188	66.45

5.4 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Economic classification	Q4 available budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	405,501,034	403,813,499	1,687,535	99.58
2200000 Use of goods and services	31,389,894	13,843,396	17,546,498	44.10
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	6,269,906	5,643,670	626,236	90.01
Sub-Total	443,160,834	423,300,565	19,860,269	95.52
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	166,362,995	110,598,698	55,764,297	66.48
GRAND TOTAL	609,523,829	533,899,263	75,624,566	87.59

5.5 MINISTRY OF ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS & TRANSPORT

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	51,151,407	51,041,998	109,409	99.79
2200000 Use of goods and services	9,643,819	15,043,447	(5,399,628)	155.99
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	33,070,905	20,629,806	12,441,099	62.38
Sub-Total	93,866,131	86,715,251	7,150,880	92.38
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	144,971,668	119,333,078	25,638,590	82.31
Other development	5,200	-	5,200	0.00
Sub-Total	144,976,868	119,333,078	25,643,790	82.31
GRAND TOTAL	238,842,999	206,048,329	32,794,670	86.27

5.6 MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SANITATION

Economic classification	Q4 available budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	185,192,075	161,344,679	23,847,396	87.12
2200000 Use of goods and services	111,698,673	108,173,086	3,525,587	96.84
2600000 Current grants and other Transfers	49,594,638	50,519,067	(924,429)	101.86
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	2,410,837	960,296	1,450,541	39.83
Sub-Total	348,896,223	320,997,128	27,899,095	92.00
DEVELOPMENT				
Capital Transfers Govt. Agencies(Grants)	17,140,851	15,979,783	1,161,068	93.23
Non-Financial Asset	169,712,096	122,448,454	47,263,642	72.15
Sub-Total	186,852,947	138,428,237	48,424,710	74.08
GRAND TOTAL	535,749,170	459,425,365	76,323,805	85.75

5.7 MINISTRY OF TRADE, INDUSTRY, MSMES, INNOVATION & COOPERATIVES

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	26,930,754	26,901,777	28,977	99.89
2200000 Use of goods and services	25,005,175	24,861,730	143,445	99.43
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	4,833,999	4,503,208	330,791	93.16
4100000 Acquisition of Financial Assets	-	(20,000,000)	20,000,000	0.00
Sub-Total	56,769,928	36,266,715	20,503,213	63.88
DEVELOPMENT				

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
Non-Financial Asset	227,021,839	88,251,654	138,770,185	38.87
GRAND TOTAL	283,791,767	124,518,369	159,273,398	43.88

5.8 ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY, NATURAL & MINERAL RESOURCES

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	22,139,876	21,993,199	146,677	99.34
2200000 Use of goods and services	10,755,359	9,859,875	895,484	91.67
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	3,176,658	3,174,543	2,115	99.93
Sub-Total	36,071,893	35,027,617	1,044,276	97.11
DEVELOPMENT				
Capital Transfers Govt. Agencies(Grants)	270,760,953	66,613,162	204,147,791	24.60
Non-Financial Asset	46,214,992	33,238,382	12,976,610	71.92
Sub-Total	316,975,945	99,851,544	217,124,401	31.50
GRAND TOTAL	353,047,838	134,879,161	218,168,677	38.20

5.9 MINISTRY OF CULTURE, GENDER, YOUTH, ICT, SPORTS & SOCIAL SERVICES

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	11,046,676	11,046,600	76	100.00
2200000 Use of goods and services	28,953,474	27,014,728	1,938,746	93.30
2600000 Current grants and other Transfers	139	-	139	0.00
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	930,810	313,200	617,610	33.65
4100000 Acquisition of Financial Assets	-	-	-	0.00
Sub-Total	40,931,099	38,374,528	2,556,571	93.75
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	92,400,759	59,099,973	33,300,786	63.96
GRAND TOTAL	133,331,858	97,474,501	35,857,357	73.11

