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15/03/2023

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION -2023  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

REPORT ON THE BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT FOR FY 2023/2024  
AND THE MEDIUM TERM.

The Clerk's Chambers  
Parliament Buildings  
NAIROBI

March, 2023

*[Handwritten signature]*

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## CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

The Budget and Appropriations Committee is mandated to examine the Budget Policy Statement and present a report to the House in accordance with Section 25(7) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Standing Order 232(7). It is on this basis that I present to this House, the Committee's report on the Budget Policy Statement for Financial Year 2023/2024 and the medium term.

The Theme of the 2023 Budget Policy Statement is "*Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth*". This is the first Budget Policy Statement to be prepared under the Kenya Kwanza Government in line with its manifesto that was based on a Bottom up Approach to Economic Transformation. It sets out the priority programs, policies and reforms of the administration that will be implemented in the Medium-Term and indeed, the next five years.

The Budget Policy Statement is anchored on five pillars and twelve enablers. These pillars include Agriculture, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Housing and Settlement, Healthcare, and Digital and Creative Economy. The choice of these sectors as the key pillars is informed by their potential to turnaround the economy given their impact on inclusive growth, household welfare and their interlinkages with other sectors. The identified pillars and enablers are expected to contribute towards six strategic objectives including lowering the cost of living, creating employment opportunities, eradicating hunger, improving fiscal space, increased foreign exchange earnings, and promoting inclusive growth.

The proposals in the BPS will be implemented through a value chain approach where interventions are conceptualized and realized at each node of the value chain. The intended objective will be realized through deliberate interventions along the nine priority value chains. These include the leather products, the garments, the dairy value chain, edible oils, tea, rice, blue economy, minerals and building materials. The priority value chains are organized along the primary and secondary production. As such they also have huge potential for employment creation and livelihood improvement.

## PROCEDURE FOR REVIEW OF THE 2023 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT

The 2023 Budget Policy Statement was tabled on the floor of the House on Wednesday, 15<sup>th</sup> February 2023. Pursuant to Standing Order 232 (5) and (6), the BPS was committed to the Budget and Appropriations Committee as well as the Departmental Committees who have deliberated on the document in line with their respective mandates and have made recommendations to the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

The BPS was submitted at a time that the House was considering the Supplementary Estimates I for FY 2022/23. As such, it was not possible to process the BPS within the stipulated timeframe of 14 days. Further, the Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) is tabled at the same time as the BPS. Ideally, the report of the MTDS should be considered by this House before that on the BPS. It is against this background that the Committee requested for an extension of time to submit the report. In view of these dynamics, the Committee noted the need to review these timelines to ensure that Departmental Committees have sufficient time to engage the MDAs and that the Budget and Appropriation Committee has adequate time to consult with the Departmental Committees.

The Committee held consultative engagements with all the Departmental Committees and received their recommendations that greatly enriched this process. Discussions were also held with the Office of the Auditor General and the Parliamentary Service Commission on their broad policy priorities as well as budget ceilings given that they are under the purview of the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

By dint of Article 201 of the Constitution on Public Participation, the Committee invited the public to give their views on the BPS. The request for submission of memorandums was published in leading daily newspapers and publicized in the website of the Parliament. The Committee received memorandums from the following Network for Adolescents & Youth of Africa, International Budget Partnership-Kenya, Coast Regional Budget Hub and The Networking and Alliance Building Women Economic Empowerment.

The Committee equally held a consultative forum with the National Treasury before the report was finalized. The recommendations arising from all these deliberations including submissions from the public participation have been incorporated into this report.

Once deliberated and approved by Parliament, the BPS will form the basis for the preparation of the national budget for financial year 2023/2024 and over the medium term. It shall also form the basis for the Division of Revenue Bill, 2023 and for the county fiscal strategy papers which should be aligned to the national development agenda.

## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Following extensive deliberations, the Committee made the following recommendations:

### Non-financial Recommendations

#### General Recommendations

- 1) **That**, by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, the National Assembly proposes amendments to the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and attendant regulations to extend the timelines for consideration of the BPS by Parliament from 14 days to 28 days.
- 2) **That**, before submission of the annual estimates to the National Assembly, the National Treasury should ensure that MDAs have aligned their budgets, projects and key performance indicators to the proposed value chain approach under BETA within the approved ceilings.
- 3) **That**, the deficit financing strategy and public debt mix be undertaken in accordance with the resolutions of the National Assembly based on the Report of the Public Debt and Privatization Committee on the 2023 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy.
- 4) **That**, during the submission of the 2023-24 annual estimates, the National Treasury should provide a list of all projects to be completed in FY 2023-24 for all MDAs reconcilable with the development budget; with a view to consolidating thinly spread allocations to high impact priority projects to ensure completion.

- 5) **That**, before submission of the 2023-24 annual estimates, the National Treasury reviews donor funded projects including the existing financing framework and develops a strategy to fast-track their implementation and review the terms of the facilities.
- 6) **That**, within the next three months, the National Treasury spearheads a review of the State Corporations and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) with a view of rationalization to remove overlaps, duplication and redundancies.
- 7) **That**, before the submission of the 2023-24 Annual Estimates, the National Treasury in collaboration with NG-CDF, comes up with a framework for implementation of National Government initiatives at the constituency level such as construction of administrative offices, police stations and national tree planting through grants to the NG-CDF.
- 8) **That**, by April 2023, the national government reviews taxation levied in the aviation industry and addresses the heavy taxation on purchase of spare parts in the aviation sector. This should be submitted to the National Assembly during consideration of the Finance Bill, 2023.
- 9) **That**, beginning FY 2023/24, the National Treasury through the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board should start preparations for migration from the cash basis accounting system to an accrual system in line with sections 81 and 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.
- 10) **That**, the allocation to various MDAs through the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund be channelled towards government value chain priorities in line with the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda. A list of these projects should be submitted alongside the estimates by 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023.
- 11) **That**, the National Assembly proposes amendment to the Public- Private Partnership Act to require regular submission of project lists by the National Treasury which are under consideration for funding through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework before the end of the FY 2023-24.

#### **Devolution**

- 12) **That**, the National Treasury in consultation with all relevant stakeholders develops a framework of collaboration between the county and the national government with regard to implementation of policy proposals that are devolved and shared functions and report to the National Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023.

13) **That**, the National Treasury and the State Department for ASALs and Regional Development undertakes a review of the mandate of the Regional Development Authorities, their contribution to the national development agenda and options for their revitalization. This should be reported to the National Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> December 2023.

14) **That**, by June 2023, the National Treasury develops a framework for governing conditional grants to the county governments to ensure that they meet their intended objectives. This should include the role, criteria and counterpart contribution by the counties to ensure the initiatives take off.

### **Education**

15) **That**, before the submission of the 2023-24 Annual Estimates, the National Treasury in coordination with the Ministry of Education should develop a framework for administration of the school infrastructure improvement funds as a conditional grant to NG\_CDF to support school infrastructure development in all constituencies.

16) **That**, the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs develops a policy framework with the Ministry of Education to ensure Bandari Maritime Academy students access capitation like their counterparts in other TVET institutions.

17) **That**, the State Department for Basic Education initiates and spearheads process of reviewing the capitation policy at the basic level of education to ensure adequate funding to schools. A report should be submitted to the National Assembly within six months.

18) **That**, in the next cycle of placements (2023), the State Department for Higher Education and research, through the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS), should not place new government sponsored students in private universities.

### **Energy, Infrastructure and ICT**

19) **That**, the fees/charges on digital services offered through the e-Citizen platform be reviewed with a view of optimizing revenue collection and service delivery.

20) **That**, before finalization of the FY 2023-24 Estimates, the State Department for Roads engages contractors and other stakeholders to negotiate on rationalization of commitments made in the roads sector and propose a framework for contracting new road projects to curtail escalation of pending bills.

21) **That**, the geothermal development corporation (GDC) should prioritize connecting the steam generated from wells with capacity totalling 206MW to the national grid starting with the 35MW expected from the Menengai geothermal project by 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023 in order to afford the country access to cheaper renewable sources of energy.

22) **That**, before submission of the annual estimates for FY 2023-24, the development of community small hydro power projects be transferred from the Ministry of Energy headquarters to the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) to enable fast-tracking of these projects.

23) **That**, the ICT Authority in collaboration with the State Department for ICT and Digital Economy as well as key stakeholders in the Education and Energy sectors, establishes an implementation strategy for the digital learning programme and submits to this House for review by 1<sup>st</sup> May 2023.

24) **That**, the State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunication develops a strategy for the coordination of the various youth empowerment programmes. This should include Ajira digital programme, Presidential Digital Talent Development, Jitume and others. The strategy should be submitted to this House for review before 15<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

#### **Social Protection**

25) **That**, to reduce expenditure on bank charges with regard to bulk transfers by Government Agencies including transfers under the Cash Transfer Programme, the bank charges be renegotiated by the relevant agencies with the assistance of the National Treasury. This should also consider adoption of alternative technologies for cash disbursement including mobile money transfer. This should be implemented within the next three months, pending the establishment of the Treasury Single Account.

26) **That**, the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens reviews the Inua Jamii cash transfer programme incorporating lessons learnt so far and report to the National Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023. The review should include an assessment of the adequacy of the stipend, the current outreach, mechanisms for continuous registration, exclusion of those who have exited through natural attrition and modalities of the cash transfer to beneficiaries.

27) **That**, within six months, the State Department for wildlife establishes a wildlife compensation insurance scheme to cater for wildlife related damages.



28) **That**, within the next one month, the Attorney General's Office introduces a Bill to give effect to the merger of the National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya (NFDK) with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD). This will unlock both physical and monetary resources to the NCPWD as well as ensure parliamentary oversight for accountability to the NFDK.

#### **Trade and Industry**

29) **That**, the State Department for Trade fast-tracks conclusion of the ongoing agreement between Kenya and the USA on Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership and reports the progress to the National Assembly by the end of FY 2023/24.

30) **That**, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry Trade and Investments develops mechanisms of liberalizing the market for cotton seeds to ensure availability and affordability and report to the National Assembly by 1<sup>st</sup> September 2023.

#### **Sports**

31) **That**, by the end of the FY 2023-24 the State Department for Sports establishes a WADA accredited laboratory in the country to reduce the cost of testing and analysing of anti-doping tests.

#### **Health**

32) **That**, the State Department for Medical Services presents a report to the National Assembly on the assessment and evaluation of the Managed Equipment Services (MES) project and the negotiated contracts with county governments before publication of the County Conditional Additional Allocations Bill for FY 2023-24.

#### **Security**

33) **That**, the National Security Council reviews the policy of centralizing air services for security agencies under the Kenya Defence Forces and works towards returning the police air wing back to the National Police Service with corresponding funding in order to make it more effective. This should be undertaken before 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

### Reorganization of Votes

- 34) **That**, the Parliamentary Service prepares a sector report in line with the MTEF process in a participatory manner across the four votes, conduct public participation, and submit the same to the Budget and Appropriations Committee by end of January in every financial year.
- 35) **That**, to enhance service delivery and streamline operations of the two principal secretaries assigned to the Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary in line with the Executive Order no. 1 of 2023, the Office be split into the following two votes: performance management and delivery services; and legislative affairs in order to enhance service delivery. This should be undertaken before submission of the estimates for FY 2023-24.
- 36) **That**, to streamline service delivery within the Parliamentary Service, a new vote - Senate Affairs - be established by carving it out from the existing Parliamentary Service Commission vote. This should be done before submission of annual estimates for FY 2023-24.
- 37) **That**, before submission of the estimates, the National Treasury facilitates the Office of the Auditor General to have a single line budget to enhance their efficiency in responding to emerging audit needs.

### Financial Recommendations

Based on the deliberations and taking into account the fiscal responsibility principles, the Committee recommends that this House resolves:

- 1) **That**, the National Government budget ceiling be approved at Ksh. 2,252,577,400,000
- Of which:*
- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Executive                                      | Ksh. 2,189,181,400,000 |
| <i>Of which:</i> Office of the Auditor General | Ksh. 7,698,700,000     |
| Parliament                                     | Ksh. 40,402,000,000    |
| Judiciary                                      | Ksh. 22,994,000,000    |
- 2) **That**, the allocation to County Government Equitable Share be approved at Ksh. 385,424,616,047
- 3) **That**, the allocation to the Equalization Fund be approved at Ksh. 7,867,000,000
- 4) **That**, the allocation for the County Additional Allocations be approved at Ksh. 44,316,798,386 as per the third schedule attached to this report. The allocation of Ksh. 4.5 billion to the MES will be subject to the submission of the evaluation report as per the non-financial recommendation no. 32 contained in this report.
- 5) **That**, the first and second schedule forms the basis for the ceilings for the FY 2023-24 Budget Estimates.

6) That, once approved by this House, these recommendations SHALL form the basis of the 2023/2024 budget estimates.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Budget and Appropriations Committee take this opportunity to express sincere gratitude to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support extended in fulfilling the constitutional mandate. The Committee appreciates the Departmental Committees for the extensive engagements and insightful recommendations that eased decision making for the Committee. The Committee extends gratitude to all the Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as the National Treasury for being part of this important process.

The Committee would also like to thank the Parliamentary Budget Office for the critical role in providing technical support to the Committees of the House during this process; the Directorate of Appropriations, Audit, and other Select Committees and the Directorate of the Departmental Committees for the extensive work undertaken in the review and processing of the Budget Policy Estimates FY 2023/2024.

It is therefore my pleasure, on behalf of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, to table this report and recommend it to the House for adoption.

SIGNED




HON. NDINDI NYORO, CBS, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

15-03-2023

DATE

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 15 MAR 2023	DAY: WEA
TABLED BY:	HON. NDINDI NYORO (CHAIRPERSON)
CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE:	C. NSIRITHI

## 1.0 PREFACE

### 1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

1. Article 221 (4 and 5) of the Constitution and Section 7 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provide for the establishment of a Committee of the National Assembly whose main role is to take the lead in budgetary oversight by the National Assembly. Pursuant to this constitutional provision, Standing Order 207 establishes the Budget and Appropriations Committee with specific mandates as follows:
  - i. Investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to coordination, control and monitoring of the national budget;
  - ii. Discuss and review the budget estimates and make recommendations to the House;
  - iii. Examine the Budget Policy Statement presented to the House;
  - iv. Examine bills related to the national budget including appropriation bills;
  - v. Evaluate tax estimates, economic and budgetary policies and programmes with direct budget outlays; and
  - vi. Examine the Division of Revenue Bill.

### 1.2 Membership of the Committee

2. Pursuant to Standing Order 207(2), the Budget and Appropriations Committee as currently constituted comprises of the following Honourable Members:

#### CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Ndindi, Nyoro, CBS, M.P.  
Kiharu Constituency  
UDA PARTY

#### VICE CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Otucho, Mary Emaase, M.P.  
Teso South Constituency  
UDA PARTY

#### MEMBERS

Hon. Chumel, Samwel Moroto, M.P.  
Kapenguria Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. (Dr.) Mulu, Makali, M.P.  
Kitui Central Constituency  
WDM -- Kenya

Hon. Odhiambo, Millie Grace Akoth, M.P.  
Suba North Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Lekuton, Joseph, M.P.  
Laisamis Constituency  
UDM PARTY

Hon. Lesuuda, Josephine Naisula, OGW, M.P.  
Samburu West Constituency  
KANU PARTY

Hon. Robi, Mathias Nyamabe, M.P.  
Kuria West Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Ochieng, David Ouma, M.P.  
Ugenya Constituency  
MDG PARTY

Hon. Muchira, Michael Mwangi, M.P.  
OI Jorok Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Shinali, Bernard Masaka, M.P.  
Ikolomani Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Mwakuwona, Danson Mwashako, M.P.  
Wundanyi Constituency  
WDM – Kenya

Hon. Atandi, Samuel Onunga, M.P.  
Alego Usonga Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Mwirigi, John Paul, M.P.  
Igembe South Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Mejjadonk, Benjamin Gathiru, M.P.  
Embakasi Central Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Wangaya, Christopher Aseka, M.P.  
Khwisero Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Wachira, Rahab Mukami, M.P.  
Nyeri County  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Masara, Peter Francis, M.P.  
Suna West Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Ongili, Babu Owino Paul, M.P.  
Embakasi East Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Wanjiku, John Njuguna, M.P.  
Kiambaa Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Guyo, Ali Wario, M.P.  
Garsen Constituency  
ODM PARTY

Hon. (Dr.) Murumba, John Chikati, M.P.  
Tongaren Constituency  
FORD-Kenya

Hon. Busia, Ruth Adhiambo Odinga, M.P.  
Kisumu County  
ODM PARTY

Hon. Kitilai, Ole Ntutu, M.P.  
Narok South  
Independent

Sergon, Flowrence Jematiah, M.P.  
Baringo County  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Mokaya, Nyakundi Japheth, M.P.  
Kitutu Chache North Constituency  
UDA PARTY

Hon. Abdirahman Mohamed Abdi, M.P.  
Lafey Constituency  
Jubilee Party

### 1.3 Committee Secretariat

3. The Committee Secretariat is comprised of the following:

Mr. Danson Kachumbo  
Fiscal Analyst/ Clerk of the Budget and Appropriations Committee

Mr. Jibril Mohamud  
Fiscal Analyst / Assistant Clerk of the Budget and Appropriations Committee

Mr. Ringine Mutwiri  
Fiscal Analyst

Ms. Mercy Mayende  
Media Relations

Mr. Stanley Langat  
Sergeant-at-arms

Mr. Jared Amara  
Office Assistant

Mr. Nimrod Ochieng  
Audio Officer

*Secretary  
Legal  
Research*

### 1.4 Technical Staff from Parliamentary Budget Office

4. The Committee received technical support from the following officers from the Parliamentary Budget Office.

Dr. Martin Masinde  
Ag. Director  
Parliamentary Budget Office

Mr. Robert Nyagah  
Deputy Director  
Parliamentary Budget Office

Ms. Millicent Makina  
Ag. Senior Fiscal Analyst

Ms. Loice Olesia  
Fiscal Analyst III

Dr. Abel Nyagwachi  
Fiscal Analyst I

Mr. Kioko Kiminza  
Fiscal Analyst III

Ms. Julie Mwithiga  
Fiscal Analyst I

## 2.0 REVIEW OF THE 2022 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT

### 2.1 Background

5. The 2023 Budget Policy Statement has been conceptualized against a backdrop of global economic slowdown occasioned by the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict, elevated global inflation, prolonged supply chain disruptions and the effects of the ongoing drought that have exacerbated the urgency on food security and climate change effects. These dynamics are further compounded by a constrained fiscal space limiting government's ability to respond effectively through fiscal policy.
6. The Theme of the Budget Policy Statement is "*Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth*". This is the first Budget Policy Statement to be prepared under the Kenya Kwanza Government in line with the manifesto that was based on a bottom up approach to economic transformation. It sets out the priority programs, policies and reforms of the administration that will be implemented in the Medium-Term and indeed, the next five years.
7. The BPS is the culmination of the activities of the Sector Working Groups that interrogate sectoral requirements and match them with available resources through an intense negotiation process. The timelines, structure and procedure for processing the Budget Policy Statement is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya 2010; the Public Finance Management Act of 2012 and obtaining regulations; and the Standing Orders of this honourable House.
8. The BPS proposes expenditure ceilings for the national government including those of Parliament and the Judiciary, as well as indicative transfers to county governments for the next financial year. This has been undertaken through an assessment of the macroeconomic forecasts and financial outlook with respect to government revenue, expenditures and borrowing for the next financial year and over the medium term.
9. The BPS is anchored on five pillars and twelve enablers that are broadly expected to contribute to six broad objectives. These pillars include Agriculture, MSME Economy, Housing and Settlement, Healthcare, and Digital and Creative Economy. The intended objectives will be realized through deliberate interventions along the nine priority value chains. These include the leather products value chain, the garments value chain, the dairy value chain, edible oils, tea, rice, blue economy, minerals and building materials.
10. The choice of these sectors as the key pillars is informed by their potential to turnaround the economy given their impact on growth, household welfare and their interlinkages with other sectors. The enablers to the turnaround strategy include Infrastructure; Manufacturing; Blue Economy; the Services Economy, Environment and Climate Change; Education and Training; Women Agenda; Social Protection; Sports, Culture and Arts; and Governance.
11. Prioritization of pillars and enablers has been based on sectors with huge potential to significantly impact the majority of the population with the least initial investment requirement given the prevailing resource constraints. The identified pillars and enablers are broadly expected to contribute towards six strategic objectives including lowering the cost of living,

creating employment opportunities, eradicating hunger, improving fiscal space, increased foreign exchange earnings, and inclusive growth.

