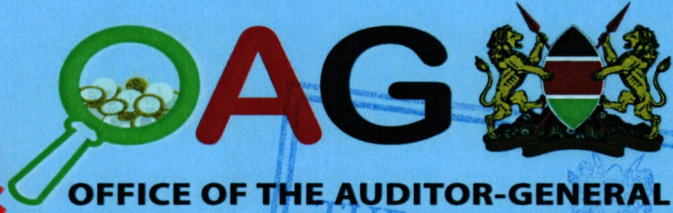
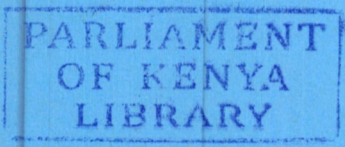


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

Enhancing Accountability



REPORT

OF

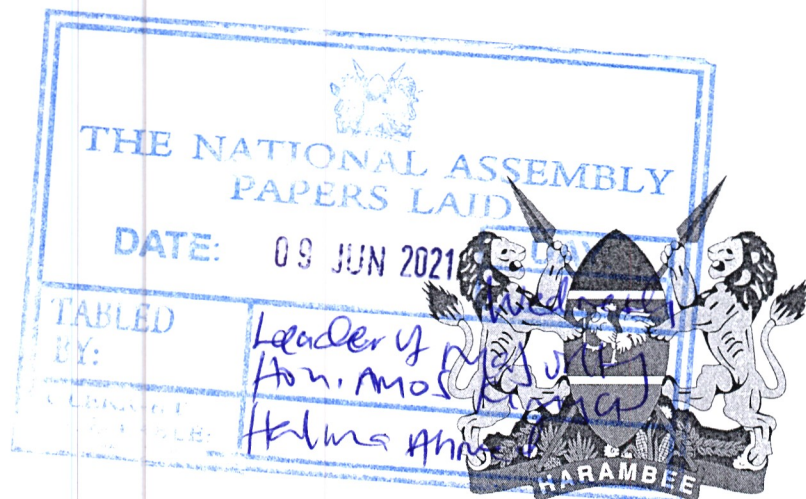
THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

ON

EQUALISATION FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE, 2020

THE NATIONAL TREASURY



THE NATIONAL TREASURY

Reports and Financial Statements for Equalisation Fund

For the Financial Year ended 30th June 2020

Prepared in accordance with the Cash Basis of Accounting Method under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)

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1. NATIONAL TREASURY INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Background Information

The National Treasury was established via the Executive Order No. 2 of May 2013. The basis for establishment of the National Treasury is found in Article 225 (i) of the Constitution of Kenya which states that an Act of Parliament shall provide for the establishment, functions and responsibilities of the National Treasury. This has been actualized in Section 11 and 12 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012.

At Cabinet level, the National Treasury is represented by the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury and Planning, who is responsible for the general policy and strategic direction of the Ministry with the assistance of the Chief Administrative Secretary.

Vision

“Excellence in economic and public financial management, and development planning”

Mission

“To provide leadership in economic and public financial management, and development planning for shared growth through formulation, implementation and monitoring of economic, financial and development policies”

Core Values

The National Treasury is committed to providing quality services to all and is guided by the following core values: Customer Focus, Results Oriented, Stakeholder Participation, Professionalism, Accountability, Integrity and Transparency and Teamwork.

Mandate of the National Treasury

The National Treasury derives its mandate from Article 225 of the Constitution, Public Finance Management Act 2012 and the Executive Orders No.2/2013 and No.1/2018. The National Treasury will be executing its mandate in consistency with any other legislation as may be developed or reviewed by Parliament from time to time.

The core functions of the National Treasury as derived from the above legal provisions include;

- Formulate, implement and monitor macro-economic policies involving expenditure and revenue;
- Manage the level and composition of national public debt, national guarantees and other financial obligations of national government;
- Formulate, evaluate and promote economic and financial policies that facilitate social and economic development in conjunction with other national government entities;
- Mobilize domestic and external resources for financing national and county government budgetary requirements;

- Design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and county governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting.
- In consultation with the Accounting Standards Board, ensure that uniform accounting standards are applied by the national government and its entities;
- Develop policy for the establishment, management, operation and winding up of public funds;
- Prepare the annual Division of Revenue Bill and the County Allocation of Revenue Bill;
- Strengthen financial and fiscal relations between the national government and county governments and encourage support for county governments
- Assist county governments to develop their capacity for efficient, effective and transparent financial management; and
- To prepare the National Budget, execute/implement and control approved budgetary resources to MDAs and other Government agencies/entities.

Role of the National Treasury in the Devolved System of Government

The National Treasury is mandated by law to:

- Strengthen financial and fiscal relations between the National Government and County Governments and support for county governments in performing their functions;
- Issue guidelines on the preparation of county development planning;
- Prepare the annual legislative proposals on intergovernmental fiscal transfers;
- Provide logistical support to intergovernmental institutions overseeing intergovernmental fiscal relations;
- Coordinate the development and implementation of financial recovery plans for County Governments that are in financial distress;
- Build capacity of County Governments on public finance management matters for efficient, effective and transparent financial management as well as planning, monitoring and evaluation and;
- Administer the Equalization Fund.

(b) Key Entity Information and Management

The National Treasury day-to-day management is under the following key offices;

Office of the Principal Secretary

This office is responsible for the administration of the National Treasury operations. In addition, the Principal Secretary is charged with the responsibility of providing advice to the Cabinet Secretary in order to enhance efficiency and collective responsibility.

Organizational Structure of the National Treasury

The National Treasury is organized into four (4) technical Directorates headed by Directors General and (1) Administrative and Support Services Directorate headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary. Each Director General is responsible for a Directorate comprising a

cluster of Departments responsible for related policy functions. The Directorates and Departments are as follows:

Directorate of Budget, Fiscal and Economic Affairs

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following five (5) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- Budget Department;
- Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department
- Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department;
- Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations Department
- Public Procurement Department.

Directorate of Accounting Services and Quality Assurance

The Directorate is headed by a Director General reporting to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- Government Accounting Services;
- Internal Audit Services Department;
- Financial Management Information Systems (FMIS)
- National Sub-County Treasuries.
- Government Digital Payments Unit.

