COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF GARISSA

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

FINACIAL YEAR 2024/2025 THIRD QUARTER BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

APRIL 2025

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1.0 Introduction

The County Government of Garissa approved a total budget of Kshs.11.46 billion for the Financial Year (FY) 2024/2025. The budget is composed of Kshs.4.20 billion (37%) allocated for development programmes and Kshs.7.26 billion (63%) for recurrent expenditure. This represents an increase of Kshs.0.93 billion or 9% from the previous financial year's budget of Kshs.10.53 billion, which had allocated Kshs.4.08 billion for development and Kshs.6.45 billion for recurrent expenditure.

The growth in the FY 2024/25 budget is largely attributed to an increase in the Equitable Share from Kshs.8.2 billion to Kshs.8.55 billion, a rise in Own-Source Revenue (OSR) from Kshs.230 million to Kshs.300 million, and a cash balance of Kshs.1.57 billion carried forward from FY 2023/24. Notably, the Net Approved Budget equals the Gross Approved Budget, as there are no projected Appropriations-InAid (A-I-A) in this financial year.

The FY 2024/25 budget will be funded through a combination of revenue streams: Kshs.8.56 billion (75%) from the equitable share of nationally raised revenue, Kshs.1.27 billion (11%) in additional allocations, Kshs.1.33 billion (12%) as the previous year's cash balance, and Kshs.300 million (3%) from local revenue collection. Of the total OSR, Kshs.160 million will be generated from the Facility Improvement Fund (FIF) - primarily from health facilities - while Kshs.140 million will come from other ordinary local revenue streams.

2.0 Revenue Performance

In the first nine months of FY 2024/25, Garissa County generated a total of Kshs.6.68 billion to fund both its development and recurrent obligations. This amount represents an increase of Kshs.952.8 million compared to the Kshs.5.73 billion collected over the same period in FY 2023/24. The revenues consisted of Kshs.4.79 billion from the Equitable Share, Kshs.11 million from additional conditional allocations, Kshs.312.20 million from Own-Source Revenue, and a cash balance of Kshs.1.57 billion carried forward from the previous financial year.

Within the own-source revenue, Kshs.238.81 million was collected through the Facility Improvement Fund (FIF), while Kshs.73.40 million was realized from other ordinary revenue sources. The FIF revenue was generated by various health institutions across the county, including Garissa County Referral Hospital, Iftin, Ijara, Dadaab, Balambala, Hulugho, Modogashe, Bura, Fafi, Lagdera, and Township Health Centres, where user fees and service charges are collected.

By the end of the third quarter of FY 2024/25, the County had achieved 58% of its total annual revenue target. While the performance of the equitable share and own-source revenue showed encouraging progress, the bulk of conditional grants had not yet been received within the reporting period. This partial disbursement of conditional allocations may affect the full implementation of some county programmes unless addressed in subsequent quarters.

S/No.	Revenue Category	Annual Budget Alloca- tion (Kshs)	Actual Receipts (Kshs.)	Actual Receipts as Percentage of Annu- al Budget Allocation (%)
A	**Equitable Share of Revenue Raised Nationally -**	**8,555,015,575**	**4,794,698,677**	**56**
Subtotal		**8,555,015,575**	**4,794,698,677**	**56**
B	**Additional Allocations**			
1	Framework for the Management of Food System Resil- ience Project – (FSRP)-IDA FOR FY 2024/2025	173,076,923	-	-
2	DANIDA Grant-Primary health care in a devolved context	10,822,500	-	-
3	Kenya Devolution Support Program KDSP11	37,500,000	-	-
4	Kenya Urban Support Prorgam -KUSP UIG	35,000,000	-	-
5	Framework For Management of UNFPA Grant FOR GOK/UNFPA 10TH Country Programme for FY 2024/25	9,620,000	-	-
6	Emergency Locust Response Project World Bank (ELRP)	142,500,000	-	-
7	Water and Sanitation Development Project (World Bank) WSDP	450,000,000	-	-
8	Name of the Conditional Grant	137,000,000	-	-
9	Financing locally led climate action program (FLLoCA), County Climate Institutional support (CCIS), Grant level 1 (World Bank)	11,000,000	11,000,000	100
10	Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	188,410,093	-	-
11	Conditional Grant Community Health Promoters	74,520,000	-	-
12	Transfer of Museum Function	2,462,567	-	-
13	Mineral Royalties	621,261	-	-
Subtotal		**1,272,533,343.81**	**11,000,000**	**0.9**
C	**Own Source Revenue**			
1	Ordinary Own Source Revenue	140,000,000	73,396,197	52
2	Appropriation in Aid (A-I-A)			
3	Facility Improvement Fund (FIF)	160,000,000	238,808,627	149
Subtotal		**300,000,000**	**312,204,824**	
D	**Other Sources of Revenue**			
1	Unspent balance from FY 2023/24	1,332,681,087	1,566,887,582.55	118
2	Other Revenues (provide a list)			
Sub-Total		**1,332,681,087**	**1,566,887,582.55**	**118**
Grand Total		**11,460,230,006**	**6,684,791,084**	**58**