12. The Committee assessed the BPS to ascertain compliance to the underpinning legal framework. A critical review of the submitted document revealed that most of the information has been provided. However, there is some critical missing information such as details on National Government pending bills, State Corporation losses and outstanding payments, and budgetary expenditures by economic and functional classifications. The Committee further evaluated the alignment of the BPS to the National Development Agenda, Adequacy of the proposed Value Chain Approach, credibility of the proposed Macroeconomic Framework, adherence to the Hard Budget Constraints and criteria for the proposed Allocations to the sub national level of government.

## 2.2 Alignment to the National Development Agenda

13. The Committee is cognizant that the BPS has been developed at the sunset period of the third medium term plan and before the finalization of the fourth MTP that is supposed to provide anchorage to the annual development plans outlined in BPS. In this view the National Development Agenda is predicated on the Kenya Kwanza Manifesto, the Vision 2030 and the African Union Agenda 2063. The Manifesto endeavours to adopt a bottom-up approach to economic transformation. The Vision 2030 seeks to transform the country to a middle-income status by 2030 and is implemented through five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTP). The AU Agenda 2063 envisages realization of Africa's full potential in development, culture and peace and to establish flourishing, inclusive and prosperous societies.
14. The Vision 2030 clearly outlines the place of Agriculture as an engine of growth. More specifically it expounds on critical interventions such as expanding land under irrigation, three tier approach to fertilizer cost reduction including manufacturing it locally, enhancing production and productivity, value addition and realization of disease-free zones to promote livestock-based value chains. The Committee further noted that the MTP3 of the Vision 2030 under the Big Four Agenda sought to achieve 100 percent food and nutrition security by the year 2022. However, despite the interventions proposed therein, the country is facing one of the most severe food insecurity period in recent times.
15. The Committee observed that the policy pronouncements and proposed interventions under the BPS are in line with the Kenya Kwanza Manifesto and also seek to address the aspirations of the Vision 2030 and AU Agenda 2063. While the convergence of ideology on what needs to be done is welcome, the implementation of previous interventions has not borne much of the desired outcomes. The proposed interventions in agriculture majorly seek to enhance irrigable land, access to affordable working capital, access to inputs and extension services and deployment of modern risk management tools. This is expected in turn to raise productivity, reduce dependence on imports and increase farmer incomes.
16. The Committee noted that previous efforts in this endeavor include the farm input subsidy programme through the E-voucher programme that has not been fully implemented, the crop



and livestock insurance programmes that have also not been fully realized as well as efforts to bring more farmland under irrigation have also been hampered including the Galana-Kulalu project. The committee emphasized that before new initiatives and approaches are fully adopted, there is need to unravel the bottlenecks that have hindered success of previous similar interventions.

17. In regard to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Committee is cognizant that the MSME economy presents one of the most underutilized resources in the country that can turnaround the economy. To optimize on the sector, the BPS proposes to improve business environment for MSMEs, promote access to affordable finance, rationalize business licensing and taxation processes and establishment of business development centres. Whereas these proposals are plausible, the focus on MSME is not new.
18. The Committee noted that previously, more emphasis has been put on the manufacturing arm leaving out some critical actors within the MSME continuum. This is the case for MTP3 of the Vision 2030 and also the AU Agenda 2063 that commits to developing the African private sector through engagement and a conducive climate, fostering Pan-African businesses through the growth of regional manufacturing hubs and scaled up intra-Africa trade. The move to recognize the broader spectrum of the MSME may play a vital role in formalization of the informal sector.
19. The Committee expressed concerns over the several government-backed funds that are designed to support various categories of MSMEs. The BPS proposes to enhance access to affordable finance through SACCOs, venture capital, equity funds, and long-term debt for start-ups and growth-oriented SMEs through the recently launched Financial Inclusion Fund among other interventions. Other closely related funds include the Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Development Fund, Uwezo Fund, Micro and Small Enterprises Fund, and the Credit Guarantee Scheme that are all geared toward enhancing access to affordable financing for various categories of MSMEs. These efforts have remained disjointed and operating in silos, limiting their potential impacts. The BPS has not indicated the complementarity mechanism that will be undertaken to leverage the shortfall of these previous efforts.
20. In regard to the Housing and Settlement Pillar, the Committee observed that the BPS proposes to close the housing gap by facilitating delivery of 250,000 houses per year. This is to be achieved by restructuring affordable long-term housing finance scheme to guarantee off take of houses from developers thereby growing the number of mortgages from 30,000 to 1,000,000 by enabling low-cost mortgages of Ksh 10,000 and below. The BPS further propose deliberate efforts to build linkages with the Juakali sector to enhance job creation and promote usage of local content in the construction industry.
21. Affordable housing was one of the pillars of the big four agenda, which sought to deliver 500,000 units between 2017-2022. However, the pillar was able to deliver less than 5000 units partly due to low budget allocation. The government has previously put in place several interventions for homeowners and property developers to enhance home ownership, but little progress has been made. The Committee noted the need for a comprehensive framework that brings into play the county governments and other stakeholders in delivery of critical aspiration.

22. Regarding the Healthcare sector, the Committee observed that the BPS proposed interventions include reforming the National Hospital Insurance Fund from an occupational scheme to a social security scheme. This is to ensure that the accruing benefits will be based on household contribution rather than individual contributions. Other proposals include improvement of procurement of medical supplies, expansion of healthcare infrastructure, deployment of state-of-the-art medical information management system and centralized human resource management system in conjunction with County governments. This is to be achieved through employment and payment for community healthcare workers, establishment of emergency cancer treatment fund, Ksh. 50 billion for retired officers' medical scheme, Ksh. 100 billion towards cofunding strategic programmes for HIV, TB, Malaria, blood transfusion, family planning and reproductive health.
23. The Committee raised concerns that the role of human resource management in the healthcare sector is a devolved function while the national government offers the overall policy guideline and coordination. However, the BPS commits to prioritizing the recruitment of additional healthcare workers to strengthen healthcare service delivery. It has not alluded to the envisaged implementation modalities.
24. The final pillar of transformation in the 2023 BPS is Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. The Committee noted that the proposed measures including expanding broadband connectivity by over 100,000 KMs, Automation of Government services by revamping the huduma services, developing of business process outsourcing (BPO) industry, promoting software development for export, and reducing the cost of data and calls among others. The pillar consists of two components; on one hand, is the digital superhighway that constitutes the requisite infrastructure and support systems, and on the other, the human ingenuity, talents, and creativity in the realm of arts, filmmaking, and music among others.
25. The Committee noted that the pillar is viewed as an enabler of delivering other interventions efficiently and effectively. However, there are concerns that the BPS has not provided for policy direction on revitalization and maintenance of the aging national infrastructure as well as coordination with the sub national government on interventions to be undertaken at the county level.

### 2.3 Reliability of the Proposed Value Chain Approach.

26. The Committee observed that the value chains and value chain approach proposed in the BPS is conceivable, however, it falls short of an elaborate and logical implementation framework. The value chain approach is ideally based on a logical framework that envisages all the stages of the value chain. The proposed interventions are not expressly structured out and aligned to the specific stages, as such, if some bottlenecks are not addressed at one stage of the value chain, that may result to collapse of the entire value chain rendering the rest of the interventions futile.
27. The Committee is cognizant that a credible value chain approach ought to be anchored on proper value chain mapping. This entails an interrogation to understand the stages through which the commodity would pass, to yield the desired results. Value chain mapping is critical in obtaining

a clear understanding of the sequence of the activities and the key actors and relationships involved in each of the key stages of the value chain. Broadly, these stages are pre-production, production, post production management, value addition and marketing.

28. The pre-production stage, offers understanding on the input supply bottlenecks, profitability margins, prevailing social economic factors that govern enterprise choice and levels of producer organization. The production stage, entails an elaborate interrogation of production techniques including land preparation, animal husbandry practices, levels of mechanization, and technical support required. The post production management stage interrogates knowhow, skills, technologies and management practices that reduce post production losses including product aggregation. The value addition stage is based on the available options and the extent to which a product may be transformed and the demand for the transformed product in view of the cost of transformation. The infrastructure required for the value addition, levels of investments and diversification options are defined at this stage. The availability of markets defines the nature of value addition as well as the quantity and quality of production.
29. The Committee observed for instance that the BPS has not highlighted specific interventions on reduction of post-harvest losses under the agriculture pillar. The BPS has only highlighted provision of bulk milk coolers under the dairy sub sector and not for other critical value chains. The other issue that was not adequately addressed relates to the agricultural land tenure system reforms to protect agricultural land from commercial developments and continuous subdivisions. There is need therefore to align proposed interventions to cover all nodes of the priority value chains.
30. Regarding the MSMEs, the Committee noted that the BPS has not provided an elaborate strategy to align and mainstream coordination of various actors for better need targeting. For instance, Kenya Industrial Estates undertakes construction of industrial estates/incubators; Micro and Small Enterprises Authority has been constructing and equipping Constituency Industrial Development Centres most yet to be equipped. The NG-CDF in partnership with Telkom Kenya has been establishing Constituency Digital Innovation Hubs. The multiplicity of institutions and interventions in the MSME undermines the principles of value chain management.
31. With regard to housing, the Committee observed that the BPS alluded only to alleviating the financial constraints without addressing other challenges on affordable housing. The real estate sector in Kenya has its share of challenges that have hindered the achievement of the sought affordable housing units. These include those related to land acquisition processes, cost of construction materials, quality of construction works and inadequate support infrastructure.

#### 2.4 Credibility of the Macroeconomic Framework

32. The 2023 Budget Policy Statement projects that the Kenyan economy will grow by 6.1 percent in 2023 from an estimated growth of 5.5 percent in 2022. In terms of fiscal years, the economic growth is projected at 5.8 percent in the FY 2022/23 and 6.1 percent in the FY 2023/24. This growth will be supported by private sector growth, recovery in agriculture sector, labour market recovery, improved consumer confidence and resilient remittances. The Committee, however,

noted the downside risks to the positive outlook including climate change related extreme weather conditions such as drought and floods compounded by weak domestic demand; insecurity in the Horn of Africa; weaker exchange rate to the US Dollar that will affect net-importing countries and high interest rates that would increase the risk of debt distress.

33. The Committee noted with concern that the agriculture sector continued to contract in 2022 depicting the challenges facing this sector which is mainly weather reliant. The sector recorded a -0.9 percent for the three quarters of 2022 as the country continues to experience drought. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, the country is experiencing its 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive season of below average rainfall and has drastically affected the availability of water and forage for livestock and reduced crop production.
34. Inflation has persistently increased from 5.4 percent in January 2022 to 9.0 percent by January 2023, remaining above the upper target of 7.5 percent. The surge was on account of a rise in food inflation as prices of food increased due to below average rainfalls that affected food production. The depreciating Kenyan Shilling to the US Dollar has resulted in higher prices of imported food items. Further, fuel inflation also remained high despite the decline in international oil prices from 117.7 USD in June 2022 to 81.6 USD per Barrel in January 2023, pointing to lagged periods of oil imports coupled by exchange rate effect of a stronger USD. High inflation has resulted in high cost of living that detrimentally affects households at the bottom of the pyramid where in most cases it is not matched by an increase in household incomes.
35. The Committee noted with concern that the BPS projects inflation to decline to 5.8 percent in 2023 despite the key drivers remaining elevated. Based on submissions by the Parliamentary Budget Office, going forward, the outlook for overall inflation is that it is likely to remain high but decline towards the upper target of 7.5 percent in 2023. The decline will be supported by continued lower international crude oil prices which will in turn lower fuel inflation; the easing of the US monetary stance could lessen the exchange rate impact on imported food prices and non-food commodity prices are projected to decline globally in 2023. The downside risks are partly due to the prevailing effects of the drought and expected below average rainfall for the March – May long-rain season.
36. The Committee appreciated the fact that credit growth indicates a gradual shift from Government to the Private Sector as the Central Bank of Kenya raised the Central Bank Rate to anchor inflationary pressures. Credit to Government declined significantly from 31.5 percent in January 2022 to 15.2 percent in November 2022 while credit to private sector increased from 8.8 percent to 12.5 percent during the same period. This is a favorable indication that the private sector has not been crowded out by the government and that the government is accumulating less debt from the domestic market. Going forward, credit growth to the private sector is expected to rise in 2023 with the Central Bank Rate remaining unchanged as inflation is projected to decline.
37. The Committee was concerned that foreign reserves proxied by months of import cover breached the target of 4 months by the second week of February 2023 and stood at 3.84 months. This is contrary to the BPS highlighting that foreign exchange reserves are strong and the months

of import cover were above the threshold of 4 months. The foreign exchange reserves declined from USD 13.5 billion in November 2021 to USD 11.4 billion in November 2022. Official reserves held by the Central Bank declined from USD 9.3 billion to USD 7.5 billion while reserves held by the commercial banks declined from USD 4.1 billion to USD 3.8 billion in the same period.

## 2.5 Linking Sector Priorities to Hard Budget Constraints

38. The BPS proposes to expand ordinary revenue collection as a share of GDP from the projected 15.1% in 2022/23 to 15.8% in 2023/24. This translates to Ksh. 2,571.2 million, which represents a 17 percent increase relative to the expected 2022/23 FY collection. To achieve this the government has undertaken to finalize the development of the National Tax Policy and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy which will provide a comprehensive approach to undertaking effective tax system reforms. However, the Committee noted that ordinary revenue collection as a share of GDP has stagnated at around 15 percent over the last decade. Tax policy measures in previous BPS have failed to expand the tax base and enhance revenue collection. Consequently, Kenya has lagged behind other comparable African countries whose tax revenue collection is between 20 percent and 25 percent of GDP.
39. The Committee took note that the BPS has proposed a raft of tax administration measures to boost revenue collection. These include rolling out the electronic Tax Invoice Management System (eTIMIS), Integration of KRA tax system with Telecommunication companies, mapping of rental properties and enhanced compliance through hampering the prevalence of counterfeit excisable products stamps in the market if implemented well may slightly boost revenue collection in the short-run while others, such as the expansion of the tax base in the informal sector by targeting MSME may need careful consideration if they are to be effectively implemented.
40. The BPS projects that total expenditure and net lending will decrease from 23.4 percent in 2022/23 to 22.5 percent in 2023/24 to sustain fiscal consolidation efforts. The proposed strategies are aimed at slowing down growth in expenditures, elimination of consumption subsidies, shift to public-private partnerships (PPPs) in commercially viable projects, rolling out of e-procurement system, the implementation of the superannuation pension scheme and rolling out of the Public Investment Management System.
41. The proposed expenditure ceiling for FY 2023/24 is Ksh. 3,663,147 million which represents an 8 percent increase from the 2022/23 approved budget. The Consolidated Fund Services expenditures are expected to surge by 14 percent mainly driven by an increase of Ksh. 74,857 million in interest payments on domestic debt, an additional Ksh. 19,997 million in pension payments and an increase of Ksh. 14,992 million in payments of guaranteed loans. The Committee expressed concerns over the ballooning CFS expenditures and emphasized the need for sustained fiscal consolidation efforts by all government agencies.
42. The Committee observed that the proposals aimed at improving efficiency are laudable and if implemented may contribute to curtailing expenditure growth over the medium term. However, it should be noted that some of the items that have driven the growth in expenditure as a share

of GDP such as interest payment on public debt may remain high over the next three years. The use of PPPs as an alternative financing for projects will serve to reduce the growing demand for debt-financed development expenditures if bottlenecks that have been experienced during the implementation of past PPP projects in some sectors such as energy and road transport are addressed adequately.

43. The Committee is of the view that although the combined impact of the policies aimed at increasing revenue collection and curtailing growth in expenditures if fully implemented are expected to reduce the fiscal deficit from 5.7 percent of GDP in FY 2022/23 to 4.4 percent in FY 2023/24. There are downside risks including possible over-projection of revenue, lower economic growth and challenges associated with reducing the growth in total expenditure net lending in the short-run. Should these risks materialize then the deficit for FY 2023/24 may remain above 5 percent of the GDP.

44. The Committee noted that to finance the projected fiscal deficit of Ksh. 720.1 billion, the National Treasury proposes to borrow Ksh. 521.5 billion from the domestic market and Ksh. 198.6 externally. This is however, contrary to the submitted Medium Term Debt Management Strategy that proposes a ratio of 50:50 domestically and externally. The increase in domestic borrowing may have a negative impact on the availability of credit to the private sector especially in the event external markets remain unresponsive. Further, in order to meet external debt obligations especially those relating to retiring the principal on the Eurobond, there is a proposal to seek external commercial financing of Ksh. 270 billion in FY 2023/24. This additional foreign commercial debt is expected to exert additional pressure on the CFS expenditures.