Directorate of Portfolio Management

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following four (4) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- Government Investment and Public Enterprises;
- National Assets and Liabilities Management;
- Pensions Department.
- Public Private Partnership Unit.
- Public Investment Management Unit

Directorate of Public Debt Management Office

The Directorate is headed by a Director General, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into the following three (3) Technical Departments each headed by a Director:

- Resource Mobilization (Front Office);
- Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management (Middle Office);
- Debt Recording and Settlement (Back Office).

Directorate of Administrative and Support Services (Common Shared Services)

The Directorate is headed by a Principal Administrative Secretary, reporting to the Principal Secretary. It is organized into twelve (12) specialized functions offering common shared services.

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The common shared services of the National Treasury consist of functions that are not core to the National Treasury but offer critical support services to the National Treasury.

The functions include:

- Accounting,
- Finance,
- Human Resource Management and Development,
- Central Planning and Project Monitoring,
- Supply Chain Management,
- Legal,
- Public Communications,
- General Administration,
- Records Management;
- Internal Audit;
- ICT
- Government Clearing Agency

(c) Fiduciary Management

The key management personnel who held office during the financial year ended 30th June 2020 and who had direct fiduciary responsibility were:

S/No.	Designation	Name
1.	Principal Secretary	Dr. Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
2.	Principal Administrative Secretary	Mr. Amos Gathecha, EBS
3.	Ag. Director General, BFEA	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
4.	Director General, Accounting Services	Mr. Bernard Ndung'u, MBS
5.	Ag. Director General, PIPM	Eng. Stanley Kamau
6.	Director General, PDMO	Dr. Haron Sirma, OGW
7.	Director, Macro and Fiscal Affairs Department	Mr. Musa Gathanje
8.	Director, Budget Department	Mr. Francis Anyona, OGW
9.	Director, Financial and Sectoral Affairs Department	Prof. Galgalo Barako
10.	Director, Public Procurement Department	Mr. Eric Korir
11.	Director, Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Department	Mr. Albert Mwenda, HSC
12.	Internal Auditor General	Mr. Alfayo Mogaka

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13.	Ag Director, Government Accounting Services Department	Mr. Jona Wala
14.	Ag Director, National Sub County Treasuries	Mr. Francis Kariuki
15.	Director, Financial Management Information System	Mr. Stanley Kamanguya
16.	Ag. Director, Public Private Partnership Unit	Mrs. Veronica Okoth
17.	Director, National Assets and Liability Management	Mrs. Beatrice Gathirwa
18.	Director, Government Investment and Public Enterprises	Mr. Kennedy Ondieki
19.	Director, Pensions Department	Mr. Michel Kagika, EBS
20.	Director, Resource Mobilization Department	Mr. Moses Kanagi
21.	Director, Debt Policy, Strategy and Risk Management Department	Mr. Daniel Ndolo
22.	Ag Director, Debt Recording and Settlement Department	Mr. George Kariuki
23.	Senior Deputy Director of Administration	Mr. Boniface Simba, OGW
24.	Head, Accounts Division	Mr. Nemwel M. Motanya
25.	Head, Finance	Mr. Kimathi Mugambi, HSC
26.	Head, SCM	Mr. Aggrey kituyi
27.	Head, Internal Audit Unit	Mr. Esther Ngeru
28.	Director, Human Resource Management and Development	Ms. Susan Mucheru
29.	Ag Director, Information Communication and Technology	Mrs. Lynn Nyongesa
30.	Head, Central Planning and Project Monitoring Unit	Mr. Antony Muriu
31.	Head, Public Communications	Mr. Robert Chepkwony
32.	Programme Coordinator, Public Financial Management Reform Secretariat	Mr. Julius Mutua
33.	Director, Government Clearing Agency	Mr. Felix Ateng
34.	Head, Exchequer Operations	Ms. Jane W N Macharia

(d) Fiduciary Oversight Arrangements

To manage the fiduciary risk, the National Treasury has put in place fiduciary oversight arrangements including setting up committees. The key oversight arrangements include:

Internal Audit Unit

The National Treasury has an internal Audit Unit charged with the responsibility of identifying risks in the management and day to day operations of the Ministry through the risk based audits. The Unit reports directly to the accounting officer on a regular basis.

Audit Committees

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, the National Treasury has established a Ministerial Audit Committee comprising five members, three of whom are independent. The Committee provides overall oversight and quality assurance including follow up on the effectiveness of implementation of audit recommendations.

Further, the National Treasury established an audit committee comprising officers from all departments of the Ministry, under the chairmanship of the Senior Chief Finance Officer. The Committee reviews and analyses all audit queries and makes recommendations on how to reduce fiduciary risks. In addition, the committee prepares responses to all audit queries for presentation to the relevant committees of parliament.

Project Implementation Committee

To monitor the implementation of the Government's Infrastructure Projects, the National Treasury has established a Project Steering Committee comprising Principal Secretaries from implementing Ministries and appointed a technical committee comprising officers from the technical departments of the Ministry. The Committees review and analyse the progress made by ministries in the implementation of domestically and externally funded projects and advises accordingly.

Parliamentary Activities

In order to effectively manage the parliamentary activities relating to the Ministry, the National Treasury has established a Committee and designated a liaison officer to coordinate the activities under the Office of the Cabinet Secretary in consultation with the Office of the Chief Administrative Secretary.

Development Partner Oversight

To effectively manage Official Development Assistance to the Government, the National Treasury has under the Public Debt Management a Department responsible for all matters relating to Development Partners. The Department has various Units that coordinate different development partner activities in the Country.

Other fiduciary oversight arrangements include the following committees with specific objectives;

Top Management and Senior Management Committees

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's programmes and performance, the National Treasury has appointed Top Management and Senior Management Committees comprising of Directors General and Heads of Departments respectively. The Committees receive reports from departments, build consensus on National Treasury responses to emerging issues, challenges and risks and ensures that the decisions made are implemented in a timely manner.

Public Financial Management Sector Working Group

To facilitate the implementation of financial management reforms, the National Treasury has appointed senior officers to the Public Financial Management Sector Working Group. The Committee plays an oversight role in the implementation of financial reforms in the public service in collaboration with the development partners.

Budget Implementation Steering Committee

In order to effectively monitor the implementation of the National Government budget implementation, The National Treasury has established a steering Committee Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Planning. The Principal Secretaries for the National Treasury and State Department of Planning provide general oversight in the Budget implementation.