3.0 Facility Improvement Financing (FIF) Performance

During the first nine months of FY 2024/25, Garissa County reported a total collection of Kshs.238.81 million under the Facility Improvement Financing (FIF) framework. This represents 149% of the annual target of Kshs.160 million, indicating a strong performance in revenue generation from health facilities. In line with the provisions of the FIF Act, 2023, the funds were retained and utilized at the facility level. Additionally, to support the implementation of the Act, the County developed operational regulations in 2024.

All health facilities submitted reports detailing their use of FIF funds, as required under Section 18(e) of the FIF Act, 2023. As a result, it was assumed that the total collections matched the expenditures for the period under review. According to the submitted data, the total expenditure by health facilities amounted to Kshs.238.81 million.

Among hospitals, the Garissa County Referral Hospital recorded the highest expenditure at Kshs.188.60 million, surpassing its approved budget of Kshs.120 million and registering an absorption rate of 157%. Several Sub-County Hospitals also exceeded their budgets, such as Modogashe SCH with an exceptionally high absorption rate of 311%, Ijara SCH at 162%, and Hulugho SCH at 178%. On the other hand, Bura SCH had a relatively lower absorption rate of 87%, though still close to full utilization.

In contrast, Public Health Facilities generally recorded low absorption rates. For instance, Hulugho, Ijara, and Fafi Public Health Centres had absorption levels of 13%, 14%, and 25% respectively, indicating underutilization of allocated funds. Even Garissa Township, with a higher budget allocation of Kshs.5 million, had only spent Kshs.1.87 million, translating to a 37% absorption rate.

Overall, while the performance of hospitals under the FIF programme was commendable, demonstrating both high revenue generation and effective use of funds, the low absorption in several public health facilities highlights a gap in capacity or operational efficiency that may require targeted interventions. Strengthening administrative and financial management at lower-tier health facilities could help improve utilization and service delivery moving forward.

No.	Name of the Health Facility	Approved Budget for the Facility	Actual Expenditure of the Facility	Absorption rate (%)
Hospitals				
1	Garissa County Referral Hospital	120,000,000	188,596,279	157
2	Iftin Sub-County Hospital (SCH)	7,000,000	9,979,506	143
3	Ijara SCH	8,000,000	12,998,507	162
4	Dadaab SCH	7,000,000	9,245,342	132
5	Balambala SCH	1,000,000	1,241,660	124
6	Hulugho SCH	1,000,000	1,775,100	178
7	Modogashe SCH	3,000,000	9,323,703	311
8	Bura SCH	3,000,000	2,598,430	87
Public Health Facilities				
1	Dadaab	1,500,000	431,800	29
2	Fafi	1,500,000	376,300	25
3	Ijara	500,000	70,800	14

4	Balambala	500,000	95,000	19
5	Lagdera	500,000	138,400	28
6	Garissa Township	5,000,000	1,873,300	37
7	Hulugho	500,000	64,500	13
	Total	160,000,000	**238,808,627**	149

4.0 Exchequer Performance

During the first nine months of FY 2024/2025, the Controller of Budget approved a total of Kshs.6.32 billion in exchequer releases from the County Revenue Fund (CRF) account to the County Government of Garissa. Of this amount, Kshs.1.82 billion (29%) was allocated to fund development programmes, while Kshs.4.50 billion (71%) was directed toward recurrent expenditure. A closer look at the recurrent exchequer disbursements reveals that Kshs.3.17 billion was used for compensation of employees, and Kshs.1.33 billion was spent on operations and maintenance. It is important to note that the exchequer releases for employee compensation did not include the March 2025 requisition for both the County Executive and the County Assembly, as those funds were credited to the salary accounts in early April 2025.