45. The Committee noted that the sector ceiling as a share of the total budget for FY 2023/24 has marginally increased for some priority sectors. These include agriculture rural and urban development, general economic and commercial affairs, health and education. The ceilings for energy, infrastructure and ICT has declined despite some being key pillars under the Bottom Up Economic Transformation agenda. Given the proposed interventions under the five key pillars, there is need to ensure that adequate resources are provided to ensure that the envisaged targets are realized.

## 2.6 County Resource Allocation

46. Counties are required to allocate a minimum of 30 percent of their total budget towards development. The Committee raised concern that although allocations meet the provided threshold during budget approval, the same is violated during actual implementation. This undermines the credibility of the budget and violates a critical fiscal responsibility principle. This may partly be attributed to delayed exchequer releases by National government as well as fiscal indiscipline of accounting officers at the County Government.

47. The Committee observed that according to a report by the Commission on Revenue Allocation, the estimated revenue potential across the 47 counties is Ksh.215.6 billion translating to about 55% of the proposed equitable share. However, Counties were able to collect only Ksh.35.9 billion in FY 2021/22, implying that there is 83 percent Potential revenue gap across the

counties. If optimally collected, OSR would greatly supplement the equitable share in enhancing service delivery.

48. The Committee noted that performance of ordinary revenue, which forms the basis for the division of revenue between the National and County Government. Since FY 2016/17 ordinary revenue has underperformed by 27 percent on average, except in FY 2021/22 when revenues surpassed the targets by about 6 percent. The division of revenue Acts, have routinely provided that any revenue shortfall in ordinary revenue is borne by the national government. In view of the ongoing fiscal consolidation efforts, the proposed equitable share ceilings for county governments is Ksh.385.4 billion, an increase of Ksh.15.4 billion from the Ksh.370 billion allocated in FY 2022/23. The government has allocated Ksh.425 million in FY 2023/24 to facilitate the transfer of library services to county governments as envisaged in the fourth schedule of the constitution.
49. The Committee observed that County Governments will further receive additional allocations of Ksh.44.3 billion in FY 2023/24. This comprises Ksh.11.1 billion from the National Government's share of revenue and Ksh.33.19 billion from proceeds of external loans and grants. The aggregate allocation to county governments in FY 2023/24 amounts to Ksh.429.7 billion. The conditional grants from the National Government's share of revenue are towards three specific projects meant to support some national policy objectives. These include; Ksh. 5.86 billion for leasing of medical equipment, Ksh.4.7 billion for operationalization of the national government's programme on aggregated industrial parks and Ksh.454 million for the construction of county headquarters. The Committee underlined the need to rethink the entire approach to additional allocations to county governments.
50. On equalization fund, the Committee noted that the total statutory entitlement to the Fund as per the Constitution is Kshs.55.3 billion. However, the actual transfers to the Fund amount to Kshs. 12.4 billion, resulting to a total shortfall of Kshs.42.9 billion as per FY 2022/23. The BPS has not given any policy guidelines on measures to be taken to unlock the arrears in the allocations as well as disbursements from the fund for the previous financial year.

### 3.0 SUBMISSIONS BY THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

51. Based on the submissions of the Departmental Committees, the following observations were made. The full list of observations and recommendations is attached as annex 2. The Departmental Committees also presented unfunded requests amounting to Ksh. 211,437,737,399 the details of which are presented in the fourth schedule of this report.

#### 3.1 Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation

52. The Committee expressed concerns over the realism of the set targets vis a viz the allocated resources. The general policy thrusts in the sub-sector aim at realizing universal digital access, reducing the cost of data and calls, digitization of government services, and having a well-informed citizenry. Achievement of these requires considerable capital outlays that has not been sufficiently factored into the BPS. For example, the target of constructing 100,000 Kilometers of

Fibre Optic network across the country risks remaining a mirage if not proportionately phased out and prudent funding plans put in place to facilitate its implementation.

53. The Committee observed that despite ICTA having been authorized by the National Treasury to manage the AiA from the convenience fees from services offered in the E-Citizen platforms, the proposed BPS ceilings have not incorporated the annual AiA estimated at KSh. 1.2 billion in the FY 2023/24. The omission denies ICTA the authority to utilize the collected AiA in the operations and maintenance of the E-Citizen Systems. It is worth noting that the authority to utilize the projected AiA was granted by the National Treasury and regularized in the Supplementary Estimates I for the financial year 2022/23 and just needs updating in the BPS.
54. The Committee noted the need for consolidation of capacity building for the youth in ICT arena. There are several programme that aim to impart relevant ICT skills to the youth to engage them in gainful economic opportunities. Such programme include the Ajira programme, Presidential Talent Programme and Jitume programme. There is a need for collaboration and synergy for convergence to benefit from the economies of scale while preventing duplication of efforts.

### 3.2 Departmental Committee on Social Protection

55. The Committee observed that the last enrollment for older persons was done in the FY 2017/18 while CT-OVC and PWSO was in the FY 2016/17. There is need to urgently undertake a review of the programme including audit of existing beneficiaries, continuous registration and review of payable amounts that have stagnated over time. There is also need to relook at the payment mode of the Inua Jamii beneficiaries since the banking option is both expensive and cumbersome in areas where there are no banks in close proximity.
56. The Committee observed that the exit plans for recruits under the paramilitary training and vocational programs in the National Youth Service is not clear with graduates wondering about their next phase of life. Further it was noted that commercial activities under the National Youth Service is a good fodder for creating more revenue for the Service but requires significant capital injection to operationalize.

### 3.3 Departmental Committee on Labour

57. The Committee noted that through the Huduma Kenya Programme the Government is able to interface with its citizens, to offer uninterrupted sustainable services which is key to development. The Huduma Kenya Centres collect monies on behalf of other agencies nonetheless it does not keep any of the monies but remits all to the respective agencies. A percentage of the total monies can be appropriated by the Huduma Centres to allow the Centres be self-sufficient reducing their reliance on the exchequer.
58. The underlined the need to streamline the management of Labour Migration in the country, increase employment opportunities, ensure protection of Migrant Workers and improve provision of consular services. The appointment of labour attaches' in key labour destination



countries namely; United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman needs to be fast tracked.

59. The Committee observed that the Public Service Commission's mandate was expanded to include recruitment of senior management positions in Public Universities, Constitutional Commissions and other statutory bodies. The Commission requires additional resources amounting to Kshs. 60 million for the processing of applications and payment of allowances for gazetted selection panels as approved by the Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

### 3.4 Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock

60. The Committee observed that out of the nine priority value chains, six are within the agriculture and livestock sector. These include the tea, dairy, leather, edible oil crops, rice, garments and apparels. However, the interventions outlined in the BPS do not address all the key nuances of these value chains from pre-production to marketing stage. Similarly, the proposed ceilings for the sector cannot address the proposed needs comprehensively. As such there is need to rethink the entire approach to supporting agriculture to ensure the expected benefits are achieved.

61. The Committee is cognizant that key policy target under the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) that was endorsed by the African Union provides that governments should invest at least 10 percent of their national budgets in Agriculture. In the 2023 BPS, the ceiling for the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock is only 3.4% of the national budget. Implying that the country is not committed to actualizing the CAADP on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods.

62. The Committee raised concerns that the country has experienced one of the worst droughts in decades with no rain witnessed in some ASAL counties for the last four years. This has resulted in huge losses to farmers in the affected areas. The 2023 BPS does not provide measures or clear policies that will enable agricultural activities to flourish in the tough times given that climate change has affected the weather patterns. The Ministry needed to shift from the normal budgeting trends and focus on ways of accelerating agricultural activities in the new climatic conditions.

63. The Committee also took note that Farmers Database Establishment Project has not been given any allocation but the department requires Ksh. 100 million. The objective of the project is to have all farmers of maize, wheat, rice, potatoes and other crops registered. The Agriculture and Food Authority has successfully accomplished the registration of value chain players such as marketing agents, transporters, importers, exporters, millers and processors through an Integrated Management Information System and requires to integrate farmers into the system.

### 3.5 Departmental Committee on Energy

64. The Committee underlined the need to prioritize funding to the critical projects in the state department of energy which are key in lowering the cost of electricity as well as achieving universal access to electricity by 2030. These includes the last mile connectivity, Installation of

transformers in constituencies, Development of Community Small Hydro Power projects, Rural Electrification schemes, street lighting, among others.

65. The Committee noted that some projects have been proposed for implementation under the public private partnership framework. Despite the benefits accruing from use of this framework, the Committee expressed concerns on the associated risks such as possible breach of contract obligations, additional unfunded obligations, inflation and exchange rate risks.

66. The Committee noted the role of the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) in regulating both the technical and economic aspects of the petroleum and electric energy subsectors. To promote transparency and accountability, the BPS requires EPRA as the sector regulator to be publishing quarterly system, financial and operational performance reports.

### **3.6 Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Affairs**

67. The Committee was concerned that over the years, the government has gazetted several administrative units including sub-counties, locations and sub locations to deal with security challenges and in some cases to bring services closer to the people. The Committee observed that there is a need to operationalize 28 gazetted sub-counties which cannot be accommodated within the proposed BPS ceiling at an additional cost of Ksh 134.4 million.

68. The Committee highlighted the need for the State Department for Immigration to facilitate uninterrupted service delivery given the surge in the number of applications of passports due to medical, employment and educational reasons and the phasing out of the old passports. However, the ceiling did not cover the purchase of e-passport books commensurate with the annual number of applicants for passports as well as cost of purchasing more efficient printer.

69. The Committee observed that the National Forensic Laboratory required additional allocation of Ksh. 1.5 billion to be fully equipped and pave way for its optimal operations. Failure to provide for this allocation would delay the returns on investments on a project that had taken over 15 years. The laboratory is to be used by all government agencies handling criminal investigations matters.

### **3.7 Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining**

70. The Committee Noted that the State Department Environment and Climate Change is at an advanced stage of transforming the Kenya Meteorological Department into a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency. This will be enable it to charge data fees to various government agencies including the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority for weather data provided to the aviation industry, the agriculture sector, and the private sector. This will reduce its dependency on exchequer revenue.

71. The Committee Observed that the Kenya Forest Service has huge potential to generate revenue for the national government from the sale of mature and over-mature forest plantations after lifting the moratorium on logging in public and community forests. The KFS can generate

approximately Kshs. 10 billion annually which will reduce its dependency on exchequer revenues and even have extra funding that can be remitted back to the exchequer. To unlock this revenue potential, it requires provision of Kshs. 500 million to be utilized for settlement of court disputes, oversight to ensure the realization of maximum revenue potential, and engagement with Community Forest Associations (CFAs). However, this funding could not be accommodated within the proposed ceiling.

72. The Committee noted that the State Department for Mining intends to undertake ground truthing and confirmatory fieldwork which will provide better clarity of the identified mineral deposit occurrences from the recently concluded Nationwide Airborne Geophysical survey. The fieldwork will lead to updating of geological data and services which will impact positively on investments in mining. This will further de-risk investments and shortens the turnaround period from exploration to mining. The State Department estimated the cost of the fieldwork at Kshs. 548 million but only Kshs. 157 million could be accommodated in the ceiling provided.

### **3.8 Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations**

73. The Committee noted with concern that in the recent past, the Kenya Defence Forces has been involved in some civilian activities such of constructions. This has been at the expense of their core mandate on modernizing the service. Moreover, under the constrained fiscal space, KDF should prioritize transitioning to a lean and highly effective entity. This may be accomplished through modernization and utilization of advancements in technology to enhance their operational and tactical efficiency.

74. The Committee observed that in the past 5 years, the NIS budget has increased by 35.61% from KES. 34.51 billion in 2018/19 to KES. 46.80 billion in FY 2023/24. The ever-increasing NIS budget is due to evolving security threats that has necessitated investment in human capital equipment & technologies that are extremely expensive.

75. The Committee noted that the State Department for Foreign Affairs is currently incurring Ksh. 140 million per year as rent expenses for the office space they are currently renting in Upper Hill. Therefore, there is need to fast track the construction of the Ministry's new Headquarters whose estimated cost is Ksh. 4 billion of which Ksh. 400 million is GoK funding and Ksh. 3.60 billion is grant funding from the People Government of the Republic of China. Further, Most of the Missions do not have an IFMIS place for financial management and reporting purposes. The Department should expedite the roll-out of IFMIS in all the missions to ensure compliance with the requirements of Public Financial Management.

### **3.9 Departmental Committee on Lands**

76. The Committee was concerned that the digitization of Land Registries continues to experience implementation issues, causing distress among citizens and players in the land sector such as the Law Society of Kenya and the Institute of Surveyors of Kenya. Similar challenges face the Processing and Registration of Title Deeds, which is critical in obtaining property for affordable housing and other national strategic development programs. Just 30 percent of the country is

titled, necessitating the need to expedite land parcel registration in order for regions that have not been registered to be adjudicated and their land records digitized, in accordance with the Government agenda.

77. The Committee raised concerns over the delays experienced in compensation for Compulsorily Acquired Land by the National Land Commission. This was attributed to the fact that the State departments acquiring land for critical infrastructure projects have not been availing funds for prompt compensation of project affected person (PAPs) as required by Section 107A (12) of the Land Act of 2012.

78. The Committee is aware that the National Land Commission has the potential to collect Ksh. 14 billion per annum in AiA. The NLC is mandated to access and collect land related revenue and appropriation in Aid (A-i-A) on behalf of the Government of Kenya when offering services at both the Headquarters in Nairobi and the County Coordination offices. However, this has not been achieved since the Commission Secretary/Chief Executive Officer has not been appointed as a Receiver of Revenue by the National Treasury.

### **3.10 Departmental Committee on Blue Economy and Irrigation**

79. The Committee noted that the proposed development expenditure ceiling was lower than the requirement by the State Department for Water and Sanitation by Ksh. 27.7 billion. This will have an implication on delivery of expected outputs and targets. Some of the key projects that will be affected are under the 9 water works development agencies. Similarly, the State Department for Irrigation has a shortfall of Ksh. 9.6 billion that will have a bearing on implementation of Soin-Koru Dam, Siyoi-Muruny Water Project, Rehabilitation of Strategic Water Facilities, National Expanded Irrigation Programme among others.

80. The Committee observed that there was poor management of completed irrigation projects raising concerns on whether the country is getting value for money from the huge investment in irrigation. Most of the irrigation projects completed by the National government and handed over to the county government have failed due to delays in formation of County Irrigation Development Units that should undertake the management of irrigation projects. Further, it also noted that there is weak administrative capacity of farmers in irrigations schemes due to slow formation of Irrigation Water Users Associations.

81. The Committee raised concern on possible duplication of functions in policy advisory to the Presidency on management of blue economy. The Committee noted that there is an office under the Executive Office of the President called "The Oceans and Blue Economy Office" (TOBEO) with a proposed ceiling of Kshs. 100 million in FY 2023/24 and tasked with provide policy advisory reports on the management of blue economy resources. This is the same output that should be implemented by the headquarters of the State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries.

### 3.11 Departmental Committee on Regional Development

82. The Committee observed that Government efforts as part of the economic turnaround strategy plans to support value chains in the leather sector in order to increase recovery and enhance quality of hides and skins. One of its goal in achieving the targets is by optimizing Ewaso Nyiro tannery to produce up to finished leather, its expected by end of FY 2023/24 Ewaso Nyiro tannery will be 100% operationalized. There is need to allocate resources towards the completion of the projects which is at 72% as at February, 2023.
83. The Committee noted that the Nairobi Rivers Commission was established via Gazette Notice No 14891 dated 2nd December, 2022 to mitigate pollution and environmental degradation of Nairobi Rivers. The Gazette Notice established the Commission under the State Department for Devolution and the Commission has no allocation under the proposed BPS for FY 23/24. The Commission requested the for an allocation Kshs.426 million to commence its operation.
84. The Committee was concerned that there was no budget allocation for relief food and rehabilitation program despite the drought menace in the country which is projected to continue and effects may spill over to the next financial year.

### 3.12 Departmental Committee on Education

85. The Committee raised concerns over lack of an information management system to streamline operations of the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs). This has resulted to inconsistencies and lack of accurate data undermining transparency and accountability. Further, despite the varying cost of delivering various courses, capitation is uniform to all TVET courses. There is need to review the approach to capitation to enhance better delivery of the more technical courses.
86. The Committee noted that there is persistent capitation deficit across the entire education sector. The current disbursement stands at about 65 percent of the total learners across all levels. This means that some learners are not catered for despite being in schools creating a strain on the learning institution in terms of amenities and other operational costs. Further, the capitation for primary school level has remained at Ksh. 1,420 since 2003 when it was initiated. There is need to review it in view of the prevailing economic circumstances.
87. The Committee appreciated the fact that allocation to the school feeding programme from Ksh. 1.9 billion to Ksh. 3.9 billion in an effort to scale up the programme. This is important in enhancing retention of learners in schools and improve learning outcomes in view of the ongoing drought.

### 3.13 Departmental Committee on Health

88. The Committee noted there are several Kenya Medical Training Colleges that have been put up across the country but have not been operationalized while others are operating below capacity

due to lack of equipment and personnel. There is need to fast track operationalization of these KMTC to realize the value for money.

89. The Committee observed that there is no legal framework or anchoring policy to support engagement of National Referral Hospitals and county Hospitals. As such engagements between the Kenyatta University Teaching, Research and Referral Hospital in operations of Gatundu Level 4 Hospital and Kigumo health centre as well as between Kenyatta National Hospital and Mama Margaret Uhuru Kenyatta.

90. The Committee raised concerns over the ownership of Kenya BioVax Institute Limited incorporated under the Companies Act. The entity is earmarked to receive significant resources from the government.

### **3.14 Departmental Committee on Tourism and Wildlife**

91. The State Department for tourism has a number of critical challenges including slow digitization, delay in classification and grading of accommodation and catering establishments, low uptake of standards and quality assurance, low diversification of tourism products, inadequate physical infrastructure, travel advisories and travel restrictions mostly due to inadequate funding. The allocation to the State Department has declined from that of the current financial year and the reduction may undermine the sector policies outlined in the 2023 BPS.

92. The Committee noted with concern the skyrocketing cases of human-wildlife conflict that more than often result to need for compensation for lives lost or property damages. The allocation to compensation efforts has not far below the requirement. The Committee is of the view that there be established a Wildlife Compensation Insurance Scheme for wildlife related damages. Furthermore, the pending bill of Human Wildlife Conflict cases amounting to Ksh. 2.7 billion be provisioned.