Budget Implementation Technical Committee

The Committee is chaired by the Principal Administrative Secretary and comprises the Directors General and various Heads of Department. The Committee is responsible for monitoring the actual implementation of the identified measures and programmes and reporting detailed progress on the same regularly.

Budget Implementation Ministerial Committee

To monitor the implementation of the Ministry's budget, programmes and activities, the National Treasury has appointed a committee comprising of officers from all the Departments of the Ministry. The Committee reviews and analyses the progress made by Departments in the implementation of budget and the planned programmes and activities and advises the management accordingly.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Ministry undertakes monitoring and evaluation exercises to establish progress made in the implementation of various programmes and projects including those that are funded by the development partners.

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(e) The National Treasury Headquarters

P.O. Box 30007- 00100,
Treasury Building,
Harambee, Avenue
Nairobi Kenya

The National Treasury Contacts

Telephone: (254)020-2252299
Email: info@treasury.go.ke
Website: www.treasury.go.ke

(f) The National Treasury Bankers

Central Bank of Kenya
Haile Selassie Avenue
P.O. Box 60000
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

(g) Independent Auditors

Office of the Auditor General
Anniversary Towers, University Way
P.O Box 30084
GPO 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

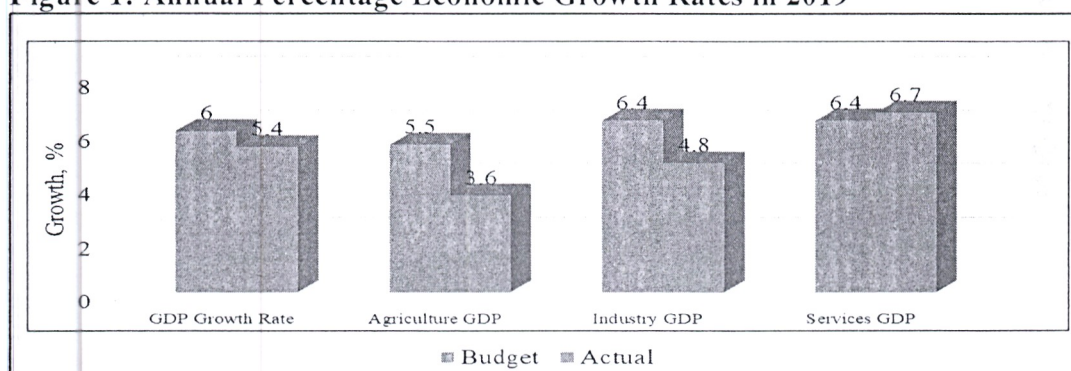
(h) Principal Legal Adviser

The Attorney General
State Law Office
Harambee Avenue
P.O. Box 40112
City Square 00200
Nairobi, Kenya

II. FOREWORD BY THE CABINET SECRETARY

The National Treasury is mandated to coordinate economic and financial management of the country in accordance with section 12 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Overall, the National Treasury has strived to maintain a policy environment that is conducive to economic growth and development of the country. As a result of consistent implementation of bold economic policies, structural reforms and sound macroeconomic management, the economy remained strong in 2019 expanding by 5.4 percent compared to a growth of 6.3 per cent in 2018. The growth was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more pronounced in service-oriented sectors including Financial and Insurance as well as in Real Estate sub-sectors. However, there was a slowdown in agricultural activities due to suppressed long rains in key agricultural zones. In the first quarter of 2020, economic performance in most sectors slowed down compared to the corresponding quarter of 2019. Real GDP grew by 4.9 per cent during the review period compared to 5.5 per cent growth in the first quarter of 2019. The economy was affected by the uncertainty surrounding the corona pandemic that was already slowing economic activity in most of the country's major trading partners. Additionally, the economic slowdown in fourth quarter was aggravated by 9.3 per cent contraction in Accommodation and Food Service activities on account of Corona Virus containment measures instituted in our major tourist source markets.

Figure 1: Annual Percentage Economic Growth Rates in 2019



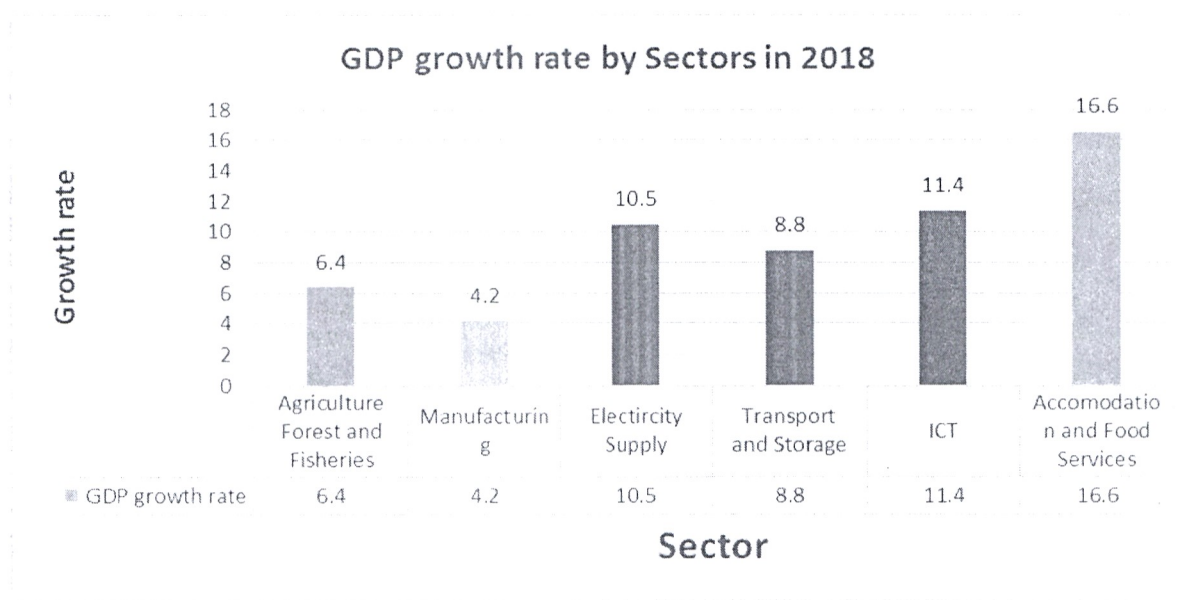
Data Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, MTP III

Despite the difficult circumstances faced last year, the country was able to preserve macroeconomic stability with inflation, interest rates and exchange rates remaining largely stable. Year-on-year overall inflation rate remained within the Government target range of 5+/-2.5 percent at 4.6 percent in June 2020 down from 5.7 percent in June 2019. This was supported by improving food supply leading to lower food prices due to favourable weather conditions and lower international oil prices. Similarly, overall annual average inflation remained within Government target range at 5.5 percent in June 2020 compared to the 5.2 percent recorded in June 2019.