Within the operations and maintenance expenditure, 6% of the exchequer releases were used for domestic travel, while 0.51% was spent on foreign travel. The total amount for domestic travel was Kshs.75.09 million, out of which Kshs.14.54 million was spent by the County Executive and Kshs.60.55 million by the County Assembly. For foreign travel, a total of Kshs.6.74 million was released, with Kshs.1 million allocated to the County Executive and Kshs.5.74 million to the County Assembly.

Departmental analysis of exchequer releases in comparison to the revised net budget shows varying levels of absorption. For recurrent expenditure, departments like Education, Information and ICT (81%), County Affairs (78%), and Water and Natural Resources (79%) posted relatively high absorption rates. In contrast, departments such as Trade and Enterprise Development (43%) and the County Assembly (53%) had lower absorption. On the development side, only County Public Service Board (100%), County Affairs (100%), and Health and Sanitation (69%) reached or exceeded the 50% mark. Most other departments reported underperformance, with the Department of Education recording a particularly low development absorption rate of only 1%.

Overall, as of 31 March 2025, the total absorption rate stood at 62% for recurrent and 43% for development budgets. The underperformance in development budget absorption was primarily attributed to delays in procurement processes and the completion of project designs, which impeded timely implementation. By the end of the reporting period, the County Revenue Fund account had a cash balance of Kshs.363.19 million, indicating that although funds were available, implementation challenges remained a significant barrier to full budget utilization.

Garissa County, Budget Allocation and Exchequer Issued by Department

Department	Budget Allocation (Kshs.Million)		Exchequer Issues (Kshs.Million)		Exchequer Issues to Revised Net Budget (%)	
	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev
Agriculture, Livestock & pastoral	147.16	477.78	81.33	20.80	55	4
Culture, Gender, Youth & Sports	70.73	183.00	43.00	38.00	61	21
Roads, Transport and Public Works	84.82	450.51	45.46	216.27	54	48
Education, Information and ICT	385.51	157.10	312.54	2.09	81	1
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban De- velopment	368.93	110.00	267.34	-	72	0
Finance & Economic Planning	1,258.72	150.00	795.02	49.48	63	33
Health & Sanitation	2,935.72	420.50	1,696.56	290.18	58	69
Trade, Investments and Enterprise Devel- opment	95.31	470.00	41.32	235.08	43	50
Water, Environment and Natural Resourc- es	183.26	1,472.10	144.58	857.51	79	58
County Affairs, Public Service and Inter- governmental Relations	589.56	12.00	462.80	12.00	78	100
County Public Service Board	55.74	15.00	37.86	14.93	68	100
County Assembly	1,083.78	283.00	572.81	84.92	53	30
	7259.24	**4200.99**	**4500.62**	**1821.26**	**62**	**43**

5.0 Expenditure Performance

5.1 Overview of expenditure performance

During the reporting period, the County Government of Garissa utilized **Kshs.5.87 billion** to implement both development and recurrent programmes. This spending accounted for **93%** of the total funds disbursed by the Controller of Budget. Of the total expenditure, **Kshs.1.72 billion** was directed toward development initiatives, while **Kshs.4.15 billion** was spent on recurrent activities. The development expenditure translated to an **absorption rate of 41%** of the total annual development budget, whereas recurrent spending represented **57%** of the approved annual recurrent budget.

5.2 Expenditure by Economic Classification

During the reporting period, the County Executive and County Assembly collectively spent a total of **Kshs.5.87 billion** on recurrent and development programmes. The **County Executive** incurred an expenditure of **Kshs.5.21 billion**, while the **County Assembly** spent **Kshs.655.65 million**, translating to absorption rates of **52%** and **48%** of their respective revised gross budgets.