93. The Committee noted that the ceilings have no allocation to some projects which are set to begin in this financial year. They include Mapping and Securing Wildlife Corridors, Species and Habitat Restoration Programme, Rehabilitation of Nairobi Safari Walk and Animal Orphanage, Construction and Equipping of Four Wildlife Research Centers, Wildlife Diseases Surveillance Monitoring and Control, Modernization of Wildlife Tracking and Monitoring, Research on Rare, Endemic and endangered species for development recovery strategies among others.

### **3.15 Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs**

94. The Committee noted that section 4 (c) and (d) of the Judiciary Fund Act, 2016 allows the Judiciary to retain monies that may accrue from investments, fees and levies administered by the judiciary. It is therefore imperative for the National Treasury to operationalize the judiciary fund accounts in order for the agency to benefit from the revenues it has been raising over years, enhance financial autonomy and access to justice.

95. It was further observed by the Committee that the Attorney General's Office litigates on behalf of the state agencies. However, when the court awards claims against those agencies, they don't promptly settle the claims but abandon the claims with the Attorney General office. In addition, the state law does not get the necessary support from the state agencies in terms of facilitating the legal counsels with daily subsistence allowance in order for them to execute their work.
96. The Committee also observed the need for the departments in the Justice sector to collaborate together with a view to developing policies that are geared towards decongesting prisons considering other forms of restorative justice that can be implemented.
97. The Committee noted that the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) is required to conduct a review of the boundary delimitation by end of 2024. However, the ceilings have not taken this into consideration. This will impact on the Commission's ability to deliver on its constitutional mandate.
98. The Committee observed that the government has allocated Kshs 155 million to the Office of the Director of Prosecution for the ongoing construction of Prosecution Training Institute. In addition, the Judiciary is also currently setting up Judiciary Training Institute in Karen. Therefore, there is need for agencies under the GJLOS sector to have one training school rather than each institution setting up its own training school to save on cost.

### **3.16 Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure**

99. The Committee noted that the portfolio of projects in the State Department for Roads are not matched with the projected ceiling available to the Sub sector of roads over the medium term. The mismatch between the portfolio of projects and the resources available has mainly been caused by the rollout of the Roads 10,000 policy of upgrading 10,000 km to bitumen standards from the Financial Year 2014/2015. During the first year of its roll out, a ceiling of Kshs.92 billion was allocated. The understanding was that this allocation of Kshs.92 billion would continue being increased every subsequent financial year. However, the allocations started being reduced in subsequent years to average Kshs.55 billion over the last 5 years. The Committee however raised concerns over the distribution of these roads projects in the country.
100. The Committee observed that the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs has been given eight additional functions/mandates in the executive order on reorganization of government. However, the ceilings in the BPS does not provide the corresponding resources for the State Department to effectively deliver the additional functions.

### **3.17 Departmental Committee on Housing, Urban Planning and Public Works**

101. The Committee noted that Housing is one of the key pillars of transformation under the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda, However, the resource envelop in the BPS ceilings is not in tandem with the targets of the sector. Further, the value chain approach described in the policy pronouncement has not been allocated the requisite resources to be implemented effectively.

102. It was observed that the National Construction Authority used to charge a construction levy at the rate of 0.5% of project value for projects above Kshs.5 million as per the National Construction Act Section 31(2). The levy was suspended through a gazette notice No. 24 of 2017. Before then the National Construction Authority used to finance its budget through collection of the levy as per the rate of the Act. To compensate for the loss of revenue, the National Construction Authority has continued to receive recurrent grants from the GoK through budgetary support.

### **3.18 Departmental Committee on Trade, Industry and Cooperatives**

103. The Committee noted that the completion of the Special Economic Zones is of key priority in the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda. The resource requirement for Dongo Kundu SEZ is Kshs. 10.7 billion in FY 2023/24 but its FY 2023/24 proposed allocation is Kshs. 50 million resulting to shortfall of Kshs. 10.65 billion. It was also noted that the resource requirement for the Naivasha SEZ is Kshs. 4.65 billion but its FY 2023/24 proposed allocation is Kshs. 500 million resulting to a shortfall of Kshs. 4.15 billion.

104. The Committee also noted that RIVATEX is currently a net importer of cotton and it requires more cotton for processing of fabric. As such, it was requested that there be consideration of the allocation of Ksh. 1.3 billion towards the Cotton Development Subsidy, Extension Support and Modernization of RIVATEX. Upon completion RIVATEX will cease relying on the exchequer and it will be able to fund its own operations.

### **3.19 Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture**

105. The Committee observed that the State Department for Sports and Arts has a plan to establish a Talanta Hela programme which is aligned to the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), where the programme will monetize sports and arts bringing income to sports persons and artists.

106. The Committee noted the need to ensure that Ushanga Kenya Initiative is a fully-fledged SAGA. That way, it will be able to enhance capacity building workshops for women to improve and market the quality of indigenous and traditional products and further increase the area of coverage from 7 counties to 47 counties.

### **3.20 Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning**

107. To Committee noted that to guarantee the realization of the projected ordinary revenue for FY 2023/24, it would be imperative to harmonize the proposed tax administration reforms as well as the tax policy measures with the potential gestation period that the expected revenue may require to yield. This should guide revenue forecasting which is a very crucial component of financing various priorities of the government. The reforms should also address emerging issues such as the proliferation of the digital economy and matters under tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS) among others.



108. The Committee noted that despite the policy direction pointing to the need to restructure the operations of Kenya Airways, there still exist running obligations that the government continues to address. For instance, the ceiling for F/Y 2023/23 provides about Ksh. 14 billion for repayment of debt guaranteed by the government.
109. The Committee observed that the National Government Constituency Development Fund has been allocated a ceiling of Ksh 53.531 billion in FY 2023/24. However, the NG-CDF Act of 2015 provides an amount not less than 2.5% of all the national government's share of the revenue. The proposed National Government share for 2023/24 FY is Ksh 2.178 trillion, therefore, the Fund should be allocated Ksh 54.448 billion.

#### **4.0 SUBMISSIONS TO THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE**

110. The Budget and Appropriations Committee oversees the Office of the Auditor General and the Parliamentary Service Commission. The Committee invited the two to provide insights on policies informing their ceilings as outlined in the 2023 BPS.

##### **4.1 Submissions by the Office of the Auditor General**

111. The Committee invited the office of the Auditor General to make submissions on two issues. First to appraise the Committee on key issues arising from audit processes that may inform the overall budget making process and second to provide insight on policies underlying the expenditure ceilings for the office given that it is overseen by this Committee.
112. In regard to pertinent matters arising from the audit findings, the Auditor general indicated that Over the years, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and County Governments have had low budget absorption rates especially with regard to development budget. This implies that some development programmes and delivery of services are not implemented as planned. Alternatively, it may be an indicator that the estimated expenditure may not be comprehensively backed by correct or accurate data, thereby leading to over estimations in view of requisite absorptive capacity.
113. The Auditor General raised concerns over the outstanding pending bills that are a bottleneck hindering the economy from achieving its full potential. The pending bills have continued to put pressure on the scarce resources, with some of the bills attracting penalties, thereby putting more strain on the available resources. They also have an effect of withholding circulation of cash in the economy and affect the smooth operations of suppliers and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and ultimately, economic growth. Pending bills will remain a major bottleneck unless urgent measures are instituted to deter public sector entities from incurring more of liabilities.
114. The Auditor General indicated to the Committee that stalled projects continue to tie up scarce resources given that they do not also provide services to the citizens, and this has resulted to lack of value for money in implementation of projects. It is the view of the office that public

sector entities complete existing projects and put them to use before embarking on new ones to ensure there is adequate funds for other new projects.

115. The annual and special audits on public debt have revealed that the traditional definition of public debt only includes foreign and domestic borrowing. As such, the National Treasury has only been disclosing public debt arising from borrowings, however, government has other undeclared obligations. The Auditor General noted that obligations relating to guarantees by the government, loans and overdrafts, pending bills, accounts payable and pension arrears both at National and sub-national levels need to be disclosed as part of the public debt.
116. With reference to the ceilings of the Office, the Auditor General indicated that the audit universe has been expanding over the years due to the expansion of government programs. This has resulted to growth in the national budget and formation of additional entities that require to be audited and report on. In the financial year 2017/2018, there were 1,237 public sector entities to audit while for the financial year 2021/2022 there are 2,249 clients representing an increase of 82% over the last five (5) years.
117. It was pointed out that the Office from time to time receives requests to undertake other special and investigative audits from Parliament, County Assemblies and other stakeholders. During the last five years, Parliamentary Committees have requested OAG to conduct 31 special audits. Parliamentary financial oversight Committees have also increased from four to eight which will result to more requests.
118. Despite the expanding mandate, the Office has not been well resourced to respond effectively. In this view the Auditor General requested the Committee to Consider giving the Office a leeway for one-line budget item to allow flexibility in responding to emerging audit needs. The 2023 BPS ceilings for the OAG is Kshs.7.753 billion comprising of Kshs.7.283 Billion in Recurrent and Kshs.469.88 Million in Development Budget. This is against a budget request of Kshs.11.39 Billion leaving the Office with a total shortfall of Kshs.3.64 Billion. The Office requested for Kshs.2.5 Billion out of the shortfall of Kshs.3.63 Billion to cater for additional audit scope and other critical areas of operations.

#### 4.2 Submissions by the Parliamentary Service Commission

119. The Committee invited the Parliamentary Service Commission to make their submissions on policy underpinning the resource requirement for the commission in FY 2023-24. In their submissions, the Commission indicated that policy thrust is based on the PSC Strategic Plan 2019-2030 under the theme “Bringing Parliament closer to the People: Taking Responsibility”. The Plan is being implemented through Seven Strategic Pillars and Twenty-Two strategic objectives. The resource requirement by the Commission is informed by the need to facilitate Members of Parliament in achieving their Constitutional mandate as well as promoting Parliamentary democracy.
120. The Commission informed the Committee that the revised Standing Orders have enhanced the roles of the legislature by expanding mandate of committees of both Houses. Further, the

number of Committees has increased in both houses resulting to an increase in the work load that has necessitated additional staff and facilities. To deliver this effectively, it follows that a higher resource envelop is necessary.

121. The Commission submitted that the amendment of the Retirement Benefits (Deputy President and Designated State Officers) Act, 2015, has brought the administration of the retirement benefits of Speakers of both houses to Parliament under Votes 2041 and 2042. This will therefore require additional resources that were not factored in the BPS ceilings.

#### **4.3 Submissions from the Public Participation.**

122. Pursuant to Article 201 of the Constitution on Public Participation, the Committee invited the public to give their perspectives on the BPS. The request for submission of memorandums was published in leading daily newspapers and publicized in the website of Parliament. The Committee received memorandums from Network for Adolescents & Youth of Africa, International Budget Partnership-Kenya, Coast Regional Budget Hub and the Networking and Alliance Building Women Economic Empowerment. The submissions from the public participation have been attached to this report as annex 1

## 5.0 KEY OBSERVATIONS

123. Based on the engagements with the Departmental Committees, the National Treasury, the submissions by the public and other stakeholders, the Committee made the following key observations.

- 1) **Timelines for Processing the BPS:** The Committee observed that the 14 days provided under the PFM Act of 2012 for Parliament to Consider and approve the BPS are not adequate. The Departmental Committees are not able to critically engage the MDAs that they oversight. Equally, the Budget and Appropriations Committee requires more time to engage Departmental Committees on their reports as well as meaningful considerations of submissions by the public thereby enriching the entire process.
- 2) **Alignment to the National Development Agenda:** The Committee noted that the 2023 BPS has been prepared before the finalization of the fourth medium term plan (MTP IV) of the Vision 2030. The BPS is supposed to be anchored on the MPT IV to ensure that the lessons learnt during the implementation of MTP III inform the current policy direction.
- 3) **Value Chain Approach:** The Committee observed that the value chains and value chain approach proposed in the BPS falls short of an elaborate and logical implementation framework that envisages all the stages of the priority value chain. The proposed interventions are not structured out and aligned to the specific value chain nodes, as such, if some bottlenecks are not addressed at one stage of the value chain, they have a bearing on the success of the entire value chain. Further, the ceilings indicated are not in tandem with the targets and expected outputs of the value chains.
- 4) **National Tax Policy and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy:** The Committee noted that ordinary revenue collection as a share of GDP has stagnated at around 15 percent over the last decade. Tax policy measures in previous BPS have failed to expand the tax base and enhance revenue collection. To remedy this the BPS has alluded to development of the National Tax Policy and the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy which will provide a comprehensive approach to undertaking effective tax system reforms.
- 5) **Financing the Deficit:** The Committee noted that to finance the projected fiscal deficit of Ksh. 720.1 billion, the National Treasury proposes to borrow Ksh. 521.5 billion from the domestic market and Ksh. 198.6 externally. This is however, contrary to the submitted Medium Term Debt Management Strategy that proposes a ratio of 50:50 domestically and externally.
- 6) **Project Completion Rate:** The Committee raised concerns over the low rate at which developments projects are being completed. As a result, some projects have been funded beyond the initial estimated completion date mostly due to inadequate annual allocation. The elongated project gestation period imply that intended economic benefits are not realized as planned.

- 7) **Absorption of Loans and Grants for Development Projects:** The Committee was concerned that the government continues to incur substantial costs through the payment of commitment fees on undisbursed loans. According to the Controller of Budget, the total amount of undisbursed loans stands at approximately Ksh. 1.179 trillion as of FY 2021/22. Further, some donor grants have not been absorbed due to lack of counterpart funding from the Government. The Committee underlined the need for preparedness by MDAs to execute programmes funded through loans and grants.
- 8) **Coordination between National and County Government:** The Committee noted the cross cutting nature of key proposals under the BETA such as agriculture and healthcare. However, there is no robust framework of collaboration to ensure the proposals are realized in a seamless manner.
- 9) **Review of the Inua Jamii Programme:** The Committee noted with concern that the Inua Jamii Programme that facilitates cash transfer to the elderly, the PLWDs, orphans and vulnerable children as a social protection initiative has not been operating optimally. The current stipend of Ksh. 2000 was conceptualized when the exchange rate of the dollar to the shilling was under Ksh. 100 per USD. Further, the database was lastly updated around 2017/18, there lacks mechanisms to bring on board new beneficiaries as well as an account of those ineligible due to natural attrition.
- 10) **School Infrastructure Improvement Programme:** The raised concerns over the geographical distribution of projects under the school improvement programme under the Ministry of Education. The programme has not been able to adequately address the gaps in school infrastructure development.
- 11) **Reengineering the Regional Development Authorities:** The Committee observed that the Regional Development Authorities were conceptualized before devolution to undertake development programmes across the country. However, since inception of devolution, most of their functions have been taken over by county governments. Consequently, their development budget has considerably withered while recurrent expenditure continues to balloon.
- 12) **Rethinking Conditional Grants:** The Committee noted that the National Government has been providing conditional grants to the County Governments to pursue national development priorities. However, the manner in which these conditional grants has been applied has raised concerns on their efficiency and ability to achieve sought objectives.
- 13) **Parliamentary Service Sector Report:** the committee observed that the Parliamentary Service produces its sector report late in February which limits the scrutiny of policy and expenditure priorities of the three votes of the parliamentary service.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

124. Following extensive deliberations, the Committee made the following recommendations:

### 6.1 Non-financial Recommendations

#### General Recommendations

- 1) **That**, by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023, the National Assembly proposes amendments to the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and attendant regulations to extend the timelines for consideration of the BPS by Parliament from 14 days to 28 days.
- 2) **That**, before submission of the annual estimates to the National Assembly, the National Treasury should ensure that MDAs have aligned their budgets, projects and key performance indicators to the proposed value chain approach under BETA within the approved ceilings.
- 3) **That**, the deficit financing strategy and public debt mix be undertaken in accordance with the resolutions of the National Assembly based on the Report of the Public Debt and Privatization Committee on the 2023 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy.
- 4) **That**, during the submission of the 2023-24 annual estimates, the National Treasury should provide a list of all projects to be completed in FY 2023-24 for all MDAs reconcilable with the development budget; with a view to consolidating thinly spread allocations to high impact priority projects to ensure completion.
- 5) **That**, before submission of the 2023-24 annual estimates, the National Treasury reviews donor funded projects including the existing financing framework and develops a strategy to fast-track their implementation and review the terms of the facilities.
- 6) **That**, within the next three months, the National Treasury spearheads a review of the State Corporations and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) with a view of rationalization to remove overlaps, duplication and redundancies.
- 7) **That**, before the submission of the 2023-24 Annual Estimates, the National Treasury in collaboration with NG-CDF, comes up with a framework for implementation of National Government initiatives at the constituency level such as construction of administrative offices, police stations and national tree planting through grants to the NG-CDF.

- 8) **That**, by April 2023, the national government reviews taxation levied in the aviation industry and addresses the heavy taxation on purchase of spare parts in the aviation sector. This should be submitted to the National Assembly during consideration of the Finance Bill, 2023.
- 9) **That**, beginning FY 2023/24, the National Treasury through the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board should start preparations for migration from the cash basis accounting system to an accrual system in line with sections 81 and 164 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.
- 10) **That**, the allocation to various MDAs through the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund be channelled towards government value chain priorities in line with the Bottom Up Economic Transformation Agenda. A list of these projects should be submitted alongside the estimates by 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023.
- 11) **That**, the National Assembly proposes amendment to the Public- Private Partnership Act to require regular submission of project lists by the National Treasury which are under consideration for funding through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework before the end of the FY 2023-24.

#### Devolution

- 12) **That**, the National Treasury in consultation with all relevant stakeholders develops a framework of collaboration between the county and the national government with regard to implementation of policy proposals that are devolved and shared functions and report to the National Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023.
- 13) **That**, the National Treasury and the State Department for ASALs and Regional Development undertakes a review of the mandate of the Regional Development Authorities, their contribution to the national development agenda and options for their revitalization. This should be reported to the National Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> December 2023.
- 14) **That**, by June 2023, the National Treasury develops a framework for governing conditional grants to the county governments to ensure that they meet their intended objectives. This should include the role, criteria and counterpart contribution by the counties to ensure the initiatives take off.

### Education

- 15) **That**, before the submission of the 2023-24 Annual Estimates, the National Treasury in coordination with the Ministry of Education should develop a framework for administration of the school infrastructure improvement funds as a conditional grant to NG\_CDF to support school infrastructure development in all constituencies.
- 16) **That**, the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs develops a policy framework with the Ministry of Education to ensure Bandari Maritime Academy students access capitation like their counterparts in other TVET institutions.
- 17) **That**, the State Department for Basic Education initiates and spearheads process of reviewing the capitation policy at the basic level of education to ensure adequate funding to schools. A report should be submitted to the National Assembly within six months.
- 18) **That**, in the next cycle of placements (2023), the State Department for Higher Education and research, through the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS), should not place new government sponsored students in private universities.

### Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

- 19) **That**, the fees/charges on digital services offered through the e-Citizen platform be reviewed with a view of optimizing revenue collection and service delivery.
- 20) **That**, before finalization of the FY 2023-24 Estimates, the State Department for Roads engages contractors and other stakeholders to negotiate on rationalization of commitments made in the roads sector and propose a framework for contracting new road projects to curtail escalation of pending bills.
- 21) **That**, the geothermal development corporation (GDC) should prioritize connecting the steam generated from wells with capacity totalling 206MW to the national grid starting with the 35MW expected from the Menengai geothermal project by 30<sup>th</sup> April 2023 in order to afford the country access to cheaper renewable sources of energy.
- 22) **That**, before submission of the annual estimates for FY 2023-24, the development of community small hydro power projects be transferred from the Ministry of Energy



headquarters to the Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) to enable fast-tracking of these projects.

- 23) **That**, the ICT Authority in collaboration with the State Department for ICT and Digital Economy as well as key stakeholders in the Education and Energy sectors, establishes an implementation strategy for the digital learning programme and submits to this House for review by 1<sup>st</sup> May 2023.
- 24) **That**, the State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunication develops a strategy for the coordination of the various youth empowerment programmes. This should include Ajira digital programme, Presidential Digital Talent Development, Jitume and others. The strategy should be submitted to this House for review before 15<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

#### Social Protection

- 25) **That**, to reduce expenditure on bank charges with regard to bulk transfers by Government Agencies including transfers under the Cash Transfer Programme, the bank charges be renegotiated by the relevant agencies with the assistance of the National Treasury. This should also consider adoption of alternative technologies for cash disbursement including mobile money transfer. This should be implemented within the next three months, pending the establishment of the Treasury Single Account.
- 26) **That**, the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizens reviews the Inua Jamii cash transfer programme incorporating lessons learnt so far and report to the National Assembly by 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023. The review should include an assessment of the adequacy of the stipend, the current outreach, mechanisms for continuous registration, exclusion of those who have exited through natural attrition and modalities of the cash transfer to beneficiaries.
- 27) **That**, within six months, the State Department for wildlife establishes a wildlife compensation insurance scheme to cater for wildlife related damages.
- 28) **That**, within the next one month, the Attorney General's Office introduces a Bill to give effect to the merger of the National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya (NFDK) with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD). This will unlock both physical and monetary resources to the NCPWD as well as ensure parliamentary oversight for accountability to the NFDK.

### Trade and Industry

- 29) **That**, the State Department for Trade fast-tracks conclusion of the ongoing agreement between Kenya and the USA on Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership and reports the progress to the National Assembly by the end of FY 2023/24.
- 30) **That**, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry Trade and Investments develops mechanisms of liberalizing the market for cotton seeds to ensure availability and affordability and report to the National Assembly by 1<sup>st</sup> September 2023.

### Sports

- 31) **That**, by the end of the FY 2023-24 the State Department for Sports establishes a WADA accredited laboratory in the country to reduce the cost of testing and analysing of anti-doping tests.

### Health

- 32) **That**, the State Department for Medical Services presents a report to the National Assembly on the assessment and evaluation of the Managed Equipment Services (MES) project and the negotiated contracts with county governments before publication of the County Conditional Additional Allocations Bill for FY 2023-24.

### Security

- 33) **That**, the National Security Council reviews the policy of centralizing air services for security agencies under the Kenya Defence Forces and works towards returning the police air wing back to the National Police Service with corresponding funding in order to make it more effective. This should be undertaken before 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023.

### Reorganization of Votes

- 34) **That**, the Parliamentary Service prepares a sector report in line with the MTEF process in a participatory manner across the four votes, conduct public participation, and submit the same to the Budget and Appropriations Committee by end of January in every financial year.

- 35) That, to enhance service delivery and streamline operations of the two principal secretaries assigned to the Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary in line with the Executive Order no. 1 of 2023, the Office be split into the following two votes: performance management and delivery services; and legislative affairs in order to enhance service delivery. This should be undertaken before submission of the estimates for FY 2023-24.
- 36) That, to streamline service delivery within the Parliamentary Service, a new vote - Senate Affairs - be established by carving it out from the existing Parliamentary Service Commission vote. This should be done before submission of annual estimates for FY 2023-24.
- 37) That, before submission of the estimates, the National Treasury facilitates the Office of the Auditor General to have a single line budget to enhance their efficiency in responding to emerging audit needs

6.2 Financial Recommendations

125. Based on the deliberations and taking into account the fiscal responsibility principles, the Committee recommends that this House resolves:

1) That, the National Government budget ceiling be approved at Ksh. 2,252,577,400,000

*Of which:*

Executive Ksh. 2,189,181,400,000  
*Of which:* Office of the Auditor General Ksh. 7,698,700,000

Parliament Ksh. 40,402,000,000

Judiciary Ksh. 22,994,000,000

2) That, the allocation to County Government Equitable Share be approved at Ksh. 385,424,616,047

3) That, the allocation to the Equalization Fund be approved at Ksh. 7,867,000,000

4) That, the allocation for the County Additional Allocation be approved at Ksh. 44,316,798,386 as per the third schedule attached to this report. The allocation of Ksh. 4.5 billion to the MES will be subject to the submission of the evaluation report as per the non-financial recommendation no. 32 contained in this report.

5) That, the first and schedule forms the basis for the ceilings for the FY 2023-24 Budget Estimates.

6) That, once approved by this House, these recommendations SHALL form the basis of the 2023/2024 budget estimates.

SIGNED



HON. NDINDI NYORO, CBS, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

15-03-2023

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY  
PAPERS LAID

DATE: 15 MAR 2023 DAY: WED

TABLED BY: HON. NDINDI NYORO (CHAIRPERSON)

CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE: C. NDIRITU

FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2023/24

VOTE CODE	VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2023/24		
			CURRENT ESTIMATES	CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1011	Executive Office of the President	0702000 Cabinet Affairs	6,857,500,000	1,281,000,000	8,138,500,000
		0703000 Government Advisory Services			
		0704000 State House Affairs			
1012	Office of the Deputy President	0734000 Deputy President Services	4,391,300,000	250,400,000	4,641,700,000
1013	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	0753000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	2,048,700,000	-	2,048,700,000
		0754000 Public Service Performance Management & Delivery Services			
		0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision Services Parliamentary Liaison & Legislative Affairs			
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	34,670,700,000	1,165,000,000	35,835,700,000
		0627000 Prison Services			
		0628000 Probation & After Care Services			
1024	State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services	7,939,700,000	2,710,100,000	10,649,800,000
		0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management			
		0626000 Population Management Services			
1025	National Police Service	0601000 Policing Services	106,179,900,000	1,747,900,000	107,927,800,000
1026	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	0603000 Government Printing Services	27,228,400,000	1,312,900,000	28,541,300,000
		0629000 General Administration and Support Services			
		0630000 Policy Coordination Services			
1032	State Department for Devolution	0712000 Devolution Services	1,375,100,000	293,000,000	1,668,100,000
		0732000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
		Management of Intergovernmental Relations			
1041	Ministry of Defence	0801000 Defence	139,124,200,000	32,606,000,000	171,730,200,000
		0802000 Civil Aid			
		0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
		0805000 National Space Management			
1053	State Department for Foreign Affairs	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	17,746,200,000	1,871,000,000	19,617,200,000
		0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy			
		0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy			
		0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation			
1054	State Department for Diaspora Affairs	0751000 General Administration, planning and support services	1,114,000,000	-	1,114,000,000
		0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs			
1064	State Department for Technical, Vocational and Technical Training	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	20,283,400,000	7,081,000,000	27,364,400,000
		0507000 Youth Training and Development			
		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1065	State Department for Higher Education & Research	0504000 University Education	111,509,500,000	5,388,000,000	116,897,500,000
		0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation			
		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
		0501000 Primary Education			

1066	State Department for Basic Education	0502000 Secondary Education	115,219,000,000	19,704,000,000	134,923,000,000
		0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards			
		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1071	The National Treasury	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	73,570,600,000	50,505,900,000	124,076,500,000
		0718000 Public Financial Management			
		0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management			
		0720000 Market Competition			
		0740000 Government Clearing services			
1072	State Department for Planning	0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning	3,800,300,000	58,072,900,000	61,873,200,000
		0707000 National Statistical Information Services			
		0708000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services			
		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1082	State Department for Medical Services	0401000 Preventive, Promotive & Reproductive Health	61,609,100,000	33,148,000,000	94,757,100,000
		0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services			
		0403000 Health Research and Development			
		0404000 General Administration, Planning & Support Services			
1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	0401000 Preventive, Promotive & Reproductive Health	18,644,200,000	38,990,000,000	57,634,200,000
		0403000 Health Research and Development			
		0404000 General Administration, Planning & Support Services			
		0405000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations			
1091	State Department of Infrastructure	0202000 Road Transport	74,492,000,000	161,319,000,000	235,811,000,000
1092	State Department of Transport	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	13,743,400,000	47,233,000,000	60,976,400,000
		0203000 Rail Transport			
		0204000 Marine Transport			
		0205000 Air Transport			
		Programme 5: Road Transport Safety and Regulation			
		Programme 6: Transport Master planning and Coordination			
		0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs			
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	1,234,700,000	25,488,000,000	26,722,700,000
		0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development			
		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1095	State Department for Public Works	0103000 Government Buildings	3,514,400,000	1,144,000,000	4,658,400,000
		0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access			
		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
		0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry			
State Department for Irrigation		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,376,000,000	23,001,000,000	24,377,000,000
		1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation			
		1015000 Water Storage and Flood Control			
		1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation			
State Department for Environment and Climate		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	4,231,000,000	1,023,000,000	6,154,000,000
		Programme 2: Environment Management and Protection			

Change			7,221,000,000	1,223,000,000	6,127,000,000
		Programme 3: Meteorological Services			
		Programme 4: Water Towers Rehabilitation and Conservation			
	State Department for Water & Sanitation	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	5,245,000,000	62,874,000,000	68,119,000,000
		P2. Water Resources Management			
		P3. Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development			
1112	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	3,237,000,000	3,675,000,000	6,912,000,000
		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1122	State Department for Information Communication and Technology & Innovation	0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	2,571,300,000	12,775,000,000	15,346,300,000
		0217000 E-Government Services			
		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	0208000 Information and Communication Services	6,112,200,000	791,000,000	6,903,200,000
		0209000 Mass Media Skills Development			
		0221000 Film Development Services Programme			
		0901000 Sports			
1132	State Department for Sports & Arts	0903000 The Arts	3,011,400,000	16,207,100,000	19,218,500,000
		0904000 Library Services			
		Programme 4: General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
		Programme 1: Culture Development			
1134	State Department for Culture and Heritage	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,750,400,000	127,200,000	2,877,600,000
		0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1152	State Department for Energy	0212000 Power Generation	7,793,400,000	69,563,000,000	77,356,400,000
		0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution			
		0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies			
1162	State Department for Livestock	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	8,870,700,000	9,190,000,000	18,060,700,000
		0111000 Fisheries Development and Management			
1166	State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture & the Blue Economy	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,680,100,000	6,629,000,000	9,309,100,000
		0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy			
		0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1169	State Department for Crop Development & Agricultural Research	0108000 Crop Development and Management	15,057,300,000	23,093,000,000	38,150,300,000
		0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management			
		0120000 Agricultural Research & Development			
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	1,617,400,000	309,000,000	1,926,400,000
		Programme 2: Regional Economic Integration Initiatives			
1174	State Department for Trade	0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development	2,119,300,000	180,100,000	2,299,400,000
		0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion			
		0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
		0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
1175	State Department for Industry	0302000 Industrial Development and Investments	2,531,300,000	3,140,400,000	5,671,700,000
		Programme 3: Standards and Quality Infrastructure and Research			
		0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs			
1176	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium	Programme2: Product and Market Development for MSMEs	1,813,000,000	11,070,700,000	12,883,700,000

	Enterprises Development	Programme 3: Digitization and Financial Inclusion For MSMEs	1,173,000,000	1,107,200,000	1,107,200,000
		0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1177	State Department for Investments Promotion	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
		0302000 Promotion of Industrial Development and Investment	1,280,700,000	5,682,000,000	6,962,700,000
		Programme 3: Branding and Export Development			
1184	State Department for Labour	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
		0906000 Promotion of the Best Labour Practice			
		0907000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management	2,754,800,000	689,000,000	3,443,800,000
		Workplace Readiness Services			
		Post Training Information Services			
1185	State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizens Affairs	0908000 Social Development and Children Services			
		0909000 National Social Safety Net	32,509,100,000	3,567,400,000	36,076,500,000
		0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
	State Department for Mining	1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
		1009000 Mineral Resources Management	1,445,200,000	542,000,000	1,987,200,000
		1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management			
	State Department for Petroleum	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	343,000,000	3,303,000,000	3,646,000,000
1202	State Department for Tourism	0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing			
		0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	8,075,900,000	147,200,000	8,223,100,000
		0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1203	State Department for Wildlife	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	9,603,000,000	1,592,000,000	11,195,000,000
1212	State Department for Gender	0911000 Community Development			
		0912000 Gender Empowerment	1,369,400,000	3,427,800,000	4,797,200,000
		0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1213	State Department for Public Service	0710000 Public Service Transformation			
		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			
		Public Service Human Resource Management and Development	22,926,400,000	1,078,100,000	24,004,500,000
		0747000 National Youth Service			
1214	State Department for Youth Affairs	Youth Empowerment Services			
		Youth Development Services	1,256,200,000	698,800,000	1,955,000,000
		General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1221	State Department for East African Community	0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	807,700,000	8,000,000	815,700,000
	State Department for ASALs, Regional & Northern Corridor Development	1013000 Integrated Regional Development			
		Programme 1: Accelerated ASALs Development	4,072,700,000	8,718,800,000	12,791,500,000
		Programme 2: General Administration and Support Services			
1252	State Law Office and Department of Justice	0606000 Legal Services			
		0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	6,017,000,000	210,500,000	6,227,500,000
		0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	3,723,600,000	128,100,000	3,851,700,000
1281	National Intelligence Service	0804000 National Security Intelligence	43,801,000,000	-	43,801,000,000
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	3,585,000,000	155,000,000	3,740,000,000



1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	1,972,500,000	-	1,972,500,000
1321	Witness Protection Agency	0615000 Witness Protection	725,900,000	-	725,900,000
1332	State Department for Forestry	1018000 Forests and Water Towers Conservation	7,524,000,000	4,255,000,000	11,779,000,000
2011	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	542,000,000	-	542,000,000
2021	National Land Commission	0116000 Land Administration and Management	1,498,600,000	106,000,000	1,604,600,000
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	4,348,300,000	77,000,000	4,425,300,000
		0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries			
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	416,500,000	-	416,500,000
2071	Public Service Commission	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,673,500,000	45,300,000	2,718,800,000
		0726000 Human Resource Management and Development			
		0727000 Governance and National Values			
		0744000 Performance and Productivity Management			
		Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions			
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	562,200,000	-	562,200,000
2091	Teachers Service Commission	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	321,535,600,000	1,139,000,000	322,674,600,000
		0510000 Governance and Standards			
		0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
2101	National Police Service Commission	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	1,193,500,000	-	1,193,500,000
2111	Auditor General	0729000 Audit Services	7,209,000,000	489,700,000	7,698,700,000
2121	Office of the Controller of Budget	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	666,900,000	-	666,900,000
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	682,500,000	-	682,500,000
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	468,900,000	-	468,900,000
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	1,052,700,000	-	1,052,700,000
	<b>Sub-Total: Budget Ceiling for the Executive</b>		<b>1,416,203,600,000</b>	<b>772,977,800,000</b>	<b>2,189,181,400,000</b>
261	The Judiciary	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	19,897,400,000	2,200,000,000	22,097,400,000
2051	Judicial Service Commission	0619000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	896,600,000	-	896,600,000
	<b>Sub-Total: Budget Ceiling for the Judiciary</b>		<b>20,794,000,000</b>	<b>2,200,000,000</b>	<b>22,994,000,000</b>
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission		461,000,000	-	461,000,000
2042	National Assembly	0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	24,452,000,000	-	24,452,000,000
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services	0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,565,000,000	2,065,000,000	8,630,000,000
		0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management			
	Senate	0722000 Senate Affairs	6,859,000,000	-	6,859,000,000
	<b>Sub-Total: Budget Ceiling for Parliament</b>		<b>38,337,000,000</b>	<b>2,065,000,000</b>	<b>40,402,000,000</b>
	<b>Total Budget Ceiling for FY 2023/24</b>		<b>1,475,334,600,000</b>	<b>777,242,800,000</b>	<b>2,252,577,400,000</b>

15/03/2023 08:37		BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS		2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS		SECOND SCHEDULE	
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Development		Net Change		
			Reduction	Increase			
1011		Executive Office of the President	Reduction (109,788,365)	Increase -	-	(109,788,365)	
1011		0702000 Cabinet Affairs	(109,788,365)	-	-	(109,788,365)	
1011		0703000 Government Advisory Services					
1011		0704000 State House Affairs					
1011		0734000 Deputy President Services					
1011		0745000 Nairobi Metropolitan Services					
1012		Office of the Deputy President	(72,070,606)	179,500,000	-	107,429,395	
1013		0734000 Deputy President Services	(72,070,606)	179,500,000	-	107,429,395	
		Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary					
		Public Service Performance Management and Delivery Services					
		Government Coordination and Supervision Services					
		General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
		Parliamentary Liaison & Legislative Affairs					
1021		State Department for Interior and Citizen Services					
		0601000 Policing Services					
		0603000 Government Printing Services					
		0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management					
		0625000 Road Safety					
		06256000 Population Management Services					
		0629000 General Administration and Support Services					
1024		0630000 Policy Coordination Services	(41,247,956)	500,000,000	-	458,752,044	
		State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	(41,247,956)	500,000,000	-	458,752,044	
		Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services					
		Programme 2: Population Management Services					
		Programme 3: Migration & Citizen Services Management					
1025		National Police Service	(6,117,868)	-	-	(6,117,868)	
		Programme 1: Policing Services	(6,117,868)	-	-	(6,117,868)	
1026		State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	(72,814,289)	-	(250,000,000)	(322,814,289)	
		Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services	(72,814,289)	-	(250,000,000)	(322,814,289)	
		Programme 2: Government Printing Services					
		Programme 3: Policy Coordination Services					
2101		National Police Service Commission	(51,993,077)	-	-	(51,993,077)	
2101		0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	(51,993,077)	-	-	(51,993,077)	
2151		Independent Policing Oversight Authority	(79,294,550)	-	-	(79,294,550)	
2151		0622000 Policing Oversight Services	(79,294,550)	-	-	(79,294,550)	
1162		State Department for Livestock	(635,289,447)	200,000,000	(791,000,000)	(1,226,289,447)	