By the end of June 2020, Total revenue collected, inclusive of the ministerial A-I-A, recorded an annual growth of 1.9 percent, a decline from a growth of 11.7 percent recorded in June 2019. The decline is attributed to the difficult operating environment due to the Covid-19 pandemic which adversely affected revenue performance especially in the fourth quarter.

In order to ensure increased efficiency, stability and access of the financial sector, the National Treasury published the Public Finance Management (amendments) Bill, 2020. The Bill which was assented to by H.E the President seeks to establish the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Kenya. The Bill will enable the government to give its undertaking to participating financiers that in the event of a default on loans advanced to MSMEs, the government will pay part of the loan in default. Targeted credit support to MSMEs will lead to growth in output with the potential to uplift the lives of many Kenyans through job creation.

In terms of budget performance, the National Treasury expenditure stood at Kshs.73.810m against an approved budget of Kshs.77.973m. translating to an overall absorption rate of 95%. The National Treasury implemented the 2019/20 budget within four economic classifications/programmes. These were General Administration, Planning and Support Services, Public Financial Management, Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management, and Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment. As demonstrated in the bar chart below, the Market Competition Programme had the highest absorption at 100% followed by General Administration, Planning and Support Services at 96%, Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management (92%) and Public Financial Management Programme at 86%.



The 100% absorption rate in Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment programme is attributed to transfers to Semi Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) under the National Treasury which implemented this programme.

The lowest performing programme is Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management at 86%. This is attributed to underperformance in absorption in sub-classifications of Routine Maintenance (7%) and Acquisition of Capital Assets (4%) which was mainly due to scaled down activity as a result of COVID 19 related adjustments.

Other key achievements during the period under review are as follows;

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- A framework for processing of tax exemptions and waivers was developed. The framework will help in managing the tax expenditures.
- A Draft Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill and Policy that establishes a framework for managing revenues from minerals, oil and gas was developed and submitted to the AG for legal drafting.
- To enhance revenue collection, the Finance Act, 2019 was developed and enacted by Parliament. In addition, the current Income Tax Act was reviewed and a new Income Tax Bill developed and submitted to parliament.
- The Tax Procedures Act, 2015 (TPA) was also amended through the Finance Act to simplify declaration and remittances by taxpayers.
- In order to promote financial inclusion and a culture of savings among the lower income groups/informal sector workers, the National Treasury issued a MAkiba bond tranche worth Ksh 500 million during the period under review. The tranche attracted subscriptions worth Ksh 263 million or approximately 52.6% success rate. In addition, the National Treasury formulated Kenya's Public Debt and Borrowing Policy which was approved by Cabinet. The Policy provides for guidance on debt management and contracting of new public debt, ensures value for money from debt funded programmes and safeguards debt sustainability.

The emerging issues that have impacted the operations of the National Treasury include;

- The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic affected achievement of targets due to delay and disruption of the policy making process especially in public participation and change of priorities arising from the urgent need to contain the spread of COVID-19.
- The global political landscape such the Brexit affected attainment of some of the targets.
- Some of the challenges the National Treasury faced while implementing the 2019/20 budget include:-
- Lack of adequate funds to finance all the budget requests by Ministries, Departments and Agencies.
- Low absorption of Official Development Assistance (ODA).
- Inadequate staff capacity in some key technical Departments.
- To surmount the above challenges and ensure successful implementation of the National Treasury goals and objectives, the Ministry undertook the following: -
- Domestic borrowing to plug the financing gap created by non-performing revenue.
- Expenditure reduction strategies such as austerity measures and a ban on new projects to ensure available money is used in completing old projects.
- Enhanced the Government's cash management system to avoid undue pressure on payment flows and interest rates, and reduce borrowing costs for the government and the private sector.
- Promoted the Public Private Partnership initiatives to finance government capital projects.
- Engaged other developments partners for concessional loans and grants as well as pursued strategies to finance government projects.



Hon, Amb, Ukur Yatani, EGH
Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Planning

I. STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE AGAINST PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

Introduction

Section 81 (2) (f) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the Accounting officer when preparing financial statements of each National Government entity in accordance with the standards and formats prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board includes a statement of the national government entity's performance against predetermined objectives. The key development objectives of the MDA's 2018-2022 plan are to:-

- (a) strengthen organization capacity for quality service delivery
- (b) enhance mobilization, allocation and utilization of public resources.
- (c) ensure stable and sustainable macro-economic environment.
- (d) ensure market structures that encourage competition and orderly conduct of business.

Progress on attainment of Strategic development objectives

For purposes of implementing and cascading the above development objectives to specific sectors, all the development objectives were made specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound (SMART) and converted into development outcomes. Attendant indicators were identified for reasons of tracking progress and performance measurement: Below we provide the progress on attaining the stated objectives:

MDA Program	Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Performance
General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Strengthen organization capacity for quality service delivery	Efficient and effective service delivery	% improvement in service delivery	Fixed lifts for Bima House, Installed CCTVs, refurbished two floors, promoted staff and launched the PSSS Pension Scheme.
Public Financial Management	Enhance mobilization, allocation and utilization of public resources.	Transparent and accountable management of public resources	Public Procurement Regulations	Developed PPDA regulations
			Consolidated Annual Accounts	Annual accounts prepared
			Annual national budget presented to Parliament by	Budget presented to parliament

			30th April	
Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	Ensure stable and sustainable macro-economic environment.	Stable macroeconomic environment for economic growth	Real GDP growth rate (%)	5.4 %
			Inflation rate (%)	4.6%
			Months of import cover	5.0 months of import cover
			% of fiscal deficit	8.2% of GDP
Market Competition and Creation of an Enabling Business Environment	Ensure market structures that encourage competition and orderly conduct of business.	Sustained high productivity and competitive markets	Percentage of consumer complaints investigations concluded	80% of the consumer complaints investigated

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT/SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

The National Treasury exists to transform lives. This is our purpose; the driving force behind everything we do. It's what guides us to deliver our strategy, which is founded on the following core values: customer/Citizen first, delivering relevant goods and services, and improving operational excellence. Below is a brief highlight of our achievements in each pillar.