Out of the County Executive's total recurrent allocation of **Kshs.6.18 billion**, **Kshs.3.58 billion** was utilized, representing an absorption rate of **58%**. Specifically, **Kshs.2.71 billion** was spent on compensation of employees, achieving a **67%** absorption rate, while **Kshs.870.87 million** was used for operations and maintenance, translating to **40%** of the allocated amount. On the development front, the Executive spent **Kshs.1.63 billion** out of a total development budget of **Kshs.3.92 billion**, reflecting an absorption rate of **42%**.

Similarly, the County Assembly had a recurrent budget of **Kshs.1.08 billion**, out of which **Kshs.572.83 million** was spent, reflecting an absorption rate of **53%**. From this, **Kshs.388.87 million** was spent on

employee compensation (56% absorption), while **Kshs.183.96 million** went towards operations and maintenance (47% absorption). On the development side, the Assembly spent **Kshs.82.82 million** from its **Kshs.283 million** allocation, representing a relatively low absorption rate of **29%**.

The overall analysis indicates that while both arms of government performed moderately in recurrent expenditure-particularly on staff compensation-utilization of funds under operations and maintenance and development programmes lagged behind, especially for the County Assembly. This points to possible delays in procurement processes, project implementation challenges, or other operational inefficiencies affecting budget execution during the first nine months of FY 2024/2025.

Summary of Budget and Expenditure by Economic Classification

Expenditure Classification	Revised Gross Budget (Kshs.)		Expenditure (Kshs.)		Absorption (%)	
	County Executive	County Assembly	County Executive	County Assembly	County Exec-utive	County Assembly
Total Recurrent Expenditure	**6,175,462,183**	**1,083,780,817**	**3,578,487,415**	**572,831,089**	**58**	**53**
Compensation to Employees	4,018,691,551	694,580,507	2,707,620,895	388,865,898	67	56
Operations and Maintenance	2,156,770,632	389,200,310	870,866,520	183,965,191	40	47
Development Expenditure	**3,917,987,006**	**283,000,000**	**1,633,085,398**	**82,821,460**	**42**	**29**
Total	**10,093,449,189**	**1,366,780,817**	**5,211,572,813**	**655,652,549**	**52**	**48**

5.3 Expenditure on Compensation to Employees

The County Government spent **Kshs.3.10 billion** on employee compensation. When compared to the total revenue collected—excluding income from extractive natural resources—of **Kshs.6.68 billion**, this expenditure accounted for **46%** of the adjusted revenue. This marks a **15% increase** from the **Kshs.2.70 billion** spent on employee compensation during the same period in FY 2023/24.

Out of the total amount spent, the **Health Sector** accounted for the largest share, with **Kshs.1.31 billion** allocated to health personnel. This represents **42%** of the total compensation costs. The rise in employee compensation is mainly attributed to **annual salary adjustments**, the **recruitment of 200 Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers**, and the implementation of the **Universal Health Coverage (UHC) programme**. Under the UHC initiative, health volunteers previously paid by the national government are now fully absorbed and compensated by the county government.

5.4 Development Expenditure

During the review period, the County Government of Garissa spent a total of **Kshs.1.72 billion** on development projects. This marks a **101% increase** compared to the corresponding period in FY 2023/24, when development expenditure stood at **Kshs.853.06 million**. The significant rise in development spending is largely attributed to the County's strategic decision to prioritize the implementation and completion of ongoing and carry-over projects from the previous financial year.

In the first nine months of FY 2024/25. Among the top-funded initiatives is the Mother and Child project in Garissa Township under the Health sector, which received Kshs.57.5 million during the period, bringing its total cumulative expenditure to Kshs.191.5 million, with 28% of the work completed and the County Industrial Park project under the Department of Trade and Enterprise Development received Kshs.53 million, contributing to a cumulative spending of Kshs.330.22 million and an overall completion rate of 67%.