15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS						
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1162		0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	(635,289,447)	200,000,000	(791,000,000)		(1,226,289,447)	
1169		<b>State Department for Crop Development</b>	(62,699,568)		(931,000,000)		(993,699,568)	
1169		0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(62,699,568)		(931,000,000)		(993,699,568)	
1169		0108000 Crop Development and Management						
1169		0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management						
1169		0120000 Agricultural Research & Development						
1104		<b>State Department for Irrigation</b>	(75,000,000)	100,000,000			25,000,000	
		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(75,000,000)	100,000,000			25,000,000	
		P2. Irrigation and Land Reclamation						
		P3. Water Harvesting Storage for Irrigation						
		P4. Water Storage and Flood Control						
1109		<b>State Department for Water &amp; Sanitation</b>	(336,022,064)		(2,654,000,000)		(2,990,022,064)	
		P 1. General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(336,022,064)		(2,654,000,000)		(2,990,022,064)	
		P2. Water Resources Management						
		P3. Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development						
		P4. Water Storage and Flood Control						
1166		<b>State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries</b>	(49,920,939)				(49,920,939)	
1166		0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	(49,920,939)				(49,920,939)	
1166		0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1166		0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy						
1122		<b>State Department for Information Communication and Technology &amp; Innovation</b>	(451,695,267)				(451,695,267)	
1122		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(451,695,267)				(451,695,267)	
1122		0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development						
1122		0217000 E-Government Services						
1123		<b>State Department for Broadcasting &amp; Telecommunications</b>	(89,746,015)				(89,746,015)	
1123		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(89,746,015)				(89,746,015)	
1123		0208000 Information and Communication Services						
1123		0209000 Mass Media Skills Development						
1123		0221000 Film Development Services						
1041		<b>Ministry of Defence</b>	(712,842,500)				(712,842,500)	
1041		0801000 Defence	(712,842,500)				(712,842,500)	
1041		0802000 Civil Aid						
1041		0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1041		0805000000 National Space Management						

15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS						
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1052		Ministry of Foreign Affairs						
1052		0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services						
1052		0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy						
1052		0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy						
1052		0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Dev and Technical Cooperation						
1053		State Department for Foreign Affairs	(300,000,000)		(500,000,000)		(800,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 300 million (Recurrent) by rationalising the domestic and foreign travel expenditures (Reallocation)
		0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(300,000,000)		(500,000,000)		(800,000,000)	
		0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy						
		0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy						
		0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation						
1054		State Department for Diaspora Affairs		300,000,000			300,000,000	
		General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
		Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs		300,000,000			300,000,000	Increase Ksh. 300 million (Recurrent) for operationalisation of the Department HQ office
1221		State Department for East African Community			(43,000,000)		(43,000,000)	
1221		0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration			(43,000,000)		(43,000,000)	
1281		National Intelligence Service	(3,000,000,000)				(3,000,000,000)	
1281		0804000 National Security Intelligence	(3,000,000,000)				(3,000,000,000)	
1064		State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	(60,643,728)				(60,643,728)	
1064		0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	(60,643,728)				(60,643,728)	
1064		0507000 Youth Training and Development						
1064		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1065		State Department for Higher Education & Research	(94,448,399)				(94,448,399)	
1065		0504000 University Education	(94,448,399)				(94,448,399)	
1065		0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation						
1065		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1066		State Department for Basic Education	(185,999,081)	6,072,954,430	(1,000,000,000)		4,886,955,350	
1066		0501000 Primary Education	(185,999,081)	6,072,954,430	(1,000,000,000)		4,886,955,350	
1066		0502000 Secondary Education						
1066		0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards						
1066		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1068		State Department for Post Training and Skills Development						

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15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS					
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Net Change
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	
		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
		0512000 Workplace Readiness Services					
		0513000 Post Training Information Management					
1069		<b>State Department for Implementation of Curriculum Reforms</b>					
1069		0514000 Coordination of the Curriculum Reforms Implementation					
2091		<b>Teachers Service Commission</b>					
2091		0509000 Teacher Resource Management	(58,443,517)				(58,443,517)
2091		0510000 Governance and Standards	(58,443,517)				(58,443,517)
		0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
1152		<b>State Department for Energy</b>					
1152		0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(28,632,857)		(1,400,000,000)	400,000,000	(1,028,632,857)
1152		0212000 Power Generation	(28,632,857)		(1,400,000,000)	400,000,000	(1,028,632,857)
							Reduce Ksh. 400 million (Development) from GDC ceiling to prioritise connection of existing power.
1152		0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution					Increase Ksh. 250 million (Development) to Nuclear Power and Energy Agency to Fastrack the development of nuclear energy.
1152		0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies					Increase Ksh. 150 million (Development) to small hydro power projects.
1194		<b>State Department for Petroleum</b>					
1108		0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	(40,036,018)				(40,036,018)
		<b>State Department for Environment and Climate Change</b>					
		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(40,036,018)				(40,036,018)
		Programme 2: Environment Management and Protection					
		Programme 3: Meteorological Services					
		Programme 4: Water Towers Rehabilitation and Conservation					
1192		<b>State Department for Mining</b>					
1192		1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(2,770,000)	800,000,000			797,230,000
1192		1009000 Mineral Resources Management	(2,770,000)	800,000,000			797,230,000
1192		1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management					
1194		<b>State Department for Petroleum and Mining</b>					
1194		1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					
1194		1009000 Mineral Resources Management					

15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE					
VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE		BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					
		2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS					
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	Reduction	Recurrent		Development		Net Change
			Increase	Reduction	Increase	Reduction	
1194	1021000 Geological Surveys and Geo Information Management	(500,000,000)	750,000,000	(194,000,000)	400,000,000	456,000,000	
1332	1332 State Department for Forestry Programme 1: Forests and Water Towers Conservation	(500,000,000)	750,000,000	(194,000,000)	400,000,000	456,000,000	
1071	The National Treasury	(9,423,824,574)	-	-	2,600,000,000	(6,823,824,574)	
1071	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(9,423,824,574)	-	-	2,600,000,000	(6,823,824,574)	
1071	0718000 Public Financial Management						
1071	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management						
1071	0720000 Market Competition						
1071	0740000 Government Clearing Services						
1071	0203000 Rail Transport						
1071	0204000 Marine Transport						
1072	State Department for Economic Planning	(345,683,273)	-	-	-	(345,683,273)	
1072	0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning	(345,683,273)	-	-	-	(345,683,273)	
1072	0707000 National Statistical Information Services						
1072	0708000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services						
1072	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services						
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	(84,790,268)	-	-	-	(84,790,268)	
2061	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	(84,790,268)	-	-	-	(84,790,268)	
2121	Office of the Controller of Budget	(82,054,350)	-	-	-	(82,054,350)	
2121	0730000 Control and Management of Public Finances	(82,054,350)	-	-	-	(82,054,350)	
1083	State Department for Medical Services	(94,918,425)	-	(500,000,000)	-	(594,918,425)	
	0401000 Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH	(94,918,425)	-	(500,000,000)	-	(594,918,425)	
	0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services						
	0403000 Health Research and Development						
	0404000 General Administration, Planning & Support Services						
1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	(25,761,639)	-	(1,000,000,000)	-	(1,025,761,639)	
	Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH	(25,761,639)	-	(1,000,000,000)	-	(1,025,761,639)	
	Programme 1- Health Policy, Standards and Regulations						
	Programme 3 - Health Research and Development						
	Programme 4 - Administrative & Support Services						
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	(80,245,907)	-	(1,800,000,000)	3,000,000,000	1,119,754,094	
1094	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	(80,245,907)	-	(1,800,000,000)	3,000,000,000	1,119,754,094	
1094	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development						

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15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS					
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Net Change
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	
1094		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					
1095		State for Public Works	(42,556,418)				(42,556,418)
1095		0103000 Government Buildings	(42,556,418)				(42,556,418)
1095		0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access					
1095		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					
1095		0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry					
1023		State Department for Correctional Services			(265,000,000)		(265,000,000)
1023		0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(76,213,850)		(265,000,000)		(341,213,850)
1023		0627000 Prison Services	(76,213,850)				(341,213,850)
1023		0628000 Probation & After Care Services					
1252		State Law Office					
1252		0606000 Legal Services					
1252		0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs					
1252		0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
1271		Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission					
1271		0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption					
1291		Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions					
1291		0612000 Public Prosecution Services					
1311		Office of the Registrar of Political Parties					
1311		0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	(128,256,768)				(128,256,768)
1321		Witness Protection Agency	(128,256,768)				(128,256,768)
1321		0615000 Witness Protection					
2011		Kenya National Commission on Human Rights					
2011		0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	(30,859,732)				(30,859,732)
2031		Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	(30,859,732)				(30,859,732)
2031		0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	(100,000,000)				(100,000,000)
2031		0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries	(100,000,000)				(100,000,000)
2131		Commission on Administrative Justice	(97,334,500)				(97,334,500)
1261		The Judiciary	(97,334,500)				(97,334,500)
1261		0610000 Dispensation of Justice		1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
2051		Judicial Service Commission		1,000,000,000			1,000,000,000
2051		0619000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
1184		State Department for Labour	(627,544,571)				(627,544,571)

15/03/2023 08:37		BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS		SECOND SCHEDULE		BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS	
Vote Code		2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS		Development		Net Change	
Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase
1184	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(627,544,571)	-	-	-	(627,544,571)	-
1184	0906000 Promotion of the Best Labour Practices	-	-	-	-	-	-
1184	0907000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Workplace Readiness Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Post Training Information Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
1213	State Department for Public Service	(255,286,929)	-	-	-	(255,286,929)	-
1213	0710000 Public Service Transformation	(255,286,929)	-	-	-	(255,286,929)	-
1213	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
1213	Public Service Human Resource Management and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
2071	Public Service Commission	(48,386,221)	-	-	-	(48,386,221)	-
2071	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(48,386,221)	-	-	-	(48,386,221)	-
2071	0726000 Human Resource management and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
2071	0727000 Governance and National Values	-	-	-	-	-	-
2071	0744000 Performance and Productivity Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	-	-	-	-	-	-
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	(50,306,457)	-	-	-	(50,306,457)	-
2081	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	(50,306,457)	-	-	-	(50,306,457)	-
1112	1112 State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	(210,017,138)	-	-	1,000,000,000	789,982,863	-
1112	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	(210,017,138)	-	-	-	(86,419,451)	-
2021	National Land Commission	(86,419,451)	-	-	-	(86,419,451)	-
2021	0116000 Land Administration and Management	(86,419,451)	-	-	-	(86,419,451)	-
1222	1222 State Department for ASALS & Regional and Northern Corridor Development	(38,717,183)	-	-	-	(38,717,183)	-
1222	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	(38,717,183)	-	-	-	(38,717,183)	-
	Programme 1: Accelerated ASALs Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Programme 2: General Administration and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
1032	State Department for Devolution	(219,785,939)	-	-	-	(219,785,939)	-
1032	0712000 Devolution Services	(219,785,939)	-	-	-	(219,785,939)	-
	0732000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Management of Intergovernmental Relations	-	-	-	-	-	-
1035	State Department for Development of the ASAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
1185	State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizen Affairs	(36,196,088)	-	-	-	(36,196,088)	-
1185	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	(36,196,088)	-	-	-	(36,196,088)	-
1185	0909000 National Social Safety Net	-	-	-	-	-	-

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15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS						
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1185		0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1212		<b>State Department for Gender</b>						
1212		0911000 Community Development	(34,434,957)			870,000,000	835,565,043	
1212		0912000 Gender Empowerment	(34,434,957)			870,000,000	835,565,043	
1214		0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
		<b>State Department for Youth Affairs</b>						
		Youth Empowerment Services	(137,094,335)		(200,000,000)		(337,094,335)	
		Youth Development Services	(137,094,335)		(200,000,000)		(337,094,335)	
		General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
2141		<b>National Gender and Equality Commission</b>						
2141		0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	(62,301,431)				(62,301,431)	
1213		<b>State Department for Public Service</b>						
1213		0747000 National Youth Service	(62,301,431)				(62,301,431)	
1132		<b>State Department for Sports</b>						
1132		0901000 Sports	(172,624,602)		(210,000,000)		(382,624,602)	
1132		Programme2: The Arts	(172,624,602)		(210,000,000)		(382,624,602)	
1132		Programme3: Library Services						
		Programme 4: General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1134		<b>State Department for Culture and Heritage</b>						
1134		Programme 1: Culture Development	(90,800,128)				(90,800,128)	
1134		0903000 The Arts	(90,800,128)				(90,800,128)	
1134		0904000 Library Services						
1134		0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1202		<b>State Department for Tourism</b>						
1202		0306000 Tourism Development and Promotion	(91,221,774)		(116,750,000)		(207,971,774)	
1202		Programme: Tourism Promotion and Marketing	(91,221,774)		(116,750,000)		(207,971,774)	
1202		Programme : Tourism Product Development and Diversification						
1202		Programme: General Administration Planning and Support services						
1203		<b>State Department for Wildlife</b>						
1203		1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	(44,977,020)	800,000,000			755,022,980	
1173		<b>State Department for Cooperatives</b>	(44,977,020)	800,000,000			755,022,980	
1173		0304000 Cooperative Development and Management		100,000,000			100,000,000	
1174		<b>State Department for Trade</b>		100,000,000			100,000,000	
1174		Programme 2: Regional Economic Integration Initiatives	(91,639,984)				(91,639,984)	
1174		0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development	(91,639,984)				(91,639,984)	

15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS 2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS					
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Net Change
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	
1174		0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards					
1174		0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion					
		0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
1175		State Department for Industry	(216,437,038)		(645,000,000)	1,000,000,000	138,562,962
1175		0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(216,437,038)		(645,000,000)	1,000,000,000	138,562,962
1175		0302000 Industrial Training & Industrial Development Services					
1175		0303000 Standards and Business Incubation					
1175		Programme 3: Standards and Quality Infrastructure and Research					
1176		State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development					
		Programme 1: Promotion and Development of MSMEs					
		Programme 2: Product and Market Development for MSMEs					
		Programme 3: Digitization and Financial Inclusion For MSMEs					
		Programme 4: General Administration, Support Services and Planning					
1177		State Department for Investment Promotion					
		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services					
		Programme 2: Promotion of Industrial Development and Investment					
		Programme 3: Branding and Export Development					
1091		State Department for Roads	(64,001,989)			15,000,000,000	14,935,998,011
1091		0202000 Road Transport	(64,001,989)			15,000,000,000	14,935,998,011
1092		State Department of Transport	(99,565,634)		(1,500,000,000)		(1,599,565,634)
1092		0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(99,565,634)		(1,500,000,000)		(1,599,565,634)
1092		0203000 Rail Transport					
1092		0204000 Marine Transport					
1092		0205000 Air Transport					
1092		Programme 5: Road Transport Safety and Regulation					
1092		Programme 6: Transport Master planning and Coordination					
1093		State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	(90,830,822)				(90,830,822)
1093		0219000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	(90,830,822)				(90,830,822)
2041		Parliamentary Service Commission					
2041		0722000 Senate Affairs					

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15/03/2023 08:37		SECOND SCHEDULE						
Departmental Committee		BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS						
VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE		2023/24 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT CEILINGS						
Vote Code		Recurrent		Development		Net Change		
		Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
2042	National Assembly							
2042	0721000 National Legislation, representation and oversight							
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services							
2043	0723000 General Administration, planning and support services							
2043	Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management							
	<b>Senate Affairs</b>							
	Programme 1 Senate Affairs							
2111	Auditor General	(74,099,900)						(74,099,900)
2111	0729000 Audit Services	(74,099,900)						(74,099,900)
	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	(20,572,705,395)	10,802,454,430	(13,999,750,000)	24,270,000,000			499,999,035

**SCHEDULE III: Additional Allocations to County Governments for FY 2023/24**

S/N	Programme/ Project	Additional Conditional/Unconditional Allocations from the National Government's Share of revenue	Amount (Kshs)
1	Construction of County Headquarters		454,000,000
2	Court Fines from County legislation (Unconditional)		108,660,979
3	Aggregated industrial parks programme		4,700,000,000
4	Leasing of Medical Equipment		5,862,000,000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>11,124,660,979</b>
	<b>Additional Conditional Allocations Financed from proceeds of loans and grants from Development Partners for Financial Year 2023/24</b>		
5	IDA (World Bank) credit (National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARI GP))		3,150,000,000
6	IDA (World Bank) credit National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)		8,250,000,000
7	IDA (World Bank) - Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)		2,160,000,000
8	IDA (World Bank) credit: Water & Sanitation Development Project		5,350,000,000
9	DANIDA Grant - Primary Health Care in Devolved Context		577,500,000
10	IDA (World Bank) Credit (Financing Locally- Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program, County Climate Institutional Sup		517,000,000
11	IDA (World Bank) Credit (Financing Locally- Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) Program, County Climate Resilience Invest		6,187,500,000
12	Sweden- Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) II		72,797,253
13	German Development Bank (KfW)- Drought Resilience Programme in Northern Kenya (DRPNK)		765,000,000
14	World Bank - Emergency Locust Response Project (ELRP)		2,302,630,288
15	World bank - Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II)		3,269,530,746
17	Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KEICLOP)		344,300,000
18	Aquaculture Business Development Project (ABDP)		245,879,120
		<b>Total</b>	<b>33,192,137,407</b>
	<b>Grand total for Additional Allocations</b>		<b>44,316,798,386</b>

Vote Code	Departmental Committee ADMINISTRATION & INTERNAL AFFAIRS	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	FOURTH SCHEDULE				Notes
			Unfunded Priorities BPS		Total Change		
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase			
1011		Executive Office of the President	15,809,000,000	1,350,000,000	17,159,000,000		
1011		0702000 Cabinet Affairs	4,000,000,000	-	4,000,000,000		
1011		0703000 Government Advisory Services					
1011		0704000 State House Affairs	4,000,000,000		4,000,000,000	Additional Ksh.4 billion(recurrent) to enhance operations and Maintenance.	
1012		Office of the Deputy President	-	-	-		
		0734000 Deputy President Services					
1013		Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	-	-	-		
		0753000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					
		0754000 Public Service Performance Management & Delivery Services					
		Parliamentary Liaison & Legislative Affairs					
		0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision Services					
1024		State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	-	350,000,000	350,000,000		
		Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services					
		Programme 2: Population Management Services		350,000,000	350,000,000	Additional Ksh.200 million(development) for Purchase of new printer and Ksh.150 million(development) for Unique Personal Identifier (UPI).	
		Programme 3: Migration & Citizen Services Management					
1025		National Police Service	7,200,000,000	1,000,000,000	8,200,000,000		
		Programme 1: Policing Services	7,200,000,000	1,000,000,000	8,200,000,000	Additional Ksh.5.2 billion(recurrent) for recruitment of 10,000 officers. Additional Ksh.2 billion(recurrent) for police modernization. Additional Ksh.1 billion(development)for operationalization of NPS Hospital	
1026		State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	4,359,000,000		4,359,000,000		
		Programme 2: Government Printing Services					