Sustainability strategy and profile –

To ensure economic sustainability, the National Treasury has put in place several measures geared towards protecting the economy and its citizens against major economic shocks. Some of them include; reduction of VAT and review of income tax to cushion citizens during the COVID 19 pandemic, reorganized the budget to reflect the realities of the current situation and to manage expenditure among others. Going forward into the medium term, the Government will continue in its fiscal consolidation path with the overall fiscal deficit being maintained broadly at the levels outlined in the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). This will ensure debt is maintained within sustainable levels. The fiscal deficit is expected to decline from 7.7 percent of GDP in FY 2018/19 to 3.3 percent by FY 2023/24. This deliberate fiscal consolidation plan also resonates well with the East African Monetary Union's (EAMU) protocol target ceiling of 3.0 percent of GDP. To achieve this target, the Government will continue to restrict growth in recurrent spending and double its effort in domestic resource mobilization. In the FY 2019/20, the Government implemented a raft of tax policy measures through the Budget Policy Statement, the Tax Amendment law and the Finance Act, 2019. In addition, the modernized Income Tax Bill currently undergoing legal drafting, will also ease administrative bottlenecks, improve compliance and boost revenue

collection, thereby supporting the government's fiscal consolidation efforts. Further, the establishment of Public Investment Management (PIM) Unit at the National Treasury continues to play a great role in enhancing efficiency in identification and implementation of priority social and investment projects. This takes into account the Government's efforts to increase efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of public spending. In particular, the implementation of PIM regulations under the Public Finance Act will streamline the initiation, execution and delivery of public investment projects. It will also curtail runaway project costs, eliminate duplications and improve working synergy among implementation actors for timely delivery of development projects.

Environmental performance

The National Treasury has constituted a Committee comprising officers from the key Departments of the Ministry to oversee all matters relating to environmental sustainability. The Committee has since developed a ministerial policy on the same in line with the National Policy on environmental management.

Employee welfare

Employee welfare is critical for effective implementation of the programmes and projects of an organization. Noting the importance of human resources, the National Treasury has a Department established to handle Human Resources Management and Development. The Ministry has also established a Human Resource Management Advisory Committee that process all the promotions, discipline, training, appraisal and general employee matters in line with the Public Service guidelines and procedures. In addition, a Committee on occupational safety and health has been established to follow up of the safety conditions in the work place. In order to ensure attracting and retaining competent officers, the National Treasury continued to conduct capacity and training needs assessments for 2019/2020 – 2020/2021 as well as development and implementation of the training projections plan to fill skills gaps. In addition, the National Treasury continued to implement succession management plan by declaring number of the posts to be filled under the delegated powers and continually implementing the provision of the guidelines on the policy on advancement to the next grade at the entry level in the scheme of service and implementation of the Authorised officers and the PSC decisions. Further, the importance of knowledge management was reinforced through: identification of data needs and data gaps; preparation of a database of sources of knowledge across all levels in the State Department, preparation of a comprehensive report on patterns, trends and attributes of the processed data and information in the State Department; preservation and sharing of knowledge as well as application of knowledge to policy and problem solving within the National Treasury.

Under the Youth Internship and Attachment programme, the National Treasury managed to place 106 students under attachment and 91 students under the internship programme spearheaded by the Public Service Commission during the period under review.

Market place practices

The National Treasury is responsible for promoting fair trade practices in the economy. To ensure effective implementation of this function assigned by the Constitution, one of the programmes implemented by the Treasury is ensuring that existing market structures encourage competition and orderly conduct of business in order to support high productivity and competitive markets. In addition, the National Treasury developed the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Regulations to guide the procurement function in the public Sector.

Under the programme of Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), the National Treasury allocated Ksh. 304 million worth of procurement opportunities to the vulnerable groups namely women, youth and people with disabilities during the period under review.

Community Engagements

To mitigate technological hazards, terrorism, fire and natural disasters, the National Treasury engaged a professional security services firm contracted for purposes of enhancing security in the Ministry. It also installed and commissioned CCTV cameras at the Treasury Building and maintained firefighting facilities maintained at the premises in collaboration with the State Department for Public Works.

III EQUALISATION FUND INFORMATION AND MANAGEMENT

a) Background Information

The Equalisation Fund is established under article 204(1) of the Constitution of Kenya and is administered under the National Treasury as per the Public Financial Management Act, 2012 and its Guidelines on the administration of the Equalisation Fund gazette notice no. 1711 of 13th March 2015.

The National Treasury was established via the Executive Order No. 2 of May 2013. The basis for establishment of the National Treasury is found in Article 225 (i) of the Constitution of Kenya which states that an Act of Parliament shall provide for the establishment, functions and responsibilities of the National Treasury. This has been actualized in Section 11 and 12 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act 2012.

- **Vision**

An institution of excellence in economic and public financial management.

- **Mission**

To promote economic transformation for shared growth through formulation, implementation and monitoring of prudent economic and financial policies at national and county levels of government.

- **Core Values**

The National Treasury is committed to providing quality services to all and is guided by the following core values: Customer Focus, Results Oriented, Stakeholder Participation, Professionalism, Accountability, Integrity and Transparency, Teamwork and Staff as key asset and Equity, Fairness and Inclusion.

b) Operation and reporting under the Equalisation Fund

The purpose of the Equalisation Fund is to provide basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity to marginalised areas to the extent necessary to bring the quality of those services in those areas to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the nation, so far as possible. The Constitution under Article 216(4) obligated the Commission on Revenue Allocation to determine, publish and regularly review a policy in which it shall set out the criteria by which to identify the marginalized areas. This policy was approved by Parliament in December, 2014 and stated that the policy shall be effective for three financial years from the date of its approval. This means that the current policy is applicable for the financial years 2014/2015, 2015/2016 and 2016/2017.

The marginalization policy identified fourteen (14) counties to benefit from the Fund for the first three years namely: Turkana; Mandera; Wajir; Marsabit; Samburu; West Pokot; Tana River; Narok; Kwale; Garrisa; Kilifi; Taita Taveta; Isiolo and Lamu.