The County Assembly also made significant investments, including the purchase and installation of a Hansard system, which has been fully completed and paid for at Kshs.26.93 million, and the construction of new Assembly Chambers, which has reached 100% completion with Kshs.20 million disbursed during the period and a cumulative expenditure of over Kshs.45.94 million. Another notable project is the Garissa Field Pavilion under the Department of Culture, Gender, Youth, and Sports, which, despite being in its early stages with only 10% of the work completed, has received nearly Kshs.18.78 million out of a contract sum of Kshs.187.8 million.

In the Roads sector Bula Madina Tarmac Road, has reached an 87% completion rate. Additionally, the renovation and expansion of the eye clinic at the Garissa County Referral Hospital has been finalized, with total expenditure nearing Kshs.24 million.

Overall, the increase in development spending reflects the County's commitment to improving infrastructure and public service delivery, particularly through the continuation and completion of priority projects. However, variation in completion rates across projects suggests the need for continued monitoring to ensure timely and efficient implementation moving forward.

6.0 Budget Performance by Department

For the first nine months of FY 2024/2025, the performance of various departments in Garissa County exhibited significant disparities in budget absorption rates. The top four best-performing departments were led by the Department of County Affairs, Public Service and Intergovernmental Relations, which achieved an impressive 67% absorption of its recurrent budget and 100% absorption of its development allocation. This indicates excellent implementation of both operational and capital programmes. The Department of Water, Environment, and Natural Resources followed closely, absorbing 77% of its recurrent budget and 57% of its large development budget of Kshs.1.47 billion, reflecting strong project execution, particularly in infrastructure and environmental initiatives.

The Department of Education, Information and ICT recorded a robust 73% absorption in recurrent spending, showing effective funding of operations such as staffing and administration; however, its development budget recorded a minimal 1% absorption, likely due to project delays or slow procurement processes. The Finance and Economic Planning department also performed well, with 61% and 33% absorption in recurrent and development budgets respectively, reflecting efficient financial management

and coordination.In contrast, the three lowest-performing departments in terms of development budget utilization were the County Public Service Board, Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development, and Agriculture, Livestock and Pastoralism.

The County Public Service Board managed 62% absorption of its recurrent funds but did not spend any of its allocated development funds, indicating complete underutilization of capital allocations. Similarly, the Department of Lands, despite recording 68% recurrent absorption, reported zero development expenditure, which is notable given its key role in driving urban planning and infrastructure. The Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Pastoralism also had underwhelming performance, with 51% recurrent and a mere 4% development budget absorption, despite having a substantial development allocation of Kshs.477.78 million. Given the sector's significance to the county's economy, such low development spending raises concerns about delays in project implementation or capacity challenges.

Garissa County, Budget Allocation and Absorption Rate by Department

Department	Revised Gross Budget Allocation (Kshs. Million)		Expenditure (Kshs. Million)		Absorption rate (%)	
	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev
Agriculture, Livestock & pastoral	147.16	477.78	75.33	20.8	51	4
Culture, Gender, Youth & Sports	70.73	183	38	38	54	21
Roads, Transport and Public Works	84.82	450.51	40.46	212.32	48	47
Education, Information and ICT	385.51	157.1	282.54	2.05	73	1
Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development	368.93	110	250.34	-	68	0
Finance & Economic Planning	1,258.72	150	766.88	49.48	61	33
Health & Sanitation	2,935.72	420.5	1,516.56	252.89	52	60
Trade, Investments and Enter- prise Development	95.31	470	35.32	211.92	37	45
Water, Environment and Natu- ral Resources	183.26	1,472.10	141.7	833.62	77	57
County Affairs, Public Service and Intergovernmental Relations	589.56	12	397	12	67	100

County Public Service Board	55.74	15	34.36	-	62	0
County Assembly	1,083.78	283	572.83	82.82	53	29
	7,259.24	**4,200.99**	**4,151.32**	**1,715.91**	**57**	**41**