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE			
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS		Notes
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	
		Programme 1: General Administration and Support Services	4,359,000,000	4,359,000,000	Additional Ksh.1.4 billion(recurrent) for motor vehicle leasing. Additional Ksh.700 million(recurrent) for O&M of 369 sub counties. Additional Ksh.134 million(recurrent) for operationalization of newly gazetted offices .Additional Ksh.625 million(recurrent) for multi-agency security operations. Additional Ksh.1.5 billion(recurrent) for Security operations
2101		0630000 Policy Coordination Services			
2101		National Police Service Commission	150,000,000		
		0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	150,000,000		Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) to cater for logistics on police recruitment . Additional Ksh.50 million (recurrent) for decentralization of NPSC Counselling and wellness services. Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) for human resource Audit
2151		Independent Policing Oversight Authority	100,000,000		
2151		0622000 Policing Oversight Services	100,000,000		
		<b>AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK</b>			
1162		State Department for Livestock Development	330,000,000	16,490,900,000	
1162		0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	330,000,000	4,285,900,000	
			330,000,000	4,285,900,000	Additional Ksh.330 million(recurrent) for development of Livestock Policy Research and Regulations. Additional Ksh.4 billion(development) for Halal Meats products Limited pending bill. Additional Ksh.25.9 Million(development) for Payment of pending bill to Associates Architects Ltd. Additional Ksh.170 million(development) for Modernization of KEVEVAPI. Additional Ksh.30 million(development) for provision of liquid nitrogen cylinders for storage of semen. Additional Ksh.60 million(development) for development of feedlots, folder and pasture.
1169		State Department for Crop Development	-	12,205,000,000	

15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
		Unfunded Priorities BPS				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent	Development	Total Change	Notes
			Increase	Increase		
1169		0108000 Crop Development and Management		10,235,000,000	10,235,000,000	Additional Ksh.60 million(development) for Cotton Revitalization Programme. Additional Ksh.65 million(development) for Quelea Quelea Management. Additional Ksh.110 million(development) for development of Agriculture Technology Centers. Additional Ksh.10 billion(development) for procuring of food for National Food Reserve.
1169		0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management			-	
1169		0120000 Agricultural Research & Development				
		<b>BLUE ECONOMY &amp; IRRIGATION</b>	<b>1,818,000,000</b>	<b>29,090,000,000</b>	<b>30,908,000,000</b>	
1104		State Department for Irrigation	200,000,000	7,700,000,000	7,900,000,000	
		Programme 1:General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
		P2. Irrigation and Land Reclamation	200,000,000	6,100,000,000	6,300,000,000	Additional Ksh. 200 million(recurrent) to implement the approved salary structure by SRC. Additional Ksh.1.5 billion(development) for rehabilitation of Strategic Water Facilities. Additional Ksh.900 million(development) for Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Mandera and Wajir Clusters project. Additional Ksh.700 million(development) to increase land under irrigation by 1,500 acres. Additional Ksh. 3 billion(development) for National Expanded Irrigation Programme.
		P3. Water Harvesting Storage for Irrigation				
		P4. Water Storage and Flood Control		1,600,000,000	1,600,000,000	Additional Ksh.900 million(development) for Soim-Koru Dam. Additional Ksh.700 million(development) for Siyoh-Muruny Water Project.
		State Department for Water & Sanitation	150,000,000	15,340,000,000	15,490,000,000	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	15/03/2023 08:48	FOURTH SCHEDULE				Notes
			Unfunded Priorities BPS			Total Change	
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase			
	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE P 1. General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
	P2. Water Resources Management	20,000,000			20,000,000	Additional Ksh.20 million(recurrent) for rationalization of Salary structure by SRC	
	P3. Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	130,000,000	15,340,000,000		15,470,000,000	Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) towards TWWA to implement approved Salary structure. Additional Ksh.40 million(recurrent) towards NWWDA to implement the approved salary structure by SRC. Additional Ksh. 40 million(recurrent) towards LVSWWDA to implement the approved salary structure by SRC. Additional Ksh.1.9 billion(development) towards North Rift Water Works Development Agency for the following projects; Ksh.500 million for Mot's Bridge-Matunda water and sewerage Project, Ksh.50 million for Kamoret water supply, Ksh.250 million for Sosiani -Kosachei Community Water Supply Project Phase II,Ksh.200 million for Kimumu sanitation project, Ksh.200 million for augmentation works for Lodwar Town Water Supply, Ksh.300 million for Kapsowar - Kimanich -Chesoi Gravity Water Supply and Ksh.400 million for construction of boreholes for drought prone areas in Turkana,West Pokot,Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties. Additional Ksh.2 billion(development) towards CENTRAL RIFT VALLEY WATER WORKS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY for the Following projects; Kshs. 300 million for rehabilitation of water supplies in Njoro Town, Kshs. 500 million for Itare Dam, Ksh. 800 million for Amaya Dam, Ksh. 200 million for construction of boreholes in Nakuru and Baringo Counties, Kshs. 200 million for flood control in Lake Baringo. Additional Ksh.800 million(development) towards LAKE VICTORIA NORTH WATER WORKS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY for the following projects; Kshs. 400 million for Bunyunyu Dam, Kshs. 200 million for Rongo Water Supply, Kshs. 200 million for Kisumu Water Supply	
1093	P4. Water Storage and Flood Control State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	200,000,000	1,500,000,000		1,700,000,000		



		FOURTH SCHEDULE					
		Unfunded Priorities BPS					
		Recurrent	Development	Total Change			
		Increase	Increase	Total Change			
	15/03/2023 08:48						
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE			Notes		
		02190000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	200,000,000	1,500,000,000	1,700,000,000	Additional Ksh. 120 million(recurrent) for implementation of the given 8 additional mandates. Additional Ksh. 46 million(recurrent) for Bandari Maritime Academy. Additional Ksh. 34 million(recurrent) towards KNSL for office partitioning and for furniture. Additional Ksh. 1 billion(development) for construction and equipping of advanced firefighting and Survival Training Certification Centre. Additional Ksh. 500 million(development) for development of a Modern Shipyard in Kisumu.	
1166		State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	1,268,000,000	4,550,000,000	5,818,000,000	Additional Ksh. 242 million(recurrent) towards HQ to expand the mandate of the Blue Economy. Additional Ksh. 317 million(recurrent) for Kenya Fisheries Services. Kshs. 161 million to implement the approved salary structure by SRC and Kshs. 150 million to operationalize 6 patrol boats donated by JICA for monitoring, control and surveillance activities within the marine and inland waters. Additional Ksh. 549 million(recurrent) towards Kenya Marine and Fisheries Institute. Kshs. 104 million to implement SCAC approved human resource structure. Kshs. 241 million for court awards payments and Kshs. 204 million to effectively operate RV Mfajiti. Additional Ksh. 160 million(recurrent) towards Kenya Fish Marketing Authority; Kshs. 105 million for full recruitment of staff to enable the authority achieve its mandate and Kshs. 55 million for development of real time marketing information system.	
1166		0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	1,268,000,000		1,268,000,000		
1166		0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS		Notes	
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase		Total Change
1166		0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy		4,550,000,000	4,550,000,000	Additional Ksh.1 billion(development) towards Kabonyo Fisheries and Aquaculture Services and Training Centre of Excellence. Additional Ksh.750 million(development) for Construction of 5 modern landing sites in the Lake Region. Additional Ksh. 1 billion(development) for training of fishers in the deep sea. Additional Ksh. 1 billion(development) for Construction of Lamu Fish Port. Additional Ksh.800 million(development) for Marine Fish Stock Assessment
	<b>COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION &amp; INNOVATION</b>					
1122		State Department for Information Communication and Technology & Digital Economy	1,200,000,000	-	1,200,000,000	
1122		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,200,000,000	-	1,200,000,000	
1122		0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development				
1122		0217000 E-Government Services	1,200,000,000	-	1,200,000,000	Ksh.1200 million(recurrent) to provide utilization of the Annual projected AIA by ICTA to operationalize and maintain on boarded services in E-citizen services
1123		State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications				
1123		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services				
1123		0208000 Information and Communication Services				
1123		0209000 Mass Media Skills Development				
1123		0221000 Film Development Services				
	<b>DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS</b>					
1041		Ministry of Defence	11,793,000,000	-	11,793,000,000	
1041		0801000 Defence	11,280,000,000	-	11,280,000,000	
			11,280,000,000		11,280,000,000	Additional Ksh.11.28 million (recurrent) for critical gaps including recruitment, maintenance of equipment, modernization programme and border securitization.
1041		0802000 Civil Aid				

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Vote Code Departmental Committee

VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES &amp; TITLE

FOURTH SCHEDULE		
Unfunded Priorities BPS		
Recurrent	Development	Total Change
Increase	Increase	

Notes

1041 0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services

1041 0805000000 National Space Management

1053 State Department for Foreign Affairs

1052 0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services

1052 0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy

1052 0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy

1052 0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Dev and Technical Cooperation

1054 State Department for Diaspora Affairs

0751000 General Administration, planning and Support Services

0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Services

1221 State Department for East African Community

1221 0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration

1281 National Intelligence Service

1281 0804000 National Security Intelligence

1064 EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

1064 State Department for Vocational and Technical Training

1064 0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training

1064 0507000 Youth Training and Development

1064 0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services

1065 State Department for Higher Education &amp; Research

1065 0504000 University Education

1065 0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation

1065 0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services

1066 State Department for Basic Education

1066 0501000 Primary Education

1066 0502000 Secondary Education

1066 0502000 Secondary Education

1066 0502000 Secondary Education

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Additional Ksh.27 million (recurrent) to cater for critical shortfalls in deployment of staff of Kenya Consulate in Arusha operations. Additional Ksh.486 million(recurrent) for participation in regional cooperation and integration policy dialogues.

15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE			
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS		Notes
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	
				Total Change	
1066		0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards			
1066		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
2091		<b>Teachers Service Commission</b>	2,200,000,000		
2091		0509000 Teacher Resource Management	2,200,000,000	2,200,000,000	Additional Ksh.2.2 billion(recurrent) for promotion of teachers.
2091		0510000 Governance and Standards			
2091		0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services			
		<b>ENERGY</b>			
1152		<b>State Department for Energy</b>		5,100,000,000	
1152		0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		5,100,000,000	
1152		0212000 Power Generation			
1152		0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution		5,000,000,000	Additional Ksh.1 billion(development) towards the last Mile project. Additional Ksh.500 million(development) to help KPLC financial Position. Additional Ksh.500 million(development) for street lighting. Additional Ksh.2 billion(development) for Transformers in Constituencies. Additional Ksh.425 million(development) towards KETRACO for power supply in South Nyanza. Additional Ksh.200 million(development) for Narok-Bomet Transmission line. Additional Ksh.150 million(development) to extend power to the rural areas. Additional Ksh.100 million(development) towards Rabai-Kiifi Transmission line. Additional Ksh. 75 million(development) towards Nanyuki-Isiolo-Meru Transmission line. Additional Ksh.50 million(development) towards Kenya-Tanzania 400kv Regional Interconnector.
1152		0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies		100,000,000	Additional Ksh.100 million(development) to REREC for development of Community Small Hydro Power projects

		15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
				Unfunded Priorities BPS				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent		Development		Total Change	Notes
			Increase		Increase			
1194		State Department for Petroleum Services	-		-		-	
1194		0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas						
1108		ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND MINING	1,935,000,000		2,596,000,000		4,531,000,000	
1108		State Department for Environment and Climate Change	200,000,000		500,000,000		700,000,000	
1108		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1108		Programme 2: Environment Management and Protection	200,000,000				200,000,000	Additional Ksh. 120 million(recurrent) towards NEMA for plastic waste management and Pollution control. Additional Ksh.60 million(recurrent) towards NEMA for establishing material recovery facility in Mombasa, Kajjado, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu. Additional Ksh.20 million(recurrent) for National Solid Waste Management project.
1108		Programme 3: Meteorological Services		500,000,000			500,000,000	Additional Ksh.276 million(development) for acquisition of weather radar surveillance Network. Additional Ksh.49 million(development) towards KMD for purchase of Digital Instrument. Additional Ksh.175 million(development) towards KMD for maintenance of existing meteorological equipment.
1108		Programme 4: Water Towers Rehabilitation and Conservation					-	
1192		State Department for Mining	885,000,000		1,096,000,000		1,981,000,000	
1192		1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	261,000,000				261,000,000	Additional Ksh.95 million(recurrent) for leasing/Purchase of Motor Vehicles. Additional Ksh.75 million(recurrent) recruitment of staff. Additional Ksh.91 million(recurrent) for settling of pending bills.

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		FOURTH SCHEDULE				Notes
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS			
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	Total Change	
1192		1009000 Mineral Resources Management	624,000,000	5,000,000	629,000,000	Additional Ksh.5 million(development) for online Mining Cadastre portal. Additional Ksh.261 million(recurrent) recruitment of staff and other O&M. Additional Ksh.255 million(recurrent) for formalization of Artisanal Mining. Additional Ksh.72 million(recurrent) for O&M at regional Mining offices . Additional Ksh.36 million(recurrent) for rehabilitation of regional mining offices.
1192		1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management		1,091,000,000	1,091,000,000	Additional Ksh.391 million(development) for ground truthing activities. Additional Ksh.385 million(development) for equipping Mineral Certification Laboratory. Additional Ksh.30 million(development) for Geological Data Bank Project. Additional Ksh.285 million(development) for regional Laboratory centres.
1332		1332 State Department for Forestry Programme 1: Forests and Water Towers Conservation	850,000,000 850,000,000	1,000,000,000 1,000,000,000	1,850,000,000 1,850,000,000	Additional Ksh.300 million(recurrent) for additional 8 million hectares of forests. Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) for Acquisition of office space and other O&M. Additional Ksh.500 million(development) for KFS outstanding pending bills. Additional Ksh.500 million(development)for settlement of court disputes. Additional Ksh.300 million(development) for commercializing the charcoal value chain. Additional Ksh.200 million(development) for establishing agro-forestry woodlots in drylands.
	FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING		13,409,250,000	916,000,000	14,325,250,000	
1071		The National Treasury	12,750,000,000	-	12,750,000,000	

		15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE			
		Unfunded Priorities BPS					
				Recurrent	Development	Total Change	
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE		Increase	Increase	Total Change	Notes
1071		0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		12,750,000,000		12,750,000,000	Additional Ksh. 12 billion (recurrent) towards KRA to support revenue mobilization. Additional Ksh.450 million(recurrent) to facilitate migration from Cash Accounting to Accrual Accounting. Additional Ksh.300 million(recurrent) towards the Pensions Department as resources to link MDAs's Government Human resource information system (GHRIS) with the Pensions Management Information System(PMIS).
1071		0718000 Public Financial Management				-	
1071		0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management				-	
1071		0720000 Market Competition				-	
1071		0740000 Government Clearing Services				-	
1072		State Department for Economic Planning		371,000,000	916,000,000	1,287,000,000	
1072		0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning		371,000,000	916,000,000	1,287,000,000	Additional Ksh.190 million (recurrent) to facilitate implementation at country level, NEPAD Agency Works. Additional Ksh.181 million(recurrent) towards National Council for Population and Development to implement,coordinate ,track and report on the ICPD25 commitments. Additional Ksh.916 million(development ) towards NGCDF to cover a shortfall in the allocation.
1072		0707000 National Statistical Information Services				-	
1072		0708000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services				-	
1072		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services				-	
2061		The Commission on Revenue Allocation		288,250,000		288,250,000	

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		15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE		
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS			Notes
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	Total Change	
		Programme 1 - Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	424,000,000	10,300,000,000	10,724,000,000	Additional Ksh.300 million (development) for new policies and legislation. Additional Ksh.10 billion(development) for Construction and Equipping of a State-of-the Art Laboratory for National Quality Control Laboratory (NQCL). Additional Ksh.424 million(recurrent) for Kenya Nuclear Regulatory Authority for operationalization of the Authority
		Programme 3 - Health Research and Development	1,500,000,000		1,500,000,000	Additional Ksh. 1.5 billion(recurrent) towards KMITC for O&M of all campuses
		Programme 4 - Administrative & Support Services	100,000,000		100,000,000	Additional Ksh.100 million(recurrent) for O&M in Kenya Health Professions Oversight Authority (KHPOA)
		<b>HOUSING, URBAN PLANNING &amp; PUBLIC WORKS</b>	<b>14,000,000.0</b>	<b>830,000,000.0</b>	<b>844,000,000.0</b>	
1094		<b>State Department for Housing and Urban Development</b>	-	-	-	
1094		0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement				
1094		0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development				
1094		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services				
1095		<b>State Department for Public Works</b>	<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>830,000,000</b>	<b>844,000,000</b>	
1095		0103000 Government Buildings		530,000,000	530,000,000	Additional Ksh.530 million(development) to settle pending bills.
1095		0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access		200,000,000	200,000,000	Additional Ksh.200 million(development) to cater for ongoing footbridges and coastline infrastructure.
1095		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	14,000,000	100,000,000	114,000,000	Additional Ksh. 100 million(development) for settling pending bills. Additional Ksh.14 million(recurrent) for O&M.
1095		0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry				

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS			Notes
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	Total Change	
1023		State Department for Correctional Services	10,801,400,000	4,025,520,000	14,826,920,000	
1023		0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	400,000,000	548,800,000	948,800,000	
1023		0627000 Prison Services	400,000,000	548,800,000	948,800,000	Additional Ksh.398.8 million(development) for the purchase of prisoner's bedding and linen. Additional Ksh.200 million(recurrent) for security operations in prisons. Additional Ksh.200 million(recurrent) for domestic travel and Subsistence. Additional Ksh.150 million(development) for purchase of Tractors and seeds for the prison service agency .
1023		0628000 Probation & After Care Services				
1252		State Law Office	781,000,000	92,000,000	873,000,000	
1252		0606000 Legal Services				
1252		0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	781,000,000	92,000,000	873,000,000	Additional Ksh.490 million(recurrent) for equipping ,modernization and automation of state law office. Additional Ksh.92 million(development) for Construction of regional offices. Additional Ksh.70 million(recurrent) for operationalization of National Coroner Service .Additional Ksh.221 million(recurrent) for Asset Recovery Agency.
1252		0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
1271		Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	590,000,000		590,000,000	