Article 204 (1) requires that one half per cent (0.5%) of all the revenue collected by the National Government each year calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly be paid into the Equalisation Fund. As at 30th June 2017 the total accumulated entitlement to the Fund for the financial years 2011/2012 to 2018/2019 are estimated at Kshs 45,044,075,762.71 as shown in the table below:

Financial Year	Audited and approved revenues Kshs	Equalisation Fund Entitlement (0.5% of most recent audited and approved revenues) Kshs
2011/2012	465,811,210,150.00	2,329,056,051.00
2012/2013	526,653,500,000.00	2,633,267,500.00
2013/2014	526,653,500,000.00	2,633,267,500.00
2014/2015	773,015,500,000.00	3,865,077,500.00
2015/2016	773,015,500,000.00	3,865,077,500.00
2016/2017	1,307,740,463,286.98	6,538,702,316.00
2017/2018	2,138,288,059,568.45	10,691,440,297.84
2018/2019	2,497,637,419,574.95	12,488,187,097.87
Total	9,008,815,152,580.38	45,044,075,762.71

To date, a total of Kshs. 12,400,000,000.00 has been appropriated and transferred to the Equalisation Fund account. Due to a Court ruling that declared the Equalization fund regulations null and void there has been no any disbursement during the Financial year 2019/2020.

- **Financial reporting requirements**

The National Treasury is responsible for preparation of the reports relating to the Fund and submitting to the Auditor-General and a copy of the statements to the National Treasury, Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Controller of Budget not later than three months after the end of each financial year pursuant to Section 24 of PFM Act, 2012.

This report covers the operations of the Equalisation Fund for the financial year ended 30th June 2020.

c) Key Management

- **The Equalisation Fund Advisory Board**

An Equalisation Fund Advisory Board was established pursuant to Section 4.1 of the Guidelines on the administration of the Equalisation Fund, 2015. The Board is mandated to advise the Cabinet

Secretary on the proper and effective performance of the Fund. The Board consists of the following members:

- (a) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to finance who is also the Chairperson;
- (b) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to devolution and planning or his or her representative;
- (c) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to water or his or her representative;
- (d) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to roads or his or her representative;
- (e) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to health or his or her representative;
- (f) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to energy or his or her representative;
- (g) The Principal Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to national coordination or his or her representative; and
- (h) Four other members of either gender appointed by the Cabinet Secretary from outside the public service.

- **The Administrator of the Fund**

The Director General Budget and Economic Affairs has been designated as the Administrator of the Equalisation Fund pursuant to Section 24 (5) of the PFM Act, 2012 that mandates the Cabinet Secretary to the National Treasury to designate a person to administer a national public fund.

The Administrator of the Fund is also the Secretary to the Board with the responsibilities of arranging the business of the Board's meetings, keeping records of the proceedings of the Board, and performs such other duties as the Board may direct.

IV STATEMENT OF THE MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 81 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 requires that, at the end of each financial year, the accounting officer for a National Government entity shall prepare financial statements in respect of that entity. Section 81 (3) requires the financial statements so prepared to be in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya from time to time.

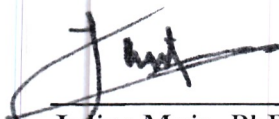
The Accounting Officer in charge of The National Treasury is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Equalisation Fund financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Fund for and as at the end of the financial year (period) ended on June 30, 2020. This responsibility includes: (i) maintaining adequate financial management arrangements and ensuring that these continue to be effective throughout the reporting period; (ii) maintaining proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the status of the Fund by the National Treasury; (iii) designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the revenue report, and ensuring that they are free from material misstatements, whether due to error or fraud.

The Accounting Officer in charge of The National Treasury accepts responsibility for the Equalisation Fund, which has been prepared on the Cash Basis Method using appropriate accounting policies in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and relevant legal framework of the Government of Kenya. The Principal Secretary is of the opinion that the financial statements of the Equalisation Fund gives a true and fair view of the performance of the Fund during the financial year ended June 30, 2020. The Principal Secretary in charge of The National Treasury further confirms the completeness of the accounting records maintained for the Fund, which have been relied upon in the preparation of this report as well as the adequacy of the systems of internal financial control.

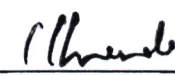
The Accounting Officer confirms that the Fund has complied fully with applicable Government Regulations. Further the Accounting Officer confirms that this report has been prepared in a form that complies with relevant accounting standards prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board of Kenya.

Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Equalisation Fund were approved and signed by the Accounting Officer on^{19th February}..... 2021.



Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
Principal Secretary,
The National Treasury

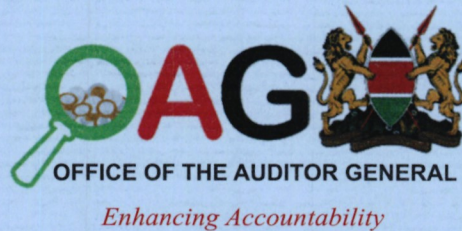


Albert Mwenda, HSC
Equalisation Fund Administrator
The National Treasury

V. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE EQUALIZATION FUND

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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E-mail: info@oagkenya.go.ke
Website: www.oagkenya.go.ke



HEADQUARTERS
Anniversary Towers
Monrovia Street
P.O. Box 30084-00100
NAIROBI

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON EQUALISATION FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE, 2020 – THE NATIONAL TREASURY

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Equalisation Fund set out on pages 22 to 30 which comprise the statement of assets and liabilities as at 30 June, 2020, and statement of receipts and payments, statement of cash flows and statement of comparison of budget and actual performance for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information in accordance with the provisions of Article 229 of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 35 of the Public Audit Act, 2015. I have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of the audit.

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Equalisation Fund as at 30 June, 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and comply with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

Basis for Opinion

The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). I am independent of the Equalisation Fund Management in accordance with ISSAI 130 on Code of Ethics. I have fulfilled other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ISSAI and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Kenya. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, are of most significance in the audit of the financial statements. There were no key audit matters to report in the year under review.

REPORT ON LAWFULNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS IN USE OF PUBLIC RESOURCES

Conclusion

As required by Article 229(6) of the Constitution, based on the audit procedures performed, except for the matter described in the Basis for Conclusion on Lawfulness and Effectiveness in Use of Public Resources section of my report, I confirm that, nothing else has come to my attention to cause me to believe that public resources have not been applied lawfully and in an effective way.