7.0 Budget Execution by Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Programme	Sub-Programme	Revised Gross Approved Esti- mates		Actual Expenditure		Absorption Rate (%)	
		Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev
Department of Agriculture, Livestock & Pastoral				-			
Programme 1: CP1: Administration Agriculture	CSP 1.1 Agriculture Admin- istration & Support Services	91,576,039	233,076,923	38,528,860	13,351,028	42	6
	CSP 1.2 Crop production and value chains	1,200,000				-	
	CSP 1.3 Agricultural Mecha- nisation Services		37,200,000				-
	Sub-Total	**92,776,039**	**270,276,923**	**38,528,860**	**13,351,028**	42	5
CP2: Livestock Pas- toral Economy	Sub- CSP 2.1 Livestock Administration and Support Service	47,180,760	177,500,000	35,400,000		75	-
	CSP 2.2 Livestock Produc- tion	2,550,000		1,400,000		55	
	CSP 2.3 Livestock Value Chains Development	500,000				-	
	CSP 2.4 Veterinary Service	**3,350,000**	30,000,000		7,447,932	-	25
	Sub-Total	**53,580,760**	**207,500,000**	**36,800,000**	**7,447,932**	69	4
CP3: Fish Produc- tion	CSP 3.1 Fisheries services	200,000		-		-	
CP 4: Cooperatives	CSP 4.1 Cooperative Devel- opment	600,000				-	
	Total	**147,156,799**	**477,776,923**	**75,328,860**	**20,798,960**	**51**	**4**
Department Culture, Gender, Youth & Sports							
CP1. Administration and support services	CSP 1.1 Administration and Support Services	69,700,781	107,000,000	38,000,000	33,525,000	55	31
CP2. Gender and social services	CSP 2.1 Social Protection,	1,025,000	76,000,000		4,475,000	0	6
	Total	**70,725,781**	**183,000,000**	**38,000,000**	**38,000,000**	**54**	**21**
Department of Roads, Transport and Public Works							
CP1: Administration	CSP 1.1 Administration and Services	81,653,420	65,000,000	40,458,116	*49,404,989*	*50*	*76*

and support services							
CP2.0 Road and transport	CSP2.1 Roads Development	*1,667,200*	**341510083**		*151,417,947*	-	*44*
	CSP 2.2 Transport	*1,500,000*				-	
	Sub-Total	**3,167,200**	**341,510,083**	**-**	**151,417,947**		*44*
CP3 Public works &housing	CSP3.1 Public Works		44,000,000		*11,500,000*		*26*
	Total	**84,820,620**	**406,510,083**	**40,458,116**	**200,822,936**	**48**	**49**
Department of Education, Information and ICT							
CP1: General Administration and support services	CSP1.1 Administration and Support Services	348,193,769		266,037,800		76	
CP2. Education Development	CSP 2.1 Early Childhood Education	24,234,909	**157100000**	15,000,000.00	2,047,650	62	1
	CSP 2.2 Vocational Training	3,001,200				-	
	Sub-Total	27,236,109	157,100,000	15,000,000	2,047,650	55	1
CP3. ICT, Informa-tion and Libraries	CSP3.1 ICT, Information and Libraries	10,082,733		1,500,000		15	
	Sub-Total	**385,512,611**	**157,100,000**	**282,537,800**	**2,047,650**	**73**	**1**
Programme	**Sub-Programme**	**Revised Gross Approved Esti- mates**		**Actual Expenditure**		**Absorption Rate (%)**	
		Rec	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**
Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Urban Development							
CP 1: General Administration and Support Services	CSP 1.1 Urban Administra- tion & Support Services	262,967,569		209,341,115		80	
	CSP 1.2 Municipalities	83,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000		48	-
	Sub-Total	345,967,569	50,000,000	249,341,115	-	72	
CP 2: Lands & physi- cal planning	CSP 2.1 Lands Services	7,000,000				**0**	
	CSP 2.2 Physical Planning	7,450,000		1,000,000		13	
	Sub-Total	14,450,000		1,000,000	-	7	
CP 3: Urban Devel- opment	CSP 3.1 Urban development and Infrastructure	1,500,000				**0**	
	CSP 3.2 Urban Disaster and Risk Management	6,114,626	60,000,000			**0**	-
	CSP 3.3 Urban Sanitation Services	900,000				**0**	
	Sub-Total	8,514,626	60,000,000	-	-	**0**	**0**