		15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE		
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS			Notes
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	Total Change	
1271		0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	590,000,000		590,000,000	Additional Ksh.200 million(recurrent) for recovery activities of corruptly acquired assets. Additional Ksh.150 million(recurrent) for Public education, training and awareness . Additional Ksh.60 million(recurrent) for prevention and corruption and unethical practises. Additional Ksh.180 million(recurrent) for staff recruitment and promotion.
1291		Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	125,000,000	200,000,000	325,000,000	
1291		0612000 Public Prosecution Services	125,000,000	200,000,000	325,000,000	Additional Ksh.100 million(development) to roll out ICT solution and implementation of a case management system. Additional Ksh.75 million(recurrent) for operationalization of Prosecutors Training Institute. Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) for Anti-corruption ,Trans-National and counter terrorism initiatives. Additional Ksh.100 million(development) for Construction of Prosecution Training Institute -Admn.Block and lecture halls.
1311		Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	83,400,000	145,820,000	229,220,000	
1311		0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	83,400,000	145,820,000	229,220,000	Additional Ksh.60 million(development) for Establishment of five regional offices. Additional Ksh.39.5 million(recurrent) for public education and awareness. Additional Ksh.38.5 million(development) for refurbishment of office space at HQs and seven county offices. Additional Ksh.47.32 million(development)for purchase of MVs. Additional Ksh.11.7 million(recurrent) for media engagement. Additional Ksh.32.2 million(recurrent) for dialogue platform for Political Parties Liaison Committee.
1321		Witness Protection Agency	211,300,000	19,500,000	230,800,000	

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS		Notes	
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase		
			Increase	Total Change		
1321		0615000 Witness Protection	211,300,000	19,500,000	230,800,000	Additional Ksh.111.3 million(recurrent) for witness protection programme. Additional Ksh.100 million(recurrent) for Staff Housing Mortgage. Additional Ksh.19.5 million(development) for relocation of office.
2011		Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	190,700,000	89,400,000	280,100,000	
2031		0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	190,700,000	89,400,000	280,100,000	Additional Ksh.140.7 million(recurrent) for Complaints, investigation ,public education and awareness. Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) for KNCHR staff car loan and mortgage .Additional Ksh.89.4 million(development) for Purchase of new commissioners' MVs.
2031		Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	7,200,000,000	1,000,000,000	8,200,000,000	
2031		0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	7,200,000,000	1,000,000,000	8,200,000,000	Additional Ksh.1 billion( development) for construction of Uchanguzi Centre.
2031		0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries	7,200,000,000		7,200,000,000	Additional Ksh.7.2 billion(recurrent) for boundary delimitation process.
2131		Commission on Administrative Justice	120,000,000	30,000,000	150,000,000	
2131		0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	120,000,000	30,000,000	150,000,000	Additional Ksh.50 million(recurrent) for open governance in public administration. Additional Ksh.35 million(recurrent) for Automation and digitization of ombudsman services. Additional Ksh.30 million(development) for Purchase of MV for Branch offices. Additional Ksh.35 million(recurrent) for Public education and awareness creation
1261		The Judiciary	1,100,000,000	1,900,000,000	3,000,000,000	
1261		0610000 Dispensation of Justice	1,100,000,000	1,900,000,000	3,000,000,000	Additional Ksh. 3 billion as per the Presidential directive to cover various unfunded areas.
2051		Judicial Service Commission				
2051		0619000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
LABOUR						
1184		State Department for Labour	4,503,510,000	2,990,000,000	7,493,510,000	
			911,000,000	450,000,000	1,361,000,000	

		15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE		
		Unfunded Priorities BPS				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent	Development	Total Change	Notes
			Increase	Increase		
1184		09100000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		50,000,000	50,000,000	Notes Additional Ksh.50 million(development) for Purchase of Motor Vehicles.
1184		09060000 Promotion of the Best Labour Practice	668,000,000	200,000,000	868,000,000	Additional Ksh.274 million (recurrent) for establishment and expansion of Labour Attache Offices as per the Cabinet approval. Additional Ksh.47 million(recurrent) for enhanced support for field operations. Additional Ksh.100 million(recurrent) for Labour Migration and Export Programme. Additional Ksh.60 million (recurrent) to establish secretariat to support the Board(NLB) and the Councils. Additional Ksh.187 million(recurrent) for recruitment of Officers Labour Commissioner (LC), Directorate of Safety Health Services (DOSHS). Additional Ksh.120 million(development) for equipping of the Occupational Safety and Health Institute. Additional Ksh.80 million(recurrent) for surveillance Equipment for Work Environment and Workers Health.
1184		09070000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management	243,000,000	200,000,000	443,000,000	Additional Ksh.173 million (recurrent) for National Human Resource Planning and Development Department (NHRPD) to enable effective and efficient service delivery. Additional Ksh.200 million(development) for modernisation and facelift of the training facilities. Additional Ksh.70 million(recurrent) to National Employment Promotion Centre, Kabele.
		Workplace Readiness Services				
		Post Training Information Services				
1213		State Department for Public Service	2,285,000,000	2,490,000,000	4,755,000,000	

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				Notes
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS			
			Recurrent Increase	Development Increase	Total Change	
1213		0710000 Public Service Transformation	1,073,000,000	2,000,000,000	3,073,000,000	Additional Ksh.746 million(recurrent) to cater for Upgrade and Maintenance of ICT Infrastructure and Systems. Additional Ksh.2 billion(development) to construct Huduma Centres. Additional Ksh. 327 million(recurrent) for rehabilitation and Maintenance.
1213		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services				
		Public Service Human Resource Management and Development	1,192,000,000	490,000,000	1,682,000,000	Additional Ksh.1 billion(recurrent) to cater for Post-Retirement Medical Insurance Scheme for civil servants. Additional Ksh. 64 million(recurrent) to facilitate In-Service Training. Additional Ksh.128 million(recurrent) to establish and operationalize the public service psychological Centre. Additional Ksh.60 million(development) to upgrade of (GHRIS) infrastructure and software. Additional Ksh.430 million(development) for completion of key Infrastructural projects at KSG.
2071		Public Service Commission	1,327,510,000	50,000,000	1,377,510,000	
2071		0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	127,510,000	50,000,000	177,510,000	Additional Ksh.100 million(recurrent) for Recruitment of additional staff. Additional Ksh.27.1 million(recurrent) for Staff Service Gratuity. Additional Ksh.50 million(development) for Purchase of Motor Vehicles
2071		0726000 Human Resource Management and Development	1,030,000,000		1,030,000,000	Additional Ksh.170 million(recurrent) enable the Commission to undertake the additional functions towards effective discharge of the TVET functions. Additional Ksh.60 million(recurrent) for recruitment for Public Universities, Constitutional Commissions & other statutory bodies. Additional Ksh.800 million(recurrent) Public Service Internship Programme (PSIP)

		15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE			
				Unfunded Priorities BPS			
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent	Development	Total Change	Notes	
			Increase	Increase			
2071		0727000 Governance and National Values Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	170,000,000		170,000,000	Additional Ksh.170 million (recurrent) for Court Litigation & Administration of Appeals	
2071		0744000 Performance and Productivity Management					
2081		Salaries and Remuneration Commission	-		-		
2081		0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management					
		<b>LANDS</b>	<b>200,000,000</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>450,000,000</b>		
1112		State Department for Lands and Physical Planning		250,000,000	250,000,000		
1112		0101000 Land Policy and Planning		250,000,000	250,000,000	Additional Ksh.250 million(development) for settlement of landless in Kipini and Galili(Tana River County) and Athi ward (KituiCounty) settlement schemes.	
2021		National Land Commission	200,000,000		200,000,000		
2021		0116000 Land Administration and Management	200,000,000		200,000,000	Additional Ksh.200 million(recurrent) to NLC for final survey and vesting project.	
		<b>REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>1,168,000,000</b>	<b>3,283,000,000</b>	<b>4,451,000,000</b>		
1222		State Department for ASALs & Regional and Northern Corridor Development	1,168,000,000	3,283,000,000	4,451,000,000		
1222		1013000 Integrated Regional Development	168,000,000	2,983,000,000	3,151,000,000	Additional Ksh.168 million(recurrent) for PE to the RDAs. Additional Ksh.2,983 billion (development) for ongoing projects and drought interventions	
		Programme 1: Accelerated ASALs Development	1,000,000,000	300,000,000	1,300,000,000	Additional Ksh. 1 billion(recurrent) for relief and rehabilitation programme for accelerated Asals Development Programme. Additional Ksh.300 million(development) towards preparedness resilient building in water infrastructure project	
		Programme 2: General Administration and Support Services					
1032		State Department for Devolution	726,000,000	414,000,000	1,140,000,000		
1035		0712000 Devolution Support Services	300,000,000	414,000,000	714,000,000	Additional Ksh.300 million(recurrent) for Attricities pending bills. Additional Ksh.414 Million(development) for roll out of Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KSDP)Phase II and Construction of ongoing Kisumu Convention Centre.	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	15/03/2023 08:48	FOURTH SCHEDULE					Notes
			VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS		Total Change		
				Recurrent Increase	Development Increase			
	0732000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		426,000,000		426,000,000	Additional Ksh.426 million (recurrent) to Nairobi River Commission.		
	Management of Intergovernmental Relations							
	<b>SOCIAL PROTECTION</b>							
1185	State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizen Affairs							
1185	0908000 Social Development and Children Services							
1185	0909000 National Social Safety Net							
1185	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services							
1212	State Department for Gender							
1212	0911000 Community Development							
1212	0912000 Gender Empowerment							
1212	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services							
1214	State Department for Youth							
1214	0711000 Youth Empowerment Services							
1214	0748000 Youth Development Services							
1214	0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services							
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission							
2141	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination							
1213	State Department for Public Service							
1213	0747000 National Youth Service							
1132	State Department for Sports & Arts		890,000,000	1,075,000,000	1,965,000,000			
1132	0901000 Sports		365,000,000	675,000,000	1,040,000,000	Additional Ksh.200 million(recurrent) to cater for creation of county sports registrars offices and other operation costs. Additional Ksh.100 million(recurrent) towards Ant-Doping Agency of Kenya for the Agency to meet the WADA requirements.		
			300,000,000		300,000,000			
1132	0903000 The Arts			675,000,000	675,000,000	Additional Ksh.675 million(development) for Acquisition and refurbishment of the Cinema Theater.		



		FOURTH SCHEDULE					
		Unfunded Priorities BPS					
		Recurrent	Development	Total Change			
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	Increase	Increase	Total Change	Notes		
1132	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE 0904000 Library Services	65,000,000		65,000,000	Additional Ksh.65 million(recurrent) for PE,Medical Insurance and settling of pending bills.		
1134	Programme 4: General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1134	State Department for Culture & Heritage	525,000,000	400,000,000	925,000,000			
1134	Programme 1: Culture Development		400,000,000	400,000,000	Additional Ksh.400 million(development) for the Construction of curio shop/innovation centres at Sekenani Gate-Maasai Mara in Narok County		
1134	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	525,000,000		525,000,000	Additional Ksh.250 million(recurrent) to cater for shortfall in PE and recruitment of 400 personnel. Additional Ksh.150 million(recurrent) to enable the transition to a SAGA by developing a legal framework, procurement of office ,office equipment ,hiring of personnel and Purchase of MVs. Additional Ksh.100 million(recurrent) for full operationalization of the State Corporation. Additional Ksh.25 million(recurrent) to Kiswahili Council towards implementation of Language policy.		
TOURISM AND WILDLIFE		6,300,000,000.00	1,528,000,000.00	7,828,000,000.00			
1202	State Department for Tourism	-	150,000,000	150,000,000			
1202	Programme 1: Tourism Promotion and Marketing						
1202	Programme : Tourism Product Development and Diversification		150,000,000	150,000,000	Additional Ksh.150 million(development) towards Ronald Ngala Utalii College for pending bills.		
1202	0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services						
1203	State Department for Wildlife	6,300,000,000	1,378,000,000	7,678,000,000			

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				Notes
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	Unfunded Priorities BPS				
		VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent	Development	Total Change	
			Increase	Increase		
1203		1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	6,300,000,000	1,378,000,000	7,678,000,000	Additional Ksh.1 billion(recurrent) for Insurance Scheme for the Human Wildlife Compensation. Additional Ksh.1.6 billion(recurrent) for recruitment of Rangers. Additional Ksh.2.7 billion(recurrent) for Compensation of Human-Wildlife Conflict Claims for FY 2022/21. Additional Ksh.1 billion(recurrent) to Maintain and Support 5000 Community scouts under economic stimulus programme. Additional Ksh.430 million(development) For construction of fences in human wildlife conflict hot spot areas of Laikipia, Kajjado.Additional Ksh.608 million(development) for Provision of Water for wildlife, through establishment of earth dams, Water Pans, concrete water dams, check dams, distilling existing surface dams, drilling and fitting Boreholes. Additional Ksh.340 million(development) for Maintenance of Access Roads in National Parks.
	TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES					
1173		State Department for Cooperatives	203,200,000	9,649,000,000	9,852,200,000	
1173		0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	103,200,000	1,000,000,000	1,103,200,000	
			103,200,000	1,000,000,000	1,103,200,000	Additional Ksh.103.2 million(recurrent) to SASRA for the enhancement of AiA. Additional Ksh.1 billion(development) to New KCC for the completion of the modernization of New KCC and for the mop up of surplus milk.
1174		State Department for Trade	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	
1174		0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development		100,000,000	100,000,000	Additional Ksh.100 million (development) in AiA for Kenya National Trading Corporation.
1174		Programme 2: Regional Economic Integration Initiatives				
1174		0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion				

		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
		Unfunded Priorities BPS				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent	Development	Total Change	Notes
			Increase	Increase		
1174		0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
1175		<b>State Department for Industry</b>	100,000,000	2,149,000,000	2,249,000,000	
1175		0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services				
1175		0302000 Industrial Training & Industrial Development	100,000,000	2,100,000,000	2,200,000,000	Additional Ksh.100 (recurrent) towards Numerical Machining Complex to cater for personnel emoluments. Additional Ksh.1.3 billion(development) to RIVATEX for the completion of modernization and for the cotton subsidy program. Additional Ksh.200 million(development) to Numerical Machining Complex for fencing of its land which is over 1,200 Acres. Additional Ksh.500 million(development) for phase II of the OVOP project.
1175		Programme 3: Standards and Quality Infrastructure and Research		49,000,000	49,000,000	Additional Ksh.49 million(development) for the enhancement of the Kenya Accreditation Services (KENAS).
1176		<b>State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development</b>		1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000	
		0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs		200,000,000	200,000,000	Additional Ksh.100 million(development) for the construction of Constituency Industrial Development Centers (CIDCs). Additional Ksh.100 million(development) the construction of works at Kenya Institute of Business Training.
		Programme2: Product and Market Development for MSMEs				
		Programme 3: Digitization and Financial Inclusion For MSMEs		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	Additional Ksh.420 million(development) for the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. Additional Ksh.580 million(development) for the Uwezo Fund.
		0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services				
1177		<b>State Department for Investment Promotion</b>		5,200,000,000	5,200,000,000	
		Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services				

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15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Unfunded Priorities BPS			Notes
			Recurrent Increase	Development		
				Increase	Total Change	
		Programme 2: Promotion of Industrial Development and Investment		5,200,000,000	5,200,000,000	Additional Ksh.2 billion(development) for the construction of investor sheds in Eldoret Export Processing Zones. Additional Ksh.3 billion (development) for construction of investor sheds at Athi River. . Additional Ksh.200 million(development) for the budgetary cut for the tenders awarded.
		Programme 3: Branding and Export Development				
	TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE					
1091		State Department of Roads	518,500,000	26,542,000,000	27,060,500,000	
1091		0202000 Road Transport	-	-	-	
1092		State Department of Transport	-	24,921,000,000	24,921,000,000	
1092		0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	60,000,000	60,000,000	Additional Ksh.60 Million(development) refurbishment of Transcom.

15/03/2023 08:48		FOURTH SCHEDULE Unfunded Priorities BPS				
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	Recurrent	Development	Total Change	Notes
			Increase	Increase		
		0203000 Rail Transport		7,067,000,000	7,067,000,000	Additional Ksh.533 million(development) for unpaid pending bills for KRC -construction and Completion of relocation of Units and safety infrastructure at Kibera and Mukuru,Nairobi. Additional Ksh. 1 billion(development) for approved Arbitration Proceedings KRC -instituted by Kenya Uganda Railways Holding Limited and RVR Investments (PTY) limited against the Republic of Kenya and Republic of Uganda in London Court. Additional Ksh.321 million(development) for Legal case for KRC in the matter of Arbitration between VEE Enterprise ltd and MOT/Traditional Ksh.273 million(development) for KRC for Consultancy service for Makuru-Kibera Relocation Action Plan. Additional Ksh.340 million(development) for pending bill for Construction of Hostels and safety Training Facility at Kisumu Marine School. Additional Ksh.3.5 billion(development) for repair ,Purchase of equipment in the Central Workshop -Kenya Railways. Additional Ksh.1 billion(development) for Railway City Development Phase I.
1092		0204000 Marine Transport		3,146,000,000	3,146,000,000	Additional Ksh.2325 million(development) for Completion of on-going Capital Projects -KPA. Additional Ksh.821 million(development) for LAPSET Development Authority (LCDA) for Pending bills.
1092		0205000 Air Transport		14,098,000,000	14,098,000,000	Additional Ksh.600 million(development) for Acquisition of Aircraft Accident Investigation Equipment. Additional Ksh.13.5 billion(development) for construction and rehabilitation of Airports /Airstrips Nationwide.



		FOURTH SCHEDULE			Unfunded Priorities BPS		
		Recurrent Increase		Development Increase	Total Change	Notes	
	15/03/2023 08:48						
	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE					
2043		Parliamentary Joint Services					
2043		0723000 General Administration, planning and support services					
						- To Support capacity building for the Members and Staff, increased staff complement and attendant costs, and Estate Management including maintaining various buildings that are occupied by the PSC and Further, To support the infrastructure development within the Parliamentary Service	
2043		Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management					
2111		Auditor General					
2111		0729000 Audit Services					
						Additional Ksh. 2.5 billion(recurrent) to cater for additional Audit scope and other critical areas of operations	
		81,373,317,399		121,734,420,000	211,437,737,399		
		Total Expenditure					

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