Basis for Conclusion

Non-Compliance with the Constitution and the Law

The statement of receipts and payments for the financial year 2019/2020 reflects nil receipts as there was no budget provision to the Fund. Further, the Equalisation Fund's Information and Management Report indicates Fund accumulated entitlement of Kshs.45,044,075,763 over the last eight (8) years (2011/2012 – 2018/2019) based on 0.5% of the most recent audited and approved revenues. However, only Kshs.12,400,000,000 or 27.5% of the entitlement had been appropriated and transferred to the Fund account contrary to the provisions of Article 204(1) of the Constitution which requires that one half per cent of all the revenue collected by the National Government each year calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly shall be paid into the Equalisation Fund.

Further, out of the appropriated and available funds of Kshs.12,400,000,000, only an amount of Kshs.10,116,573,051 or 82% has been disbursed to the implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to fund projects in the beneficiary Counties while the remaining balance of Kshs.2,283,426,949 is held in the Fund bank accounts. Management has attributed lack of disbursements to a court ruling on Petition No. 272 of 2016 dated 12 November, 2019 that declared the Equalisation Fund Guidelines, 2015 null and void. However, in the absence of disbursements, the Fund may not realise its intended objectives of providing basic services to the marginalised areas to achieve equality and equity in the provision of basic services with other regions.

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 4000. The standard requires that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance, in all material respects, with the authorities that govern them. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERNAL CONTROLS, RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

Conclusion

As required by Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015, based on the audit procedures performed, I confirm that, nothing has come to my attention to cause me to believe that internal controls, risk management and overall governance were not effective.

Basis for Conclusion

The audit was conducted in accordance with ISSAI 2315 and ISSAI 2330. The standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain assurance about whether effective processes and systems of internal control, risk management and overall governance were operating effectively, in all material respects. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my conclusion.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Cash Basis) and for maintaining effective internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control, risk management and governance.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to sustain services, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to sustainability of services and using the applicable basis of accounting unless the Management is aware of the intention to terminate the Fund or to cease operations.

Management is also responsible for the submission of the financial statements to the Auditor-General in accordance with the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Audit Act, 2015.

In addition to the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements described above, Management is also responsible for ensuring that the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities which govern them, and that public resources are applied in an effective way.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process, reviewing the effectiveness of how the entity monitors compliance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, ensuring that effective processes and systems are in place to address key roles and responsibilities in relation to governance and risk management, and ensuring the adequacy and effectiveness of the control environment.

Auditor-General's Responsibilities for the Audit

The audit objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion in accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement and weakness when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

In addition to the audit of the financial statements, a compliance audit is planned and performed to express a conclusion about whether, in all material respects, the activities, financial transactions and information reflected in the financial statements are in compliance with the authorities that govern them and that public resources are applied in an effective way, in accordance with the provisions of Article 229(6) of the Constitution and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution.

Further, in planning and performing the audit of the financial statements and audit of compliance, I consider internal control in order to give an assurance on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes and systems in accordance with the provisions of Section 7(1)(a) of the Public Audit Act, 2015 and submit the audit report in compliance with Article 229(7) of the Constitution. My consideration of the internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under the ISSAIs. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control may not prevent or detect misstatements and instances of non compliance. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the National Treasury policies and procedures may deteriorate.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

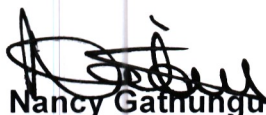
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve

collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management's use of the applicable basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to sustain its services. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue to sustain its services.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information and business activities of the Equalisation Fund to express an opinion on the financial statements.
- Perform such other procedures as I consider necessary in the circumstances.

I communicate with the Management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that are identified during the audit.

I also provide Management with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Nancy Gathungu
AUDITOR-GENERAL

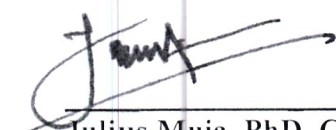
Nairobi


18 May, 2021

**VI. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
 30th JUNE 2020**

	Notes	2019/2020 Kshs	2018/2019 Kshs
Receipts			
Receipts from National Treasury	1	-	-
Total Receipts		-	-
Payments and transfers			
Transfer to Implementing MDAs		-	(2,466,411,814.45)
Total Payments and Transfer		-	(2,466,411,814.45)
Surplus/Deficit		-	(2,466,411,814.45)

The notes on pages 26 and 27 form an integral part of these financial statements. This statement has been reviewed and approved on.....19th February.....2021 by the following:


 Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
 Principal Secretary,
 The National Treasury


 Albert Mwenda, HSC
 Equalisation Fund Administrator
 The National Treasury

VII STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30th JUNE 2020

	Note	2019/2020 Kshs	2018/2019 Kshs
Financial Assets			
Cash And Cash Equivalents			
Fund Account	2	2,161,178,048.55	2,161,178,048.55
Equalisation Fund Secretariat Account	2	122,248,900.00	122,248,900.00
Total Cash And Cash Equivalent		2,283,426,948.55	2,283,426,948.55
Accounts Receivables			
		-	-
Total Financial Assets		2,283,426,948.55	2,283,426,948.55
Financial Liabilities			
		-	-
Net Financial Assets		2,283,426,948.55	2,283,426,948.55
Represented By			
Fund Balance B/Fwd		2,283,426,948.55	4,519,838,763.00
Fund Deficit for the year		-	(2,466,411,814.45)
Prior Year Adjustment		-	230,000,000.00
Net Financial Position		2,283,426,948.55	2,283,426,948.55

The notes on pages 26 and 27 form an integral part of these financial statements. This statement has been reviewed and approved on... 19th February 2020 by the following:



Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
 Principal Secretary,
 The National Treasury

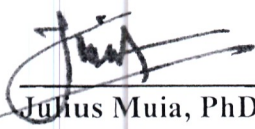


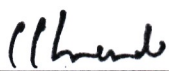
Albert Mwenda, HSC
 Equalisation Fund Administrator
 The National Treasury

VIII STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE 2020

	2019/2020	2018/2019
	Kshs	Kshs
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Receipts for Operating Income		
Recovery from State Department for Energy	-	230,000,000.00
Payments		
Transfers to implementing MDAs	-	2,466,411,814.45
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	-	(2,053,426,948.55)
Cash flow from Investing Activities	-	-
Cash flow from Borrowing Activities	-	-
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	(2,053,426,948.55)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,283,426,948.55	4,519,838,763.00
Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the Year	2,283,426,948.55	2,283,426,948.55

The notes on pages 26 and 27 form an integral part of these financial statements. This statement has been reviewed and approved on...19th February...2021 by the following:


 Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
 Principal Secretary,
 The National Treasury


 Albert Mwenda, HSC
 Equalisation Fund Administrator
 The National Treasury

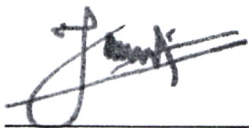
IX COMPARISON OF BUDGET VS ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

The following statement summarizes the outturn against budget.