	Total	**368,932,195**	**110,000,000**	**250,341,115**	**-**	**68**	

Department of Finance & Economic Planning							
P1: Governance, Administration and Support Services	**CSP1.1 Administration and Support Services**	902,682,278	150,000,000	625,776,938	49,482,490	69	33
P2: Disaster Risk Management (Spe- cial program)	**CSP 2.1 special program**	304,910,000		140,000,000		46	
P3: Public Finance Management	**CSP 3.1 Accounting and Financial Reporting**	3,713,739				-	
	CSP 3.2 Budgetary services	8,890,719		1,100,000		12	
	CSP 3.3 Audit Services	5,362,600				-	
	CSP 3.4 Revenue Manage- ment	9,305,000				-	
	CSP 3.5 Supply Chain Mgt	7,630,000				-	
	Sub-Total	34,902,058		1,100,000		3	
P4: Economic Plan- ning Services	**CSP 4.1 planning and M&E**	11,730,000				-	
	CSP4.2 Statistics and Research	4,500,000				-	
	Sub-Total	16,230,000		-	-		
	Total	**1,258,724,336**	**150,000,000**	**766,876,938**	**49,482,490**	**61**	**33**
Department of Health & Sanitation							
P1: Governance, Quality assurance and support services	**CSP 1.1 Administration and Support Services**	2,686,220,847	80,500,000	1,446,730,369	68,650,748	54	85
	CSP 1.2 Health informa- tion systems	5,000,000				-	#DIV/0!
	CSPS 1.3 policy Research and planning	5,000,000				-	#DIV/0!
	Sub-Total	**2,696,220,847**	**80,500,000**	**1,446,730,369**	**68,650,748**	54	85
P2: Curative Services, Rehabili- tative and Referral Services	**CSP 2.1 Health products and technologies**	208,500,000	190,000,000	69,833,145	160,000,000	33	84
	CSP 2.2 Rehabilitative services	10,000,000				-	
	CSP 2.3 Referral and Emer- gency Services		150,000,000		24,242,087		16
	Sub-Total	**218,500,000**	**340,000,000**	**69,833,145**	**184,242,087**	32	54
Programme	**Sub-Programme**	**Revised Gross Approved Esti- mates**		**Actual Expenditure**		**Absorption Rate (%)**	
		Rec	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**	**Rec**	**Dev**
P3: Preventive and promotive	**Maternal, newborn, child health and nutrition services**	10,000,000				-	

and RM- NCH services	**Preventive And Promotive Health Services**	11,000,000				-	
	Sub-Total	**21,000,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**		
	Total	**2,935,720,847**	**420,500,000**	**1,516,563,514**	**252,892,835**	**52**	**60**
Department of Trade, Investment and Enterprise Development							
CP1: Administra- tion and Support Services	CSP1.1 Administration and Support Services	90,354,667	350,000,000	35,323,350	211,917,503	39	61
CP 2: Trade and Enterprise Devel- opment	**CSP 2.1 micro and small enterprises development**	1,400,000	20,000,000			-	-
	CSP 2.2 Trade infrastruc- ture and services	750,000				-	
	Sub-Total	2,150,000	20,000,000	-	-		
CP3. Industrialisa- tion and investment Programme	CSP 3.1 Industrialisation and investment Programme	1,400,000	100,000,000			-	-
CP 4: Tourism	CSP 4.1 Tourism Develop- ment	1,402,259				-	
	Total	**95,306,926**	**470,000,000**	**35,323,350**	**211,917,503**	**37**	**45**
Department of Water, Environment and Natural Resources							
CP1: Water Ad- ministration and support services - ENC	**CSP1.1 Administration and Support Services**	128,307,166	310,000,000	105,700,000	137,628,677	82	44
CP4 Environment maanagent and Natural resources	**CSP 4.2 Climate Change and Adaptation**	12,350,000	377,000,000	10,000,000	137,117,510	81	36
	CSP4.1 Environment and Natural Resource Manage- ment	37,598,025	36,000,000	25,000,000		66	-
	Sub-Total	49,948,025	413,000,000	35,000,000	137,117,510	70	33
CP3: Water Infra- structure Develop- ment	**CSP 3.1 Water Infrastruc- ture**		749,100,000		558,876,837		75
CP2: Irrigation Services	**CSP 2.1 Irrigation Devel- opment**	5,000,000		1,000,000		20	
	Sub-Total	**183,255,191**	**1,472,100,000**	**141,700,000**	**833,623,024**	**77**	**57**
Department of County Affairs, Public Service and Intergovernmental Relations							
	CSP 1.1 Governor Oper- ations	60,400,000	12,000,000	24,500,000	12,000,000	41	100
	CSP 1.2 Deputy Governor Operations	240,012,589		176,000,000		73	