5.10 MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC PLANNING & REVENUE MANAGEMENT

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	101,775,455	101,774,729	726	100.00
2200000 Use of goods and services	27,050,375	26,125,738	924,637	96.58
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	9,165,022	8,075,093	1,089,929	88.11
4100000 Acquisition of Financial Assets	35,000,000	20,000,000	15,000,000	57.14
Sub-Total	172,990,852	155,975,560	17,015,292	90.16
DEVELOPMENT				
Other development(KDSP Grant)	41,857,681	39,192,800	2,664,881	93.63
GRAND TOTAL	214,848,533	195,168,360	19,680,173	90.84

5.11 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	132,168,442	132,038,520	129,922	99.90
2200000 Use of goods and services	35,244,841	29,895,966	5,348,875	84.82
2600000 Current grants and other Transfers	-	-	-	0.00
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	6,462,385	5,735,750	726,635	88.76
Sub-Total	173,875,668	167,670,236	6,205,432	96.43
DEVELOPMENT				
Capital Transfers Govt. Agencies(Grants)	516,007,629	137,199,210	378,808,419	26.59
Non-Financial Asset	59,185,863	52,530,925	6,654,938	88.76
Other development	31,922,232	3,433,000	28,489,232	10.75
Sub-Total	607,115,724	193,163,135	413,952,589	31.82
GRAND TOTAL	780,991,392	360,833,371	420,158,021	46.20

5.12 MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	22,366,436	21,919,489	446,947	98.00
2200000 Use of goods and services	13,197,562	13,681,204	(483,642)	103.66
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	30,078,594	8,869,034	21,209,560	29.49
Sub-Total	65,642,592	44,469,727	21,172,865	67.75
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	77,235,011	31,610,764	45,624,247	40.93
Other development	-	-	-	0.00
Sub-Total	77,235,011	31,610,764	45,624,247	40.93
GRAND TOTAL	142,877,603	76,080,491	66,797,112	53.25

5.13 COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION	Q4 available budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	16,451,764	16,451,764	-	100.00
2200000 Use of goods and services	10,283,525	6,835,516	3,448,009	66.47
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	109,121	(707,647)	816,768	-648.50
Sub-Total	26,844,410	22,579,633	4,264,777	84.11
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	15,000,000	-	15,000,000	0.00
GRAND TOTAL	41,844,410	22,579,633	19,264,777	53.96

5.14 COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Economic classification	Q4 available budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	109,563,978	107,062,930	2,501,048	97.72
2200000 Use of goods and services	154,320,723	128,911,297	25,409,426	83.53
2700000 Social Benefits	39,477,033	25,739,428	13,737,605	65.20
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	12,745,752	10,935,500	1,810,252	85.80
4100000 Acquisition of Financial Assets	140,594,663	-	140,594,663	0.00
Sub-Total	456,702,149	272,649,155	184,052,994	59.70

Economic classification	Q4 available budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs rate (%)
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	229,058,553	26,200,000	202,858,553	11.44
GRAND TOTAL	685,760,702	298,849,155	386,911,547	43.58

5.15 KITUI MUNICIPALITY

Economic Classification	Q4 available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	20,841,604	20,751,894	89,710	99.57
2200000 Use of goods and services	17,898,108	11,914,951	5,983,157	66.57
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	304,800	704,430	(399,630)	231.11
Sub-Total	39,044,512	33,371,275	5,673,237	85.47
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	41,418,885	26,281,642	15,137,243	63.45
GRAND TOTAL	80,463,397	59,652,917	20,810,480	74.14

5.16 MWINGI MUNICIPALITY

Economic Classification	Q4 Available Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Abs Rate (%)
RECURRENT				
2100000 Compensation to Employees	12,189,038	13,815,818	(1,626,780)	113.35
2200000 Use of goods and services	12,708,593	11,719,935	988,658	92.22
3100000 Acquisition of Non-Financial Assets	5,517,405	66,747	5,450,658	1.21
Sub-Total	30,415,036	25,602,500	4,812,536	84.18
DEVELOPMENT				
Non-Financial Asset	15,107,151	15,086,519	20,632	99.86
GRAND TOTAL	45,522,187	40,689,019	4,833,168	89.38