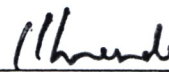
	Original Estimates	Adjustments	Revised Estimates	Total Actual 30 th June 2020	Difference	% Deviation
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	
Opening Balance	-	-	-	2,283,426,948.55	-	-
Receipts						
Transfer from the National Treasury	8,500,000,000.00	(3,800,000,000.00)	4,700,000,000.00	-	-	-
Total	8,500,000,000.00	(3,800,000,000.00)	4,700,000,000.00	2,283,426,948.55	-	-
Transfers						
Transfers to implementing MDAs	5,039,916,995.00	-	5,039,916,995.00	-	-	-
Total	5,039,916,995.00		5,039,916,995.00	-	-	-

Commentary:

As indicated above, no amount was released during the year 2019/2020.



Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
 Principal Secretary,
 The National Treasury



Albert Mwenda, HSC
 Equalisation Fund Administrator
 The National Treasury

X SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Equalisation Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Cash Standards as prescribed by the Public Sector Accounting Standard Board (PSASB).

b) Reporting entity

This report relates to financial operations of the Equalisation Fund. The reporting entity is the National Treasury.

c) Receipts

Receipts to the Equalisation Fund consist of monies appropriated from the Consolidated Fund by an Appropriation Act in any financial year. Receipts are recognized when the cash is received in the Equalisation Fund.

Pursuant to Article 204 (1) and (2) of the Constitution of Kenya, one half per cent of all revenue collected by the national government each year calculated on the basis of the most recent audited accounts of revenue received, as approved by the National Assembly shall be paid to the Equalisation Fund.

d) Payments and transfers

Transfers consist of withdrawal as authorized under an Act of Parliament that approves the appropriation of money from the Fund. Transfers from the Fund are deposited into the respective spending agencies account.

e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at hand, bank balances and short term deposits in money market instruments.

f) Presentation Currency

The financial statements are reported in Kenya Shillings, being the currency of legal tender in Kenya.

XII BUDGET ALLOCATION PER COUNTY

COUNTIES	Water	Health Facilities	Roads	Electricity	Education	TOTAL BUDGET
Garissa County	263,163,894.00	35,000,000.00	317,520,000.00	70,000,000.00		685,683,894.00
Isiolo County	94,000,000.00	136,000,000.00	450,300,000.00	16,600,000.00		696,900,000.00
Kilifi County	393,518,519.00	120,259,871.00	181,721,610.00	6,000,000.00	62,000,000.00	763,500,000.00
Kwale County	295,000,000.00	10,825,000.00	317,475,000.00	77,000,000.00	95,000,000.00	795,300,000.00
Lamu County	340,404,300.00	142,990,000.00	178,805,300.00	60,000,000.00		722,199,600.00
Mandera County	470,000,000.00	170,600,000.00	300,000,000.00	27,000,000.00		967,600,000.00
Marsabit county	494,274,000.00	226,998,000.00	148,928,000.00	16,000,000.00		886,200,000.00
Narok County	226,750,000.00	311,845,855.00	270,904,145.00			809,500,000.00
Samburu County	754,117,863.00		111,800,000.00			865,917,863.00
Taita Taveta County	165,500,000.00	171,700,000.00	414,500,000.00			751,700,000.00
Tana River County	655,000,000.00		129,000,000.60	15,000,000.00	60,000,000.00	859,000,000.60
Turkana county	605,133,332.00	125,000,000.00	320,066,668.00			1,050,200,000.00
Wajir county	500,800,000.00	349,000,000.00	80,000,000.00			929,800,000.00
West Pokot County	184,525,000.00	164,000,000.00	417,575,000.00			766,100,000.00
Sub-Total	5,442,186,908.00	1,964,218,726.00	3,638,595,723.60	287,600,000.00	217,000,000.00	11,549,601,357.60
Secretariat Administrative Costs						428,162,930.40
Total	5,442,186,908.00	1,964,218,726.00	3,638,595,723.60	287,600,000.00	217,000,000.00	11,977,764,288.00

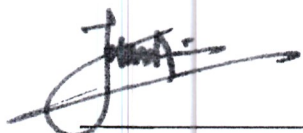
XIII EQUALISATION FUND EXPENDITURE AND BALANCES FOR IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES.

	Opening Balance	FY 2019/2020 Disbursements	Expenditure	Closing Balance
	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs	Kshs
State department for Water	71,890,899.25	-	-	71,890,899.25
State department for Education	2,249,500.00	-	-	2,249,500.00
State department for Energy	98,297,334.20	-	-	98,297,334.20
State Department for Infrastructure	152,500,000.00	-	-	152,500,000.00
Ministry of Health	583,596,177.65	-	-	583,596,177.65
State department for Irrigation	365,178,641.60	-	-	365,178,641.60
State department for Vocational and Tech.	6,813,780.20	-	-	6,813,780.20
Total	1,280,526,332.90	-	-	1,280,526,332.90

XIV PROGRESS ON FOLLOW UP OF AUDITOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

There were no noted and outstanding audit matters issues during the previous audits as indicated on the table below.

Reference No. on the external audit Report	Issue / Observations from Auditor	Management comments	Focal Point person to resolve the issue (Name and designation)	Status: (Resolved / Not Resolved)	Timeframe: (Put a date when you expect the issue to be resolved)
Unqualified opinion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



Julius Muia, PhD, CBS
Principal Secretary,
The National Treasury



Albert Mwenda, HSC
Equalisation Fund Administrator
The National Treasury