CP1.Executive Services	**CSP 1.3County Secretary**	49,656,215		30,000,000		60	
	CSP 1.4 Operations & Sub-County Administra- tion	50,410,000		18,000,000.00		36	
	CSP 1.5 Intergovernmental &public participation	56,812,430		38,000,000		67	
	CSP 1.6 County Attorney	28,500,000		19,500,000		68	
	CSP1.7 Human Resource Management	86,491,478		79,000,000		91	
	CSP 1.8 Donor coordina- tion	17,280,548		12,000,000		69	
	Total	**589,563,260**	**12,000,000**	**397,000,000**	**12,000,000**	**67**	**100**

Programme	Sub-Programme	Revised Gross Approved Esti- mates		Actual Expenditure		Absorption Rate (%)	
		Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev
Department of County Public Service Board							
Programme 1: Board services	**CSP 1: Administration support services**	55,743,617	15,000,000	34,357,722		62	-
	Total	**55,743,617**	**15,000,000**	**34,357,722**		**62**	**0**
County Assembly							
General Adminis- tration, Planning and Support Services	**Clerk's Office**	1,083,780,817	283,000,000	572,831,089	82,821,460	53	29
	Total	**1,083,780,817**	**283,000,000**	**572,831,089**	**82,821,460**	**53**	**29**
	Grand Total	**7,259,243,000**	**4,156,987,006**	**4,151,318,504**	**1,704,406,858**	**57**	**41**

8. Challenges and Recommendation in Budget Implementation

Challenges in Budget Implementation

The following are some of the challenges in budget implementation in the first quarter

1. Manual Own-Source Revenue Collection; The county relies heavily on manual processes for collecting own-source revenue, which has led to inefficiencies and revenue leakages. Despite some progress through the Facility Improvement Fund (FIF), significant potential remains for enhancing revenue collection.
2. Delays in Exchequer Disbursement; Delays in the release of exchequer funds have significantly affected the county's ability to pay staff salaries on time. This has occasionally necessitated shortterm borrowing from commercial banks, which increases financial pressure due to interest costs.
3. Pending Bills; The county is burdened with a substantial amount of unsettled pending bills. There is a concern that some of these claims may not be legitimate, requiring thorough verification before payment can be made.
4. Partial Use of Manual Payroll Systems; Although the county utilizes the national automated payroll system, a portion of casual staff remains on a manual payroll due to delays in issuing personal numbers. This exposes the payroll process to risks such as inaccuracies and potential fraud.

Recommendations:

1. Automate the entire own-source revenue collection system by introducing digital payment platforms, real-time tracking systems, and electronic record-keeping. This will improve transparency, reduce leakages, and enhance accountability. Capacity building for staff and regular system audits should also be conducted to ensure effective implementation

2. Engage with the National Government more so the national Treasury to improve the predictability and timeliness of exchequer disbursements. Additionally, establish a contingency fund or cash reserve to manage temporary cash flow gaps. Strengthen cash flow planning and adopt financial forecasting tools to better align expenditure with anticipated revenues.
3. Conduct a comprehensive audit of all pending bills using a multi-stakeholder verification committee. Develop clear criteria for verifying and prioritizing legitimate claims.
4. Accelerate the issuance of personal numbers for all staff, including casuals, to enable their integration into the national automated payroll system. In the meantime, introduce interim digital records and improve payroll controls. Regular payroll audits should be conducted to enhance integrity and accuracy.